

CMHC Nursing Home and Hostels Design
Guidelines Study: .

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A.W. Cluff and P.J. Cluff

Architects and Planners

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WORKING PAPER NO. 8

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

CMHC NURSING HOMES AND HOSTELS DESIGN GUIDELINES STUDY

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Fran Goldberg, M.A.
Angela Dobler, B.A.
Richard Baker, NCARB

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CMHC NURSING HOMES AND HOSTELS DESIGN GUIDELINES STUDY

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

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CMHC NURSING HOMES AND HOSTELS DESIGN GUIDELINES STUDY

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Legislative Review was undertaken in an effort to provide a perspective on how this study's final guideline document should be used, as well as to provide insights into the kinds of guidelines which are needed.

The legislation selected for examination was taken from provincial statutes. In some provinces the absence of regulations in certain areas may not necessarily mean that nursing homes and hostels built in that province are not subject to any controls. Regulations relevant to nursing homes and hostels are also contained in other bodies of legislations, particularly in municipal regulations. In some cases it is undoubtedly true that municipal regulations control important aspects of design and administrative standards. It was beyond the scope of this study to investigate the influence of municipal regulations, but their existence should be noted.

It should be kept in mind, then, that the legislative review provides indications only of the concerns to be addressed in attempting to regulate residential care facilities. It does not imply a comprehensive study of the controls imposed on nursing homes and hostels at all levels of government.

Stage One: Legislation for Study

In its first stage, the study consisted of locating and obtaining copies of all provincial legislation which had some bearing on standards and designs for nursing homes and hostels. Building codes were also examined for relevant standards, particularly the National Building Code, which is used most commonly by the provinces. The completed list is inclusive to June 30, 1977.

Stage Two: Preliminary Analysis

The second stage involved a preliminary analysis of the assembled legislation. Topic areas relevant to the study's concerns were selected and divided into two categories: Physical Design Elements and Administrative Elements. All regulations pertaining to the topic areas were compiled, identified, and the information organized into a simple locational matrix. This matrix indicates the existence (or absence) of provincial legislation under the various topics in each province. It is included in its original form as Appendix "A" and Appendix "B".

Stage Three: Comparative Analysis

In the final stage of the study, a comparative analysis of the legislation was done using the matrix developed in Stage Two. Firstly, the terms defined by each Act, in each province, were compared and an attempt was made to list and identify the terms most commonly found which were pertinent to the study. A locational matrix of these was developed, and an attempt made to provide one definition for each term, standardized from those found in the Acts. Since these terms often represent key issues, standard definitions will be essential for guidelines used across Canada.

Secondly, the topic areas identified for the matrix were re-examined in the light of the specific information available under each heading. During this analysis, the topic areas were redefined to eliminate those which contained no information and to combine the others into a few general subject areas which were felt to be germane to the development of design and policy guidelines.

The topics in the Design Elements category (now the Physical Design Standards and Design Details) remained virtually unchanged. They represent particular units of design (room areas, etc.) and the regulations usually deal with the fixed specifications for these. The specifications are presented in Section 3 "Physical Design Standards and Design Details Review", in an expanded matrix form, by province under each topic area. Those provinces whose legislation has no specific regulations for a certain topic are listed at the end of each section. (It should be noted that the information involved is based almost entirely on nursing homes, as little was available for hostel-type facilities.) This information was then analysed and summarized in the "Summary of Design Details Review". For each topic, the particular issues identified in legislation are presented. For example, under topic 14, Corridors, the concerns are width, lighting and handrails. Wherever possible, overall maximum or minimum specifications were identified.

The Administrative Elements category underwent considerable revision in the comparative analysis stage. Initially, the topic areas were as all-encompassing as possible so that no pertinent legislation would be overlooked (the original matrix is listed in this report as Appendix "B"). During analysis, it was found that the available information could be reshuffled and reordered into a few essential headings, without losing elements having design or programming implications. This section has been renamed "Administrative and Operation Details". A revised locational matrix was developed, which demonstrates the variability of the provincial legislative concerns.

In actual fact, there were far fewer regulations pertaining directly to socio-psychological and rehabilitative programs than had been anticipated. These may exist in other types of legislation or may be lacking entirely in certain provinces. In either case, the analysis demonstrates the wide variation in provincial legislation and indicates the need for a unified set of controls for basic issues in design, construction, operation, and in particular for socio-psychological programming.

CMHC NURSING HOMES AND HOSTELS DESIGN GUIDELINES STUDY

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

1. List of Provincial Legislation Pertaining to
Nursing Homes and Hostels for the Elderly Used
in this Report.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Regulations 162/77. Community Care Facilities Licensing Act. Order in Council 1453. May 5, 1977.

Community Care Facilities Licensing Amendment Act. Chapter 13. 1975.

An Act to Amend the Community Care Facilities Licensing Act. Chapter 16. 1973.

Community Care Facilities Licensing Act. Chapter 4. 1967.

ALBERTA

The Nursing Homes Act. Regulation 193/75. 1975.

The Nursing Homes Act. Chapter 264 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970, with amendments up to and including June 25, 1975.

Amendments to the Nursing Homes Regulations

- Order in Council 1341/75. 1975
Regulation 288/75. 1975.
- Order in Council 1535/75. 1975
Regulation 328/75. 1975.
- Order in Council 1603/75. 1975.
Regulation 348/75. 1975.
- Order in Council 1395/76. 1976.
Regulation 333/76. 1976.

The Department of Health and Social Development Amendment Act. Chapter 12. 1975.

The Homes for the Aged Act. Chapter 176 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta. 1970. (Name changed to Senior Citizens' Housing Act. Chapter 54. 1973).

The Department of Health and Social Development Act. Chapter 25. 1971.

The Hospital Services Commission Act. Chapter 45. 1971.

The Welfare Homes Act. Chapter 390. Revised Statutes of Alberta. 1970.

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SASKATCHEWAN

An Act to Amend the Housing and Special Care Homes Act. Chapter 46. 1974.

An Act to Amend the Housing and Special Care Homes Act. Chapter 33. 1966.

An Act Respecting Housing and Special Care Homes and Related Matters in Saskatchewan. Chapter 275. 1965.

MANITOBA

An Act Respecting Assistance in Providing Elderly and Infirm Persons' Housing Accommodation. Chapter E - 20. 1975.

ONTARIO.

An Act to Amend The Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act. Chapter 27. 1973.

An Act to Amend The Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act. Chapter 62. 1972.

The Nursing Homes Act. Chapter 11. 1972.

Regulation made Under the Nursing Homes Act. O. Reg. 196/72. 1972.

An Act to Amend the Nursing Homes Act. Chapter 38. 1972.

Regulation made Under the Nursing Homes Act. O. Reg. 508/72. 1972.

Regulation to Amend Ontario Regulation 196/72 made Under the Nursing Homes Act. O. Reg. 786/76. 1976.

The Homes for Special Care Act. Revised Statutes of Ontario. Chapter 205. 1970.

Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act. Revised Statutes of Ontario. Chapter 206. 1970.

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QUEBEC

Private Hospitals Act. Revised Statutes of Quebec. Chapter 217.
1964.

Public Charities Act. Revised Statutes of Quebec. Chapter 216.
1964.

Aged Persons Assistance Act. Revised Statutes of Quebec. Chapter 226.
1964.

An Act to Facilitate the Establishment of Homes for the Aged.
Chapter 6. 1958.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Regulation 71-73 Under the Health Act. 1971.

P.E.I.

Regulations. Pursuant to Section 33 of The Hospitals Act. March 16,
1968. Amended October 3, 1968.

NOVA SCOTIA

An Act to Revise and Consolidate The Boarding Homes Act, The Nursing
Homes Act and Part of The Social Assistance Act. Chapter 12. Acts
of 1976.

NEWFOUNDLAND

An Act Respecting Allowances for Certain People in Private Homes for
Special Care. Chapter 57. 1973.

An Act Respecting Homes for Special Care. Chapter 26. 1973.

An Act Respecting the Department of Rehabilitation and Recreation.
Chapter 27. 1973.

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An Act Respecting the Licensing of Welfare Institutions. Chapter 397.
1970.

An Act Relating to a Home for the Aged and Infirm. Chapter 154.
1970.

The Welfare Institutions Licensing Regulations. 1968.

CMHC NURSING HOMES AND HOSTELS DESIGN GUIDELINES STUDY

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

2. Definitions Within the Acts

- Matrix of Definitions
- Standardized Definitions

The following definitions derived from the body of legislation referred to in Part One of this report, represent the most frequently identified terms contained in those Acts and those pertaining to the interests of this study. A matrix has been included in this section and it indicates the originals of the terms, by province.

For the most part, the standardized definitions listed are composites of the definitions used by each of the provinces. In cases where only one of the provinces has indicated a definition for a specific term or category, that definition is listed in a more generalized form. These definitions have been identified by an asterisk.

These standardized definitions cannot be taken to represent the exact intent of any province or CMHC. These definitions have been selected to isolate and illustrate those issues which appear to be of some concern to the provinces and which should, then, be incorporated in the development of a set of comprehensive guidelines for nursing homes and hostels.

MATRIX OF DEFINITIONS

<p>ALBERTA BRITISH COLUMBIA SASKATCHEWAN MANITOBA ONTARIO QUEBEC NEW BRUNSWICK PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NOVA SCOTIA NEWFOUNDLAND NWT AND YUKON</p>	
	1. Elderly Person
	2. Patient/Infirm Person
	3. Resident
	4. Ambulatory
	5. Semi-Ambulatory
	6. Needy Person
	7. Care
	8. Care Staff
	9. Registered/ Graduate Nurse
	10. Nursing Care
	11. Personal Care
	12. Supervisory Care
	13. Activities of Daily Living
	14. Hospitalization
	15. Home
	16. Nursing Home
	17. Homes for Special Care
	18. Personal Care Home

MATRIX OF DEFINITIONS

(Continued)

NWT AND YUKON	NEWFOURIDLAND	NOVA SCOTIA	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	NEW BRUNSWICK	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	BRITISH COLUMBIA	ALBERTA
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			•							

- 19. Facility; Residential Care Facility
- 20. Hostel
- 21. Unit; Elderly Persons Housing Unit
- 22. Private Hospital
- 23. Charitable Institution
- 24. Welfare Institution
- 25. Food Service
- 26. Recreational Activities
- 27. Minister
- 28. Inspector
- 29. Municipality
- 30. Local Board
- 31. Board
- 32. Regulations
- 33. Project
- 34. Licence, Licencee
- 35. Applicant
- 36. Operator
- 37. Superintendent

Definitions Within the Acts

Standardized Definitions

- Types of Client

Elderly Person - advanced years (65 or over) not suffering from incapacitating chronic disease.

Patient or Infirm Person - 18 years or over, unable to provide or care for himself because of mental or physical disability, and needs to be under the care or supervision of another person.

Resident - a person who is residing in a facility for whom the operator (for compensation) is providing some degree of supervisory, personal or nursing care.

Ambulatory - a person who is independently mobile, a) with or without mechanical aids, b) without mechanical aids or assistance.

Semi-Ambulatory - a person who is independently mobile with mechanical aids but not with assistance from another person.*

Needy Person - one who is in a state of indigence, i.e. unable temporarily or permanently to provide for his maintenance.*

- Types of Care

Care - includes nursing, personal or supervisory care or any combination thereof, required by persons for reasons of age, infirmity, or mental or physical disability.

Care Staff - includes registered nurses, nursing assistants and any others engaged in providing care, excluding dietary, laundry and maintenance staff.*

Registered or Graduate Nurse - any persons who qualifies for registration under the various provincial Nursing Associations Acts.

Nursing Care - considerable assistance with the personal activities of daily living as well as periodic care provided by trained nursing professionals.

Personal Care - assistance in performing the activities of daily living such as personal hygiene, dressing and grooming, as well as the provision of room and board.

Supervisory Care - means the guidance, or supervision of the activities of daily living for persons who are ambulatory or semi-ambulatory and capable of their own personal care.

Activities of Daily Living - include personal hygiene, dressing, grooming, meal preparation and taking medication.

Hospitalization - the admission, custody, care and maintenance of any needy or infirm persons in either a hospital, sanitarium or public charitable institution.*

- Types of Facilities

Home - a home for elderly persons, or a rest home, maintained by persons other than the resident(s).

Nursing Home - any premises maintained and operated for persons requiring accommodation and skilled nursing care, excluding certain facilities specified by individual provinces.

Homes for Special Care - any facility providing nursing, residential, sheltered or supervisory care for persons who, by reason of age, need, infirmity, blindness or other incapacity are unable to fully care for themselves.

Personal Care Home - a building accommodating persons who require continual or intensive assistance and supervision in their daily living.*

Facility, Residential Care Facility - any building where supervisory care or personal care is provided for residents.

Hostel - a building used to provide lodging for several elderly persons who require minimal assistance and supervision in daily living, where there is some sharing of kitchen and/or bathroom facilities.

Unit, Elderly Persons Housing Unit - housing accommodation for elderly persons (often low rental) capable of self-maintenance and independent living.

Private Hospital - includes every institution other than public charitable institution, in which, for payment, patients are treated for any cause whatsoever.

Charitable Institution - any benevolent institution which gratuitously admits, keeps, cares for, hospitalizes or assists needy persons, recognized as such by the Province.*

Welfare Institution - a building used as a boarding home wherein food and lodging is provided, and often various degrees of care are furnished with or without charge to any needy person.

Other Food Service - in a care facility the operation which provides meals to residents, including menu planning, food purchasing, food storage and preparation, serving of meals, space and equipment requirements, and sanitation.*

Recreational Activities - includes the planned use of all available resources to meet the needs of residents of the province for recreation during leisure hours.*

Administration of the Acts

Minister

The member of the Executive Council charged with the administration of a particular Act. For the purpose of this study, usually the Minister of a Department of Health, Welfare or Social Services.

Inspector

A person in the public service, appointed by the Minister as an inspector for the purposes of a particular Act or Regulation, often with a Health Officer function.

Municipality

A city, town, village, county, rural municipality, regional or municipal district, or special area under local government.

Local Board

A local licensing board for community care facilities.*

Board

A Board of Directors established under a particular Act or Regulation.

Regulations

Regulations made under a particular Act.

Project

Acquisition of land and construction of a low rental housing unit or home in a municipality under a particular Act.*

License, Licensee

A licence issued pursuant to a particular Act, and an individual or group holding such a licence.

Applicant

Person who applies for a licence under an Act.*

Operator

A person who operates a home, including a firm, corporation or association.*

Superintendent

A person in charge of a nursing home.*

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LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

3. Physical Design Standards and Design Details Review

- Matrix of Physical Design Detail
- Summary of Physical Design Details Review
- Expanded Matrix - Issues and Considerations
by Province

The topics listed in the 'Physical Design Standards and Design Details Review' remain virtually unchanged from those originally listed in the 'Physical Design Elements' (Appendix "A"). These topics represent particular units of design regulation and for the most part deal with fixed specifications.

The first part of this review, a locational matrix, identifies the terms most commonly found in the various Acts, which appear pertinent to the study. These terms are indicated by the provinces using them. A summary of Physical Design Details comprises the second part of this review and it lists, using the same terminology as Part One, the stated minimum and maximum levels for all of Canada.

The third part expands the matrix found in Part One by listing the general specifications presented in the legislation by province under each topic area. Those provinces whose legislation has no specific regulation for a certain topic are listed at the end of each section.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW - (NURSING HOMES)

YUKON/N.W.T.	NEWFOUNDLAND	NOVA SCOTIA	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	NEW BRUNSWICK	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	BRITISH COLUMBIA	ALBERTA	
				•		•			•	•	1. SIZE
				•		•			•	•	2. LOCATION/SITE PLANNING
			•	•		•			•	•	3. BEDROOMS
				•		•			•	•	4. NURSING CARE UNITS AND NURSING STATIONS
			•	•		•			•	•	5. BATHROOMS
				•		•			•	•	6. DINING AREAS
				•		•	•		•		7. SOCIAL/ACTIVITY AREAS
				•						•	8. KITCHENS
				•		•				•	9. LAUNDRY
						•				•	10. HOUSEKEEPING
				•		•				•	11. ADMIN. OFFICES
				•		•				•	12. STAFF FACILITIES
			•	•		•			•	•	13. OTHER SPACES
				•		•			•		14. CORRIDORS
				•		•				•	15. RAMPS

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW - (NURSING HOMES)

ALBERTA BRITISH COLUMBIA SASKATCHEWAN MANITOBA ONTARIO QUEBEC NEW BRUNSWICK PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NOVA SCOTIA NEWFOUNDLAND YUKON/N.W.T.	
•	16. Stairways
•	17. DOORWAYS
•	18. ELEVATORS
•	19. FLOORS
•	20. WALLS
•	21. CEILINGS
•	22. LIGHTING
•	23. H.V.A.C.
•	24. WASTE DISPOSAL
•	25. WINDOWS
•	26. FINISHES
•	27. FURNISHINGS/ EQUIPMENT
•	28. FIRE SAFETY
•	29. GENERAL SAFETY
•	30. CALL/ALARM (OTHER THAN FIRE)

CMHC -- SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW

(NURSING HOMES)

SUBJECT	STATED MAXIMUM OR MINIMUM
1.0 <u>SIZE</u>	
1.1 No. of beds	Maximum 150
1.2 Gross area per resident	Minimum 6.96m ²
2.0 <u>LOCATION AND SITE PLANNING</u>	
2.1 Access	
2.2 Site Services	
2.3 Exterior Activity Area	1.4m ² per resident
3.0 <u>BEDROOMS</u>	
3.1 Room size	
Area - 1 bed	2.29 - 10.22m ²)
- 2 bed	16.72m ²)
- 3 bed	25.08m ²) or 7.43 per bed
- 4 bed	29.73m ²)
Width	2.8m
Ceiling List	2.4m
3.2 Layout, function and detail	
3.3 Storage	
3.4 Clearance (to wall, bed to bed)	9100 mm
3.5 Window	10% of floor area
4.0 <u>NURSING CARE UNITS</u>	
4.1 Size of Unit	60-75 beds
4.2 Ancillary Rooms	
4.3 Nursing Station	
- Design Requirements	
- Related Spaces	

CMHC - SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
(NURSING HOMES)

SUBJECT	STATED MAXIMUM OR MINIMUM
5.0 <u>BATHROOMS AND TOILETS</u>	
5.1 No. of W.C.'s Lavatories Bathtubs Showers	1 to 10 per patient 1 to 10 per patient 1 per 10 to 25 patients 1 per 10 to 25 patients
5.2 Water Temperature	43°C to 48.89°C
5.3 Planning	
5.4 Accessibility for Wheelchairs	
6.0 <u>DINING AREAS</u>	
6.1 Capacity (per sitting)	40% to 100% bed capacity
6.2 Area	.88m ² to 1.85m ² per person
6.3 Staff Dining	
6.4 Other Uses	
7.0 <u>SOCIAL ACTIVITY AREAS</u>	
7.1 Lounges - location - Size - Number - Area per Resident	Each Bed Floor 11.14m ² min. room Minimum of 1 per floor 1.39m ² per resident
7.2 Craft Rooms - Area - Other Activities	.56 to 1.0m ² per resident
7.3 Religious Space	

CMHC - SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
(NURSING HOMES)

SUBJECT	STATED MAXIMUM OR MINIMUM
8.0 <u>KITCHENS</u> 8.1 Health 8.2 Cleanliness	
9.0 <u>LAUNDRY</u> 9.1 Sanitary (health) conditions 9.2	
10.0 <u>HOUSEKEEPING</u> 10.1 Number and Location 10.2 Space equipment/supplies storage	1 Per floor or Nursing Unit
11.0 <u>ADMINISTRATION</u> 11.1 Necessary	
12.0 <u>STAFF FACILITIES</u> 12.1 Toilets - Number per sex. 12.2 Staff Changing and Lockers 12.3 Staff Lounge	1 to 9 staff - 1 w/c + 1 lavatory 10 to 24 staff - 2 w/c + 2 lavatories 25 to 49 staff - 3 w/c + 3 lavatories 50 to 74 staff - 4 w/c + 4 lavatories 75 to 100 staff - 5 w/c + 5 lavatories
13.0 <u>OTHER SPACES</u> 13.1 General Maintenance 13.2 Receiving 13.3 General Stores 13.4 Patient Storage	.46m ² per resident, or 1.36 m ³ per resident

(continued over)

CMHC - SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
(NURSING HOMES)

SUBJECT	STATED MAXIMUM OR MINIMUM
13.0 <u>OTHER SPACES</u> (continued)	
13.5 Waiting areas	
13.6 Toilets, Phones	
13.7 Multi-Purpose, Communal	
13.8 Barber, Beauty Shops	
13.9 Chapel, Quiet Room	
13.10 Examination/Treatment Room	
13.11 Nurses Office	
13.12 Staff Workroom, Medical Storage	1 per 50 beds
13.13 Utility Rooms	
13.14 Sitting/Lounge Areas	
14.0 <u>CORRIDORS</u>	
14.1 Width	1140 to 2130 mm
14.2 Lighting	Good
14.3 Handrails, height	8128 to 9144 mm
15.0 <u>RAMPS</u>	
15.1 Width	9146 to 2134 mm
15.2 Gradient	1:10 to 1:18
15.3 Finishes	Non-slip surface
16.0 <u>STAIRWAYS</u>	
16.1 Riser	165.1 to 196.8 mm
16.2 Tread	11176 mm
16.3 Width	1.118 m
16.4 Finishes	
16.5 Fire Rating	

CMHC - SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW(NURSING HOMES)

SUBJECT	STATED MAXIMUM OR MINIMUM
17.0 <u>DOORWAYS</u>	
17.1 Width - Patient Rooms - Washroom Doors	830 to 1140 mm 914 mm
17.2 Thresholds	
17.3 Exits	1117.6 mm
17.4 Fire Rating	3/4 Hr.
18.0 <u>ELEVATORS AND DUMBWAITORS</u>	
18.1 Car Size	1626 x 2438 mm
18.2 Door Size	1168 mm
18.3 Contents and Safety Devices	
19.0 <u>FLOORS</u>	
19.1 Locations of Sleeping Areas	
19.2 Wet Areas - non-slip and waterproof	
19.3 Junctions of materials - smooth	
19.4 Special floors	
20.0 <u>WALLS</u>	
20.1 Coved Bases	
20.2 Wet areas - finishes	

CMHC - SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
(NURSING HOMES)

SUBJECT	STATED MAXIMUM OR MINIMUM
21.0 <u>CEILINGS</u>	
21.1 Acoustics	
21.2 Height - Patient Areas	2134 to 2439 mm
- Kitchens, Laundry, etc	3049 mm
- Toilets	2134
21.3 Colour	
22.0 <u>LIGHTING</u>	
22.1 Location of switches	Near doors
22.2 Levels of lighting	
- Patient Rooms	200 lux
- Chairside	300 - 376.73 lux
- Bathrooms	300 lux
- Corridors and General	200 - 215.28 lux
- Stairways	322.92 lux
- Drug Cabinet	1,076.39 lux
22.3 Types of Lighting	Chairside
22.4 Location	Bedside
23.0 <u>HVAC</u>	
23.1 Temperature levels	21.1°C - 23.8°C
23.2 Controls	Separate Thermostats
23.3 Ventilation to ASHRAE standards	
23.4 Exhaust/ventilation	
- Toilets	15 air changes per hour
- Utility Rooms	15 air changes per hour
- Kitchen Laundry	10 air changes per hour
23.5 Natural Ventilation	4% of floor area

CMHC - SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
(NURSING HOMES)

SUBJECT	STATED MAXIMUM OR MINIMUM
24.0 <u>WASTE DISPOSAL</u>	
24.1 Provision and Design	
24.2 Receptacles - Identification - Locations	
24.3 Collection Schedule	Daily
24.4 Health Requirements	
25.0 <u>WINDOWS</u>	
25.1 Area	10% of floor area of patient rooms
25.2 Sill Height	660 to 762 mm
25.3 Openable	
25.4 Bug Screens	
26.0 <u>FINISHES</u>	
26.1 Fire Restrictions	
- Materials	
- Paint	
27.0 <u>FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT</u> <u>(RESIDENTS)</u>	
27.1 Personal Storage	
Privacy Curtains	
Wardrobe	
Overbed Table	
Bedside Table	
27.2 Call System	
27.3 Residents Own Furniture	
27.4 Bed Size	914 - 1,000 mm
27.5 Lamps, Wastebasket	

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

1. SIZE

- ALBERTA
- At least 75 beds
- BRITISH COLUMBIA
- Not more than 150 persons
- ONTARIO
- No Limit on size of facility
 - Minimum 6.96m² per resident
 - and 16.8m³ per resident
- NEW BRUNSWICK
- Not more than 150 beds

No Mention in Legislation of: Saskatchewan, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia,
Newfoundland, N.W.T., Yukon and Manitoba.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEWISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE2. LOCATION AND SITE PLANNING

ALBERTA

- Easy access to centre of community
- Good drainage: available services
- Provided with roads, walks, parking
- Provision of outdoor recreation - part protected
(enclosed)
- "Outlook" area of public activity

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Outdoor activity area, patio with seating -
partially protected from elements.
Area - 1.4m² per resident
Seating - 25% of residents

ONTARIO

- Part of grounds landscaped for use of residents
and suitable for recreational purposes.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Easy access to centre of community
- Good drainage: available services
- Provided with roads, walls, parking
- Provision of outdoor recreation - part protected
(enclosed)
- "Outlook" area of public activity

No mention in Legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, N.W.T. and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

3. BEDROOMS

ALBERTA

- Minimum of 3' between beds and minimum of 4'6" at foot of bed.
- 1 Wash basin per toilet compartment and one per multiple room and accessible for wheelchairs.
- Storage for personal effects
- Beds, screened with curtains
- Over-bed table required
- Bedside signals to Nurses' Station

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Elevators required for three + floors
- 10m² net, single room (107.6 sq.ft.)
- Minimum Width (9.2'). 2800^{mm}
- 2400^{mm} ceiling height (7.9 ft)
- Hostel Accommodation
 - minimum 5m² per person net
 - windows - 10% of floor area
 - ceiling height 2000^{mm}

ONTARIO

Old Regulations

- 914mm between beds and to walls
- minimum 75 sq.ft. per person and minimum 600 cubic ft.

New Regulations

- 110 sq. ft. single; 180 sq.ft. double, 270 sq.ft. triple
320 sq. ft. four-bed
- 10.22m² single; 16.72m² double, 25.08m² triple and
29.73m²

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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3. BEDROOMS (Continued)

NEW BRUNSWICK

- 100 sq.ft. net minimum single room
- 80 sq.ft. net minimum per person for multiple rooms
- max. four-persons per bedroom
- 3 ft. between beds and to walls
- minimum 25% of total to be singles

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

- Sleeping space - min 50 sq. ft. per person and minimum 400 cu. ft. air space
- new requirement: min. 75 sq.ft. and 600 cu. ft.

No mention in Legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia,
Newfoundland, N.W.T. and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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4. NURSING CARE UNITS AND NURSING STATIONS

ALBERTA

- 75 beds per unit

Provide Per Unit - Utility Rooms
 - Telephone (Not Pay)
 - Staff Toilet
 - Kitchenette
 - Equipment Storage
 - Linen Cupboard

Provide Per Nursing Station -

- Charting Area
 - Medicinal Storage
 - Lockable Drug Cabinet
 - Medicine Preparation Area
 - General Supply Storage

ONTARIO

- Nursing Station located to effect visual control
- 60 beds per unit

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Area for storage, control and preparation of medicines
- Adequate equipment for levels of care being provided
- Sufficient number of nursing stations

No mention in Legislation of:

Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia
 Newfoundland, N.W.T. and The Yukon, and B.C.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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5. BATHROOMS

ALBERTA

- 1 enclosed toilet per two patients - direct access from bedrooms.
- Toilet rooms large enough for wheelchairs.
- grab bars provided
- emergency signalling device provided
- 1 bath tub per 18 beds
- 1 whirlpool tub per nursing unit

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- 1 toilet plus handbasin per resident
- 1 bath tub per 10 residents - 25% total tub requirement may be showers.
- Lock to be opened from outside - non-slip tubs/showers, signalling device
- water temperature max. 43°C (10.9°F)
- tub rooms large enough for wheelchair and attendant
- toilet and basin adjacent to tub room
- all bathing rooms lockable for right control

ONTARIO

Old Regulations

- 1 washbasin per 8 residents
- 1 flush toilet per 8 residents
- Hot water not to exceed 48.8°C, (120°F)

New Regulations

- 1 washbasin and one toilet for 4 beds
- 1 bath tub/shower per 12 beds

Other spaces/requirements

- bed pan washing room
- urinals equal flush toilet to a max. of 20% of toilets.
- locks able to release from outside
- facility accessible to wheelchairs.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- 1 wash basin, 1 toilet per 8 residents
- 1 bath/shower per 15 residents
- toilets large enough for wheelchairs
- showers large enough for wheelchairs
- anti-scald valves required for all baths/showers

continued over

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

5. BATHROOMS (Continued)

- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ● no bathroom or toilet opens directly on to any food preparation area or storage area.
- 1 wash basin per 10 patients
 - 1 flush toilet per 10 patients
 - 1 bath tub or shower per 25 patients.

No mention in legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT, Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

6. DINING AREAS

ALBERTA

- Provide sufficient space to seat 100% of patient capacity
- Separate staff dining by scheduling or providing separate dining area.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Min. 1.4m² per patient (resident)
- Sufficient tables to accommodate wheelchairs so as to provide choice

ONTARIO

- Min. 1.85m² per resident
- Able to accommodate 40% of bed capacity

NEW BRUNSWICK

- 12 sq.ft. to 9.5 sq.ft. per person depending on number of residents (16 to 100+)
- Dining areas may double as multi-purpose spaces.

No mention in legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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7. SOCIAL/ACTIVITY AREAS

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1 or more lounge on main floor, minimum 1.4m² per resident ● 1 sitting area per floor to accommodate 20% of residents of each floor ● Craft/hobby room, minimum 1m² per resident |
| MANITOBA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide lounges, activity areas satisfactory to Minister |
| ONTARIO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity areas min. 0.55m² per bed. ● Min. Sitting Room 11.14m² per room or 1.39m² per resident ● 1 sitting room per floor ● Provides activity room - crafts, etc, min. 6 sq.ft. per bed |
| NEW BRUNSWICK | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide sufficient areas for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lounging - physical and dimensional activities - religious services - personal services |

No mention in legislation of:

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia,
Newfoundland, NWT, Yukon

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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8. KITCHENS

ALBERTA

- Not serve as a passageway
- Separate dishwashing area
- Separate handwashing area
- Separate area for visitors, outside of food preparation area, tray service and dishwashing area

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Dietician for homes with 150+ residents

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Facilities for cleaning and sterilization
 - 20 beds and less - to satisfaction of an inspector
 - 20 beds and more - 3 compartment sink or 1 sink plus mechanical dishwasher
- Provide handwashing area

No mention in legislation of: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT, Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

9. LAUNDRY

ALBERTA

- In Laundry facility workflow to ensure separation of clean and soiled items.
- Provide domestic washer and dry for patients' personal use.

ONTARIO

- transport all soiled items in closed containers
- soiled linen shall not be taken through food areas
- maintain separation of soiled and clean items
- use separate carts for soiled and clean items
- infected laundry separated and identified
- workers to wear uniforms only in laundry areas

NEW BRUNSWICK

- laundry facilities shall be separate from food preparation, storage and serving areas
- maintain separation of soiled and clean items
- provide proper treatment for infected, blooded, etc. items

No mention in legislation of: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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10. HOUSEKEEPING

ALBERTA

- Minimum one janitor's closet per floor or per nursing unit.
- each closet to have slop sink, hot and cold water and storage shelves.

ONTARIO

- "Every nursing home shall be maintained in a sanitary state".
- 1 or more locked and vented closet on each resident floor with sinks and shelves, and space to accommodate cleaning materials.
- Separate clean and dirty utility rooms on each floor.

No mention in Legislation of: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT, Yukon and New Brunswick.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

11. ADMINISTRATION OFFICES

ALBERTA

- provide administration offices to suit size of facility.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- provide a room separate from residents accommodation for general administrative purposes.

No mention in Legislation of: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, N.W.T. and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

12. STAFF FACILITIES

- ALBERTA
- provide separate lockers, staff toilet for each sex
 - staff toilets separate from public and patients
- ONTARIO
- provide staff toilets for each sex.
 - 1 to 9 - 1 WC and 1 lavatory
 - 10 to 24 - 2 WC and 2 lavatories
 - 25 to 49 - 3 WC and 3 lavatories
 - 50 to 74 - 4 WC and 4 lavatories
 - 75 to 100 - 5 WC and 5 lavatories
 - provide disposable drinking cups, 5 towels
 - staff changing and lockers
 - rest area with couch for female employees
- NEW BRUNSWICK
- provide locker room facilities, toilets and wash basins for employees
 - staff toilets shall be separate from public and residents

No mention in Legislation of: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, PEI, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

13. OTHER SPACES

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| ALBERTA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provide separate and adequate facilities for general maintenance ● receiving and general stores ● storage of patients' effects (48 cu.ft. per) ● waiting area, public toilets, public phones ● communal areas and multi-purpose rooms ● barber/beauty shop ● chapel ● family/quiet room ● examination treatment room |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● office for supervising nurse ● centrally located staff workroom with medication storage ● combined examination/treatment room ● utility room with soiled and clean work areas ● a bedroom adjacent to workroom for sick residents
- 1 per 50 beds |
| ONTARIO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● minimum 0.46m² per resident, closet ● storage rooms to 3/4 hr. construction, self-closer, lockable ● nursing home shall provide adequate portable water and sewage disposal, freedom from hazards - health and safety. |
| NEW BRUNSWICK | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● secure storage area for residents' effects |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provide sitting areas on each floor ● nursing homes or special units for patients 16 years and under shall be exclusively for children. |

No mention in legislation of:

Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia,
Newfoundland, NWT, Yukon

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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14. CORRIDORS

ALBERTA

- minimum clear width - 7ft.
- well lighted
- securely mounted handrails on both walls
- all corridors exit to exterior or to exiting corridors

ONTARIO

- minimum width 1.82m.
- handrails along on both sides of all corridors at 81.28 cm. to 91.44 cm above finished floor.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- minimum width 3'8" (supervisory care)
- equipped with handrails where designated
- (nursing care) corridors wide enough for unimpeded movement of beds, equipment, wheelchairs, etc.
- minimum 7 ft. wide plus handrails along both walls.

No mention in Legislation of: Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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15. RAMPS:

ALBERTA .

- avoid where possible
- minimum width 7ft. have handrails both sides.
- non-slip surface
- maximum gradient 1:18
- otherwise conform to N.B.C. Supplement 5.

ONTARIO

- Maximum slope 1:10 (exterior)

NEW BRUNSWICK

- width - 3 ft. min. to 5'6" maximum, handrails on both sides.
- maximum gradient 1:12
- non-slip surface

No mention in Legislation of: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, N.W.T. and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

16. STAIRWAYS

ALBERTA

- maximum riser 6½"
- handrails both sides - extend 18" beyond top and bottom steps
- minimum width 3'8"
- well lighted, day and night
- non-slip surface to within 6" of wall
- doors must open on to landings
- no windows

ONTARIO

- all stairways fire-rated - 3/4hr. combustibile - 1hr. non-combustible.
 - minimum tread 111.76 ^{mm} cm.
 - maximum riser 19.68 cm
 - maximum stair slope - 40°.
 - no windows
- 4 " ? 40?

NEW BRUNSWICK

- minimum width 3' - handrails both sides
- maximum riser 7"
- non-slip treads
- short runs

No mention in Legislation or: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, N.W.T., Yukon.

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17. DOORWAYS

- ALBERTA
- patient doors minimum 3'8" wide to patient washrooms minimum 3'0" wide.
 - thresholds flush
 - doors other than closets shall not swing into corridors
- BRITISH COLUMBIA
- patient room doors minimum 83 cm (32.7" wide)
 - flush thresholds
- ONTARIO
- rooms for sleeping accommodation 1 3/4" wood (solid) or equivalent with latch.
 - exits minimum 111.76 cm wide
 - bedroom doors min. 1.12m wide
 - doors in stairway enclosure min 3/4 hours rating
 - minimum 2 well separate exists, min. 91.44 cm wide
- NEW BRUNSWICK
- Supervisory Care
 - min. 2'6" x 6'6" except toilets and bathrooms
 - min. 2'0" x 6'6".
 - min. entrance and exists 2'8" x 6'6".
 - Nursing Care
 - min. 2'8" x 6'6" entrance and exists 2'8" x 6'8"
 - patient doors 3'8" x 6'6" - toilets 3'0" x 6'6"
 - flush thresholds - no doors swing into corridor

No mention in Legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, N.W.T., and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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18. ELEVATORS

- ALBERTA
- suggested min. 5'4" x 8'0"
 - min. door 3'10" wide.
 - equipped with auto levelling, slow doors, accessible controls, large numerals and controls, emergency alarm, handrails.
 - dumb waiters, metal cabs, self-closing and latching
- ONTARIO
- min. homes on more than one floor shall have key operated elevator, to accommodate a stretcher.
- NEW BRUNSWICK
- provided commensurate with size and function of home.
 - min. 5'4" x 8'0" and min door 3'10"
 - same as Alberta
 - dumb waiters shall have metal cabs, doors self-closing with latches

No mention in legislation of: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, P.E.I. Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, N.W.T. and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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19. FLOORS

ALBERTA

- patient rooms must be above ground level
- washrooms, toilets, utility rooms, waterproof and non-slip
- kitchens, laundry, boiler room - waterproof, heavy duty wear and have drains
- changes in finishes, junctions must be flush.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- no resident accommodation below grade level
- no resident accommodation above second floor level
- residents unable to walk assisted must be located on first floor
- floors in "wet" areas to have non-slip impervious surface.

No mention in legislation of: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT, and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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20. WALLS

ALBERTA

- wall bases should be covered
- "wet" areas to splash line finished with hard, washable impervious material

No mention in legislation of:

British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec,
PEI, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT, Yukon and New Brunswick

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

21. CEILINGS

- ALBERTA
- in noisy areas should be acoustically treated
 - minimum 8'0" high in patient areas
 - minimum 10'0" high in kitchens, laundries and boiler rooms
 - paint white in kitchens, laundries and boiler and utility rooms, bathrooms, toilets
 - boiler room and laundries under patient areas insulate
- ONTARIO
- minimum 2.28m high
- NEW BRUNSWICK
- minimum 7'0" high in all patient areas
 - minimum 6'4" in stairs
- and/or
- minimum 8'0" high in all patient areas
25% of area, may be 7'0" in bedrooms
 - toilet rooms - minimum 7'0"

No mention in Legislation of: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, PEI, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT, Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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22. LIGHTING

ALBERTA

- patient rooms - all switches located at entrance door.
- glare free lighting and comply with Illuminating Engineering Society Standards.
- individual reading lights and sufficient outlets
- emergency lights on assisting power system

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Residents' Rooms
 - 200 lux (18.6FC) of general room illumination 80 cm from floor
 - 300 lux (27.9FC) chairside and bedside - measured at location of task.
 - 300 lux - bathroom illumination - 80 cm from floor.

ONTARIO

- Corridors minimum 215.28 lux continuous
- Stairways minimum 322.92 lux continuous
- Bed - Reading - minimum 376.73 lux continuous
- Drug Cabinet - minimum 1,076.39 lux continuous
- All Other Areas - minimum 215.28 lux continuous

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Patients' Rooms - windows minimum 10% of floor area.
- levels - resident bedrooms - minimum 30 ft. candles
corridors and interior ramps -
minimum 20 ft. candles
- toilet and bathing facilities - minimum 30 ft. candles
- exit stairways, landings - minimum 8 ft. candles
- ancillary - adequate for purpose
- in homes of 20+ provide emergency lighting

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND

- provide individual lighting suitable to patients' needs
- windows in 10% of floor area in patients' rooms

No mention in Legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT, and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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23. H.V.A.C.

ALBERTA

- Central heating system with 75⁰F capacity during coldest period
- Separate thermostats for each patient room
- Patient bathrooms shall be well heated
- Forced ventilation shall be provided to ASHRAE standards
- Toilets and baths ventilated to 15 air changes per hour
- Utility rooms, kitchen, laundry and boiler ventilated to 10 air changes per hour
- Separate duct system to toilets and bathrooms.

ONTARIO

- Minimum temperature of 22.2⁰C at all times.
- All rooms shall be provided with adequate materiel or mechanical ventilation.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- System capable of minimum 75⁰F throughout
- Ventilation by window or forced air system
- Natural ventilation space shall not be less than 4% of floor area in room so ventilated.
- Utility rooms, kitchen, laundry, boiler rooms - ten air changes per hour.
- Toilet and bathroom ventilation - separate

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND

- Minimum of 70⁰F to be maintained
- Windows - minimum 10% of the area

No mention in Legislation of: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Yukon and NWT.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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24. WASTE DISPOSAL

ALBERTA

- Provide satisfactory facilities for disposal and collection of garbage
- Screen outdoor facilities

ONTARIO

- Receptacles be emptied once daily
- Main waste storage area
- Receptacles marked - Kitchen, etc. separate
Patient room, separate
- Receptacles lined with plastic bags
- Carts for collecting used for no other purpose
- Solid wastes disposed of in accordance with
Environmental Protection Act

No mention in legislation of: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, PEI, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT, Yukon and New Brunswick.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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25. WINDOWS

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ALBERTA | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● minimum 10% of floor area of patient rooms● big screens● sills not more than 2'6" above floor |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● minimum 10% of floor area for patient rooms● readily opened by occupant for ventilation |
| MANITOBA | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● provide reasonable window space for patient rooms● minimum sill height 2'6" for patient rooms |
| ONTARIO | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● sill not higher than 66.04 cm. |
| PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● minimum 10% of floor area of patient rooms● adequately screened (bugs) |

No mention in legislation of: Saskatchewan, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT and Yukon.

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26. FINISHES

ONTARIO

- no wood, fibreboard or vegetable fibreboard ceiling or walls.
- all combustible finishes on walls and ceilings shall be treated with fire retardent finish.

No mention in Legislation of: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, PEI, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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27. FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT

- ALBERTA
- Provide vanity or cabinet for storage of personal effects
 - Ceiling mounted curtains to screen beds from each other
 - Closet or wardrobe
 - Over-bed table for meals in room
 - Bedside signalling device
- BRITISH COLUMBIA
- residents permitted to bring own furniture and ornaments
 - provide bed, bedside table, bedside lamp, easy chair, chairside lamps, 4-drawer chest, waste basket
 - minimum bed width 1m (3'3")
- ONTARIO
- provide reading light over bed
 - screening device between beds
 - minimum bed width 36"

No mention in legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT, New Brunswick, Yukon and PEI.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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28. FIRE SAFETY

ONTARIO

- doors to sleeping accommodations - solid wood core 4.44 cm, plus latch.
- fire extinguishers - one per 232.25m²
- sprinkler systems - 4.57m between heads, 2.29m to walls max. area per 18.58 m² - minimum pressure 68.94 kp. Flow 227.30 L/min for 30 minutes.
- door of room to exit - max. 30.48m.
- exit signs - letters 11.43 cm high - 1.90 cm wide - red lettering - door of room - stairways and corridors
- manual fire alarms - 9.14 m (min.)between (??)
- two well separated exits min. 44" wide.
- distance from room to exit - max. 100 ft.
- stairway max. slope 40^o
- continuous handrails in stairs both sides
- exit doors - open in direction of exit travel
- landings at door openings in stair wells.
- proper hardware
- exit signs - separate circuits
- directional exit signs - red arrow 8" long x 3/4" wide
- bedridden patient floors - equal sections divided by walls with 1 hour fire resistance rating - doors rating of 45 minutes.
- emergency lighting in halls, corridors, stairwells - separate power supply - adequate level of light for one hour.
- portable heater - CAS approved, protected from patients and clothing
- fire alarm present - electrically supervised, 30ft. apart minimum (at least)
- fire alarm stations present on every floor, at every stairwell, every outdoor exit from a corridor or lobby with room that accommodates 60 persons plus.
- heat activated fire detectors in every room except wash-rooms (sprinkler head falls into this category), see U.L.C.
- 2 power sources for alarm system - capable of operating system for 24 hours at maximum. Operating conditions and sounding alarm for 5 minutes (after 24 hours).
- if batteries used - they are secondary source and rechargeable by trickler charger connected to major power source.
- audible trouble signal - sound at main nurses station
- switch for silencing trouble signal and, if provided, trouble panel light.
- switch may be elsewhere if a) light appears at nursing station, or b) light appears in location continually supervised.
- main electrical fire alarm system alternating current (or separate circuit), on load side of main electrical service panel in nursing home, not connected to secondary lighting panel.

continued

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
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28. FIRE SAFETY (continued)

- light which ceases when fire alarm system is off.
- sprinkler system supervised by fire alarm system - 2 Imperial gallons each - at least one extinguisher for 2,500 sq. ft. (or less), and located within 100 ft. from nursing home (any location).
- if portable fire extinguisher - now has rating of 10 B.C. (U.L.C. standard).
- at least one portable fire extinguisher in kitchen, maintenance shops, laundry, mechanical room, electrical room, area requiring special protection and boiler/furnace room unless solid fuel fired appliances are used.
- no vapourizing liquid extinguishers allowed.
- fire blanket - at least one in kitchen
- if 30 or more persons fed - kitchen must have proper exiting equipment
- every floor must have standpipe system - each floor with hose and nozzle at proper height
- some hoses may use continuous flow hose reels per floor - no more than 50' of rubber/plastic hose, ½" diameter (inside).
- administration - prepare procedure for evacuation, instruct staff in procedure and use of alarm and equipment, have fire drill at least once a month, have system inspected at least once a year, inspect fire protection equipment inspected at least per month, ensure routes are clear, etc., flame retardent materials, flammable liquids stored in non-combustible cabinets.
- if home does have public fire protection, then provided with complete sprinkler system, heads not more than 15' apart, right angles to pipes, 7'6" closest to wall, each sprinkler cover no more than 200 sq. ft.
- min. pressure 10 lbs. per sq. inch (uppermost head)
- drain valves - at least ¾" internal diameter
- system provide at least 50 gallons water per minute - maintain flow minimum of 30 minutes.
- structure shall meet requirements of Provincial Fire Marshall and local fire prevention authorities.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ● Fire safety and equipment in accordance with Provincial Fire Marshall.

No mention in legislation of:

British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT, Yukon

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

29. GENERAL SAFETY

ONTARIO

- handrails on corridors, ramps, stairways - on both sides 32" - 36" high.
- Grab bar for each bathtub, toilet and shower
- Adjustable side rails on beds for extended care patients
- Non skid surfaces on floors and stairways
- Protective guards over radiators and heating devices
- Kitchen, furnace room, boiler room - 1 hour enclosure with 3/4 hr. doors, plus self closers plus make-up air.
- 3/4 hr. ratings for storage rooms.
- Vertical shafts - 3/4 hr. and 1 hr.
- All corridors, stair landings, doorways kept free from obstruction.
- Safekeeping of patients' valuables
- Buildings and Grounds maintained in a neat and satisfactory manner.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND

- Handrails in corridors, stairwells and ramps.
- Continuous and adequate lighting in halls and stairs
- 1 grab bar per toilet and bathtub.
- side rails on beds when required
- non-skid floors
- protective guards around buildings with hazards
- satisfactory call system

No mention in Legislation of: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT and Yukon.

CMHC - PHYSICAL DESIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN DETAILS REVIEW
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

30. CALL/ALARM (OTHER THAN FIRE)

ONTARIO

- electrical auditory visual call/beds, toilet room, bath and shower room.
- light up panel at nursing station/office - can be cancelled there
- may use electric intercom instead if for children 16 years and under
- alarm annunciation on floor - staff areas
- exit doors - outside - connected to alarm system - cancel and reset at nurse station.

No mention in Legislation of: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, PEI, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT Yukon and Quebec.

CMHC NURSING HOMES AND HOSTELS DESIGN GUIDELINES STUDY

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

4. Administrative and Operational Details

- Matrix of Administrative and
Operational Details
- Expanded Matrix - Issues and Considerations
By Province.

The topic areas listed in the Administrative and Operational Details are very much different than those originally used in the Administrative Elements Review (Appendix "B"). Initially, the topic areas were as all-encompassing as possible so that no pertinent legislation would be overlooked. During the analysis, it was found that the available information could be reordered into a few essential headings, without losing any of the elements having design or programming implications. A revised locational matrix was developed which demonstrates the variability of the provincial legislative concerns.

MATRIX OF
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL DETAILS

<p style="text-align: center;">ALBERTA BRITISH COLUMBIA SASKATCHEWAN MANITOBA ONTARIO QUEBEC NEW BRUNSWICK PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NOVA SCOTIA NEWFOUNDLAND NWT AND YUKON</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">•</p>	<p>1. Nursing Care Services</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">•</p>	<p>2. Maintenance of Client Well-Being</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">•</p>	<p>3. Staffing</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">•</p>	<p>4. Administrative Procedures</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">•</p>	<p>5. Management of Programs</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">•</p>	<p>6. Dietary and Food Services</p>

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATION DETAILS
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE.

1. NURSING CARE SERVICES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1 point / 30 residents.

- Intermediate Care:
 - Minimum 15 minutes per 24 hours of nursing care by professionally trained person.
 - Over 60 residents, minimum 14 minutes per 24 hours of nursing care by professionally trained person.
 - Over 150 residents, minimum of 9 minutes per 24 hours of nursing care by professionally trained person.
 - Minimum 60 minutes per 24 hours of individual personal care for each resident.
- One graduate nurse or other professional person to supervise staff providing (non-medical) care.
- Staff are to keep medical records of residents.
- Staff to be instructed in fire and safety procedures.
- Must keep first aid kit and emergency telephone available.

ALBERTA

- Establish a medical board, including one physician, to assess the care needs of each resident.
- Medical records for each resident to be kept at the nursing stations.

ONTARIO

- Nursing Homes Act provides detailed requirements for nursing care in accordance with each resident's needs.
- Extended care: minimum 1½ hours per 24 hours of nursing and personal care, minimum 10½ hours per week.
- Intermediate Care: minimum 7 hours and maximum 10½ hours of nursing and personal care per week, ½ hour of this provided by a registered nurse, remainder by R.N., R.N.A. or nurse's aide.
- Minimum 1 nursing staff to 20 residents at all times.
- R.N. to see each resident daily.
- R.N. in attendance at all times, care staff to be supervised by R.N.

(continued)

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATION DETAILS
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE

1. NURSING CARE SERVICES (Continued)

ONTARIO

- Each resident to have annual medical examination.
- Appoint a practising physician as advisor to administrator
- Provide for dental care needs of residents at their own expense.

QUEBEC

- Every public charitable institution must keep a register of hospitalized needy persons containing background data.
- If resident is ill upon admission, a medical history is required.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Nursing Care: - R.N. in attendance 12 hours per week min.
- 1 R.N. for every 7 other care staff.
- Minimum 2 hours per day of nursing care for each resident
- Some nursing care staff in attendance at all times
- Personal Care - R.N. or R.N.A. to supervise personal care staff
- Minimum 45 minutes per day per resident of personal care
- Supervisory Care - to be given by R.N., R.N.A. or person with practical experience
- Minimum 20 minutes per day per resident of supervisory care.
- If resident is seen by physician or dentist a record of the visit is to be kept.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND

- Care staff in numbers to adequately meet resident needs.
- Medical records for each resident to be kept.
- R.N. or R.N.A. to supervise resident care.
- Drugs to be kept in locked cupboard.
- Practising physician appointed as advisor to administrator.

No mention in legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT and Yukon

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATION DETAILS
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE.

2. MAINTENANCE OF CLIENT WELL-BEING

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Provide for maintenance of physical well-being, comfort and contentment of residents.
- Provide free access to lounges and activity rooms at any time.
- Provide telephones (minimum of one for 50 residents) for use of residents.
- Permit residents to receive visitors daily at any reasonable hour.
- Ensure a minimum temperature of 22⁰C in areas used by residents.
- Consider wheelchair anthropometrics in design.
- Do not assign wheelchair patient to a room not designed for such.
- Forbidden to confine or lock resident in room.

ALBERTA

- Ensure co-operation with community's clergy to meet spiritual needs of residents - includes holding services.

ONTARIO

- Provide reading materials, games, craft supplies and equipment, and television in each sitting room.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Arrange with clergy to provide for spiritual needs of residents.
- Ensure that there is no interference with reasonable social and community activities of individual residents.
- Ensure residents are able to attend religious services in the facility or in the community.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND

- Lodging may not admit more persons than license permits.

No mention in legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT and Yukon.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATION DETAILS
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE.

3. STAFFING

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Minimum of one staff per 25 patients, 2 staff per 75 patients at night.
- There must be an administrator.
- Staff instructed in safety and accident procedures, fire procedures.
- Staff member on duty who can communicate with residents.
- Pharmacist on staff.
- Medication safety committee appointed by Administrator.

ALBERTA

- One nurse per 12 patients on day shift.
- One nurse per 15 patients on evening shift.
- One nurse per 30 patients on night shift.
- One R.N. per 75 patients minimum on all shifts.
- Access to pharmacy consulting service required.
- Detailed provision for medical examinations of employees to establish their fitness.
- Establish detailed job descriptions regarding duties and responsibility of staff.
- Operator to provide appropriate education and training programs for staff and records of these programs maintained.
- Provide employees with information on employment rules and conditions.

ONTARIO

- Must have an administrator and medical practitioner as advisor to him/her.
- Pharmacist not required on staff.
- Must keep records of employees.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Must be care staff on at all times; 1 R.N. to 7 other care staff.
- Medical Practitioner must make regular appearance and be always on call.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATION DETAILS
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE.

3. STAFFING (Continued)

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND

- Staff must be in numbers to meet patient needs.
- Must be a medical advisor to administrator.
- Pharmacist not required on staff.
- Employees must be physically and mentally fit to perform duties.
- Inspector may require that employees have tests for fitness.

No mention in legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT and Yukon.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATION DETAILS
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Inspection of any facility at any time by authorized person.
- Maintain records of residents background, medical history, etc.
- Records to be made available to Board or any of its persons or agencies.
- Hold all funds, possessions and valuables for each resident in trust to be released upon death to spouse or executors.

ALBERTA

- Inspection by any authorized person at any time, who can request to be shown specific information.
- Records of the nursing home's programs to be kept, including past and present residents, numbers, etc.
- Records to be reviewed annually.
- District meetings to be held four times per year to discuss concerns of mutual interest.
- Records of each patient are to be kept on file at nursing station.
- A Board for the facility is to consist of three members including one physician, which is to assess the needs of residents.
- Operation of the facility is to keep ledgers, to be audited annually by an external firm and subject to internal audit at any time.

SASKATCHEWAN

- Inspection by authorized person at any reasonable time.
- Inspector may require any material regarding the facility.

MANITOBA

- Inspection by authorized person at any reasonable time.

ONTARIO

- Inspection by authorized persons at any reasonable time.
- Inspector may ask to see financial, medical and clerical materials, may remove documents.
- Records to be kept for each resident and each employee, which may be released to authorized persons.
- To maintain adequate and current financial records.
- Records to be audited annually by an outside accountant.
- Trust accounts to be kept for residents.
- Residents death to be reported immediately to coroner and resident's physician; body to be removed to suitable place in facility, determine and record cause.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATION DETAILS
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES (Continued)

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Inspection by any authorized person at any reasonable time.
- Inspector may request any information pertaining to the institution.
- Records of residents must be kept.
- Ensure medical suitability and compatibility of residents.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND

- Must keep a trust account for each resident.
- On patient's death, note time, date and circumstances, for coroner and for facility's records.

NOVA SCOTIA

- Inspection at any reasonable time.
- Inspector can request examination of any resident by qualified medical practitioner or registered nurse.

NEWFOUNDLAND

- Inspection by Board member, inspector, or other authorized person at any time.
- Inspector may request any documents regarding the operation of the facility.

No mention in legislation of: Quebec, NWT and Yukon.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATION DETAILS
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE.

5. MANAGEMENT OF PROGRAMS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Provide planned programs to meet the needs and capabilities of residents.
- Allow access to hobby rooms and activity areas day and night.
- Use external community resources whenever and wherever possible.
- Ensure that all activity is voluntary.
- Provide opportunities for social contact and activities compatible with the capabilities of individual residents.

ALBERTA

- Provide organized programs on a regular basis suitable for residents' requirements.
- Encourage residents to visit outside in the community.

ONTARIO

- Provide social, recreational, and physical activity programs on a regular basis.
- Maintain written record of activities - date, duration of activity, who participated, time of participation, etc.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Provide programs suited to the needs and interests of residents.
- Participation to be voluntary.
- Provide additional programs for patients unable to leave their rooms.

No mention in legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, P.E.I., Yukon and N.W.T.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATION DETAILS
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE.

6. DIETARY AND FOOD SERVICES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Reflect residents' personal food preferences, religious beliefs and cultural food habits in presentation of meals.
- Three meals plus afternoon and evening snack - may be room-tray service for breakfast for bed-ridden patients.
- Consultant dietician for 50-149 residents, food supervisor for under 50.
- Dietician on staff for 150+, in building minimum half the time.

ALBERTA

- At least three meals per day - maximum 15¹ hour span between supper and breakfast.
- Nourishment and beverage before going to bed.
- Personnel and visitors' eating area separate from patients' area and outside of food preparation, tray service and dishwashing areas.

ONTARIO

- At least three meals per day, evenly spaced food, adequate liquid.
- Food prepared in sanitary conditions, proper temperature, freezing area, proper humidity.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Three meals per day (minimum), maximum 15 hours between dinner and breakfast, snacks as needed.
- Practice of good food hygiene principles including:
 - all garbage is kept covered in impermeable containers and removed from the premises as frequently as necessary.
 - that kitchen and food handling personnel wear clean outer garments and head covers.
 - that the kitchen area is clean and free from litter at all times, and
 - that washing of kitchen equipment and eating utensils is undertaken in such manner as to provide satisfactory cleansing and adequate bactericidal treatment at all times.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATION DETAILS
ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS BY PROVINCE.

6. DIETARY AND FOOD SERVICES (Continued)

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND

- Facilities should meet requirements of the Provincial Department of Health for storage, preparation and distribution.

No mention in legislation of: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, NWT and Yukon.
















APPENDIX "A"

PHYSICAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Province	Size	Location/ Site Planning	Bedrooms	Nursing Care Units and Stations	Bathrooms
Alberta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British Columbia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Saskatchewan					
Manitoba					
Ontario	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quebec					
New Brunswick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P. E. I.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nova Scotia					
Newfoundland					
Yukon and Northwest Territories					

















APPENDIX "A"

PHYSICAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Province	Dining Areas	Social Activity Areas	Kitchen	Laundry	House-keeping
Alberta					
British Columbia					
Saskatchewan					
Manitoba					
Ontario					
Quebec					
New Brunswick					
P. E. I.					
Nova Scotia					
Newfoundland					
Yukon and Northwest Territories					
















APPENDIX "A"

PHYSICAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Province	Admin. Offices	Staff Facilities	Other Spaces	Corridors	Ramps
Alberta					
British Columbia					
Saskatchewan					
Manitoba					
Ontario					
Quebec					
New Brunswick					
P. E. I.					
Nova Scotia					
Newfoundland					
Yukon and Northwest Territories					




















APPENDIX "A"

PHYSICAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Province	Stairways	Doorways	Elevators	Floors	Walls
Alberta					
British Columbia					
Saskatchewan					
Manitoba					
Ontario					
Quebec					
New Brunswick					
P. E. I.					
Nova Scotia					
Newfoundland					
Yukon and Northwest Territories					

APPENDIX "A"

PHYSICAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Province	Ceilings	Lighting	HVAC	Waste Disposal	Windows
Alberta					
British Columbia					
Saskatchewan					
Manitoba					
Ontario					
Quebec					
New Brunswick					
P. E. I.					
Nova Scotia					
Newfoundland					
Yukon and Northwest Territories					

APPENDIX "A"

PHYSICAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Province	Finishes	Furnishings Equipment	Fire Safety	General Safety	Call/Alarm Other Than Fire
Alberta		●			
British Columbia		●			
Saskatchewan					
Manitoba					
Ontario	●	●	●	●	●
Quebec					
New Brunswick					
P. E. I.			●	●	
Nova Scotia					
Newfoundland					
Yukon and Northwest Territories					


















APPENDIX "B" - ADMINISTRATIVE ELEMENTS

Province	Definitions	Administration of the Act	Application for NH Contract	Administrative Procedures
British Columbia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Alberta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Saskatchewan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Manitoba	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Ontario	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quebec	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New Brunswick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P. E. I.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nova Scotia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Newfoundland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Yukon and Northwest Territories				

2.

APPENDIX "B" - ADMINISTRATIVE ELEMENTS














Province	Licensing	Bookkeeping/ Accounting Procedures	Records	Advertising
British Columbia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Alberta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Saskatchewan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Manitoba	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Ontario	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Quebec	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
-				
New Brunswick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
P. E. I.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Nova Scotia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Newfoundland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Yukon and Northwest Territories				

Province	Federal/ Provincial Relations	Dietary & Food Services	Medical & Care Services	Social & Recreational Activities
British Columbia				
Alberta				
Saskatchewan				
Manitoba				
Ontario				
Quebec				
New Brunswick				
P. E. I.				
Nova Scotia				
Newfoundland				
Yukon and Northwest Territories				

APPENDIX "B" - ADMINISTRATIVE ELEMENTS

Province	Religious Activities	Staff Requirements	General Safety	Fire Safety
British Columbia		●		
Alberta	●	●		
Saskatchewan				
Manitoba				
Ontario		●	●	●
Quebec				
New Brunswick			●	●
P. E. I.		●	●	●
Nova Scotia				
Newfoundland				
Yukon and Northwest Territories				

APPENDIX "B" - ADMINISTRATIVE ELEMENTS

Province	Inspection of Homes	Protection of Residents' Rights	Deaths	
British Columbia				
Alberta				
Saskatchewan				
Manitoba				
Ontario				
Quebec				
New Brunswick				
P. E. I.				
Nova Scotia				
Newfoundland				
Yukon and Northwest Territories				

APPENDIX "C"

THE USE OF THE NATIONAL BUILDING CODE 1975
AND 1977 AND SUPPLEMENT NO. 5.

N.B.: An extensive review of the National Building Code is underway and will be part of a subsequent submission.

APPENDIX "C"THE USE OF THE NATIONAL BUILDING CODE 1975 AND 1977 AND SUPPLEMENT NO. 5

Across Canada, various provinces have adopted the National Building Code, as a provincial code, or selected portions of it in developing their own codes. In an effort to rationalize the variety of building legislation across Canada, which could affect the construction standards of both nursing homes and hostels with care, we have reviewed those aspects of the National Building Code which pertain to these facilities.

Fundamentally four areas of concern are addressed in the Code which are relevant:

1. Use and Occupancy
2. Construction for Fire Safety
3. Egress
4. Accessibility for Disabled Users.*1

The following is a list of provinces and the prevailing codes in use.

Note: No attempt has been made to identify municipal codes across the country since these are obviously too numerous.

- Newfoundland: National Building Code, 1977 in certain areas plus various other codes.
- P. E. I. National Building Code, 1977.
- Nova Scotia*2 National Building Code, 1977 to be effective in summer of 1978 (in use in most municipalities).
- New Brunswick National Building Code, 1977 to be effective in spring of 1978 (basically adopted). Also Building Code 1974, for handicapped, by most municipalities, (government projects)
- Quebec: Quebec Code
- Ontario*2 New Uniform Ontario Building Code (based on N.B.C. with revisions)

*1. (Originally contained in Supplement No. 5. It should be noted that this is a recommended set of standards and has only been incorporated as mandatory legislation, in part, in some provinces and not at all in others.)

*2 Denotes those provinces which have adopted in whole or in part Supplement No. 5 of the National Building Code into provincial legislation or who are adopting the 1977 Code which incorporates many of the provisions of Supplement No. 5.

- Manitoba*2 Manitoba Building Code (based on National Building Code 1975 version).
- Saskatchewan*2 National Building Code 1977 and updated 1975).
- Alberta*2 Alberta Building Code (basically N.B.C. 1975 with some variations)
- British Columbia: N.B.C. 1975, expect 1977 code will be used (own provincial regulations regarding handicapped under preparation).
- N.W.T.*2 N.B.C. 1977
- Yukon: 1975 N.B.C. Expect to adopt 1977 code in Spring of 1978.

N.B. In most provinces where the National Building Code has been adopted by the Province, each municipality may decide to adopt the provincial code or create its own. Generally in the absence of any such municipal code the provincial code is used.

*2 Denotes those provinces which have adopted in whole or in part Supplement No. 5 of the National Building Code into provincial legislation or who are adopting the 1977 code which incorporates many of the provisions of Supplement No. 5.

Issues Covered in the National Building Code, 1977
Related to Physical Design Details Review Matrix

The list of issues covered by the legislation under review was taken from the Physical Design Details Review Matrix (pages 16 and 17) and these issues were compared to the standards outlined in the National Building Code. In the list below, "X" indicates the issue is not covered in the N.B.C., and "●" indicates the issue is covered by the N.B.C.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|-----|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | x | Size | 16. | ● | Stairs |
| 2. | ● | Location/Site Planning | 17. | ● | Doorways |
| 3. | ● | Bedrooms | 18. | ● | Elevators |
| 4. | x | Nursing Care | 19. | ● | Floors |
| 5. | ● | Bathrooms | 20. | ● | Walls |
| 6. | x | Dining Areas | 21. | ● | Ceilings |
| 7. | x | Social Activity Areas | 22. | ● | Lighting |
| 8. | ● | Kitchens | 23. | ● | H.V.A.C. |
| 9. | x | Laundry | 24. | x | Waste Disposal |
| 10. | x | Housekeeping | 25. | ● | Windows |
| 11. | x | Administration Offices | 26. | ● | Finishes |
| 12. | ● | Staff Facilities | 27. | x | Furnishing and Equipment |
| 13. | ● | Other Spaces | 28. | ● | Fire Safety |
| 14. | ● | Corridors | 29. | ● | General Safety |
| 15. | ● | Ramps | 30. | ● | Calls or Alarms (Other than Fire) |

Other Issues Covered in the National Building Code

- 31. ● Type of Occupancy
- 32. ● Definitions
- 33. ● Duties and Responsibility of Owner
- 34. ● Construction Safety
- 35. ● Accessibility, General
- 36. ● Design for Handicapped Users
- 37. ● Equipment

The previous information has been provided by the following provincial representatives:

- Newfoundland Mr. J. T. Allston MCIP - St. John's
(Provincial Planning Office).
- Prince Edward
Island Mr. S. Bishop - Charlottetown
(Department of Municipal Affairs)
- Nova Scotia Ms. Helena White - Halifax
(Department of Municipal Affairs)
- New Brunswick Mr. D. W. Jonsson - Fredericton
(Department of Supply and Services)
- Quebec Mr. F. X. Peneault - Quebec City
(Department of Labour and Manpower)
- Ontario Mr. Graham Adams - Toronto
(Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations)
- Manitoba Mr. L. O'Morrow - Winnipeg
(Department of Labour)
- Saskatchewan Mr. P. J. H. Sheasby - Regina
(Department of Labour)
- Alberta Mr. D. O. Monsen, MRAIC - Edmonton
(Department of Manpower and Labour)
- British Columbia Mr. J. Robertson - Victoria
(Department of Public Works)
- Northwest Territories Mr. L. McPhee - Yellowknife
(Department of Public Services)
- Yukon Mr. L. Hipperson - Whitehorse
(Protective Services Branch)