

ERETF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW CHECKLIST

Requirement	Y	N	Comments
<i>Reference: State of GA R&Rs for Hospitals 111-8-40-.37(5):</i> Hospitals providing psychiatric and substance abuse services shall have:			
1. A seclusion room that:			
a. Is available to be used for the involuntary confinement of patients when necessary. There shall be at least one seclusion room for each 24 beds or fewer;			
b. Is large enough to provide access to the patient from all sides of the bed or mattress and to accommodate emergency life-sustaining equipment;			
c. Has a door that opens outward, and have provision for direct patient observations at all times by staff			
d. Is designed and constructed to avoid features that enable patient hiding, escape, injury, or suicide.			
2. A day room that allows for social interaction, dining, and group therapy activities;			
3. Space for storage of patient's personal belongings and for securing valuables;			
4. A design conforming to the suicide prevention recommendations from <i>Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospital and Healthcare Facilities*</i> , produced by the American Institute of Architects' Academy of Architecture for Health with the assistance of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which is hereby adopted by reference <i>*Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospital and Outpatient Facilities, The Facility Guidelines Institute, supersedes Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospital and Healthcare Facilities</i> <i>** For Children's Unit --- See additional requirements in 2.5-2.3 Child Psychiatric Nursing Unit in FGI Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospital and Outpatient Facilities.</i>			
<i>Reference: FGI Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospital and Outpatient Facilities: General Psychiatric Nursing Unit - A2.4-2.14.1.5 Environment of Care</i>			
a. Visual control of nursing unit corridors, passive activity areas; and outdoor areas should be provided.			
b. Hidden alcoves should be prohibited.			
c. Non-patient areas, including staff support rooms and mechanical and electrical spaces should be secured from patients.			
d. Door closers and door and cabinet hardware, including hinges in patient areas, should be designed to prevent attachment of other articles and to limit possible patient or staff injury.			
e. Door to patient toilet and shower room should not swing into the room. These doors should either not be lockable from within the room or be provided with privacy locks that can be opened by staff with a key or tool. Hardware should be designed to prevent occupants from tying the door closed.			
f. Security risks from furnishings, movable equipment, and accessories should be addressed in safety risk management.			
g. Windows, including interior and exterior glazing, should not be operable and should be made of break-resistant material.			
h. Windows, curtains and blinds should be constructed to prevent attachments of other articles.			
i. Curtains and blinds should be constructed to break			

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away with a vertical load of more than 40 pounds.			
j. Ceilings in patient bedrooms, toilet rooms, and shower room should be of continuous bonded construction. T-bar ceilings with lay-in tiles should not be permitted.			
k. Ceiling and air distribution devices, lighting fixtures, sprinkler heads, smoke detectors, and other appurtenances should be designed and installed to be tamper-resistant, and non-breakable, to prevent the attachment of other articles, and to limit possible patient or staff injury in patient rooms, toilet rooms, and shower rooms.			
l. Flooring base in patient rooms, toilet rooms, and shower rooms should be installed to preclude removal by patients.			
m. Time delay closer should not be used on locked doors.			
n. Toilet flush valves should be recessed or of the push-button type.			
o. Hand-washing station faucet hardware should be recessed or of the push-button type to preclude patient or staff injury.			
p. Shower curtains, if provided, should have a breakaway maximum of 40 pounds and be supported on curtain racks attached or flushed to the ceiling.			
q. Shower heads should be sloped or otherwise designed to prevent attachment of other articles.			
r. Fire extinguisher cabinets and fire alarm pull stations should be located or installed to prevent inappropriate use.			
s. Electrical outlets in patients areas should be of a ground-fault interrupter type (GFI or should be protected by GFI breakers at electrical panels.			
t. Patient mirrors should be non-breakable and shatterproof.			
u. Medical gas outlets, if provided, should be located or installed to prevent patient access.			
v. All devices attached to the wall, ceilings and the floors and all door and window hardware should be tamper-resistant and securely fastened with tamper-proof screws.			
w. Outdoor areas should be secured in accordance with the patient and staff safety assessment.			