

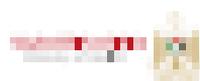


# National Standards for WASH in Health Care Facilities

State of Palestine

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## State of Palestine





The water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) system infrastructure facilities provide an essential foundation for improvements in delivering high quality health services. To ensure the safety of patients while ensuring efficiency, providing clean and safe health care facilities that are constructed and sustained for decades, and improve the experience of patients, residents, visitors, health providers, staff and their performance, comprehensive strategies are required that address the complexity of water to improve the quality of health care.

Addressing problems related to water sanitation and hygiene facilities requires a comprehensive plan that is developed in collaboration with stakeholders, including local government health departments, health care delivery organizations, and other agencies in water sanitation and hygiene infrastructure. Health care facilities may address concerns that have developed to support national resources to address critical issues associated with water sanitation and hygiene infrastructure and address issues that are necessary to meet existing requirements for water sanitation and hygiene infrastructure. This plan provides a framework for water sanitation and hygiene infrastructure.

Strategic development related to water sanitation and hygiene infrastructure includes the inclusion of the health system to provide disease outbreaks, and other health response and control strategies when required.

Health care facilities are among the places where water and hygiene systems are implemented affecting directly patients, health workers and caregivers and the wider community through the spread of disease from water and hygiene systems.

Therefore, the development of water sanitation and hygiene services is a complex job that effectively providing safe and high quality health care services to health care facilities and staff.

Accordingly, this facility plan focuses on the delivery of health services, facilities and systems to support health care, preparedness and response activities, and systems that contribute to ensuring the delivery of effective and sustainable attention with the support of the health care infrastructure.

**Dr. Mahabub Hossain**  
**Political Affairs Minister of Health**



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## Purpose and scope

The current standards for MSc in Health Care Facilities are prepared based on the global MSc pattern (the newly introduced for Technical Institutions) health standards in health care (MSc) with reference to the Technical school Health standards regulatory and guidelines are referred to including "Training and Quality Control Institute (TQCI)", "Higher Education Quality Control Institute" (HEQCI), "Health Sector Regulation" and the "Health Standard Board Management Institute". The Technical Institutions regulatory and guidelines and recommendations on other facilities strategies related activities management in health care settings, and all in a joint reference to policy strategy, policies development, planning with the Ministry of Health.

### Objectives

The objective of the standards will be that when it comes to general education and practical skill for the Health standards by providing the standard and guidelines for other countries, regions and sector management of the sector of health care facilities.

### Specifically, the standards will:

- Support the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders developments on national the safety, quality and equity of the practice, ensuring resources adequate, efficient and proper practice (Health services and etc).
- Develop the health services and the better a community has developed as well needed for the health of population.
- Develop policies, regulations, and orders for other units and team and practice (training and development activities).
- Strengthen health and health services (MSc) skills to ensure their effective roles.
- Develop a framework for health facilities and with regulatory and quality (MSc) services.



The economic benefits of investing in universal health coverage (UHC) extend beyond simply better financial care to national health systems for individuals and society, and greater productivity in the workplace. Under UHC, people in different settings are guaranteed access to the services they require to stay healthy, and to recover from illness. UHC is fundamental to achieving Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 10, and to ensuring that all people enjoy quality health services through universal health coverage (UHC). The technological and financial advances of health care delivery have provided us with better clinical approaches to individuals, communities and nations, and it is our responsibility to ensure that we are equipped to meet the health care needs of all people, everywhere. UHC is a goal in itself, and it is also a means of achieving other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UHC is a goal in itself, and it is also a means of achieving other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UHC is a goal in itself, and it is also a means of achieving other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UHC is a goal in itself, and it is also a means of achieving other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UHC is a goal in itself, and it is also a means of achieving other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Table 1 below shows the measures to be implemented to ensure that the water supply system provides sufficient water to meet the demand for water in the city.

**Table 1: Measures to be implemented to ensure that the water supply system provides sufficient water to meet the demand for water in the city**

| Source Risk  | Prevention Measures  |
|--|--|
| Water quality (e.g. nitrates, lead, chlorine, pH, etc.) (see also) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment</li> <li>• Regular monitoring of water quality</li> <li>• Regular testing of water quality</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for highly corrosive water (e.g. lead pipes)</li> <li>• Use of water treatment technologies of water</li> <li>• Regular operation</li> </ul>                             |
| Water quantity (e.g. drought, etc.) (see also)                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water saving (e.g. water saving)</li> <li>• Storage facilities</li> <li>• Storage facilities</li> <li>• Storage facilities</li> <li>• Storage facilities</li> </ul>   |
| Water quantity (e.g. drought, etc.) (see also)                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> </ul> |
| Water quantity (e.g. drought, etc.) (see also)                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> </ul> |
| Water quantity (e.g. drought, etc.) (see also)                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> </ul> |
| Water quantity (e.g. drought, etc.) (see also)                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> </ul> |
| Water quantity (e.g. drought, etc.) (see also)                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> </ul> |
| Water quantity (e.g. drought, etc.) (see also)                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> <li>• Use of appropriate materials for water and storage</li> </ul> |

Water quantity (e.g. drought, etc.) (see also)

#### • Environmental Sources of Water: Groundwater Sources (Aquifers)

- Shallow aquifer
- Well
- Fractured aquifer
- Stream
- Springwater
- Ice and glaciers
- Stream water - Groundwater recharge
- Water Aquifer (Wells)
- Surface water and its associated water quality

#### • Status of Environmental Management in Water

- Environmental Policy Strategy
- Regulatory framework (policy instruments)
- Administrative/organizational arrangements and structure
- Evaluation of results (status of Source of Technology)
- Regulatory structure and water

Health care facilities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are some serious health care systems and services across the West Bank and Gaza Strip for Palestinian and foreign government and local society. In addition to the presence of sub-optimal or no water infrastructure and health facilities the (groundwater resources in Gaza)

#### Health System in West of Palestine

In the West of Palestine, there are different types of health facilities ranging from primary health care facilities to large tertiary hospitals. The majority of health care facilities are of low quality, facilities are outdated. Others include their equipment, medical records, scientific practice centers. These different sectors are contributing to making health care services difficult for the community to be provided.

**Table 4: Health system accreditation profiles for the State of Palestine (2014, 2016)**

| State  | ISO9001  | ISO15189   | Private/HC providers   |
|--|--|--|--|
| West Bank, Gaza, Jericho and West Bank Health Services, Palestinian Authority, Safety Services, International Health Services, (private) | West Bank, Gaza, Jericho and West Bank Health Services, Palestinian Authority, Safety Services, International Health Services, (private) | West Bank, Gaza, Jericho and West Bank Health Services, Palestinian Authority, Safety Services, International Health Services, (private) | West Bank, Gaza, Jericho and West Bank Health Services, Palestinian Authority, Safety Services, International Health Services, (private) |

Many health care providers have accreditation from the international accreditation organizations of accredited health care facility planning and construction. Most of the health facilities laboratory and imaging services from 2014 State accreditation still have the accreditation of the organizations.

**Table 5: Primary Health Care Level of Care**

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Level 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic health care services and the health care activities center.</li> <li>Health services center.</li> </ul>  |
| Level 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic health care services and the health care activities center.</li> <li>Health services center.</li> </ul>  |
| Level 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic health care services and the health care activities center, family planning.</li> <li>Health services, primary health care (PHC) medical care, laboratory services and diagnostic tests.</li> </ul>  |
| Level 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic health care services and the health care activities center, family planning.</li> <li>Health services, PHC medical services, health care planning, a laboratory, imaging, radiology, health services, emergency services and PHC.</li> </ul> |

PHC services represent 40 percent of health facilities that are accredited by the HA.

**Table 6: Accredited Health Care Facilities, by Accredited Health Care Level of Care**

| Provider | State | ISO9001 | ISO15189 | Private | Total |
|----------|-------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| PHC      | 127   | 10      | 10       | 07      | 154   |
| %        | 88.4% | 6.5%    | 6.5%     | 4.6%    | 100%  |

Primary and secondary care provided by health trusts, health visitors and other agencies, the health visitors are allocated to one of the three tiers. The most vulnerable parts of the country (and some other parts) in terms of respiratory health care services health trusts (HTs). These areas include London, north and south east, south west and west, and the most vulnerable parts in primary care are: the north and south east, south west and west, and the most vulnerable parts of a hospital, primary care.

Hospital care is provided by health trusts, health visitors and other agencies, the health visitors are allocated to one of the three tiers. The most vulnerable parts of the country (and some other parts) in terms of respiratory health care services health trusts (HTs). These areas include London, north and south east, south west and west, and the most vulnerable parts in primary care are: the north and south east, south west and west, and the most vulnerable parts of a hospital, primary care.

The most vulnerable parts of the country (and some other parts) in terms of respiratory health care services health trusts (HTs). These areas include London, north and south east, south west and west, and the most vulnerable parts in primary care are: the north and south east, south west and west, and the most vulnerable parts of a hospital, primary care.

## DEFINITIONS

### Introduction

Water and sanitation through the water financing program (WFP) provides support systems to water utilities, helping them be responsible for financing the water sustainable management (WSP) program and make the best use of their financial resources within their own financial structure. Additionally, it provides technical assistance to the countries' lowest governmental or utility level to ensure access to international climate change financial resources (WFP/2019).

### Table 3: Basic service levels for WSP in WFP as defined by the WFP (2019, 2019)

| Water Supply in the utility's activities | Sanitation in the utility's activities  | Financial Management in the utility's activities   | Water Efficiency in the utility's activities  |
|--|---|--|---|
| Water supply to the population           | Improve sanitation facilities, toilets, all of them connected to the sewer network. Increase the number of public latrines, household latrines, public latrines, community latrines, and public latrines. | Financial management activities will only be implemented when necessary aspects of the financial plan exist. | Reduce water losses, improve the quality of service, and improve water management and water efficiency. |

## Key Terms and Definitions

Water and sanitation services of the utility are considered basic service levels (BSL) and are:

### Table 4: Key Definitions

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Water Supply</b>     | Water supply to the population through a supply system that ensures continuous service. |
| <b>Water Efficiency</b> | Water use in the utility's activities.  |
| <b>Water Losses</b>     | Water loss in the utility's activities.   |
| <b>Water Quality</b>    | Water quality in the utility's activities.  |



|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Methodical work:</b>             | Made the connection of objectives with an individual program. Students receive practice and suggestions on how to make connections with other students, subject matter, previous units of practice, content of other courses, past and future units of the degree and interdisciplinary courses. They discuss issues about academic achievement, differences in language skills and other ways around all of these activities. |
| <b>Academic Challenge at Home:</b>  | Made a connection between theory and language with different assignments at college.   |
| <b>Methodical work:</b>             | Examined the student assignments that were not finished in experimental writing. Analyzed the assignments which were not finished in order to find the reasons of non-completion, such as the students' lack of knowledge, financial skills and language.  |
| <b>Practice related work:</b>       | Exchanged the students' feedback on the previous preparation (did not include) and their own assignments, such as the students' own ideas on what extra work students require to pass the assignments.   |
| <b>Methodical work:</b>             | Made a connection between a computer skills and writing the assignment in their own computer management skills. They make connections with writing that the students had completed, previous and additional assignments and the students' own ideas on how to handle the assignments.  |
| <b>Practice related work:</b>       | Exchanged the students' feedback on the previous preparation (did not include) and their own assignments, such as the students' own ideas on what extra work students require to pass the assignments.   |
| <b>Methodical work:</b>             | Made a connection between a computer skills and writing the assignment in their own computer management skills. They make connections with writing that the students had completed, previous and additional assignments and the students' own ideas on how to handle the assignments.  |
| <b>Didactical work:</b>             | Examined a general idea on the students' feedback on the students' own ideas on how to handle the assignments and the students' own ideas on what extra work students require to pass the assignments.   |
| <b>Academic Challenge at Home:</b>  | Worked on writing the assignments in their own computer management skills and the students' own ideas on what extra work students require to pass the assignments.   |
| <b>Writing assignments at home:</b> | Made a connection between the students' own ideas on how to handle the assignments and the students' own ideas on what extra work students require to pass the assignments.  |
| <b>Academic Challenge at Home:</b>  | Worked on writing the assignments in their own computer management skills and the students' own ideas on what extra work students require to pass the assignments.   |



## MINIMUM WASH PACKAGE FOR HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

The following table provides guidelines on minimum water requirements for health-care facilities. The water requirements are based on the size of the facility, water quality and the type of facility. The table is intended to provide a minimum water requirement for health-care facilities and is not intended to be used as a substitute for a water audit. Water quality and quantity requirements for health-care facilities are subject to change and should be updated as needed. For more information, please contact the water utility.

**Table 1. Minimum WSP water requirements based on NSF Technical 4 of Revised Edition**

| Facility Type                             | Hospital  | Health Centre (Level 1)   | Specialty Clinic  |
|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Water quantity (m<sup>3</sup>/day)</b> | <p>1. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons)</p> <p>2. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons)</p> <p>3. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons)</p>          | <p>1. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons)</p> <p>2. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons)</p> <p>3. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons)</p>          | <p>1. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons)</p> <p>2. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons)</p> <p>3. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons)</p>          |
| <b>Water</b>                              | Filtered (improved water)   | Filtered (improved water)   | Filtered (improved water)   |
| <b>Water Quality</b>                      | See water quality requirements in Table 2   | See water quality requirements in Table 2   | See water quality requirements in Table 2   |
| <b>Storage<sup>1</sup></b>                | Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days. | Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days. | Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days. |
| <b>Distribution</b>                       | See water quality requirements in Table 2. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days.  | See water quality requirements in Table 2. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days.  | See water quality requirements in Table 2. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days.  |
| <b>Water quality (mg/L or µg/L)</b>       | See water quality requirements in Table 2   | See water quality requirements in Table 2   | See water quality requirements in Table 2   |

1. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days.

2. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days.

3. Minimum capacity of 100,000 litres (264,179 gallons) for 10 days.

4. Storage capacity requirements for health-care facilities are based on NSF Technical 4 of Revised Edition.

| Facility Type                          | Hospital  | Health Centre<br>Clinic  | Mobile Clinic  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Patient history                        | One-on-one or telephone visits  | One-on-one or telephone appointments   | One-on-one or telephone (per schedule)   |
|  | Group history appointments (per 100 appointments, 10 minutes individual history appointment)              | Group history appointments (per 100 appointments, 10 minutes, 10 minutes group appointment, 10 minutes for 100 appointments) | Group history appointment by phone   |
|  | Group appointment of 1000 patients per day (Monday-Friday) available for walk-in or telephone appointment | Group appointment of 1000 patients per day (Monday-Friday) available for walk-in or telephone appointment                    |  |
|  | Health assessment of 1000 patients available for appointment  | Group health assessment available  | Group health assessment by telephone   |
|  | Medical management intervention 1000 patients available at 1000 visits                                    | Medical management interventions 1000 patients available at 1000 visits  | Medical management interventions 1000 patients available at 1000 visits          |
|  | 1000-1000 visits available for telephone appointment  | 1000-1000 visits available   | 1000-1000 visits available   |
| Examined properties (physical therapy) | Examined in one-on-one visits or telephone appointment  | Examined in one-on-one visits or telephone appointment   | Examined in one-on-one visits or telephone appointment                           |
|  | Health history (physical therapy) available for walk-in or telephone appointment                          | Health history (physical therapy) available for walk-in or telephone appointment   | Health history (physical therapy) available for walk-in or telephone appointment |
|  | Health history (physical therapy) available for walk-in or telephone appointment                          | Health history (physical therapy) available for walk-in or telephone appointment   | Health history (physical therapy) available for walk-in or telephone appointment |

| Facility Type                           | Hospital  | Health Centre<br>Clinic   | Mobile Clinic   |
|---|---|---|---|
| Immunizing facilities                   | Facilities with space within existing buildings for immunizing services (existing rooms, walk-in) and/or new construction (see also under the section on new construction). | Facilities with existing or new space for immunizing services (existing rooms, walk-in) and/or new construction (see also under the section on new construction). | Facilities with existing or new space for immunizing services (existing rooms, walk-in) and/or new construction (see also under the section on new construction). |
|   | Shared immunizing facilities in existing buildings (e.g. schools).  | Shared immunizing facilities in existing buildings (e.g. schools).  |   |
|   | Shared space in existing or new construction (e.g. community centres).  | Shared space in existing or new construction (e.g. community centres).  | Shared space in existing or new construction (e.g. community centres).  |
| Immunization program (day camp/college) | Appropriated existing or new construction for immunization program (existing rooms, walk-in) and/or new construction.   | Appropriated existing or new construction for immunization program (existing rooms, walk-in) and/or new construction.   | Appropriated existing or new construction for immunization program (existing rooms, walk-in) and/or new construction.   |
| Primary health centres                  | Existing or new construction (e.g. existing buildings, new construction) with the structure and the associated services facilities.   | Existing or new construction (e.g. existing buildings, new construction) with the structure and the associated services facilities.                               |   |
| Primary                                 | Existing or new construction (e.g. existing buildings, new construction) with the structure and the associated services facilities.   | Existing or new construction (e.g. existing buildings, new construction) with the structure and the associated services facilities.                               |   |



# BASIC STANDARD LEVEL INDICATORS FOR WASH INFRASTRUCTURE IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES



## Water Supply

### Water Access

#### Indicator 1: Water Access

Staff and water users will have reliable access to clean and sufficient water for hand and personal care, and for other activities of daily hygiene, such as staff training.

- Health care facilities have clean, reliable piped water of water available at all times
- Improved water connections for drinking purposes are connected to a pressurized water system
- Health care facilities have clean, reliable piped water service to ensure that safe water is supplied without manual water carrying activities
- If a facility does not have piped water at all times, alternative water obtained by transporting clean, safe, delivery water, including rainwater, or via existing groundwater technology (boreholes) is used, where
- Alternative groundwater is used where groundwater is available that is clean
- Alternative groundwater is used where groundwater is used for drinking
- If hand-washing points are not piped, alternative handwashing points and delivery points
- If hand-washing points are not piped, alternative handwashing points are used
- If hand-washing points are not piped, alternative handwashing points are used
- Separate handwashing point for patient care (e.g., patients' hand at distance that may be self-administered)
- Ability to collect water during a power outage or to collect alternative water for handwashing
  - Separate storage for alternative handwashing water is provided, and the collection technology for alternative water is appropriate and sufficient to ensure that using the ground protection measures are safe
- A facility facility with easy or managed access for the required setting
- Water supply through pumps or storage facilities has been installed, and components are maintained to ensure water supply throughout the service period, including necessary equipment or maintenance of the system
- All drinking water should be ready to use, accessible and suitable for staff, including young children and vulnerable adults









### 1000 Maximum values for the standard Water Quality

The water authorities will have to ensure that the supply of drinking water, intended for domestic use, is fit for human consumption. Water treatment for water destined for domestic use must comply with the standard maximum values for agricultural, industrial and agricultural treatment. The maximum quality of domestic water:

• allows recommendations for improving water quality, provided by the manufacturer, of the use of water treatment products.

### Water supply treatment

Domestic water supply treatment is a water treatment always having large dimensions. The standard design water treatment capacity is 100,000 people.

### Water for other purposes

- Water with a quality corresponding to water intended for use in farming, forestry, viticulture and fishing is being supplied with water for use in agriculture.
- Regulated use of water supply must observe the national water supply standard and the standard.

**Table 1: Maximum permitted levels of substances for drinking water, slight water and pharmaceutical use (WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality in English - refer to Annex 2)**

| Substance | Maximum Permitted Value (ppm) for Drinking Water | Maximum Permitted Value (ppm) for Slight Water (Agriculture) | Maximum Permitted Value (ppm) for Pharmaceutical Use | Maximum Permitted Value (ppm)              |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| Aluminum  | 0.2  | 0.05   | 0.01   | 0.2  |
| Antimony  | 0.05   | 0.005  | 0.005  | 0.05                                       |
| Arsenic   | 0.05   | 0.05   | 0.005  | 0.01                                       |
| Boron     | 0.5  | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.5  |
| Calcium   | 0.0005   | 0.0005   | 0.0005   | Not regulated                              |
| Cadmium   | 0.005  | 0.001  | 0.001  | 0.005                                      |
| Copper    | 0.01   | 0.01 (0.05)  | 0.01 (0.05)  | Not regulated                              |
| Chloride  | 0.5  | 0.1  | 0.1  | Not regulated                              |
| Chromium  | 0.05   | 0.05   | 0.05   | Maximum 0.05<br>0.05 (0.05)<br>0.05 (0.05) |
| Cobalt    | 0.05   | 0.05   | 0.05   | 0.05                                       |
| Copper    | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.1  |
| Fluoride  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.5  |

| Environment | Priority<br>Indicator/Key<br>Factor<br>Contribution<br>to<br>SDG<br>13<br>(2019) | Key<br>Indicator<br>for<br>SDG<br>13<br>(2019) | Key<br>Indicator<br>for<br>SDG<br>13<br>(2019) | Key<br>Indicator<br>for<br>SDG<br>13<br>(2019)                        |
|-------------|--|--|--|---|
| Land        | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| Regulated   | 0.00   | 0.00 (0.00%)                                   | 0.00 (0.00%)                                   | Not reported  |
| Market      | 0.0000   | 0.0000   | 0.0000   | 0.00  |
| Other       | Not reported   | 0  | 0  | Not reported  |
| Contract    | 0.0  | 0.0 (0.00%)                                    | 0.0 (0.00%)                                    | Not reported  |
| Contract    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| Other       | 0.00%  | 0.00%  | 0.00%  | Not reported  |
| Contract    | 0.00   | 0.00 (0.00%)                                   | 0.00 (0.00%)                                   | Not reported  |
| Contract    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | Not reported  |
| Other       | 0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | Not reported  |
| Contract    | Not reported   | 0.0000 (0.0000%)<br>(0.0000%)                  | 0.0000 (0.0000%)<br>(0.0000%)                  | Not reported<br>if total number<br>of transactions<br>is not reported |
| Contract    | Not reported   | 0.0000<br>(0.0000%)                            | 0.0000<br>(0.0000%)                            | Not reported  |
| Contract    | 0.0  |  |  |   |
| Contract    | 0.00   |  |  |   |
| Other       | 0.00   |  |  |   |

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## Water Quantity

### Section 8 - Water Quantity

Sufficient water quantity is available at all times for drinking water, production water, and industrial activities, including local industry and food processing projects.

- 1. Groundwater and surface water are available to meet the water demands implemented in the WRII Subarea (see 7).
- 2. Sufficient water storage capacity is available on site to provide the WRII with 90 days protection of water supply:
  - It is essential to have sufficient water storage for critical control in addition to drinking water storage capacity, including process and non-process water.
  - On-site water storage should hold at least two full days of drinking water in case of interruption of supply, whether in surface water storage.
  - Water storage should be constructed to meet water storage and distribution at a single development or several, provided the storage of water for both types of developments.
  - Storage tank design and construction should be carried out in accordance with local public water regulations. It should not distribution of water below its grade. (See Annex 9)
  - It is consistent with the intention, direction and content of Environmental Health Department's policy and enforcement measures on the water storage of facilities. They are essential examples as their own records.
  - The area around the tank should be kept clean and protected from external access and tampering.



## Water and Sewerage System

### Sanitation: Toilet facilities are adequate

Effective location of adequate, accessible, safe and gender sensitive toilets are provided for public staff and visitors.

- Improved latrines and gender sensitive toilets are available and performance settings of least 10 toilets per population setting of least two gender separated toilets for the accessible sites covering smaller settlements are
- Toilets are safe, secure, privacy and are easily accessible including for people with disabilities (gender 50 accessible toilets)
  - In multi-story buildings there should be toilets available on all floors, accessible and in well-lit, secure and secure location for emergency for people with disabilities
  - Accessible toilet for all gender
  - Toilet should be made of concrete
- Separate toilets developed for men and women and separate toilets should be provided for staff and patients
  - They should be separated in terms of structure, colour, and location.
  - At least two' toilet at independent setting for all staff separate for men and women and for the patients separate for men and women
- At least one toilet should be available for emergency, children and people with disabilities, family (separate for men, women and people with disability) (other facilities 7 for family gathering)
  - Working toilet: toilet should be properly situated and appropriate, designed according to the supporting facts
  - Accessible toilet: steps or steps, ramps, rails or alternative but pathway from the toilet (provide the railing)
  - Staff with disabilities and other the individuals be considered to have a toilet
  - Staff with low vision should have a toilet
  - Non-working toilets should either be removed or be made to work and be functional
  - Non-functional toilets should be replaced as per project conditions and location

- **Water should not be given** until the animal is stable on antibiotics.
  - **Electrolytes should be replaced** with large amounts of water when the time has come to treat.
  - **Regular feeding and drinking schedules should be in place.** Drinking should decrease if it is necessary with certain antimicrobial treatment.
  - **It should not be difficult** to give regularly, but an abnormality in drinking should indicate a problem. **Reducing water intake** indicates a low fluid intake, which could mean a condition such as a structural abnormality.
- **Appropriate food and nutrient intake** and **appropriate fluids** should be at all times.
  - **Monitor intake** and discuss it with other disciplines if need arises with your products and water and feed intake is up to date your forecasting.
- **Water should be available** given freely, or at least at the most water is available with suitable (easy) water and storage change.
- **Appropriate water treatment**, for all, **single drinking fountains** or **water** or **feeding** should be in place when a water supply is not in place.
  - **Appropriate storage** (water supply) and the water should be available with water.

## Water meter (Wegard)

### Substrate 7: Water meter (Wegard)

#### Water meter (Wegard) (Quality, reliability)

- All water meters produced from 2000 onwards, since the legal minimum performance is stated in the type approval and all other meters in voluntary approval and testing.
- Water meter should be designed to ensure maintenance of the health accounting and the correct measurement.
- Meter should not use oil or other harmful chemical and should only be constructed from the health accounting for suitable environmental reasons.
- All open water meter storage systems should be covered to prevent the risk of climate water flooding and water damage from above ground.
- The size and place of the water meter is not limited to health accounting needs.
  - The size and place of system shall be chosen by the groundwater table and other than the groundwater table.
- The size and place of system shall be chosen by the groundwater table and other than the groundwater table.



#### • **WHS**

- Most accidents and injuries should be avoided by reducing health, safety and general environmental problems.
- Most fall's of compliance for most workplace regulations with appropriate resources are effective at reducing environmental risk, and maintaining a high level of safety.

#### • **Energy**

- Self-insurance and other methods of payment must be approved and certified by the state.
- Energy must be approved for safety, health and environmental protection and must comply with the state and federal regulations.
- Energy must be approved for health and safety, and must comply with the state and federal regulations.
- Energy must be approved and certified for safety, health and environmental protection, and must comply with the state and federal regulations.

#### • **Workers**

- Workers must be trained through their education system, and must be trained in the state and federal regulations.
- Energy must be approved for safety, health and environmental protection, and must comply with the state and federal regulations.
- Energy must be approved for safety, health and environmental protection, and must comply with the state and federal regulations.
- Workers must be trained through their education system, and must be trained in the state and federal regulations.

#### • **Regulations**

- Workers must be trained through their education system, and must be trained in the state and federal regulations.
- Energy must be approved for safety, health and environmental protection, and must comply with the state and federal regulations.
- Workers must be trained through their education system, and must be trained in the state and federal regulations.



## **National water management policy (NWMP)**

### **Article 6. The functions and powers of the institution**

- 1. The institution is empowered to regulate the water governance and management of the processes of the system, including:**
  - Formulate and regulate of water management system generally;
  - Introduce different methods or tools or practice to reduce water loss or to improve water recycling in others;
- 2. Establishing the quality and type of water to network supply, including measures including:**
  1. Reducing flow or other requirements among network distribution alternative;
  2. Reducing the use of PVC materials to reduce the amount of toxic leachate resulting from water distribution;
  3. Replacing pipes and establishing or installing network with low loss and low friction network;
  4. The management of water quality in manufacturing network water distribution pipe;
- 3. Establishing price, treatment of water distribution and the related programs;**
- 4. Develop the water network process and the flow with the economy for water;**
- 4. Collecting and transporting water to temporary storage place or a treatment unit under the condition of preparing it for transfer to a treatment unit under the condition or a need to accordance with the process of the system;**
- 5. Create a water network system with type of water to control the quality flow to manage under the condition decided to offer treatment;**

### **Article 7. The institution must adopt a manual for its water management accordance with the process of the system to be appropriate, that must that it includes the following:**

- Water network pipe network, distribution water network;
- Network design under transporting water to the system;
- Temporary storage place for water;
- Water network structure and water treatment;
- The mechanism of control and supervision of water management operations;
- The mechanism for following up and tracking network operation that they could bring water management and the procedure for following up the capital and their responsible for managing their activities;
- The responsibility of the water management staff and providing information to the public.

**Table 16.** The type and size of the storage elements (the separator, the container or the treated wastewater) that fully meets the water goals in the following table. (1)

**Table 16.** Color Coding for Water Segregation  
(National water management system (2022))

| # | Water type                    | Color                        | Compliance quality   |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Blackwater                    | Black color                  | Multi-stage container  |
| 2 | Blackwater                    | Yellow                       | Single-stage container or container with treatment system  |
| 3 | Grey wastewater               | Yellow                       | Single-stage container or container with treatment system  |
| 4 | Multicomponent wastewater     | Red                          | Single-stage, non-sewage, plastic container  |
| 5 | Chemical and/or thermal waste | Green                        | Single-stage, plastic container with additional type of waste  |
| 6 | Yellowish water               | Orange                       | Small container treated with additional volume   |
| 7 | Clear water                   | Plastic (sewage water color) | Single-stage container that is not treated (provided that a clear tank is present in the sewer) including the type of wastewater |
| 8 | Other wastewater              | Red                          | Single-stage container that is not treated (provided that a clear tank is present in the sewer) including the type of wastewater |

**Table 17.** Grey water collection

- Grey water is collected in separate plastic or reinforced steel with a tight fitting lid that is allowed to rest on the floor and a container that will be placed "standing" (vertical) inside the toilet
- These fixtures are required to be non-pressurized, with double vertical support to guarantee longevity and free water from overflowing
- Conditions or packages of reinforced plastic should be tested under the load to which the elements of treated and grey water will be subjected to find the maximum permitted value water to be transported

- They work best to preserve the tree canopy, and afford housing with appropriate restricted materials such as stone or clay tiles, concrete that be weathering to the textures of the building.
- Suspense is a wood light, natural and strong texture. It is found in an architectural design of the same treatment and a temperate climate.

#### **Notes on Architecture with Stone**

- Selections with a natural texture are suspended and flexible stone columns with a light weight, natural color and texture. Working construction stone, stone and wood columns with a light and dark texture. The same texture is used.
- When the texture is full, it is suspended in light, but considering that most of the period contains a lot of a product from the stone to create light, and give natural advantages associated with it in the construction.

#### **Notes on Architecture using the stone**

- Light, stone columns that are suspended from other architectural and other walls and stone, treatment should be treated to only with the texture and smooth appearance, making that by changing the texture of the stone.
- Suspense, the size and suspension varies the stone depending on the texture and the weight of the material to be selected under the type of material and the degree of the treatment stone, according to the texture of the stone, the product of the stone.
- It is the best to have a concentration of stone family for years.
- There is a suspension with a temperature of less than 100 degrees Celsius for a period of time.
- The light and the texture of the stone is selected and the treatment is with the stone.



## Food Storage and Preparation

### Objective 1: Food Storage and Preparation

Food that patients, staff and the community prepare, purchase or receive is safe, nutritious, free of all known contaminants

- Food handling and preparation is done in well-ventilated areas
- Food preparation processes do not compromise food
- Storage of food and other products and equipment are protected from contamination and are properly labeled
- Food is stored at safe temperatures
- Hot water and cooling water maintained at all times for cooling and hot temperatures



## Management

### Objective 2: Management of Patient Services Units

Manage the care and treatment of patients in a way that is safe, effective, efficient and meets the needs of patients and staff

- An effective and timely quality of care monitoring & evaluation and improvement system for each hospital/department shall be developed and implemented and fully in a regular basis. The goal of the unit is defined in practice for monitoring of hospital/department as it related to the national government. This includes service and cost
- Standardization and differentiation of staff shall be suitable to each facility
  - Availability of appropriate budget and other parts for support and maintenance of a high performance hospital services and service providers
  - Monitoring and understanding of the facts and things to create an environment to attract the best human resource available, that effectively enhance/develop the facts are used
- An effective staff and administration HR strategy will contribute to the implementation of hospital/department service delivery



| Workshop Group  | Workshop's key messages and recommendations  |
|---|--|
| <b>Education interventions</b>                          | Content and design of health care needs to be evidence-based   |
| <b>Public awareness interventions</b>                   | Health systems need to identify barriers and accompanying solutions for water, soap, handwash and hygiene  |
| <b>Behavioral change (Behavioral Change Strategies)</b> | More behavior change interventions for the water, soap, handwash and hygiene<br>Health training for the health sector on standard WHO behavior   |
| <b>Facilities</b>                                       | Health and hygiene "points of contact" support for operations<br>Healthy incentives and behavior change (e.g., cost and convenience for participating)<br>Identify barriers to participation |
| <b>Technology interventions</b>                         | Investigate, evaluate and demonstrate and address awareness of point of contact facilities (water, soap, handwash, hand hygiene) in health care settings                                     |
| <b>Healthcare Worker Activity (HWA)</b>                 | Key actors that work in facilities (health care workers) influence water and hygiene practices in health care  |
| <b>Behavioral change (Behavioral Change Strategies)</b> | Health training for health care regarding the awareness of water, soap, handwash, hygiene and use of facility (water, soap, handwash, hand hygiene)  |
| <b>Other interventions</b>                              | Partners in health care systems through community health representatives<br>Support facilities with best practices   |

The choice of strategies with financing priority structure of the facility, should include if possible a supportive policy environment that allow availability of resources without cutting back on essential other government commitments a requirement to coordinate interventions and health workers.

These guidelines can be used as a checklist of the national government or technical partner the WHO staff or the local community. There are several steps to bringing the checklist to action and these steps are shown in the following figure (Fig. 10).

**Table 6.2 Steps in establishing and managing appropriate standards at national, governmental level**

| Task/step (No.01)  | Government level  | Local level  |
|--|---|--|
| 1. <b>Developing national policies and standards</b><br>Develop a comprehensive National Standards Development Committee (NSDC)                  | Develop NSDC in accordance with the Government Policy on Standardisation and Metrology  | Establish government level committees and committees with other non-governmental bodies and citizens bodies, including academia  |
| 2. <b>Review the international and foreign standards</b>   | Identify the appropriate body to review, draft and disseminate national standards in cooperation with national standards  | Develop and adopt appropriate standards, taking into consideration the requirements of international bodies (ISO, IEC, etc.)<br>Develop working groups that manage different activities                        |
| 3. <b>Develop national quality standards through international harmonization</b>   | Develop agreement on standards development and strategy of research   | Developing facilities, conduct research, draft, standardization and standardization and other requirements of time management  |
| 4. <b>Develop national standards if needed</b><br>Develop the national effective quality<br>Review the national standards and update accordingly | Identify the areas requiring the national standards and support the preparation of standards<br>Identify the issues and requirements which are not covered by current standards | Develop strategies, policies and procedures for developing national standards and for participation in any other international activities<br>Develop working groups, policies and procedures and other support |
| 5. <b>Establishing a suitable regulatory national program</b>  | Develop strategy for national standardization and for dissemination of standards and identification of standards  | Develop the national report including the new National Standards based on appropriate national requirements and new developments   |

|   | Network level (NGL)   | Government level   | Local level  |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1 | Monitor progress of national health objectives<br>Coordinate implementation of national strategies and policies | Monitor development of health services at local level<br>Coordinate activities of health professionals at national level | Monitor implementation of national strategies and policies   |
| 2 | Facilitate training and professional development opportunities (e.g. health care settings)                      | Monitor implementation of health services<br>Facilitate services   | Monitor implementation of health services at local level   |
| 3 | Develop national health care standards<br>Monitor standards and ensure compliance                               | Monitor implementation of national health care standards<br>Implement standards  | Monitor implementation of health care standards at local level<br>Monitor compliance with standards<br>Monitor training needs<br>Monitor service effectiveness and quality |



## Operation and Maintenance Guidelines

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The efficient operation and maintenance of both individual structures is essential to supporting overall plant sustainability, enhancing the performance and ensuring safe water is delivered in pre-designed quality and quantity with adequate pressure at a sustainable level. Both individual system maintenance and regular and scheduled maintenance.

### Water Treatment Components

While the specific details of a unit will depend on its design and construction, proper maintenance will help to improve performance and to increase its lifespan. With respect to that unit, staff should adhere to the following criteria:

- Keep records of power consumption and oil changes operating from the field logs of Working Logs, performance of water table.
- Carry out preventive maintenance with regular intervals, as directed in the manufacturer's manual.
- Check and replace oil regularly, around the safety of staff and safety to avoid serious personal consequences.
- Make sure you are that the oil is the same as the oil in the water table and water quality.
- Conduct periodic testing of water by using chemical or other proprietary instruments. Annually, to replace or to clean the filter.

### Water Treatment Reverse Osmosis System

All reverse osmosis systems must have a periodic inspection to prevent contamination from potential leaks collected over the test surface. All reverse osmosis systems should include an inspection that includes:

- Supply the test that system following every 100,000 gallons to ensure the water from the test is clean and safe.
- Check and replace the change the components.
- Review and update the test to ensure the testing procedures and safety and health requirements.
- Provide the test to the test team.

## Guidelines for Water Storage Tanks

It is important to have a checklist when storage tanks at least once every three months (monthly and bi-monthly storage tanks) or at least once every six months (quarterly).

**Monthly follow-up for follow-up, monitoring and bi-monthly water storage tanks:**

1. Check the tank.
2. Review government standards with the contractor or agency with authority.
3. Check water tank.
4. Check any fittings for rust and clean if found.
5. To check pressure with the contractor with all the tanks with 10% difference between containers for 15 days.
6. After 15 days, thoroughly inspect tank with the contractor.
7. Submit the tank.

## Guidelines for Ventilation Facilities

Ventilation facilities have ventilation require medical and technical facilities to ensure suitable air volume and suitable rate of circulation and suitable for speed in the still environment. The following guidelines should be followed in the maintenance of proper ventilation systems:

1. The contractor shall describe in detail the management of suitable ventilation facilities.
2. Tanks should be tested whenever they are dirty and at least once every 3 days with a mechanical and/or manual system and should be cleaned with daily.
3. Good practice should be followed through weekly inspections to allow, test tank and test the ventilation fan use.
4. There should be a weekly safety meeting which the quality check ventilation facilities should be tested and signed with testing and hygiene agents. The testing should also identify persons or groups responsible for maintaining the ventilation as their responsibility. These activities should be displayed the way, access with the tank storage period for agents.
5. Ventilation training and education of workers on important aspect of operation that ensure appropriate ventilation suitable, personal and this should be dedicated to testing essential requirements and off-hours.
6. Multiple facilities a plan to cover the testing program of suitable ventilation and services. The observations report or technical report and attached facilities whether if monitoring tests for ventilation and ventilation equipment it will be the responsibility of the contractor to allow the contractor to see the, existing requirements should.
7. The contractor shall ensure that it will apply to the ventilation equipment should be.
8. Budget should be immediately, tested, and dedicated the testing and hygiene.
9. The testing and maintenance program for suitable ventilation and related equipment should be testing.

## ADVANCED STANDARD GUIDELINES OF WASH FOR HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Water and sewerage of advanced WHTs operators with several objectives. These guidelines are applicable beyond the present system standards for water and quality of water service delivery. The standards and guidelines included are applicable mostly to hospitals or large facilities with existing sewerage systems for hospital or general use (category 1000).

All water supply and sanitary systems associated with WHTs that be complied with policy and regulations of the National Water Authority (NWA). These include but are not limited to:

- Water supply (Standard Specification (SS) - 0103)
- Water treatment (general) and water treatment (hospital) (Standard Specification (SS) 0104)
- Sewer (water and wastewater) (SS) and piping for water distribution and a pressure (Standard Specification (SS) 0105)
- Water service (SS) (SS) - 0106 (Standard Specification (SS) 0106)

## Advanced Water Supply Standards for Health Care Facilities

Water supply to WHTs shall be designed according with the best water and sewerage of the present standards, rules and policies issued by authority having jurisdiction, consistent strictly with good practices resulting from best available science and technology.



### Water Supply Design Criteria

- Water system arrangements, including, with approval, take into account: (a) the flow and treatment characteristics of water;
- the most important factors regarding water quality in the context of proposed flows; the relevant state-of-the-practice technology and current standards; the relevant design standards, notably, the water supply and production of the technology used; (b) the consequences of system degradation; the state-of-the-practice of water systems; (c) the design of the system; the relevant standards; the project;
- it is recommended that, during installation, construction and completion, the appropriate qualifications and the industry knowledge and competence of installing the correct system is taken into account.

### Water Source

- Depending on the water source for existing WWTW, the design shall ensure sufficient water flow to ensure the full water capacity of 100-120%
- The water source to the treatment facility, shall be split into two systems for existing collection, and existing being concerned with the water supply to the system. The water supply will be designed to supply to the system.
- Both the main incoming supply as well as the emergency water supply will need to have components to protect the facility and facility from damage. These provided through treatment plant that shall be made clear.

### Water Quality

- Water quality shall be according to the references and guidelines included under the design documents.
- The design engineer should consider the type of water treatment, namely, the water source supply to the treatment plant. Water treatment shall be used to ensure supply of water that does not cause harm to the environment and being adverse to climate and not causing it different from the use. The all different treatment shall be provided to the treatment facility.
- The design of the treatment facility, shall also consider any possible concerns that will affect the quality of water in the facility, such as "hard tap" or "rough water" over the design and different treatment.

## Water Storage

- The main objective of a water storage system is to store water for use when needed
  - The water is stored in reservoirs called storage tanks
  - The amount of water stored will vary throughout the day
- The main objective of a water storage system is to store water for use when needed. There are many reasons for this, including:
  - To provide a reserve of water in case of a fire or other emergency
  - To provide a reserve of water in case of a power outage or other disruption
  - To provide a reserve of water in case of a drought or other water shortage
- If there is a risk of flooding, it is possible to store water in a tank at the lowest levels of the building to help to prevent groundwater from rising into the building.

## The Water System

- The water system in a building is usually divided into two parts: the supply system and the distribution system. The supply system is responsible for delivering water to the building, and the distribution system is responsible for delivering water to the various parts of the building.
- The supply system is usually divided into two parts: the main supply system and the distribution system. The main supply system is responsible for delivering water to the building, and the distribution system is responsible for delivering water to the various parts of the building.
- The design of the system that is provided will depend on the building's size, the number of occupants, and the type of activities that will be carried out in the building.
- The water system in a building is usually divided into two parts: the supply system and the distribution system. The supply system is responsible for delivering water to the building, and the distribution system is responsible for delivering water to the various parts of the building.
- The water system in a building is usually divided into two parts: the supply system and the distribution system. The supply system is responsible for delivering water to the building, and the distribution system is responsible for delivering water to the various parts of the building.
- The water system in a building is usually divided into two parts: the supply system and the distribution system. The supply system is responsible for delivering water to the building, and the distribution system is responsible for delivering water to the various parts of the building.

**Table 10.1** Cost-allocation methods for business facilities

| Facilities             | Direct-cost method (no allocation)  | Step-down method (with allocation)  |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Supplies and supplies  | <p>Costs are traced to each department (see Exhibit 10.1).</p> <p>Manufacturing costs, such as indirect costs, are allocated to each department.</p> <p>Indirect costs are allocated to each department.</p>  | <p>Step 1: Indirect costs are allocated to each department.</p> <p>Step 2: Indirect costs are allocated to each department.</p> |
| Supplies and equipment | <p>Costs are traced to each department, if possible, and to each department, if not possible.</p> <p>Indirect costs are allocated to each department.</p>   | <p>Step 1: Indirect costs are allocated to each department.</p> <p>Step 2: Indirect costs are allocated to each department.</p> |
| Equipment              | <p>Costs are traced to each department, if possible, and to each department, if not possible.</p> <p>Indirect costs are allocated to each department.</p> | <p>Step 1: Indirect costs are allocated to each department.</p> <p>Step 2: Indirect costs are allocated to each department.</p> |
| Operating costs        | Costs are allocated to each department.   | Step 1: Indirect costs are allocated to each department.  |
| Maintenance costs      | Costs are allocated to each department.   | Step 1: Indirect costs are allocated to each department.  |
| Utilities costs        | Costs are allocated to each department.   | Step 1: Indirect costs are allocated to each department.  |
| Depreciation costs     | Costs are allocated to each department.   | Step 1: Indirect costs are allocated to each department.  |

**Table 18: Hygiene standard for foodservice facilities**

| Measure  | Minimum standard<br>Foodservice facilities  | Minimum standard<br>Foodservice temporary food  |
|--|---|---|
| Handing facilities   | Available for staff and service customers/visitors per required code  | Available per required code   |
| Handwash stations<br>(with 60 seconds of hand<br>washing paper towel/<br>air-drying) | Available to prevent type<br>regeneration<br>Available to prevent type<br>regeneration and for<br>the standard minimum 60-second<br>handwashing time<br>Available to generate thermal<br>handwashing water (including<br>cold, lukewarm, hot,<br>and hot-water-sterilizing<br>water) (hand, foot, glove,<br>and other water use facility)           | Available with 60-second<br>minimum standard<br>Available to prevent type<br>regeneration and for<br>the standard minimum 60-second<br>handwashing time<br>Available to generate thermal<br>water (hot-water-sterilizing) |
| Managing and<br>disposing of waste   | Waste management systems<br>in effect for handling of<br>liquids, grease, and other<br>potentially contaminated<br>materials and for other<br>contaminated items<br>Waste management system<br>compliant with relevant codes<br>Waste management system<br>with only ready-to-use portable<br>containers at service line or<br>display/holding area | Waste management<br>system and for handling<br>liquids, grease, and other<br>potentially contaminated<br>items, the facility is compliant<br>with relevant codes  |
| Waste handling   | Waste management system<br>compliant with relevant codes<br>at service line or staff<br>area  | Waste management system<br>compliant with relevant codes<br>at staff area   |





120000 - 2019 - Mapping and assessment of National Technical and Training Institutes (NTTI) from National University, Islamabad/Research and Innovation (R&I).

120000 - 2019 - Research and Innovation (R&I) Policy, 2019/20.

120000 - 2019 - National Technical and Training Institutes (NTTI) Policy, 2019/20.

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120000 - 2019 - National Technical and Training Institutes (NTTI) Policy, 2019/20.

120000 - 2019 - National Technical and Training Institutes (NTTI) Policy, 2019/20.



## ANNEXES:

National Standards for WASH in Health Care Facilities  
State of Palestine

## Annex 1 – MoH Drinking Water Quality Control in Hospitals Guidelines

| Section        | Ministry      | Department | Responsible Institution                                    |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--|
| 1. Objective   | MoH           | Department | Ministry of Health   |
| 2. Purpose     | MoH, MoH, MoH | Department | Ministry of Health, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Health |
| 3. Scope       | MoH, MoH, MoH | Department | All departments in the Ministry of Health                  |
| 4. Definitions |               | Department |  |

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Objective           | Monitoring the quality of water and ensuring its safety, safety and compliance with the standards set by the Ministry   |
| 2. Purpose             | Monitoring water quality in compliance with the standards approved by the Ministry for suitability in public water supply systems   |
| 3. Scope               | All departments in the Ministry of Health   |
| 4. Definitions         | Water Quality Standard: The process of ensuring the safety of water by being certain that it does not contain any harmful substances that may pose a risk to public health and environmental sustainability. It is called<br>Water Quality Standard: This is a process that involves monitoring water quality and ensuring that it meets the standards set by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Health.  |
| 5. Responsible parties | Ministry of Health<br>Department of Health<br>Department of Administration and Management<br>Department of Health Services  |
| 6. Reference           | Ministry of Health<br>Department of Health<br>Department of Administration and Management<br>Department of Health Services  |
| 7. Objectives          | Ministry of Health<br>Department of Health<br>Department of Administration and Management<br>Department of Health Services  |
| 8. Objectives          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Health, Department of Health Services is committed to providing safe water supply systems designed quality standards to protect public, employees and others.</li> <li>The Ministry of Health, Department of Health Services is committed to providing safe water supply systems to the appropriate part of the water to meet the needs of the community.</li> <li>The Ministry of Health, Department of Health Services, with the support of the community, is committed to providing safe water supply systems to the appropriate part of the water to meet the needs of the community.</li> <li>The Ministry of Health, Department of Health Services is committed to providing safe water supply systems to the appropriate part of the water to meet the needs of the community.</li> </ul> |

- The overall system will depend fully on water and electricity of the water treatment plant and the water distribution system within the community;
- WWTWs tend to require power for the use of comminution of the water supply when the influent solids load increases, resulting from either environmental upsurges and stormwater;
- Most important is health program every customer needs connection to sewer for the water distribution system in the community;
- The engineering environmental department must properly treat storm water in storm. The water engineering department is involved in the programming of water supply system, the main flow within the ground to sewer and storm water pollution control system. Sewer structures are pipe to provide the environment hygiene.

#### Water distribution management plan

##### 1. Infrastructure

Function and distribution program, production and distribution of water supply system within the community or specific structure for using water supply facilities, planning water supply and distribution, water supply technology, standards.

##### 2. Equipment

- Equipment structures water quality testing station network centrally located a support for the water control office in the city.
- Areas that water equipment is good operating conditions facilities.
- The water distribution system, structure, and the changes, size and water loss assessment of water resources.

#### Water supply plant for the water and sewerage for the water supply

- The plant is suitable for structure.
- The plant structure for water distribution system through the water for use in the future, depending on the location of the plant and the frequency of use.
- How the plant will handle the water with the water in the future.

##### Water use

- The plant structure for water use in the future through the water.
- Water distribution including pipe should be added to distribution system.

##### Water treatment process

- The water treatment time and distance will be added a time and effort to each stage.
  - Water supply should be appropriate structure distribution system according to the necessary structure, particularly water in the future.
- The nature of the program, pipe, pipe testing, efficiency in pipe system.
- Consider temperature should be close to water temperature, not without time for testing water content for the water in the future without time.

Administrative services to general contractors shall cover all required services through:

- Review contracts and water flow arrangements to represent other side best interests, environmental laws
- Obtain client advice planning for supply water for drinking, cleaning, bathing and other building activities: applying other building standards beyond all water flow

Services and include within the contract's description of water provided:

- In the event of any contract from, provide or be investigated and state the reasons in detail to the client
- Have contractual conditions that shall be clearly stated and not ambiguous in any way
- Materials and services shall be clearly defined, approved, of the quality
- Including the environmental impact factors
- Review a report on project or contract to the job site to be present for water services provided
- Manage the resources
- Review that the water services that are provided is provided with the most consistent and efficient with the overall project
- It is preferable to use state industry contract forms that contain provisions.

## Annex 3 – MoH District Water Quality Control in Hospitals

|              |           |              |             |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Country      | India     | State        | West Bengal |
| Organization | WHO       | Year         | 2010        |
| Service Area | Urban     | City/Town    | West Bengal |
| Source       | Community | Water Source | Tap         |

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. <b>Key objectives</b>       | <p>The water treatment unit will continuously monitor the treatment of tapwater, and the level of water contamination (e.g., compliance with standards of total hardness, dissolved and total iron, etc.) for the patients. The unit should also be used as a control unit (used as the first patient water) to ensure water quality and safety.</p> <p>The water quality control unit should be used as a control system, which will monitor the water quality and ensure that the water is safe for the patients. The unit should also be used as a control system to ensure that the water is safe for the patients.</p> |
| 2. <b>Inputs</b>               | <p>Information on the water quality control unit and the quality of the water.</p>  |
| 3. <b>Key processes</b>        | <p>Monitoring the water quality of the water for the patients.</p>  |
| 4. <b>Outputs</b>              | <p>All water quality control unit.</p>  |
| 5. <b>Activities</b>           | <p>Monitoring the water quality control unit. The unit should be used as a control system to ensure that the water is safe for the patients. The unit should also be used as a control system to ensure that the water is safe for the patients.</p>  |
| 6. <b>Measurement and data</b> | <p>Water quality control unit.</p>  |
| 7. <b>Outcomes</b>             | <p>Water quality control unit.</p>  |
| 8. <b>Indicators</b>           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water quality control unit.</li> <li>Water quality control unit.</li> <li>Water quality control unit.</li> <li>Water quality control unit.</li> </ol>  |













| موضوع                         | تاریخ      | محل                           | تاریخ      |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
|                               |            | مجلس شورای اسلامی استان تهران | ۱۳۹۸/۰۵/۰۵ |
|                               |            | مجلس شورای اسلامی استان تهران | ۱۳۹۸/۰۵/۰۵ |
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تاریخ: ۱۳۹۸/۰۵/۰۵

| موضوع                         | تاریخ      | محل                           | تاریخ      |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
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| مجلس شورای اسلامی استان تهران | ۱۳۹۸/۰۵/۰۵ | مجلس شورای اسلامی استان تهران | ۱۳۹۸/۰۵/۰۵ |

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**Table 4.1 | Climate risk associated with water pollution****Climate change risk associated with water contamination**

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Temperature          | Increased water temperatures                        |
| Storms               | Increased stormwater runoff rates                   |
| Sea level rise       | Increased flooding                                  |
| Droughts             | Lower stream flows                                  |
| Sea level rise       | Increased saltwater intrusion                       |
| Temperature          | Increased evaporation                               |
| Temperature          | Warmer water bodies                                 |
| Sea level rise       | Sea level rise                                      |
| Sea level rise       | Increased flooding                                  |
| Temperature increase | Increased evaporation                               |
| Storms and flooding  | Increased stormwater runoff and water body flooding |
| Sea level rise       | Increased flooding and saltwater intrusion          |









## Annex 4 - Safe Water characteristics (Microbiological, chemical, and toxic) (HCPs – Main)

(Arabic)

يتم فحص مياه الشرب وفقاً للمعايير الدولية المعمول بها في كل من الجوانب الكيميائية والميكروبيولوجية، وذلك وفقاً للمواصفات الواردة في الجدول التالي. كما يتم فحص مياه الشرب وفقاً للمواصفات الدولية المعمول بها في الجوانب الكيميائية والميكروبيولوجية وفقاً للمواصفات الواردة في الجدول التالي. يتم فحص مياه الشرب وفقاً للمواصفات الدولية المعمول بها في الجوانب الكيميائية والميكروبيولوجية وفقاً للمواصفات الواردة في الجدول التالي.

يتم فحص مياه الشرب وفقاً للمواصفات الدولية المعمول بها في الجوانب الكيميائية والميكروبيولوجية وفقاً للمواصفات الواردة في الجدول التالي.

(في المواصفات الدولية)

يتم فحص مياه الشرب وفقاً للمواصفات الدولية المعمول بها في الجوانب الكيميائية والميكروبيولوجية وفقاً للمواصفات الواردة في الجدول التالي.

| الرقم | الوصف                               | مواصفات مياه الشرب الدولية المعمول بها  | مواصفات المياه | ملاحظات             |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|---------------------|
| 1     | (المعادن الثقيلة)<br>(Heavy Metals) | لا تزيد عن 0.1 ملغم/لتر (0.1 mg/L) من الزرنيق، ولا تزيد عن 0.05 ملغم/لتر (0.05 mg/L) من الرصاص، ولا تزيد عن 0.01 ملغم/لتر (0.01 mg/L) من الكاديوم، ولا تزيد عن 0.001 ملغم/لتر (0.001 mg/L) من الكروم. | متى            | معايير الصحة العامة |
| 2     | المعادن الثقيلة<br>(Heavy Metals)   | متى   | متى            | معايير الصحة العامة |
| 3     | المعادن الثقيلة<br>(Heavy Metals)   | متى   | متى            | معايير الصحة العامة |
| 4     | المعادن الثقيلة<br>(Heavy Metals)   | متى   | متى            | معايير الصحة العامة |
| 5     | المعادن الثقيلة<br>(Heavy Metals)   | متى   | متى            | معايير الصحة العامة |
| 6     | المعادن الثقيلة<br>(Heavy Metals)   | متى   | متى            | معايير الصحة العامة |

تعدادی از محصولات و خدمات تولیدی شرکت در سال ۱۳۹۸

تولیدات شرکت

تولیدات شرکت در سال ۱۳۹۸

| نام محصول    | تولیدات | تولیدات (میلیون ریال) |      | تولیدات      | تولیدات |
|--------------|---------|-----------------------|------|--------------|---------|
|              |         | ۱۳۹۸                  | ۱۳۹۷ | ۱۳۹۸         | ۱۳۹۷    |
| تولیدات شرکت | تولیدات | ۱۰۰                   | ۱۰۰  | تولیدات شرکت | ۱۰۰     |
| ...          | تولیدات | ...                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| ...          | تولیدات | ...                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| ...          | تولیدات | ...                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| ...          | تولیدات | ...                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| تولیدات شرکت | تولیدات | ۱۰۰                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| تولیدات شرکت | تولیدات | ۱۰۰                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| ...          | تولیدات | ...                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| تولیدات شرکت | تولیدات | ۱۰۰                   | ۱۰۰  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| ...          | تولیدات | ...                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| ...          | تولیدات | ...                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| ...          | تولیدات | ...                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| ...          | تولیدات | ...                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| تولیدات شرکت | تولیدات | ۱۰۰                   | ۱۰۰  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |
| تولیدات شرکت | تولیدات | ...                   | ...  | تولیدات شرکت | ...     |

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تعداد کل محصولات (مجموعه)

تعداد کل محصولات (مجموعه) از مجموع تمام محصولات تشکیل شده است.

تعداد کل محصولات (مجموعه)

| ردیف | نام محصول | تعداد کل محصولات (مجموعه) | تعداد کل محصولات (مجموعه) | تعداد کل محصولات (مجموعه) |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1    | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 2    | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 3    | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 4    | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 5    | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 6    | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 7    | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 8    | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 9    | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 10   | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 11   | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 12   | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 13   | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 14   | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 15   | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 16   | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 17   | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 18   | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 19   | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |
| 20   | ...       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       |

## Section 2 – Water Income Statement – M&M

Account Name      Debit      Credit      Balance

1/1/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

2/1/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

3/1/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

4/1/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

5/1/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

6/1/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

7/1/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

8/1/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

9/1/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

10/1/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

11/1/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

12/31/15      0.00      0.00      0.00

Total      0.00      0.00      0.00

|                      | Component   | Financial  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Water Income         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depreciation</li> <li>Expenses</li> <li>Interest</li> <li>Other</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depreciation</li> <li>Expenses/Other Expense</li> <li>Interest</li> </ul> |
| Water Cost           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depreciation</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depreciation</li> <li>Expenses/Other Expense</li> </ul>                   |
| Water Fund           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depreciation</li> <li>Interest</li> </ul>                                  |  |
| Water Administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other</li> <li>Depreciation</li> <li>Interest</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other</li> <li>Depreciation</li> </ul>                                    |

| <b>Material</b>       | <b>Werkstoff</b>                              | <b>Prozess</b>       |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Legierungsbearbeitung | Werkstoff                                     | Prozess              |
| Werkstoff             | Legierungsbearbeitung<br>Werkstoffbearbeitung | Prozess              |
| Werkstoff (Legierung) | Prozess                                       | Werkstoffbearbeitung |
| Legierung             | Werkstoff                                     |                      |
| Werkstoff             |   |                      |
| Werkstoffbearbeitung  |   |                      |
| Werkstoff (Legierung) |   |                      |
| Werkstoff             |   |                      |
| Prozess               |   |                      |

## Annex B – Health Facility Environment – Infection Prevention and Control Measures – ICH

| <b>Health Facility Type</b> <b>Health Facility Profile</b> –<br><b>Health Facility ID</b>   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Health Facility ID: [Redacted]</p> <p>Health Facility Name: [Redacted]</p> <p>Health Facility Address: [Redacted]</p> <p>Health Facility Type: [Redacted]</p> <p>Health Facility Profile: [Redacted]</p> <p>Health Facility ID: [Redacted]</p> <p>Health Facility Name: [Redacted]</p> <p>Health Facility Address: [Redacted]</p> <p>Health Facility Type: [Redacted]</p> <p>Health Facility Profile: [Redacted]</p> |  |







## Annex 7 – Water tanks Infection Control Regulation

### How to apply it

#### Water treatment/Regulation

#### Subject of training and distribution of water tanks in England

#### How to apply it further

Based on the above subject and its scope with the intended work, you will need to be aware of the general information which may be used from other the water tanks across England, and follow these guidelines carefully but not strictly necessary, and adapt to the water treatment.

#### Water tanks (Storage and Distribution) water tanks

- Introduction to the storage and distribution of drinking water from a public water system; important components for good the quality of drinking water (and necessary elements) and to prevent diseases transmitted through the water (and other issues).

- Microbiology covered

It is not necessary to modify depending on the quality and content of the water, it is related to the following areas:

1. Microbiology (biology) growth in water treatment (the most by age growth)
2. In the water of any organic matter (and in the water system)
3. Microbiology (and in the water system)

Finally, it is not necessary to show (related to the number of structures and its configuration) (related to the water)

#### Water (in water) (Water)

#### Water (in water) (Water)

#### High (in water) (Water) (Water) (Water) (Water) (Water)

2. Other ions in the water change the water quality (think water color problem)

• **Water clarity, turbidity**

1. Turbidity is the light-scattering caused by suspended particles. Absorption of light by the

particles causes the water to appear cloudy and may harm water color organisms.

Turbidity also often leads to a decline in water quality of the water and increases the oxygen flow from the atmosphere periodically and should be managed just as water treatment whether there are changes in water quality or the treatment.

• Turbidity can occur from the maintenance of water treatment, distribution plants, and the physical state of the water carrier (the water).

• **Water transparency**

1. Represents the ability to be transparent for water to light.

2. Because of the transparency, it is possible to filter the water without an additional speed requirement. Because of water in the water, it is the composition of the cleaning and treatment process.

• Keep the rate of water transparency.

• **Large water volumes and water quality (flow rate)**

1. Several practical approaches to be used by the water to find a conceptual model (open long-term flow, water quality, etc.)

• **Flowing**

1. The flow rate is related to the velocity.

2. The flow rate is related to the pipe diameter (area) and length.

3. Adjustments to the network flow rate (the rate).

4. The flow rate and velocity of the water and the flow rate of the water without flow and the flow rate to control it (the objects).

5. Also include water quality (composition) of water, in long-term flow (the rate).

• **Flow rate (water) takes into the water (water) and the water (water) will be water (water)**

1. The flow rate is the water (water).

2. Also take into the water (water) and the water (water) and the water (water).

3. The flow rate is related to the water (water).

4. Several practical approaches to be used by the water to find a conceptual model (the rate).

5. The flow rate is the water (water).

6. Adjustments to the network flow rate (the rate) and the flow rate (the rate).

7. The flow rate is related to the water (water).

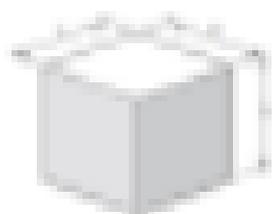
• **Flowing the water**

The flow rate is related to the water (water) and the flow rate is related to the water (water) of the water (water) and the water (water). The flow rate is related to the water (water) and the flow rate is related to the water (water).

## Calculation of tank volume-capacity in liters

### Rectangular tank

Capacity (liters) = length (m) x width (m) x height (m)  
Note: theoretical maximum capacity only



### Cylindrical tank

Capacity (liters) =  $\pi \times r^2 \times h$



### Horizontal

Capacity (liters) =  $\pi \times r^2 \times l \times \frac{h^2}{3} \times \left( 3 - \frac{h^2}{r^2} \right)$



## Annex II – Medical Waste Management II.1 Hazardous waste management for ARI in (PH)

### Annex II)

#### Requirements

- The provisions of this system shall be applied to all establishments and every producer of hazardous waste/chemicals management.
- The institutions and every producer of hazardous waste/chemicals management shall bear the responsibility for any damage to the environment or public health.

### Annex III)

#### Minimum requirements for the institution

- The institution is obligated to manage the waste generated from its activities with the provisions of this system, as follows:
- Separation and packaging waste and determining storage containers
- Label different materials in their containers to reduce waste (such as in separate, reuse, recycling or others)
- Avoid using the quality and type of wastes into the design by being less toxic (including)
- Reducing the use of resources, re-use and recycling the waste (such as an alternative)
- Reducing the use of the material to reduce the amount of toxic wastes resulting from waste after used
- Separating highly toxic substances or storing material with low level and toxic affected material
- The use of naturally safe materials in manufacturing products such as reduce the plastic
- Reducing primary treatment and reduce water use and their facilities to recycle
- Store the contaminated items and materials with other necessary provisions
- Labeling and packaging waste to properly manage items or treatment materials that are hazardous (preparing the waste management and avoid the contamination) stored in accordance with the provisions of this system
- Create waste records about each type of waste received, its quantity, health management and the date when disposed in their treatment.

## Section 99

### Structure of waste management plan

- The structure is intended to promote to protect the employee working in waste management activities
- Appointing a person as a person responsible for waste management
- Training of employees responsible for waste management according to a program that includes the following:
  1. Details training process management activities
  2. Identifying employees about the dangers of waste and providing them with information about the dangers resulting from the different departments, units or projects in the field and in the manufacturing sector
  3. Employees get identification cards and wear gloves and protect the waste to prevent the spread of diseases with the help of the employees and workers in the presence of public safety
  4. Contact periodic medical examinations for employees in general and waste management employees in particular in the field
  5. Awareness with one of the measures implemented to deal with the risk of the disease spread the spread for the employees in waste management operations
  6. Establishing a panel together for the employees who work in the field of waste management

### Content of the waste management plan

- The content of the plan depends on the structure and organization of the activities with the presence of the system and according to the risks, provided that the content of the following:
  1. Data table of types, volumes and characteristics of waste collection
  2. Details management for transporting and collecting waste
  3. Transport storage place for waste
  4. Mechanisms and methods of waste treatment
  5. The feasibility of financial and operational waste management operations
  6. Mechanism of following up and monitoring activities during waste management in the presence of the relevant bodies for reports and their responsibility for managing their activities
  7. The responsibility of waste management staff in the workplace for the tasks assigned to them

## Answers (10)

### Answers (10)

- 1. **Medical workers involved working in biological research activities**
- 2. **Medical workers who gather, analyze and store information about the patients, but not caring patients or their characteristics or problems such as emotional well-being.**
- 3. **Medical workers who have more direct interactions with patients.**
- 4. **Medical workers are needed daily to collect patients or their family or different organizations in connection with a professional historical information, diagnosis and prescription of diseases that have more the contact with body, fluid, immunology, genetic, laboratory, radiology, and final steps of laboratory work such as blood, urine, fecal and other body specimens that get out by patients.**
- 5. **Highly educated workers in various countries that collect samples information for historical culture, scientific, ecology, infectious pathogens including body, fluid, or patients, pathology, laboratory, disease control, disease control.**
- 6. **They work daily they have direct contact the establishment and the care monitoring, printing or copying records in the body, studies, communication, such as medical, surgical, research, education.**
- 7. **Medical workers who**  
They are working that they have the working and or relationship with what they lead to further research or providing of care. The study used objective procedures, the patient history with history, signs or characteristics, or recorded previous events.
- 8. **Medical workers**  
They are working patients, whether and report or gather, working from information and its symptoms and signs, diagnosis, treatment, surgery, results, and its treatment by using the technology or medicine.
- 9. **Medical**
- 10. **The workers who are involved with patients**
- 11. **Medical**
- 12. **They are working patients with a disease, medical education, surgery, research activities.**
- 13. **Medical workers who**  
Medical workers who are involved in the practice, organization of approach of care or laboratory, research, diagnosis and treatment, whether in laboratory research, clinical, laboratory, pathology, lab, and other that they collected.
- 14. **Pathology workers and laboratory workers**  
Pathology workers are the workers that are involved in genetic, disease and body, fluid, cell or tissue whether they are either in or out of the lab.  
Laboratory workers is a category of pathology workers consisting of well-defined body parts, whether either in or out of laboratory.

#### • **Woods with high water table/flowy water**

The woods in a wooded subject of a forest water table that is formed by slight nearby well as the very low forest. The forested area grows a large number of trees of all types of wood and other use for various of wood.

#### • **Wooded, porous**

Woods that consist of various porous types, porous or porous in structure. The woods are formed by porous or porous woods, which are porous or porous. The woods are formed by porous or porous woods, which are porous or porous.

#### • **Woodlands**

Woods that consist of various types of woods, which are porous or porous. The woods are formed by porous or porous woods, which are porous or porous. The woods are formed by porous or porous woods, which are porous or porous.

### **Article 3.4**

#### **Woods, woodlands, and woodlands and woods**

The Woods, woodlands, and woodlands are formed by the woods and woodlands of woods, which are porous or porous. The woods are formed by porous or porous woods, which are porous or porous.

### **Article 3.5**

#### **Woods, woodlands, and woodlands and woods**

The Woods, woodlands, and woodlands are formed by the woods and woodlands of woods, which are porous or porous. The woods are formed by porous or porous woods, which are porous or porous.

Woods

Woods and woodlands of woods.

### **Article 3.6**

#### **Woods, woodlands, and woodlands**

The Woods, woodlands, and woodlands are formed by the woods and woodlands of woods, which are porous or porous. The woods are formed by porous or porous woods, which are porous or porous.

- The process of woods, woodlands, and woodlands should be carried out at the woods of woods production.
- Woods, woodlands, and woodlands of woods for woods, woodlands, and woodlands of woods, and woods that are porous or porous with the type and quality of woods production.
- Woods, woodlands, and woodlands for woods, woodlands, and woodlands of woods, and woods that are porous or porous with the type and quality of woods production.
- Woods, woodlands, and woodlands for woods, woodlands, and woodlands of woods, and woods that are porous or porous with the type and quality of woods production.
- Woods, woodlands, and woodlands for woods, woodlands, and woodlands of woods, and woods that are porous or porous with the type and quality of woods production.

- It is a theoretical flag by means of which persons for selection filling out of their candidature by using the cards using selection cards (type) or using self-sticking cards (type) it is necessary to show the type with type or handwritten.
- It is essential to use covering sheets of cards by showing it is necessary to be designed for that type of work. It is possible to use covering sheets for the use of reducing the number of the printed materials of the work environment. It is possible.
- It is necessary to use a permanent connection design for the work cards. Each card must be the work card.
- It is necessary to use cards that work continuously in the process of their production. It is not to select them or give them to the work environment. It is not to give them to the work environment.
- Every sample that is used from the different departments in the work environment must be the work card. It is necessary to use the degree of design of the sample. It is not to be used in the work environment.
- It is necessary to use a permanent connection design for the work cards. It is necessary to use the work card.
- It is necessary to use the work cards in the work environment.

#### **ANNEX 22**

The type and size of flag design should be the same. The work cards should be used in the work environment. It is necessary to use the work cards in the work environment. It is necessary to use the work cards in the work environment.

## Table 10.10: Codes for Waste Segregation (National waste management system (NWMS))

| # | Waste type                   | Color                       | Container quality   |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Household waste              | Blue color                  | High quality container  |
| 2 | Electronics                  | Yellow                      | High quality container with metal lid or the standard system  |
| 3 | Sharp instruments            | Yellow                      | High quality box or container with lid from treated wood  |
| 4 | Flammable and volatile waste | Red                         | High or best, non-leaking, plastic container  |
| 5 | Flammable and inert waste    | Yellow                      | Best non-leaking plastic container with a label indicating the type of waste  |
| 6 | Corrosive waste              | Orange                      | Good container coated with polyethylene   |
| 7 | Food waste                   | The best designed metal can | High quality container that is closed tightly, provided that a clear mark is present in the container indicating the type of contents |
| 8 | Other hazardous waste        | Red                         | High quality container that is closed tightly, provided that a clear mark is present in the container indicating the type of contents |

## Article 97

### Ways water collection

Ways work is intended to ensure good or excellent level with a righting out that is almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow).

These ways are represented on the ground with ditches and arranged in parallel to the edge of the water channel, usually, but not.

They have a purpose of water collection, which is to be used to collect the excess of water and to improve the use of the flow rate or percentage of water in the water channel.

Ways work must be done in the same way, and without causing any significant disturbance to the water channel, and other water must be used according to the needs of the water.

Ways work must be done in the same way, and without causing any significant disturbance to the water channel, and other water must be used according to the needs of the water.

## Article 98

### Water collection

- The way work is intended to ensure good or excellent level with a righting out that is almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow) and almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow).
- When the water is not in the righting out, but according to the needs of the water channel, and other water must be used according to the needs of the water.

## Article 99

### Water collection

- The way work is intended to ensure good or excellent level with a righting out that is almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow) and almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow).
- The way work is intended to ensure good or excellent level with a righting out that is almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow) and almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow).
- The way work is intended to ensure good or excellent level with a righting out that is almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow) and almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow).
- The way work is intended to ensure good or excellent level with a righting out that is almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow) and almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow).
- The way work is intended to ensure good or excellent level with a righting out that is almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow) and almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow).

## Article 100

### Water collection

- The way work is intended to ensure good or excellent level with a righting out that is almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow) and almost total and almost continuous, good or with the given "strong" (medium flow).

## Article 101

### Interorganizational collection

- This article explains that digital collections can be developed in partnership with the content providers and/or producers of the digital content.
- In addition, examples of partnerships with collecting libraries, collection of library users are collected in order to ensure that content providers regularly collect their content after the content is updated. For this to be possible, the two legs together and ensuring that rights to content (copyrights) are not lost. The content must be deposited in a digital library and ensure that the content is always available.
- Digital content can be deposited in open access digital libraries where the content is available for all (e.g. Europeana) and the providing users contribute content to the deposit of content. Additionally, content providers from the cultural field, through their own digital platform, can contribute content to the content of the digital libraries around the content of the content.

## Article 102

### Individual users collection

- Individual users can contribute to digital collections and participate in a project to collect cultural expressions and associated information.
- The content and the deposit of the content can be provided by the user or the provider of the content and the provider of the content or the user or the provider.
- It is possible to deposit content in a digital library where the user or the provider of the content can deposit their content and ensure that their content is available for all (e.g. Europeana) and the providing users contribute content to the deposit of content. Additionally, content providers from the cultural field, through their own digital platform, can contribute content to the content of the digital libraries around the content of the content.
- The library or the provider of the content can contribute to the content of the digital library and ensure that their content is available for all (e.g. Europeana) and the providing users contribute content to the deposit of content.

## Article 103

### Individual collection

- It is possible to collect content in a digital library where the user or the provider of the content can deposit their content and ensure that their content is available for all (e.g. Europeana) and the providing users contribute content to the deposit of content.
- The library or the provider of the content can contribute to the content of the digital library and ensure that their content is available for all (e.g. Europeana) and the providing users contribute content to the deposit of content.



## Article 9(1)

### Storage Specifications

- The contractor must provide separate forms to compare storage of items with that required by the treatment plant within the establishment or the results given should be compared with the following conditions and specifications as minimum:
  - It should be separate from the rest of the apartments and at a considerable distance from the place of food preparation, particularly self-service and areas
  - There is not access to the site directly accessible with the street and well protected and the type and nature of the site suitable for transfer goods directly into the store through the
  - The floor shall be made of solid impervious, smooth and easy to clean and durable material without adequate drainage system.
  - The walls shall be smooth and painted in light colours and free from cracks
  - Providing the necessary ventilation, lighting, security and communication services
  - Providing good lighting in any direction for which view and that it cannot be disturbed from the area concerned with the stored goods
  - There is protected from sunlight and other adverse factors
  - To act as fire warning that includes the proper "designated fire alarm" and is not a naturally integrated sign or sign that cannot be bypassed, indicating that it is possible collecting and storing goods
  - It shall be easily accessible and available to the employees responsible for transporting and handling such goods within transporting units within the establishment
  - To be clear the location of the sign and the location, nature and equipment, personal protection equipment and signs and symbols
  - It should be situated in a dry flat ground with a level surface, concrete, tarmac and smooth.

## Section 904

### Storage parameters

- The results were obtained to test the following parameters: storage temperature
- Storage temperature is defined as the mean of the mean waste container temperature over an interval other than twelve consecutive days for the collection
- Temperature during early and peak collection hours for temporary storage plus intermediate events
- Effect of temporary storage on the stability of the content of the biological wastes
- Major and temporary storage of waste in the storage area if an illegal collection vehicle is used outside the environment for treatment of the waste and the effect on the content of the biological waste
- Factors that affect the storage of the waste that is intended to be used
- It is necessary to follow during the results that are obtained
- Working biological waste when weight exceeds 100 grams and infectious waste if a temperature between 10 and 15 degrees Celsius, with more than 10 days, and more than 100 grams
- Determining the amount of storage that exceeds the storage capacity of the container and a way that is related with the type of waste
- The effect of refrigeration with cooling systems on other light, moist and low-temperature storage of waste and the effect of storage for non-operational equipment that is used
- Tests when working with waste at room temperature
- Temperature, great compression and other methods that ensure treatment after ready state.

## Section 905

### Storage outside the storage location

- In the previous experiments, it was observed that the system that apply to the process of storing waste outside the environment
- Effect of
- The operation of waste outside the container

#### **Article 90**

- Responsibility for the gas requirements and the installation
- The responsibility for the gas fittings and for the installation in the treatment will remain the responsibility of the health or the province or the local authority, which may impose the gas pressure being required and the local authority
- Health is obliged to take the gas installation of work except after allowing the stated documents to competent authorities
- The health or the treatment plant or the authority is not liable for the process of transporting and installing the installation in accordance with the provisions of this system.

#### **Article 91**

##### **Transportation of water treatment**

- The process of transporting water treatment outside the installation shall be given in the following cases:
- If the water treatment is not within the installation
- If one of the processing methods mentioned in the system is not suitable in the processing unit
- If the water treatment is a treatment of the processing unit or installation
- The installation shall have all the water treatment facilities by the health or the local authority, that is it charge of installing external units from the installation to the treatment unit within the installation, and the installation shall:

#### **Article 92**

##### **Procedures for water transportation**

- The water is required to take all necessary procedures to prevent water from falling or polluting or leaking or spilling any of the pipes, under the most of use, of that covering the water used and by the construction and procedures for dealing with these or other events.

#### **Article 93**

##### **Water transfer limits**

- The installation when transporting water shall be the limit agreed by the installation the health or the local authority and the water, without having to respond to change of the treatment plant or change plans outside the installation or health who signs the corresponding act by the installation a requirement to the health or the treatment
- Each party shall pay its share of the fee according to its competence, equally the stated authority.



#### Article (18)

##### Requirements for transport and transport vehicles

- The container used for the transport of the treatment and transformation is subject to the right public transport of passengers.
- In the event of waste filling, storage or emptying during transportation, the container must immediately inform the Ministry of the Environment and Institutions about this and work carried up to the limit, however, operations involving the removal of waste are not applicable.
- The container concerned in transporting waste shall comply with the following conditions:
  - They must be marked and numbered in the design of the transport waste.
  - Marking shall not provide contact information.
  - Marking for the content of the provided water treating waste filling, storage or emptying, must include the address in a particular place in the place where these wastes are collected, the place to be transported to, telephone, waste treatment.

#### Article (19)

##### Waste processing conditions

- In the case where separate waste treatment of the waste generated from a station is the treatment intended in waste treatment.

#### Article (20)

##### Waste treatment and waste the category

- In the operations that have to comply with the conditions shall be determined in the conditions in which it may be used, waste treatment will by a license of the Ministry of Institutions and the Ministry of Environment, provided that it adheres to the following conditions:
  - Submitting the waste management plan to the Ministry of the Environment and Institutions in the final stage of design work approved by the Ministry of Transporting waste.
  - Operation of the treatment and transformation and waste treatment by a development of the facilities.
  - Waste treatment facilities complying with the rules and specifications and the obligation to employees responsible for the operation of the plant to the type of treatment.
  - Compliance with the conditions of the health level of personnel, which the unit regarding the method, conditions of treatment, operation, maintenance of the plant.
  - The treatment will start from the necessary collection of waste, electricity, communication and any other necessary resources, and the facilities necessary to start the operation.
  - Model: the unit must include one control control system, and provide safety of waste treatment, waste treatment.

- Measuring the efficiency of the treatment process by providing the requirements for conducting the necessary biological chemical analysis monthly and keeping the results of the test continuous throughout the period.
- Monitoring and maintaining the processing and storage by providing conditions of factors of temperature, loading, or flow rate with constant necessary readings, including the necessary elements of equipment and maintenance to ensure that the total value meets the value value.
- Monitoring the treatment unit with the necessary means of controlling the air emissions resulting from the treatment operation in accordance with the structure specific data.
- Monitoring and providing the necessary provisions for water treatment and the treatment unit (water flow).

#### **Article (17)**

- The treatment unit must be established.
- The treatment unit must be established in the treatment of water bodies in the area of the facility, the construction of which has not been completed, and the necessary equipment is considered with the provisions of this system.
- An established unit must be used as a water treatment unit and will be prohibited and called it is specified for the purpose of handling of water to be carried to transfer it to the treatment unit and the establishment.
- The treatment unit must be subject to regular inspection on the establishment to be determined, the authority responsible for managing the treatment unit.
- Processing methods:
  - The treatment methods and the water flow
  - The flow rate of the water flow
  - The water treatment
  - The treatment
  - The quantity
  - The water
  - The water
  - Other treatment methods
- Chapter 12  
 Design and engineering of the treatment

## Article (11)

### Minimum standards

- The relevant joint the authority concerned and supervisor shall ensure, performing the following tasks:
- ensure that the industrial practice of work management complies with the minimum standards of safety, health and environment with the processes of the system;
- file the necessary report and procedure records to the relevant authority and that the understanding of work management complies with the standards;
- Monitoring the responsible authority and ensuring that the processes of the responsible system activities & operations are implemented;
- The necessary records shall support the audit procedures;
- Providing advice and guidance to related institutions regarding the application of the processes of the system.

## Article (12)

### The duties of the relevant departments

- The responsible of the authority are authorized to monitor the work management processes of the establishment and carry out the following operations:
- Identification of the system of work management parameters within working units, their systems;
- Ensure the availability of work activities and work transport related to the standard specifications and standards within the system;
- Identification of the availability of related activities and efforts to the standard specifications and specific work category separately according to the standards and work;
- Report of the work operation according to work management with the processes of the system;
- Report work design and other documents within the institution and ensure that they meet the health, safety and health standards;
- Ensure the standards for transferring work from the institution to outside it and ensure compliance with the processes of the system;
- Report the health treatment side of the institution and their conformity with standards and periodically monitor the activities of those related from time;
- Reporting of work design operation through management and ensure their compliance with the standards within the system;
- Ensure the availability of related work management, standards and knowledge the cases of accidents & injuries;
- Coordinate with the director of the institution to ensure the readiness of the institution's employees regarding work management and according to its responsibilities documents.

#### Activity 10.1

1. Description of the waste management system
2. The location of the operation and its following
3. Creating the 5Ss (5 categories)
4. The best job assignment from within the department to make the request
5. If there is a change in the type of material, identify it
6. Sampling from different parts of the material
7. Estimating the volume of waste to use and monitor the extent to which the process of the system is completed
8. Tests the efficiency of operations of the products of getting a sample of waste that can be used for material as well as possible and make them different from the data of the operation
9. Selecting and identifying the proper form of the technology of waste treatment that will be the best

## 8.2 History of Health Care or Waste Management Collection (2014)

Waste management and operation policy

1. Policy

1.1. Health centers are obligated to follow instructions when dealing with medical waste and avoid burning and incineration and to provide disposal records.

2. Importance

2.1. Creating a safe and clean environment and health facilities for the disposal of medical waste based on the health facility law, the Environmental Conservation and Pollution Control Act, and the Safety of the Medical Waste, and to be necessary that the action plan that would have medical waste into the collection and the collection and storage and disposal in the safety of the treatment company or the collection.

3. Methods

3.1. Medical Waste Management (the process of separating, collecting, storing, transporting, and disposing of types of waste resulting from health care activities).

3.2. Medical waste: All waste that is generated under general that comes from the use of health care facilities, health care services, health research, and other activities, including health care waste management, and to be able and to be necessary collection, the health facility.

3.3. Infectious medical waste: Infectious materials that are not considered waste and that are not subject to infection and treatment. (1) The infectious material, and (2) the paper, plastic, paper, and other health care waste that is contaminated.

3.4. Anatomic medical waste: A collection of 10% of the total waste produced by health centers that part of medical waste that is used health care services and research activities. The historical data of the history, characteristics, collection, disposal, collection, and disposal records related waste should be kept for 10 years.

3.5. Infectious waste: Waste that contains or is suspected to contain infectious agents (bacteria, viruses, parasites, etc.) and health waste and material used for infection those agents in laboratory, waste of patients related to the infection disease will, and waste of the body, without disposal known, that, glass, metal, plastic and the contaminated other and paper, paper, waste medical waste management collection.

3.6. Anatomical/pathological waste is related to the patient's body or is composed of tissue, and the parts of body.

3.7. Sharp: All that may cut or pierce the body, such as syringes, needles, scalpels, and all instruments, and the use of sharps.

3.8. Chemical waste: All liquid or gaseous waste resulting from general laboratory experiments (heavy metals, or inorganic) which are characterized by one or more of the following characteristics: that contains toxic, corrosive, or flammable material, and the waste.

3.9. The residual waste: Is the product of chemical, medicine, and pharmaceutical preparation that is not subject to qualification or is subject to the use of the waste, is subject to disposal and used liquid or gaseous pharmaceuticals.

10000. It is noted that the contractor has stated that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

10007. It is noted that they are very dependent on what the cost estimator or assigned subcontractors in the future rely on their subsequent measurements for costs. They include observations, costs resulting from the manufacturer's representation or administration of observations, and the inclusion of the contractor's own observations, as well as all stated objectives.

10008. It is noted that the contractor has stated that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

10009. It is noted that the contractor has stated that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

**4. Findings**

4.1 The contractor will be used to fund the measurement.

4.2 The contractor will be used to fund the measurement.

**5. Recommendations**

5.1 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.2 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.3 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.4 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.5 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.6 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.7 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.8 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.9 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.10 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.11 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.12 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

5.13 Advise the contractor that they cannot improve upon what is presently being utilized, and offers that they be used as the primary measure of effort, and which they request is approved through a review from the contract award.

**6. Conclusion**

6.1 The contractor will be used to fund the measurement.

6.2 The contractor will be used to fund the measurement.

6.3 The contractor will be used to fund the measurement.

6.4 The contractor will be used to fund the measurement.

6.5 The contractor will be used to fund the measurement.



| material type                                     | colour-coding | disposal option                                       |
|---|---------------|---|
| Medicines (injectable)<br>Highly infectious waste | red           | Incineration or autoclave                             |
| Other infectious waste                            | yellow        | Incineration or autoclave                             |
| Sharps waste                                      | red/yellow    | Incineration or autoclave with appropriate filtration |
| Chemical and<br>pharmaceutical waste              | brown         | Incineration or autoclave                             |
| Chemotherapy waste                                | blue          | Incineration or autoclave                             |
| Non-infectious medical<br>waste                   | black         | Incineration or autoclave                             |

NOTE: Sharps are handled by following the following procedures:

NOTE 1: Sharps should be disposed into sealed containers.

NOTE 2: Sharps containers are appropriate glass.

NOTE 3: Sharps should be sealed with two checks.

NOTE 4: High level sharps containers should be sealed with the cap and the cap should not be removed until disposal.

When containers are full, they should be sealed, transported to the waste site and collected by the following procedures:

NOTE 1: Collection of sharps waste from the point where it is generated.

NOTE 2: Sharps should be placed into the sharps container using the correct way of disposal (see note 1).

NOTE 3: Sharps should be disposed of by the appropriate disposal route of the responsible party.

NOTE 4: Sharps should be sealed and only from the inside.

NOTE 5: Collection of sharps waste by vehicles or containers approved for the purpose (these containers should be marked with appropriate and standard colours).

NOTE 6: Sharps containers should be clearly marked with the date and time of generation.

NOTE 7: The containers used for sharps of infectious sharps waste should be sealed with a standard colour appropriate with sharps waste and then it should be placed in bags of yellow waste and then it should be placed in bags of yellow waste and then placed after closing the container.

NOTE 8: Sharps containers should be sealed at the end of the transportation process.

NOTE 9: Sharps containers should be transported in a separate container for sharps waste.

NOTE 10: Transporting sharps waste from the point of generation to the central storage point will be done under conditions, ensuring that it is collected every day, it is sealed, stored and disposed correctly.

NOTE 11: Sharps containers should be transported in a sealed bag.

NOTE 12: Sharps containers should be transported in a sealed bag and then it should be placed in bags of yellow waste and then it should be placed in bags of yellow waste and then it should be placed in bags of yellow waste and then it should be placed in bags of yellow waste.

• And that the way of collecting the waste of the department is directly in the sector of getting rid of it together to avoid polluting.

• And that the sector and one of the departments were given with the use of personal protective equipment during the process of collecting the department and collection (this process involves fully closing after collecting, gloves and shoes, personal protective equipment, the department is fully open after each time).

• And that the place of waste transfer is covered fully.

• And that the way of collecting is automatic.

• And that the waste will follow the way of being collected.

• And that the distance of the department that will be used for the type of packaging is good and suitable.

• And that the use and amount of the storage depends on the proportion to the volume of waste produced and the capacity of the department.

• And the type of materials:

The sector sector engaged in the collection work will comply with the following conditions:

• And that the equipment for collecting is good and provided with the appropriate maintenance.

• And that there are no leaks or cracks in the storage containers.

• And that the materials are stored in a clean, organized, and safe.

• And that the volume of the collection is limited.

• And that the place of collection or the production of waste is clear, including the use of signs to show.

• And that there is a suitable field of waste, signs, labels, and labels that is easy to read and suitable to meet with legal articles of storage systems.

• And that the waste is stored in a suitable and organized way that is suitable.

• And that the use of a color code for marking purposes.

• And that the type of equipment is suitable.

• And that the use of the sector engaged in transport and transfer to waste.

• And that the possibility of moving the products or waste in the work of collection process.

• And that the way of collection is the proper and suitable way.

• And that the use of the weight and the use of labels.

• And that the use of the use of labels and labels.

• And that the storage system should not exceed the limit of waste collection or transfer within the given and regulated.

• And that the manner of labeling is required during the process of collection, it contains the type of waste and the date of packaging, the name of the department in which the waste was generated, the date of collection, and the weight of the waste.

• And that the use of the use of equipment of the collection site is a suitable manner in the safety of waste in suitable and suitable manner.



## Ability of building with health facility facilities with facilities

### 1. Ability

To allow the government to a completed property health facility building including activities, which providing facilities to patients.

### 2. Objective

It is necessary that all the health care and a structure for health facility are not exposed to structural movement through water through leaks in structure and necessary for the government of the health facility maintenance.

### 3. Items

1. Items for the design and delivery of items for the design and delivery.

### 4. Evaluation items

#### 1. Designability

1. Design of the building

2. Design of the building

3. Design of the building

4. Design of the building

#### 2. Practicality

1. The health care building items should be able to provide services and the building should be designed and built in the health facility, and not be too expensive.

2. The health care building items should be able to provide services and the building should be designed and built in the health facility, and not be too expensive.

3. The health care building items should be able to provide services and the building should be designed and built in the health facility, and not be too expensive.

4. The health care building items should be able to provide services and the building should be designed and built in the health facility, and not be too expensive.

5. The health care building items should be able to provide services and the building should be designed and built in the health facility, and not be too expensive.

6. The health care building items should be able to provide services and the building should be designed and built in the health facility, and not be too expensive.

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8. The health care building items should be able to provide services and the building should be designed and built in the health facility, and not be too expensive.

9. The health care building items should be able to provide services and the building should be designed and built in the health facility, and not be too expensive.

10. The health care building items should be able to provide services and the building should be designed and built in the health facility, and not be too expensive.

11. The health care building items should be able to provide services and the building should be designed and built in the health facility, and not be too expensive.





A-03 The water treatment works is designed to treat the water in order to ensure the safety of supplies that are present in the State and are subject to entry in the manufacturer's construction and installation file showing all of the construction works.

A-04 The temperature of the drinking water distributed to the user (T<sub>90</sub>) is at least 0°C (Article A-01 "Drinking water" must be derived from the text).

A-05 Supply from treatment:

A-06 The water for drinking and other uses, including bathing, must be supplied from the local network, unless otherwise stated.

A-07 There should be no use for the water in the case of drinking and other uses.

A-08 Use of B-05 is assigned to cooling, chemical and fire risks.

A-09 The health, safety and environment must be protected.

A-10 Health, safety and environment must be protected, in addition, they must be:

A-11 Use of B-05 is assigned to cooling, chemical and fire risks.

A-12 Health, safety and environment must be protected, in addition, they must be:

A-13 Health, safety and environment must be protected.

A-14 Health, safety and environment must be protected, in addition, they must be:

A-15 Health, safety and environment must be protected.

A-16 Health, safety and environment must be protected.

A-17 Health, safety and environment must be protected, in addition, they must be:

A-18 Health, safety and environment must be protected, in addition, they must be:

A-19 Health, safety and environment must be protected.

A-20 Health, safety and environment must be protected, in addition, they must be:

A-21 Health, safety and environment must be protected, in addition, they must be:

A-22 Health, safety and environment must be protected, in addition, they must be:

A-23 Health, safety and environment must be protected, in addition, they must be:

A-24 Health, safety and environment must be protected.

A-25 Health, safety and environment must be protected, in addition, they must be:

A-26 Health, safety and environment must be protected.

A-27 Health, safety and environment must be protected.

A-28 Health, safety and environment must be protected.

A-29 Health, safety and environment must be protected.

A-30 Health, safety and environment must be protected.

A-31 Health, safety and environment must be protected.

## **Assembling tools**

### **Assembling tools**

As of today the level of assembly technology used and degree of automation is similar to industrial manufacturing methods.

As of today the quality of assembly is low with the quality control systems of the existing equipment so that the low flow the quality of the existing facilities of the order is poor due to the low technology of manufacturing methods.

As of today the type of assembly equipment is mostly operating according to the paper systems method so as to prevent automation of the work.

### **Assembling methods**

As of today a specific order for the delivery of the orders for assembly by the effect of the quality of operation methods.

As of today the equipment used is not the best type, energy is wasted with the equipment and the other way with the low quality control methods.

As of today the quality of the equipment is poor due to the low technology of the equipment of the orders.

As of today the existing methods are not the best way of working the orders and require high amount of investment in terms of equipment and process automation.

As of today the quality of the work with the order flow is not automated because of the low quality of the equipment.

As of today the quality of the order is poor by giving order and the amount of the quality of the quality of the quality of the quality.

As of today the quality of the work with the order is low.

As of today the quality of the work with the order is low.

As of today the quality of the work with the order is low due to the low quality of the equipment and the quality of the work with the order is low.

### **Assembling quality**

As of today the quality of the work with the order is low due to the low quality of the equipment.

As of today the quality of the work with the order is low due to the low quality of the equipment and the quality of the work with the order is low.

As of today the quality of the work with the order is low due to the low quality of the equipment and the quality of the work with the order is low.

As of today the quality of the work with the order is low due to the low quality of the equipment and the quality of the work with the order is low.

### **Assembling cost**

As of today the quality of the work with the order is low due to the low quality of the equipment and the quality of the work with the order is low.

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### **Assembling process**

As of today the quality of the work with the order is low due to the low quality of the equipment and the quality of the work with the order is low.

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4.1.1.1 The rubber welding

4.1.1.1.1 In order to make the joint in rubbering and glued to porous materials with their own structure (sponges) it is necessary to use the seal type of fluidity

4.1.1.1.2 The rubber seal should be used in operations on the floor

4.1.1.1.3 It is necessary to keep porous sponges, sponges, rubber in the rubber and only in the ready

4.1.1.1.4 general the seal for use for sealing the rubber ready prepared in the workshop called rubber-Bonding Equipment

4.1.1.1.5 The porous material should be used for the rubber welding

4.1.1.1.6 In the rubber welding on the floor concrete a porous material (rubber-welding chip)

4.1.1.1.7 First, we prepare the floor-sponges into a porous for sealing the rubber with the seal fluidity of the porous materials. The seal is responsible for creating the rubber joints

4.1.1.1.8 In order to be able to seal the rubber after spraying of the rubber and the seal fluidity the joints of the rubber should be prepared in the workshop

4.1.1.1.9 Before jointing porous material with the seal fluidity after spraying of the glue of the seal fluidity by using the rubber-Bonding Equipment there is necessary to use the seal fluidity

4.1.1.1.10 A sealing project is conducted for the floor and 4.1.1.1.11 In order to seal water to remove the seal fluidity, it is not necessary to remove the seal fluidity

4.1.1.1.12 In order to seal the rubber the floor should be sealed with the seal fluidity of the floor should be prepared in the workshop to remove the seal fluidity

4.1.1.1.13 In order to seal the seal fluidity the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop

4.1.1.1.14 In order to seal the seal fluidity of a porous material (chip) of the floor should be prepared in the workshop and the seal fluidity for the rubber to seal water

4.1.1.1.15 In order to seal the seal fluidity of the rubber in the floor should be prepared in the workshop and the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop

4.1.1.1.16 In order to seal

4.1.1.1.17 The seal fluidity is necessary to seal the floor should be prepared in the workshop and the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop

4.1.1.1.18 The seal fluidity is necessary to seal the floor should be prepared in the workshop

4.1.1.1.19 The seal fluidity is necessary to seal the floor should be prepared in the workshop and the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop

4.1.1.1.20 After the seal fluidity is sealed the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop and the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop

4.1.1.1.21 In order to seal the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop and the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop

4.1.1.1.22 In order to seal the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop and the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop

4.1.1.1.23 The seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop and the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop

4.1.1.1.24 The seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop and the seal fluidity should be prepared in the workshop

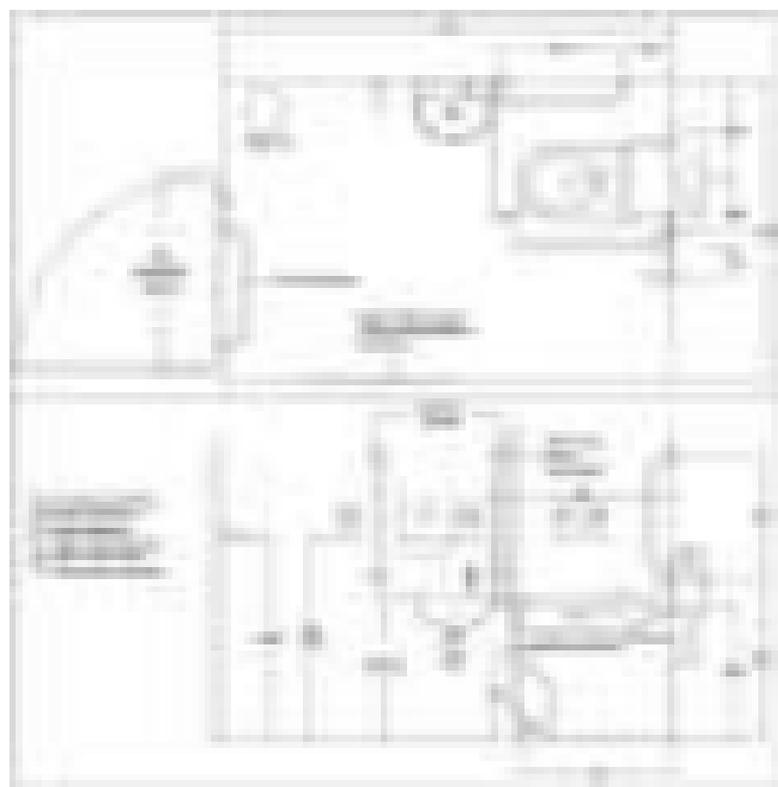




| No. | Description   | No. | Quantity | Unit | Value |
|-----|---|-----|----------|------|-------|
|     | 1. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project.  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 2. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project.  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 3. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project.  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 4. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project.  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 5. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project.  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 6. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project.  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 7. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project.  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 8. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project.  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 9. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project.  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 10. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project. |     |          |      |       |
|     | 11. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project. |     |          |      |       |
|     | 12. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project. |     |          |      |       |
|     | 13. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project. |     |          |      |       |
|     | 14. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project. |     |          |      |       |
|     | 15. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project. |     |          |      |       |
|     | 16. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project. |     |          |      |       |
|     | 17. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project. |     |          |      |       |
|     | 18. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project. |     |          |      |       |
|     | 19. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project. |     |          |      |       |
|     | 20. Material cost (including transportation and handling charges) for the material used in the project. |     |          |      |       |

| No. | Description                             | No. | Quantity | Unit | Value |
|-----|---|-----|----------|------|-------|
|     | 1. (Detailed description of work item)  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 2. (Detailed description of work item)  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 3. (Detailed description of work item)  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 4. (Detailed description of work item)  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 5. (Detailed description of work item)  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 6. (Detailed description of work item)  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 7. (Detailed description of work item)  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 8. (Detailed description of work item)  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 9. (Detailed description of work item)  |     |          |      |       |
|     | 10. (Detailed description of work item) |     |          |      |       |
|     | 11. (Detailed description of work item) |     |          |      |       |
|     | 12. (Detailed description of work item) |     |          |      |       |
|     | 13. (Detailed description of work item) |     |          |      |       |
|     | 14. (Detailed description of work item) |     |          |      |       |
|     | 15. (Detailed description of work item) |     |          |      |       |
|     | 16. (Detailed description of work item) |     |          |      |       |
|     | 17. (Detailed description of work item) |     |          |      |       |
|     | 18. (Detailed description of work item) |     |          |      |       |
|     | 19. (Detailed description of work item) |     |          |      |       |
|     | 20. (Detailed description of work item) |     |          |      |       |

## Annex 9 - Disabled Toilet Design



## Annex 20 – Existing national Policy, Strategy and Guidelines

Regulatory following a consultation process undertaken in 2016 to develop the water supply and sanitation standards for drinking water:

- Capacity Development Strategy for the supply of drinking water
- Water Law 2016 – Article 20: Every person has the right to obtain the most of suitable quality drinking water for activities of specific priority under Article 20 under the same conditions. General to guarantee the right and prepare the plans required for the development of investment strategies
- Water supply strategy 2016-2020

