| Department | Web Address | Recommendation | Excerpt |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Australian Stainless Steel Development Association, 2016* | https:www.assada.asn.au | Stainless steel is recommended in the fabrication of healthcare equipment due to its clean ability, antimicrobial properties, strength, and corrosion and rust resistance. | Benefits of Stainless steel - Hygienic properties - The cleanability of stainless steel makes it the first choice in hospitals, kitchens, food and pharmaceutical processing facilities. |
| | | 2. Casters ≥100mm - recommended for varied floor surfaces, applications and load requirements | |
| Centre for Healthcare Related Infection Surveillance and Prevention and Tuberculosis Control (CRISP&TB) | www.health.qld.gov.au | CRISP&TB recommend the use of stainless steel wire racks and baskets for the storage of sterile devices. Stainless steel storage systems are easy to clean, do not rust, corrode or peel and can be sterilised. | The planning of stock storage areas and systems is integral in ensuring efficiency and that the sterile stock maintains its integrity, is fit for purpose and safe for patient use. The information contained within this document pertains to the following areas is to be considered during building refurbishment and design phases: 1. 2.2 Sterile Stock Storage System: The following are general requirements to be considered when choosing a sterile stock storage system: • Protects the integrity of the sterile stock packaging system• • Does not facilitate |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Centre for Healthcare Related Infection Surveillance and Prevention and Tuberculosis Control (CRISP&TB) | | CRISP & TB 2.4 Transportation Systems for the transportation of sterile devices to protect from contaminates and easy to clean | When choosing transport systems to deliver sterile stock the following is to be considered: Occupational health and safety (OH&S) requirements such as lifting, pushing and height restrictions The sterile barrier system (i.e. packaging) integrity is protected Transport compartment in vehicles should be clean, dry, & free from surface irregularities, it should protect the sterile stock from ingress of exhaust and other potential contaminates and it is to facilitate the segregation of sterilized product from other items being transported |
| Centre for Healthcare Related Infection Surveillance and Prevention and Tuberculosis Control (CRISP&TB) | | Storage of sterile and unsterile items in Wards /Clinical areas: CRISP&TB, recommend the use of a storage system to segregate sterile from unsterile and ensuring the device and protected. Preference not to have fixed shelving units | Locations where Sterile & Non-Sterile Stock is required to be stored together 3.3.1 Key Requirements Storage of sterile and non sterile stock and consumables in these wards or clinical areas should consider the following: Non Sterile Stock may be stored in the same area as Sterile Stock, but should have clear segregation from the Sterile Stock by barrier, dividers or partition All design & environmental requirements should reflect those of Sterile Stock only storage areas to maintain the integrity of the Sterile Stock Dividers in “storage |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australasian Health Facility Guidelines (AusHFG) | http://healthfacilityguidelines.com.au | Part B - Health Facility Briefing and Planning 190 Sterile Supply Unit. Part D - Infection Prevention and Control | 190 .5.60 STORAGE - BULK SUPPLIES chemicals. Detergents, disinfectants and chemicals with high acidity or alkalinity should be stored in a chemical storage cabinet. Users are advised to check for chemical incompatibilities before storing different chemicals together. 190 .5.70 STORAGE - STERILE SUPPLIES Sterile supplies must be handled and stored in a manner that maintains the integrity of packs and prevents contamination from any source (dust, vermin, sunlight, water, condensation etc.). Storage |
| Australian and New Zealan Standard - Reprocesson of Reusable Medical Devices in Health Service Organisations - AS/NZS 4187:2014 | www.standards.org.au | AS/NZS 4187 Recommends -Handling, Transport and storage systems that protect the packaging of a sterilised medical device - therefore maintaining the sterility of the devices. - Height adjustable work stations. | 5.6 Reprocessing Environment, 5.6.4 Fixtures and finishing, shall be constructed from robust, non-shedding materials, easy to clean. Shelving shall have smooth surfaces. 5.6.7 Workstations shall be height adjustable. 6.2 Cleaning Process Definition. 6.2.2 Transportation and Pre-treatment, 6.2.2.1 - Transportation methods shall protect the RMD, personnel and the environment from contamination and harm. A 6.2.2.1 - designated containers should be used for the collection of used RMDs. Selection of these |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australian College of Operating Room Nurses (ACORN) Standards For Perioperative Nursing 2014 - 2015 | www.acorn.org.au | Asepsis and Clinical Care - Standard Statement 13 - Sterilised items shall be stored and handled in a manner that ensures prevention of contamination from any source | Criteria - All personnel involved in the reprocessing of reusable items shall: 13.4 Ensure that storage surfaces are smooth and non porous for ease of cleaning. -Store sterile items at least 250mm above the floor and 440 mm below the ceiling. - Ensure storage containers are kept clean, dry and in good repair. Ensure that sterilised items are transported from the sterile storage area on clean, specifically designated trolleys. |
| Australian/New Zealand Standard, Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments - Part 5 : Operations | www.standards.org.au | AS/NZS ISO 14644, 5 Recommends storage that protects the products and personnel, risks include: contamination, degradation and ineffectively | 4.5 Materials and portable and mobile equipment. 4.5.4 Materials stored in the cleanroom shall be subject to defined procedures and, where necessary, shall be held in protective storage or isolation. The risk of contamination arising from the storage and subsequent use of materials and portable and mobile equipment in the cleanroom shall be considered. A.2 Assessing contamination risks - A.2.2.5 Materials and portable and mobile equipment - Risk factors that may influence the operation or environmental quality of the cleanroom include: c) |