

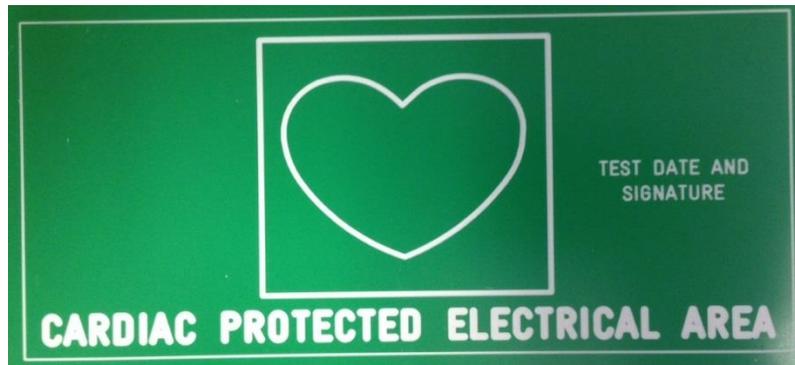
*A Guide to AS/NZS 3003: 2018 – Electrical Installations Patient Areas*

# CARDIAC

*Electrical Testing Company Pty Ltd*

**AS/NZS 3003:2018**

2018 C

**Cardiac Protected Electrical Areas** (shall comply with Section 2 and Section 4 of the standard)

The following is a guide for electricians involved with electrical installations for patient areas in hospitals and medical facilities which are deemed to comply with AS/NZS 3003:2018 Cardiac Protected Electrical Areas.

This guide in no way replaces the need to consult and understand the relevant standard and it is not endorsed or approved by any authority.

This document has been produced by persons with relevant industry experience who have seen a need to give some basic advice and direction for electricians prior to them undertaking electrical installations in patient areas.

This documents only high lights the areas of common mistakes or misinterpretation and provides an easy reference by category and relevant clause identification, it in no way replaces the need to consult and understand the whole standard.

The relevant clause is listed first in the topic sentence, and the statements or sentences here are not necessarily a direct representation of the clause.

Throughout this guide there may be text highlighted by a yellow background. This indicates a ruling change or addition to the standard from the previous 2011 edition. (may not be conclusive)

**Subject**

- Classification of patient electrical areas / Record keeping / Magnetic fields (page 2)
- Final sub-circuits, (page 3)
- Socket-outlets (GPOs), (page 5)
- Mechanical protection of wiring systems ASNZS 3000, (page 10)
- Electrical areas, (page 11)
- RCDs, (page 13)
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- Marking / Labelling, (page 21)
- Permanently wired equipment, (page 22)
- Earthing / EP bonding, (page 25)
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- **Classification of Patient Electrical Areas**

Classification of patient areas as either **Body or Cardiac electrically protected** is carried out by the organization/entity responsible for the electrical installation, whom have determined that low voltage medical electrical equipment will be used on a patient.

(comment)

Electricians are responsible for the correct wiring and protection systems being installed based on the classification by the responsible entity.

AS/NZS 3003: 2018 discusses this protocol in Section 1 Scope and General clauses and advises the responsible entity to refer to standard **AS/NZS 2500** for advice.

AS/NZS 3003: 2018 has mandatory classification for nominated areas, refer clause 2.2.3 (cardiac) and clause 2.2.4 (body) for this requirement.



**(part of Clause 1.2 in AS/NZS 3003: 2018 on advice for area classification)**

The decisions made by the responsible organization / entity in determining classification of patient areas need to be based on the medical procedures undertaken in each area. Advice on whether particular patient areas should be wired as body-protected or cardiac-protected electrical areas is specified in **AS/NZS 2500 Guide to the safe use of electricity in patient care**.

The responsible organization / entity should refer to the safe practice code in AS/NZS 2500 for advice on how these decisions should be based on the type of procedures undertaken in each area and the level of protection against electric shock afforded in the medical electrical equipment available for these procedures.

- **Record Keeping**

The responsible organization / entity is now required to retain as records the documentation outlining patient area classifications and inspection records.

**AS/NZS 3003 Clause 2.2.1 Documentation**

Documentation outlining patient area locations and classifications shall be provided by the responsible organisation / entity:

The documentation shall –

- Identify the location of patient areas and whether they shall be classified as body-protected, or cardiac-protected areas;
- Identify the location of areas that are determined by the responsible organisation/entity to not be classified as patient areas (where no medical electrical equipment is used on a patient), and shall provide justification thereof;
- Be readily available and retained at the premises;
- Be updated to record all alterations, repairs and changes of use in nominated patient areas, and any changes of use where non-patient areas become patient areas.

- **Magnetic Fields**

*(Provisions for magnetic fields are now **informative**)*

The responsible organisation should ensure that magnetic fields do not exceed safe limits in sensitive areas.

Prior to and at completion of the work, arrangements should be made for tests to be carried out to confirm that the installation conforms (refer Appendix G of AS/NZS 3003 for detail).

**AS/NZS 3003:2018**

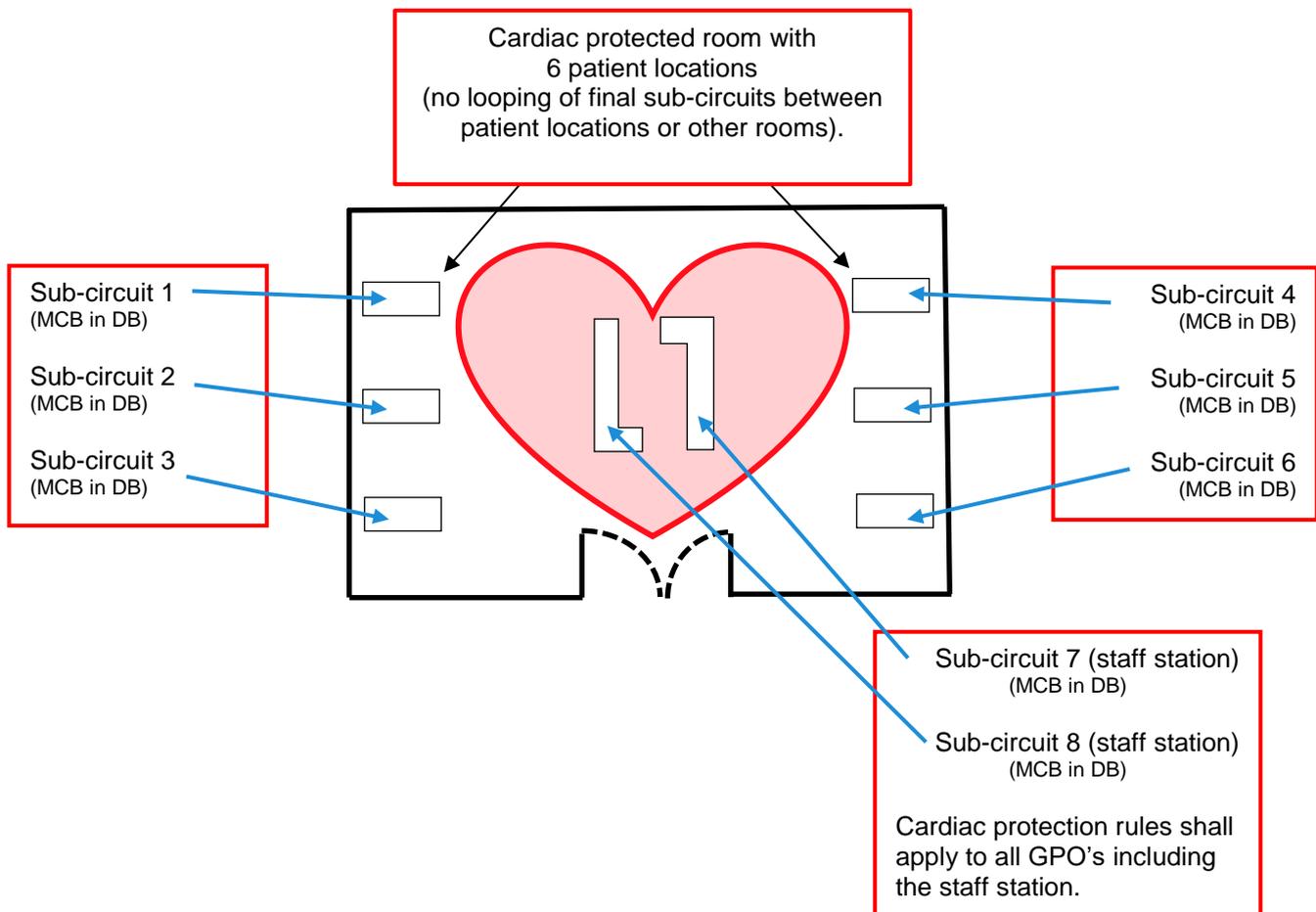
**Cardiac Protected Electrical Areas**

Shall comply with:

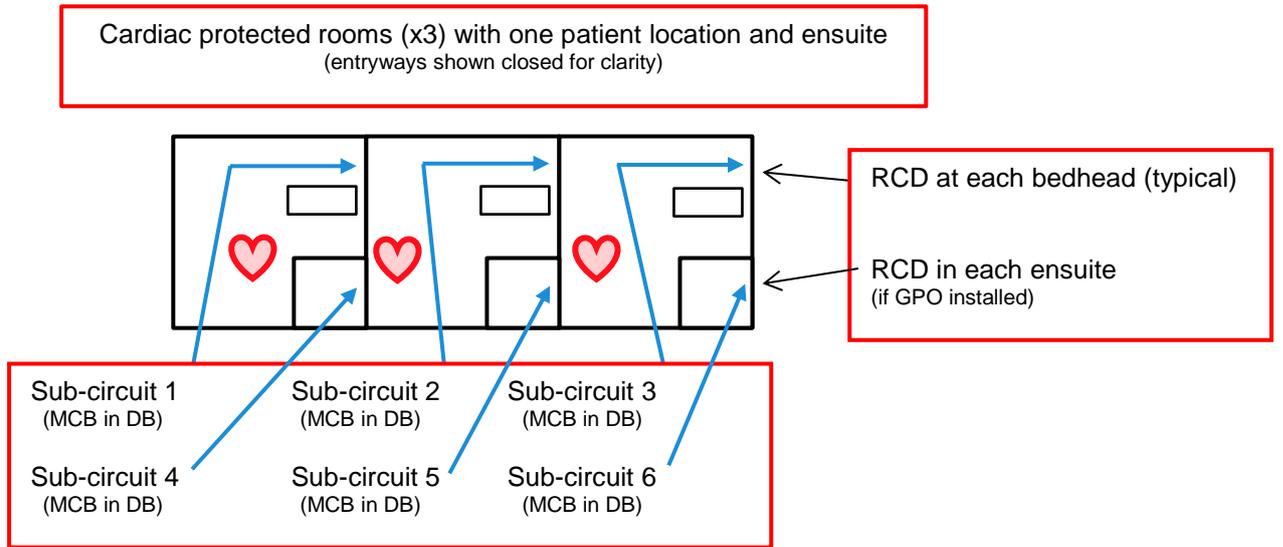
- Section 2 – General requirements for Body-protected and Cardiac-protected electrical areas.
- Section 4 – Additional requirements for Cardiac-protected electrical areas.

• **Final sub-circuits**

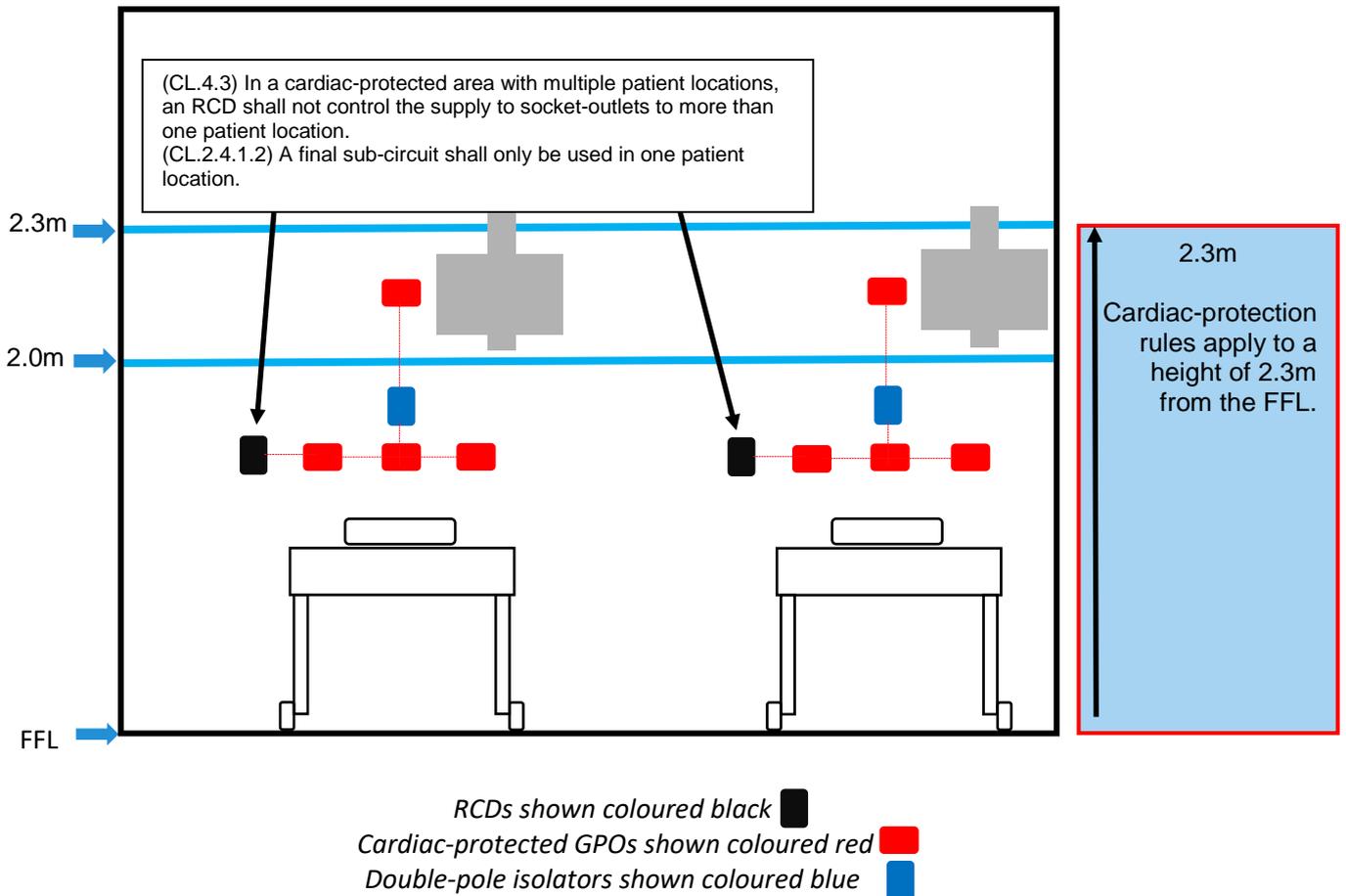
**CL.2.4.1.2** – (final sub-circuits cardiac) Only supply one patient location / bed, **not** looped from patient to patient or to another room, therefore **the ensuite cannot share the sub-circuit**, it requires a separate sub-circuit.



• **Final sub-circuits (cont.)**



**Cardiac-protected patient area – typical wall elevation**



- **Socket outlets**

**CL.2.4.3.2.1** – (socket outlets) RCD protection shall be provided to all single-phase and multi-phase low voltage socket outlets specified in clauses 2.4.3.2.2 and 2.4.3.2.3.

RCDs shall not protect socket-outlets in different rooms, or socket-outlets in different patient areas or areas that are not a patient area.

- 3 pin types, (including round pin earth).
- IEC industrial type with 3 to 5 round pins rated 10 to 100A.  
(RCD protection not required if the socket location is based on the 5m rule)
- IEC appliance type C13



**CL.2.4.3.1.2** – ELV charging socket-outlets shall be RCD protected, including USB charging socket-outlets.

A dedicated RCD for a charging socket-outlet shall include a white round pin earth GPO to enable testing of the RCD.

A charging socket-outlet (USB or similar) placed in the same circuit as other GPOs shall be provided with a double pole switch to enable isolation.



- **Socket outlets (cont.)**

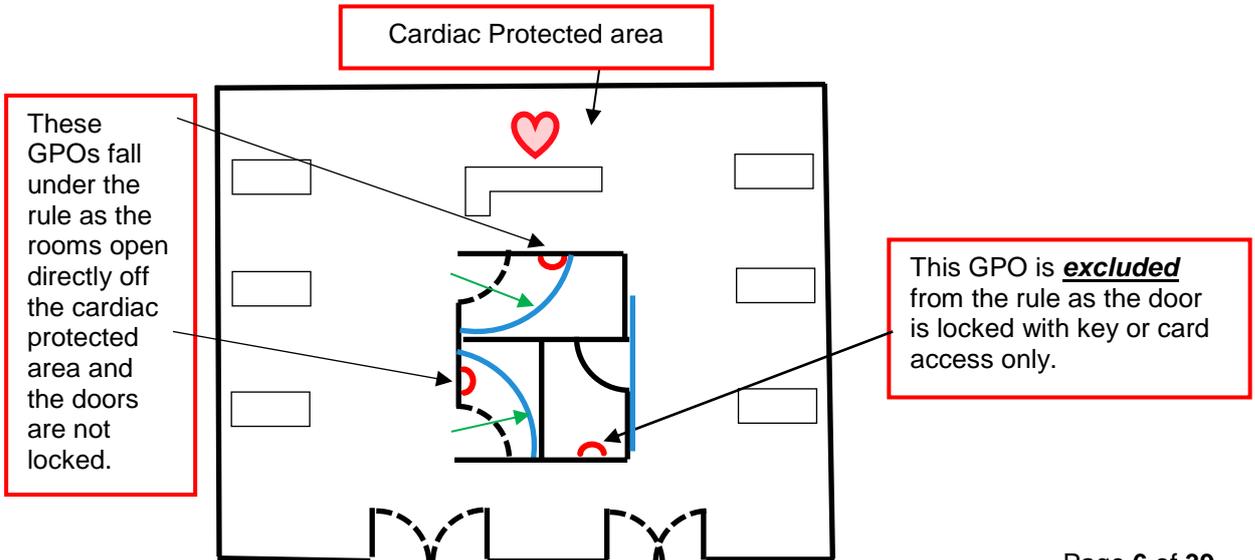
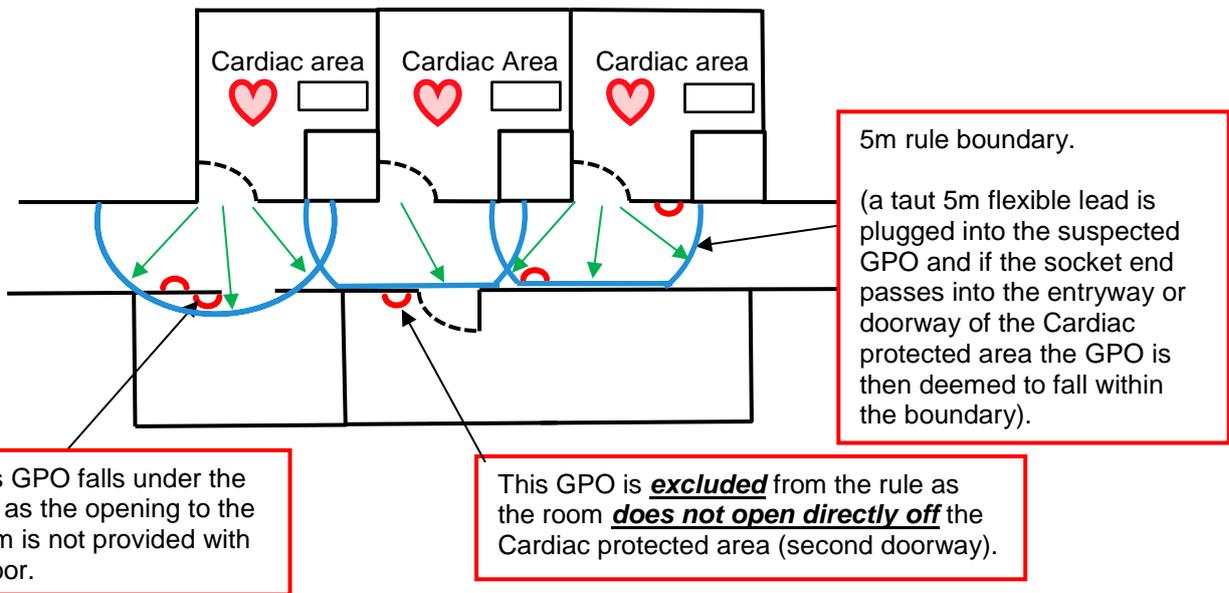
**CL.2.4.3.2.2(b)** – (socket-outlets) **5m RULE** – GPOs within 5m of the entrance to a cardiac protected area and are accessible without the use of a key or tool are to be RCD protected. (RCD shall be 10mA double pole).

The 5m rule GPOs could be located in rooms or corridors **opening directly off** the classified cardiac protected area.

(The process of accessing the 5m rule GPO through a **second door** other than a door opening directly off or associated with the classified cardiac protected area may **exclude** this GPO from the ruling).

**The 5m rule RCD must be located with the socket-outlets they are controlling (not located in the switchboard), and the maximum of 12 socket-outlets per RCD applies. The 5m rule socket-outlet must also be colour coded, have a PA neon and the mandatory labelling.**

**5m RULE –**  
GPOs shall be RCD protected, 10mA double pole **and bonded back to the corresponding EP junction or node.**



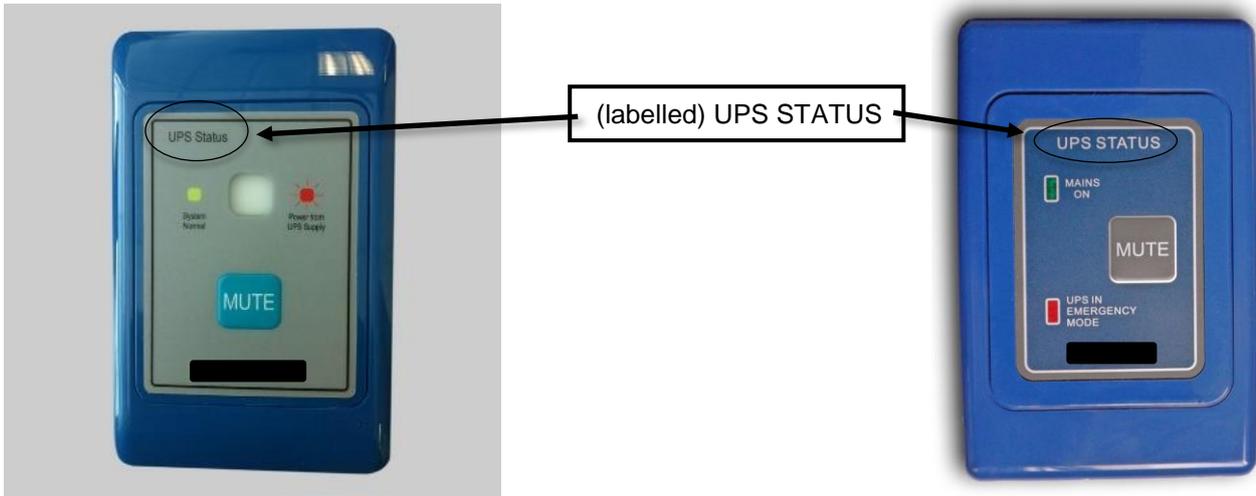
• **Socket-outlets (cont.)**

**CL.2.4.4.3** – (socket-outlets) GPOs backed up by a UPS system; require a UPS status indicator where there is continuous patient observation by medical staff, including in –

**each operating theatre, staff stations in – recovery, ICU, isolation, special care etc.**

The status indicator must be connected to the UPS battery system to indicate loss of mains supply to the UPS.

There **shall not** be a master ‘muting’ facility, controlling multiple status alarms.



\*\*\* (Readily Accessible) \*\*\*

**CL.2.7.2** – (socket-outlets) GPOs **not readily accessible** and not protected by a dedicated RCD require a separate readily accessible double pole isolation switch (height of switch no more than 2m from the ground, floor or platform). (see diagram of wall elevation on page 15)

The purpose of this is to provide easy isolation of the equipment by the staff in the area, to enable resetting of RCDs should there be an equipment fault.

**GPOs must be below 2m** to be classed as readily accessible and not obstructed by equipment.

If they are mounted under benches or in cupboards they are not considered readily accessible if they are obstructed by equipment.

Double pole isolators shall be independent of the equipment they are controlling, to allow for removal and service of equipment.

**RCDs that are dedicated to protect an inaccessible GPO shall have a readily accessible test facility being a white round earth pin GPO in accordance with clause 2.8.7.**

**Do not place isolation switches for GPOs in the same switch plate as light switches.** GPO isolators shall be a minimum of 500mm away from any light switch if near the entrance to the room.



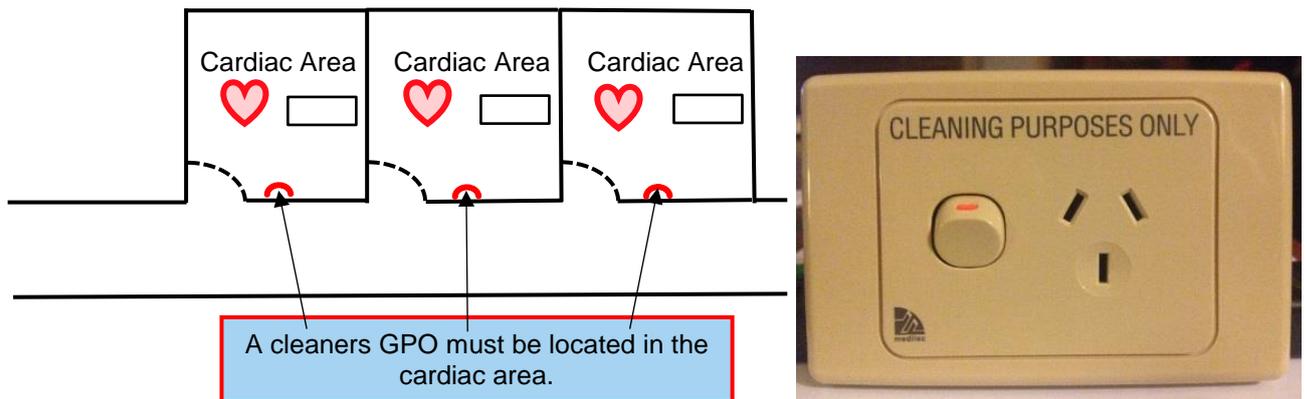
**CL. 2.10** – where permanently wired electrical equipment is supplied from an RCD that also supplies socket-outlets or other equipment, the electrical equipment shall be provided with a separate, individual, readily accessible double pole isolation switch. Not readily accessible GPOs shall be treated in the same manner.

Isolation switches must be **double** pole.  
Labelled accordingly.

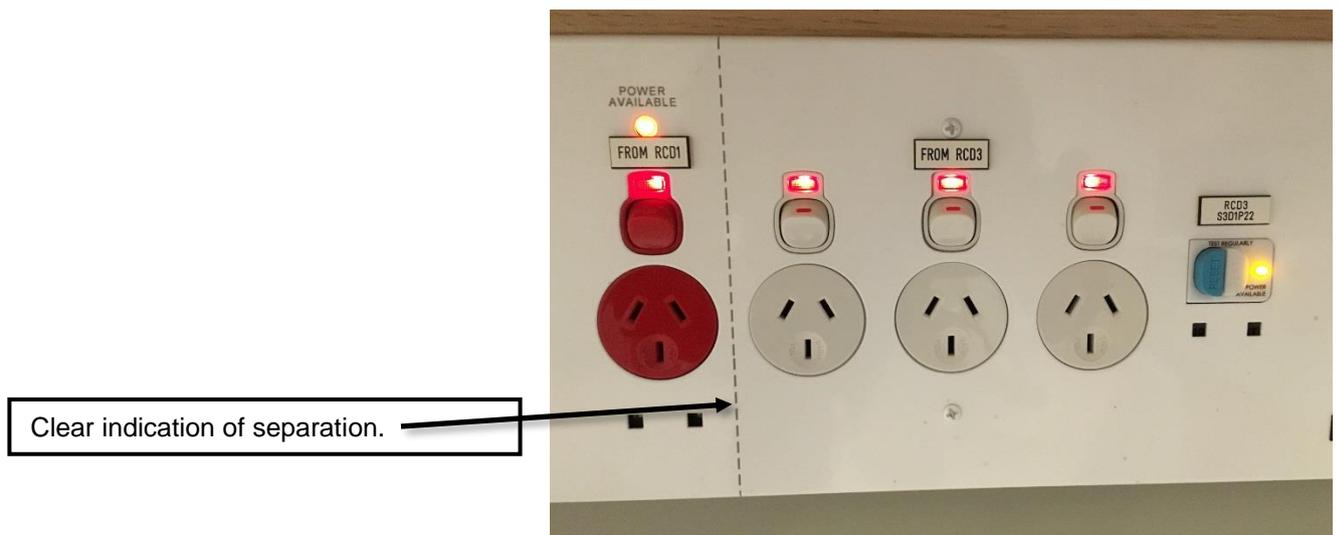
- **Socket-outlets (cont.)**

**CL.1.4.24** – (socket-outlets) Refer this clause for the definition of 'readily accessible'. Capable of being reached quickly and without climbing onto or over any object, or removing obstructions, and in any case **not more than 2m above the ground, floor or platform.**

**CL.2.7.3.1** – (socket-outlets cardiac) Cleaner GPO to be located **within** the patient area (the RCD may be located out of the patient area).

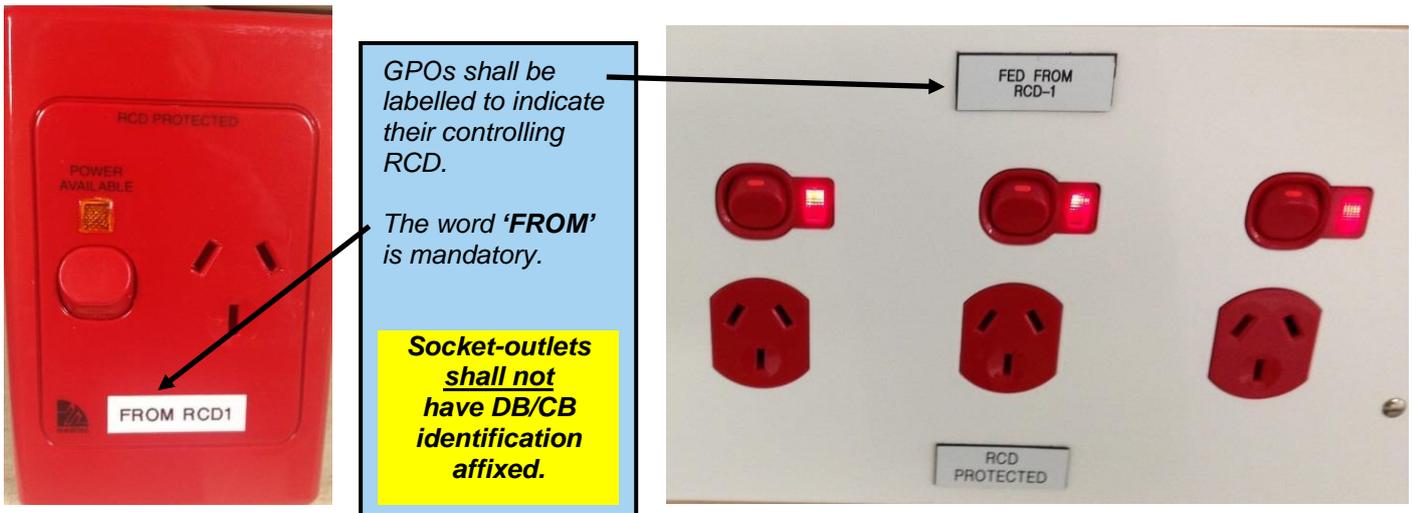


**CL.1.5.12** – (socket-outlets) Groups of socket-outlets must have clear delineation (e.g. stainless steel medical panel with a combination of different GPO supplies, an engraved line between GPO services or clear separation for easy user understanding).



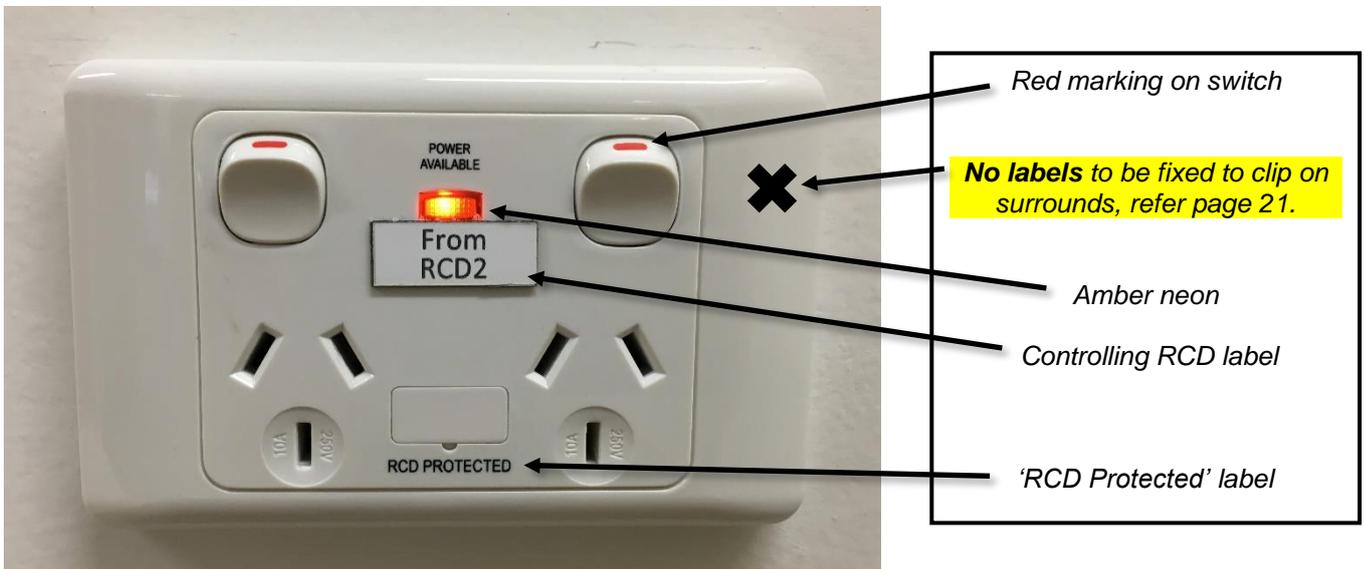
**CL.2.4.3.2.2(c)** – (socket-outlets) GPOs in ceiling spaces or imaging control rooms to be protected if supplying medical electrical equipment used within the patient area. Where such socket-outlet is located in a room, this requirement applies to **all other socket-outlets** in that room. (RCD shall be 10mA double pole)

• **Socket-outlets (cont.)**



**CL.2.7.4.1** – (socket-outlets) socket-outlets on RCD protected supplies (including 5m rule) shall be:

- Fitted with one amber, yellow or orange indicator light to show when supply is available (CL. 2.7.4.4). (indicator light not required for ELV / USB charging-socket outlets)
- Marked 'RCD Protected'.
- Marked 'From RCD X'.
- The switch shall indicate when on, by a red marking or red indicator light (CL.2.7.4.2).
- Socket outlets **shall not** have DB/CB identification affixed.



**CL.2.7.4.3.1** – (socket-outlets) Colour coding of socket-outlets as follows (for 10A, 15A and 20A and ELV):

- Normal supply shall be **white**
- Essential supply shall be **red**
- UPS supply shall be **dark blue**
- ELV socket plates and covers **shall be colour coded as above** (cl. 2.7.4.3.2)
- Cleaning Purposes Only shall be **beige**

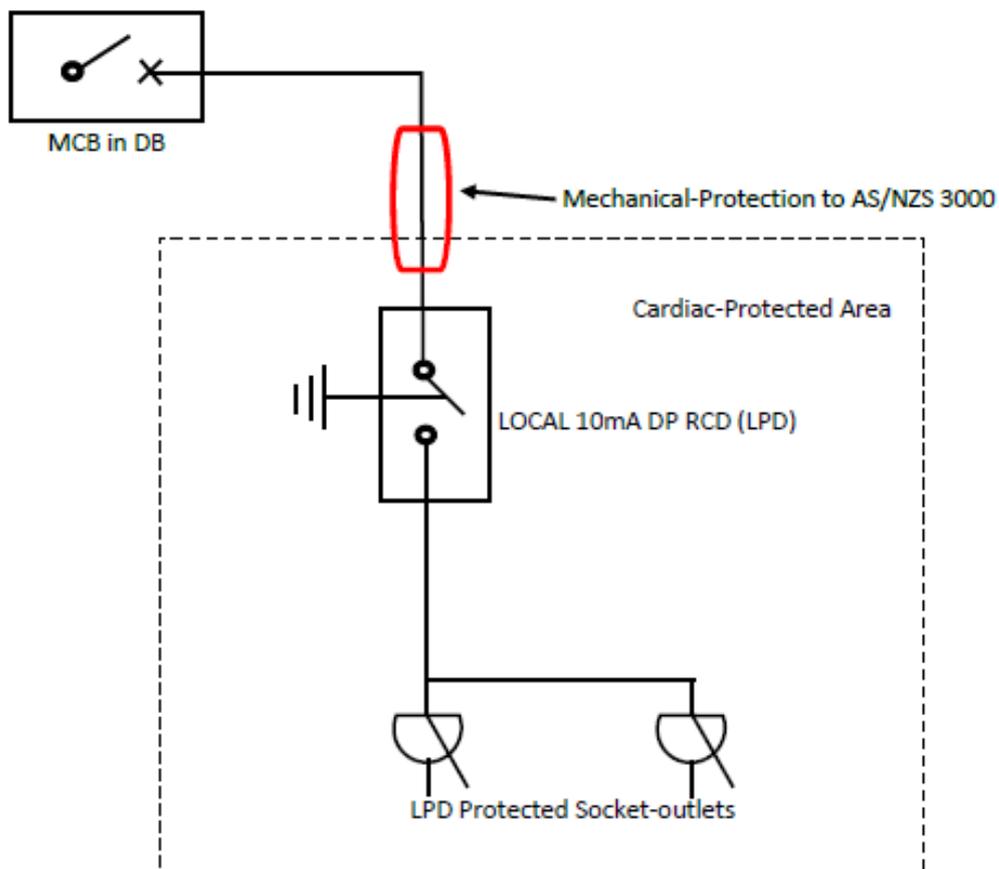
**CL.2.7.5** – (socket-outlets) Each socket-outlet shall be individually controlled by its own accessible manual switch.

- **Mechanical protection of wiring systems**

**CL.2.4.2** – Wiring systems and electrical equipment that are installed in a patient area shall be adequately protected against mechanical damage in accordance with AS/NZS 3000.

Ensure 30mA RCDs do not back up RCDs used in areas classified as Cardiac protected electrical areas.

**Therefore, a 30mA RCD cannot be used in the switchboard in lieu of mechanical protection to enable compliance to section 3.9.4 of AS/NZS 3000.**



**Protection methods (clause 3.9.4.4 of AS/NZS 3000:2018)**

- (a) provided with adequate mechanical protection at a minimum of WSX3 (appendix H, paragraph H5.4).

**OR**

- (b) provided with an earthed metallic armouring, screen, covering or enclosure, to operate a short circuit protective device under fault conditions.

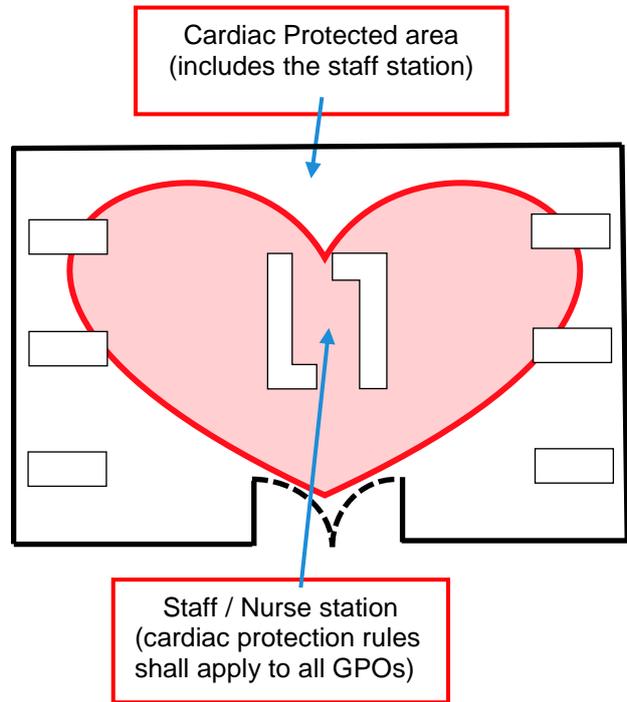
- **Electrical Areas**

**CL.2.2.2** – (electrical areas) Nurse stations and beverage bays if in the cardiac protected area form part of the area (**therefore cardiac protection rules apply**).

In general terms, **Cardiac protected electrical areas are bound by full height walls and doors only.**  
 (This would normally account for the whole room)

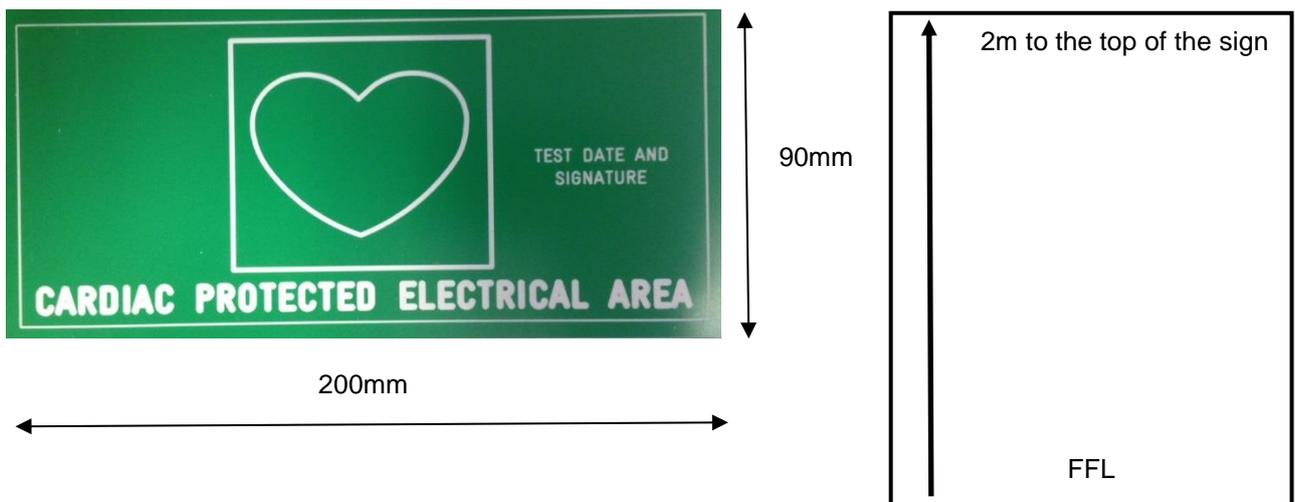
The following **are not** boundaries:

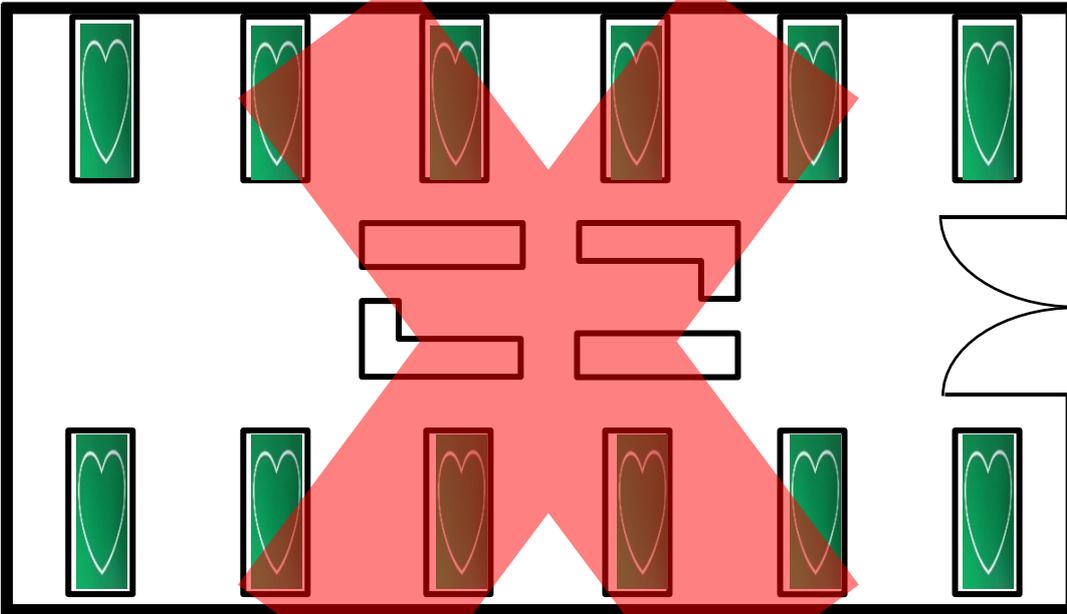
- Bed curtains
- Staff stations
- Partitions/dividers
- Benches/desks
- Moveable walls
- Screens
- **Nib walls**



**CL.2.2.3** – (electrical areas) Refer this clause for a list of locations required to be wired as cardiac protected electrical areas **if cardiac-type procedures are undertaken** – **Cardiac catheter labs, Cardiac ICU, CCU, Neo natal ICU, Operating theatres for cardiac surgery.**

**CL.2.12.2** – (electrical areas) Green area sign to be installed on a wall and be readily visible in the area, and at a height of 2m to the top of the sign.





In general terms **Cardiac protected electrical areas are bound by full height walls and doors only.**

(This would normally account for the whole room)

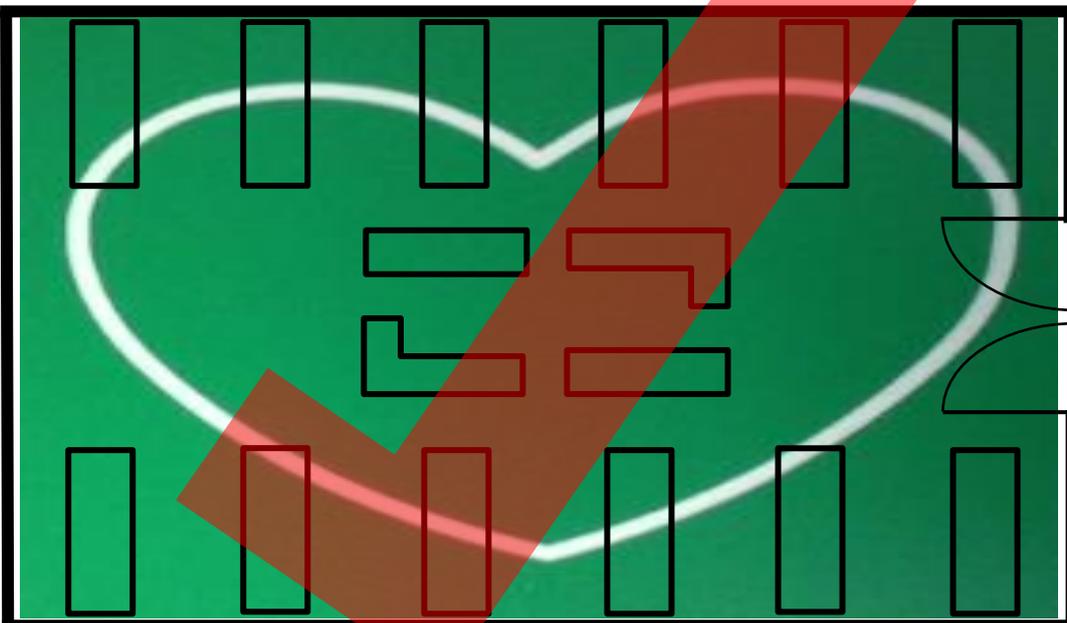
The following **are not** boundaries:

- Bed curtains
- Staff stations
- Partitions/dividers
- Benches/desks
- Moveable walls
- Screens
- Nib walls

**CL.2.2.2** – (electrical areas) Nurse / staff stations and beverage bays etc. if in the cardiac protected area form part of the area (**therefore cardiac protection rules apply**).

Where walls are incomplete at the entry way(s) into a single clinical operational unit, those walls shall be extended to enclose the boundary (refer the full statement of clause 2.2.2).

***Design engineers should indicate on drawings that the whole room / area is cardiac-protected, not individual bed spaces.***



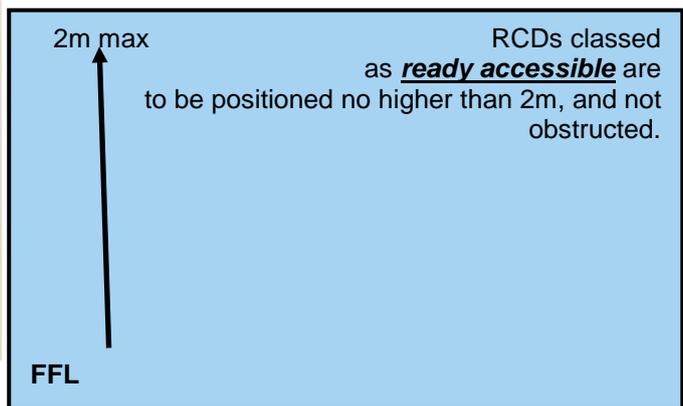
- **RCDs**

**CL.2.4.3.2.3** – (RCDs) Socket-outlets requiring RCD protection include single phase and multi-phase LV socket-outlets of type:

- 3 pin types, (including round pin earth)
- IEC industrial type with 3 to 5 round pins rated 10 to 100A.  
(RCD protection not required if the socket location is based on the 5m rule)
- IEC appliance type C13



**CL.2.6 (a)** – (RCDs) Readily accessible and no more than 2m above the floor.



**CL.2.6 (b)** – (RCDs) Be located in accordance with Table 2.1:

Location of protected socket or equipment	Location of RCD
Within patient area	Within patient area
Accessible outside a patient area	Located within the area of the socket-outlet
Inaccessible outside a patient area, RCD protected (if controlling medical electrical equipment used within the patient area)	Within patient area

• **RCDs (cont.)**

**CL.4.3** – RCDs **shall not** control the supply to socket-outlets to more than **one** patient location (cardiac). Refer diagrams on pages 3 and 4.

**CL.2.6 (c)** – (RCDs) **Not** mounted under benches and, RCDs **must be above** structures which are 1200mm or less from the ground and protrude more than 250mm out from a wall (such as a shelf).



RCDs are to be above benches and desks for easy user access and control.  
RCDs **must be above** structures which are 1200mm or less from the ground and protrude more than 250mm out from a wall (such as a shelf).  
Bench  
Not below.

**CL.2.6(d)** – (RCDs) Located 500mm from any wall mounted light switch, if near the entrance to the room.

RCDs must be positioned a minimum of 500mm from light switches, in any direction if near the entrance to the room.  
**This includes network controlled light switches.**  
(but **no** higher than 2m, and **not** obstructed)  
**Minimum of 500mm**  
(switch to switch)  
**CL.2.6 (d)** be located in a visible position.



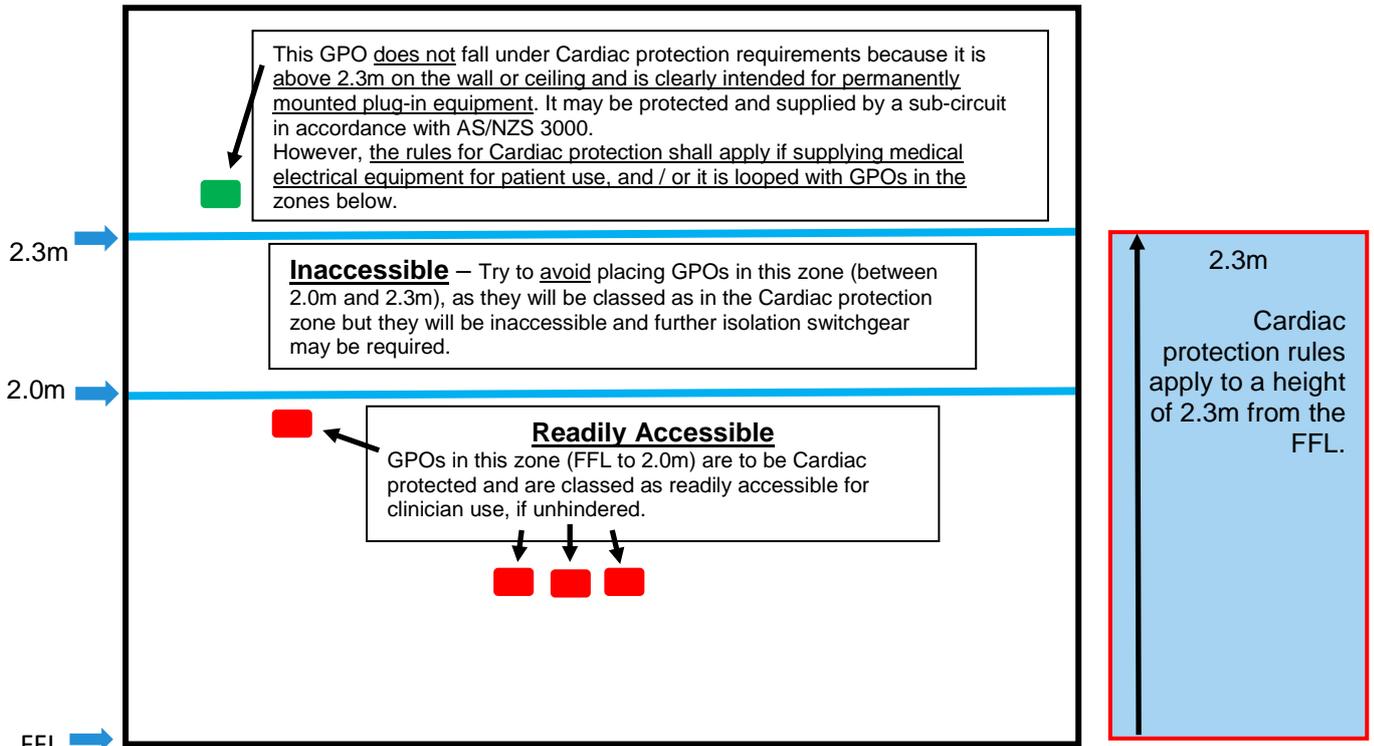
**CL.2.6** – (RCDs) Cleaners RCDs are excluded from the above requirements.

- **RCDs (cont.)**

**CL.2.4.3.2.2** – (RCDs) **Not** required for GPOs mounted on a medical electrical system, for powering that system.

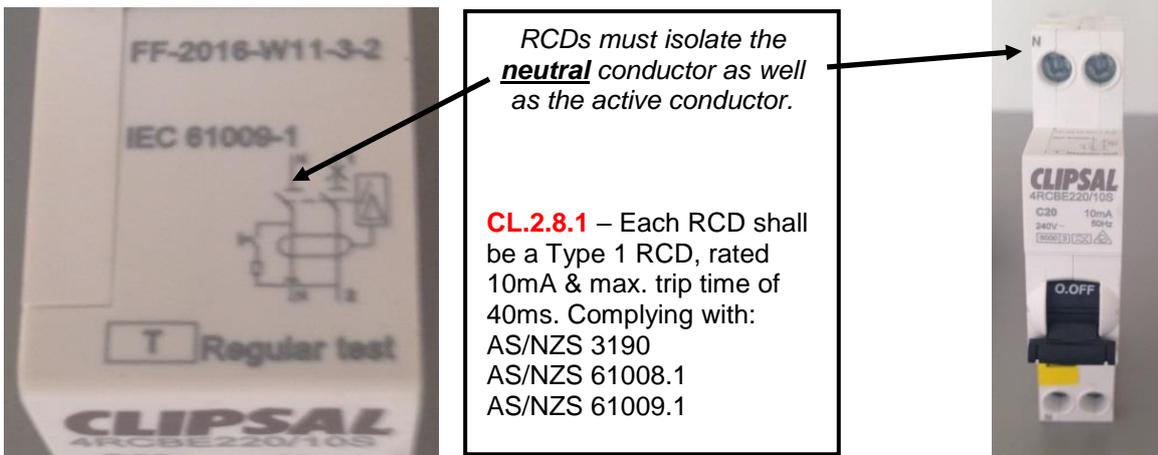
**CL.2.4.3.2.2** – (RCDs) **Not** required for GPOs above 2.3m and clearly intended for permanently mounted plug-in equipment other than medical electrical equipment. (Do not use the patient circuits in this case).

**Cardiac protected patient area typical wall elevation**



*(GPOs shown coloured red and green)*

**CL.2.8.1** – RCDs must be **double pole** (single pole switchboard busbar chassis RCDs do not comply). All active and neutral conductors are 'live' conductors.



**CL.2.8.3 (a)** – (RCDs) Supply no more than 12 points (GPOs and hard-wired equipment).

**CL.2.8.3 (b)** – (RCDs) Shall not supply points in different rooms.

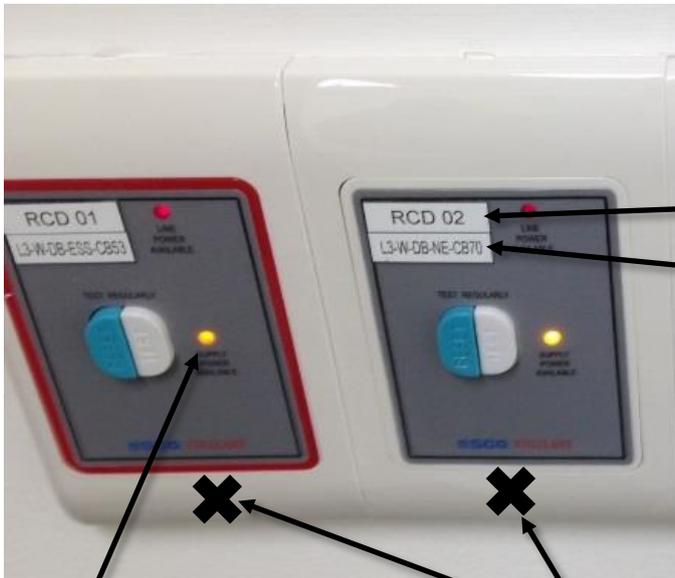
**(Cardiac area: The RCD shall control GPOs in one patient location only)**

- **RCDs (cont.)**

**CL.2.8.4** – (RCDs) If the RCD is remote from the GPOs it controls, it shall be fitted with an amber, yellow or orange indicator light to show when **supply is available to the socket outlets**.

**CL.2.8.5** – (RCDs) Labelled with **SW/BD** and **MCB** reference (letter height, minimum 1.5mm high), and RCD number i.e. **'RCD 1'** etc. (letter height, minimum 2.0mm high).

**Note:** The RCD reference / number shall be unique within the patient area.



RCD number label  
SW/BD MCB label

Amber indicator light to show supply available to GPOs.

**CL.2.12.1**- Labelling **shall not be fixed to removable surrounds** of RCDs or socket-outlets unless duplicate identification is permanently affixed to the body of the RCD or socket-outlet and visible when the surround is removed.  
**The label maybe adjacent, e.g. on the wall.**

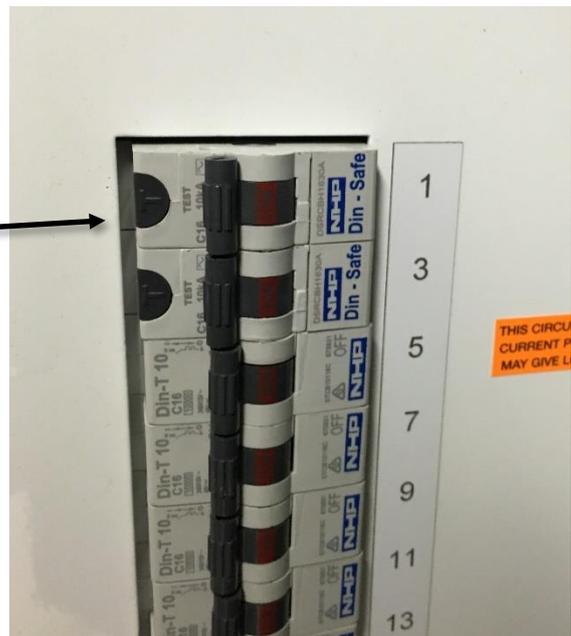
**CL.2.8.2** – (RCDs) 10mA RCDs **shall not be backed up** by 30mA RCDs.

Ensure 30mA RCDs do not back up RCDs used in areas classified as Cardiac protected electrical areas.

Ensure your switchboard builder (if applicable) does not load the busbar chassis with 30mA RCDs for classified areas under this standard.

A 30mA RCD upstream of a 10mA RCD will not provide adequate discrimination.

**Therefore, a 30mA RCD cannot be used in the switchboard in lieu of mechanical protection.**  
– refer section 3.9 of AS/NZS 3000, refer clause 3.9.4.3.2 and 3.9.4.4.



- **Testing and Verification**

**CL.2.13** – (Testing and verification) Prior to placing an electrical installation into service, it shall be inspected, tested and verified, that the installation is safe to energize and complies with the requirements of AS/NZS 3000 and AS/NZS 3003.

**Verification is defined as being the confirmation, corroboration, proof, substantiation, authentication and certification of an electrical installation following construction, alteration, addition or repair.**

The electrical installation shall be –

- ✓ Inspected as far as is practicable; and
- ✓ Tested and verified in accordance with Appendix B (Commissioning Inspection Checklist) of AS/NZS 3003

**Normally carried out by an independent body with defined experience and certified, compliant and calibrated electrical testing equipment and regime.**

*Contact:*

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WORLD RECOGNISED  
**ACCREDITATION**

; and

- ✓ Tested in accordance with AS/NZS 3000.

Verification documentation:

The electrical installation worker / contractor will provide a written statement of compliance.

See next page for statement template

**This form needs to be completed and handed to the person responsible for final verification prior to inspection and electrical testing against the requirements of AS/NZS 3003.**

**Statement of Conformity with AS/NZS 3003:2018**

Cardiac-protected electrical area

New patient area

Body-protected electrical area

Alteration or addition to electrical installation

Repair to electrical installation

Institution: .....

Address: .....

Location: .....

Description of electrical work: .....

.....

Date completed: ..... Date of statement: .....

I, the licensed electrical installation worker, who carried out the work described above, certify that:

- The work has passed all the required tests and complies in all respects with the current edition of AS/NZS 3000.  Yes  No  N/A
- The work has followed a formal specification prepared by or on behalf of the health care institution or practice.  Yes  No  N/A
- I/ We have discussed the number of socket-outlets required with the medical or nursing personnel who will be responsible for work in each area and verified the likely loading on each circuit.  Yes  No  N/A
- I/We have verified that the isolation transformer, line isolation monitor and overload monitor comply with AS/NZS 4510.  Yes  No  N/A
- I/We are in possession of manufacturers' statement(s) of compliance or have otherwise verified that each ELV supply conforms with a suitable standard ensuring double insulation from the LV supplies.  Yes  No  N/A

Name: .....

Company: .....

Address: .....

.....

Signed: .....

Electrical licence number: .....

- **Definitions**

### CL.1.5.2 – Applied part.

Part of medical electrical equipment (ME) that in normal use necessarily comes into physical contact with the patient for the ME equipment or ME system to perform its function.

- **Type B**  (non-isolated, equipment has a protective earth terminal)

- **Type BF**  (floating, equipment is separated from earth)

- **Type CF**  (floating, equipment is separated from earth)

### CL.1.5.16 - Medical electrical equipment (ME equipment)

Electrical equipment having an 'applied part' for transferring energy to or from the patient or detecting such energy transfer to or from the patient and which is –

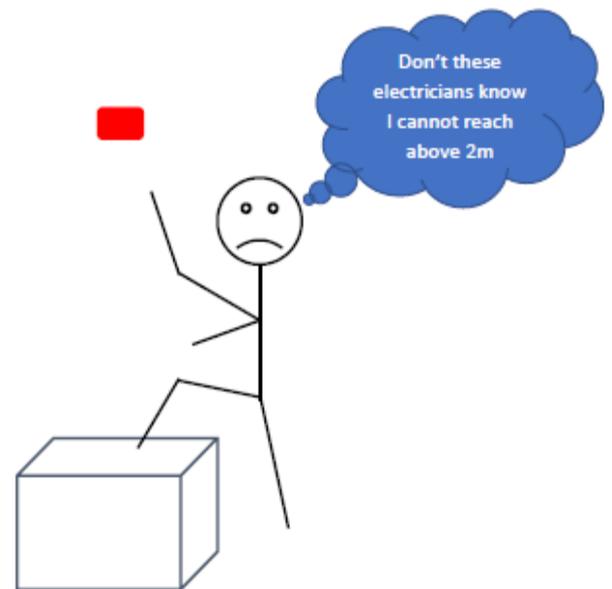
- Provided with not more than one connection to a particular supply main, and
- Is intended by its manufacturer to be used – in diagnosis, treatment or monitoring of a patient, or
  - For compensation or alleviation of disease, injury or disability.

### CL.1.5.25 - 'Readily accessible':

Capable of being reached quickly and without climbing onto or over any object, or removing obstructions, and in any case **not more than 2m above the ground, floor or platform.**

This electrical standard is quite specific in that the cardiac-protected electrical areas medical electrical equipment **must be in the control of the clinician within the area:**

- The clinician must be able to access all the electrical controlling switchgear to enable isolation of socket-outlets and resetting of RCDs.
- The clinician is **unable** to reach above 2 metres.
- The clinician cannot by accident turn off RCDs when switching light circuits.
- The clinician is **unable** to reach below benches or desks or enter cupboards to reset RCDs.
- The clinician is **unable** to move bulky equipment to access GPOs and RCDs.
- The clinician may **not** use a ladder or chair for standing on to access GPOs.
- So therefore, RCDs must be positioned below 2 metres but above benches or desks, and at least 500mm from a light switch.
- So therefore, socket-outlets located behind bulky equipment must have an accessible **double pole** isolator.
- So therefore, socket-outlets behind or inhibited by flat screen monitors must have an accessible **double pole** isolator.
- So therefore, socket-outlets above 2 metres which are looped with other socket outlets in the area below 2 metres must have an accessible **double pole** isolator below 2 metres.
- A dedicated RCD for an inhibited or inaccessible socket-outlet requires a readily accessible test facility (round pin earth, white GPO).



- **Cleaners socket-outlets**

**CL.2.4.1.3** – (cleaner GPO) **Shall not be** supplied from any final sub-circuit supplying other sockets in the area.

**CL.2.7.4.3.1 (d)** – (cleaner GPO) Colour beige, marked 'Cleaning Purposes Only' (letter height minimum 5.0mm high).

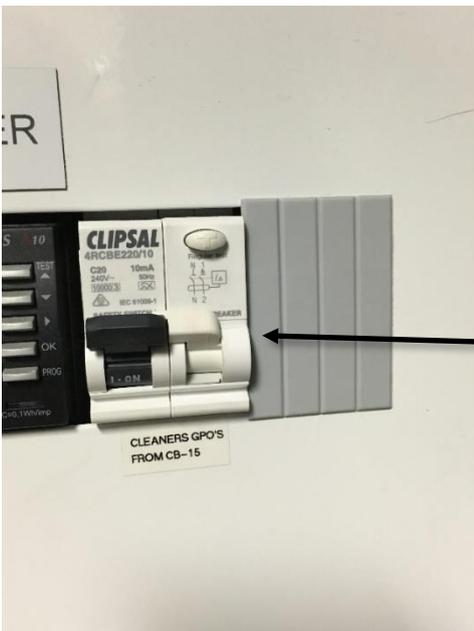


**CL.2.7.3.1 (b)** – (cleaner GPO) Cardiac area - one placed within the area (refer drawing page 8).

**CL.2.7.3.2** – (cleaner GPO) Shall be RCD protected, this RCD shall only protect these sockets.

**CL.2.8.1** – (cleaner RCD) Must be 10mA and double pole. (Good practise is to install these RCDs within the switchboard area/cupboard for easy reset by hospital staff),

**(note - single pole switchboard busbar chassis RCDs do not comply)**



All RCDs associated with this standard shall be **double pole**, including cleaners RCDs, which shall also be 10mA.

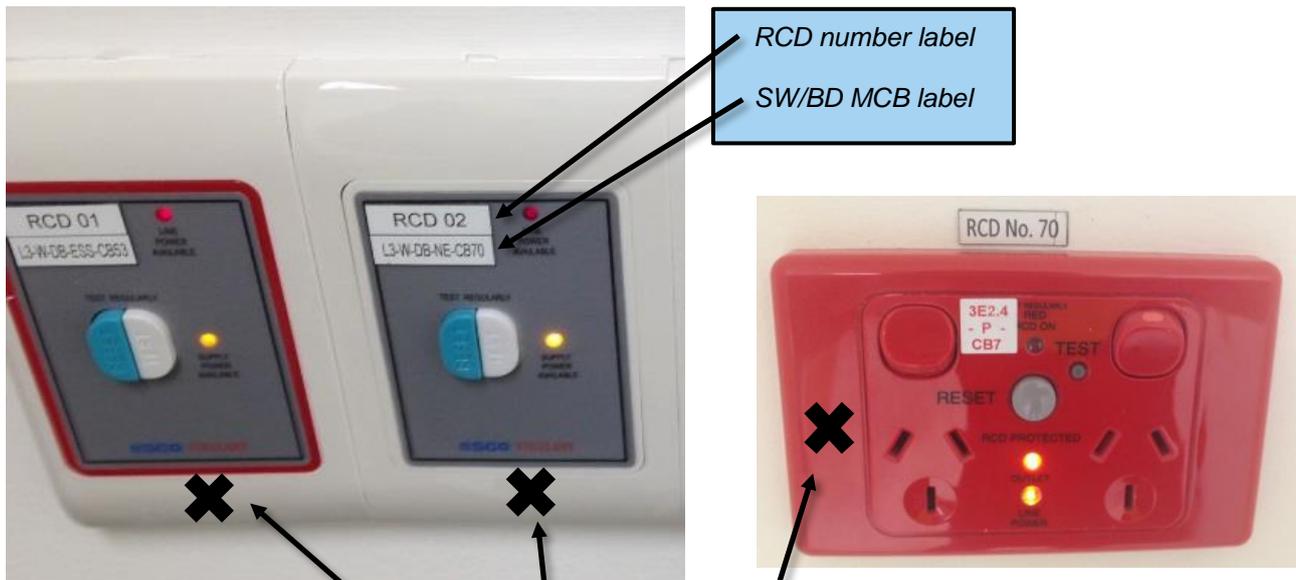
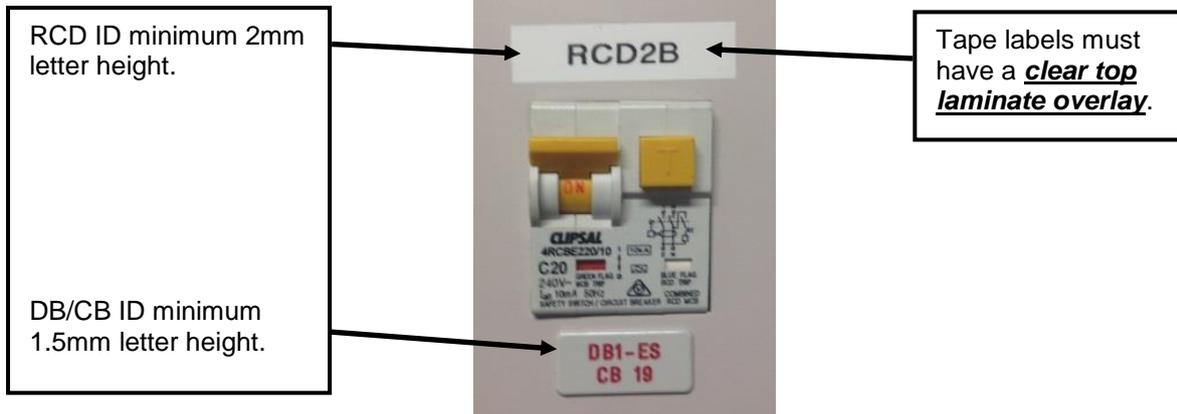
Ensure your switchboard builder (if applicable) supplies you with double pole RCDs.

- **Marking / Labelling**

**CL.2.12.1 (ii)** – (labels) DB/CB identification labels for RCDs shall be not less than 1.5mm for the lettering height.

**CL.2.12.1 (iii)** – (labels) RCD identification for RCDs shall not be less than 2.0mm for the lettering height.

**CL.2.12.1 (A)** – (labels) portable adhesive tape labels (Brother type) shall include a **clear top laminate overlay** in order to protect the printed lettering (tape labels without the laminate overlay are not acceptable).



**CL.2.12.1** - Labelling **shall not be fixed to removable surrounds** of RCDs or socket-outlets unless duplicate identification is permanently affixed to the body of the RCD or socket-outlet and visible when the surround is removed.  
**The label maybe adjacent, e.g. on the wall.**

- **Permanently wired equipment**

**CL.2.4.3.3** – Permanently wired medical electrical equipment with any of the following Type B applied parts –

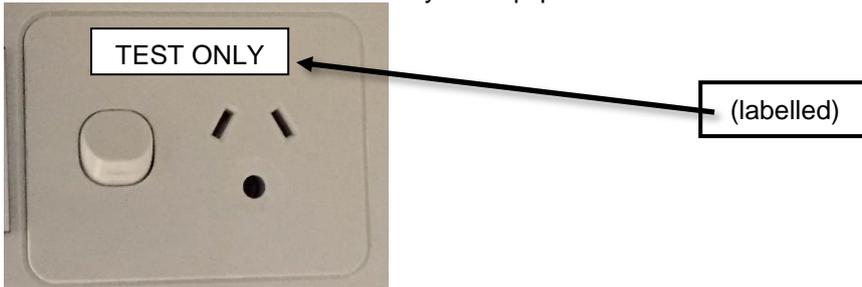
- electrodes or transducers that contact patients;
- that enter patients;
- that contact liquid that enter patients

- shall be RCD protected (10mA double pole).

The supply to other permanently wired equipment shall be protected as required in AS/NZS 3000.

**CL.2.8.6** - If an RCD is connected to permanently wired equipment only, **a white round earth pin GPO shall be provided to enable testing of the RCD, and labelled 'Test Only'.**

The RCD shall be labelled to identify the equipment it controls.



**(information)**

The patient electrical area classifications of AS/NZS 3003 (Electrical installations – Patient areas) is based on the application of medical electrical equipment as defined in AS/NZS 3200 (Medical electrical equipment) and referenced in AS/NZS 2500 (Guide to the safe use of electricity in patient care).

AS/NZS 3200 defines medical electrical equipment with conductive ‘applied parts’ i.e. electrical connections to the patient, into the following classes:

- **Type B**  (non-isolated, equipment has a protective earth terminal)
- **Type BF**  (floating, equipment is separated from earth)
- **Type CF**  (floating, equipment is separated from earth)

AS/NZS 3003 defines patient areas as locations where it is intended that low-voltage medical electrical equipment will be used in contact with patients while connected to the electrical supply mains.

AS/NZS 3003 states that all patient areas shall be:

- Body-protected electrical areas 
- or
- Cardiac-protected electrical areas 

**Note: Standards may change, including the adoption of the IEC equivalent**

**(information)**

There is a direct correlation between the patient area electrical classification (AS/NZS 3003) and the type of medical procedure (AS/NZS 2500) when using medical electrical equipment applied parts (AS/NZS 3200) in contact with patients, categorized as follows:

<b>AS/NZS 3200 Medical Equipment – Applied Part</b>	<b>AS/NZS 2500 Medical Procedure Type</b>	<b>AS/NZS 3003 Patient Electrical Area</b>
Type B	Body	Body-protected
Type BF	Body	Body-protected
Type CF	Cardiac	Cardiac-protected

Body-type medical procedures as defined by AS/NZS 2500:

- (summation) Applied parts not involving the heart, a patient is considered to be undergoing a body-type procedure when connected to a piece of medical electrical equipment in such a manner that the impedance of the skin is either reduced by electrode paste or gel, or by-passed by the entrance of conducting fluids, metal needles, saline-filled catheters and similar, through natural or artificial openings in the patient's body, but where direct contact with the heart is not possible.

Cardiac-type medical procedure as defined by AS/NZS 2500:

- (summation) Applied parts involving the heart, a patient is considered to be undergoing a cardiac-type procedure when an in dwelling electrical conductor is accessible outside the patient's body and there is risk of microshock. In this context, an electrical conductor includes electrical wires, such as cardiac-pacing electrodes and intracardiac ECG electrodes, intracardiac catheters, or intracardiac insulated tubes filled with conducting fluids.

AS/NZS 2500 defines the following protection levels against electric shock for electrical wiring in patient areas:

- (summation) Body-protected electrical area: where parts of medical electrical equipment are fastened to parts of a patient other than the heart, the use of an RCD or an isolation transformer with LIM monitor will ensure, that if any contact is made between a live conductor and earth (either directly or as a function of leakage currents), 'macroshock electrocution' is very unlikely.
- (summation) Cardiac-protected electrical area: where the procedure involves direct connection to the heart, RCD or isolation transformer protection, similar to that required for a body-protected electrical area, is supplemented with special earthing facilities to also provide protection against 'microshock electrocution'. Such a system not only protects against any fault or leakage currents posing a macroshock hazard, but also reduces the potential difference appearing between any conducting surfaces in the vicinity of the patient (electrically-operated equipment, plumbing, structural metal and similar) to a level well below that which would produce microshock electrocution.

**(information)**

This document has been produced to clear some confusion with respect to whether certain ceiling mounted electrical-operated equipment in Body and Cardiac protected electrical areas are required to have accessible 10mA RCD protection located in the protected electrical area, specifically supplies for electrical-operated equipment such as examination lights and monitor arms.

This type of equipment typically does not have conductive 'applied parts' electrical connections to the patient, so therefore it is not included in the definition for medical electrical equipment as described above under standards ASNZS3200, ASNZS 2500 and ASNZS 3003.

The supply power LV is normally located in the ceiling space and may be a power socket.

This power socket may be protected by an RCD located at the switchboard and be rated at 30mA.

The supply power is typically transformed from LV to ELV before entering the patient area.

This condition would be suitable for a body-protected electrical area without further protection.

However, if the equipment is to be located in a cardiac-protected electrical area the addition of supplementary bonding is required.

Such earthing is achieved by connecting the protective earth terminal to the EP junction (if protectively earthed equipment).

For non-protectively earthed parts, such earthing is achieved by connecting the mounting point of the equipment or the point in which it contacts structural metal to the EP junction.

The equipotential bonding (cardiac area) of the equipment would be tested and certified as part of the ASNZS 3003 commissioning process.

On the flip-side, contractors need to be aware of the type of electrical equipment, especially fixed electrical equipment they are terminating in body and cardiac protected electrical areas.

If the fixed electrical equipment is classified as medical electrical equipment with applied parts **Type B**  , all aspects of ASNZS 3003 are applicable, clause 2.4.3.3 specifically, and 10mA RCD protection is required including an RCD test point being a round earth pin white GPO.

ASNZS 3003 does not mention the same requirements for fixed medical electrical equipment with applied parts **Type BF**  and **Type CF** .

**Type BF**  and **Type CF**  fixed medical electrical equipment would also fall under the installation requirements of ASNZS 3000, but supplementary bonding (ASNZS 3003) may be applicable in cardiac areas if the equipment contacts structural metal.

If the fixed electrical equipment is not medical electrical equipment with applied parts **Type B**  , ASNZS 3000 requirements are applicable, unless in a cardiac-protected electrical area then supplementary bonding (ASNZS 3003) may be required.

**CL. 2.10** – where permanently wired electrical equipment is supplied from an RCD that also supplies socket-outlets or other equipment, the electrical equipment shall be provided with a separate, individual, readily accessible double pole isolation switch.

Not readily accessible GPOs shall be treated in the same manner.

- **Earthing / EP bonding**

**(It should be noted that a full understanding of this section is only possible by consulting and reading the AS/NZS3003 2018 standard, section 4.4)**

Definition of **Equipotential Bonding** from AS/NZS 3000:

Electrical connections intended to bring **exposed conductive parts** or **extraneous conductive parts** to the same or approximately the same potential, but not intended to carry current in normal service.

**Exposed conductive part:** a conductive part of electrical equipment that can be touched with the standard test finger, and is not a live part but can become live if basic insulation fails. (exceptions apply, including double insulation, refer AS/NZS 3000 for the complete definition)

**Extraneous conductive part:** a conductive part that does not form part of an electrical installation but that may be at the electrical potential of a local earth. Examples include the following –

- (a) Metal waste, water or gas pipe from outside.
- (b) Cooling or heating system parts.
- (c) Metal or reinforced concrete building components.
- (d) Steel-framed structure.

(There are further examples refer AS/NZS 3000 for the complete definition)

**CL.4.4.1** – (cardiac bonding) The minimum size of any EP bonding conductor shall be 4mm<sup>2</sup>.

**(information)** (based on experience to achieve the 0.1 ohm or less requirement, **the minimum size earthing conductor should be no less than 6mm<sup>2</sup>** for a cable run up to 30m in length. Conductor size of **4mm<sup>2</sup> should be avoided**).

**CL.4.4.2.2** – (cardiac bonding) A cardiac protected electrical area shall only contain one EP earthing system but may serve more than one patient location in that area.  
An EP earthing system may serve more than one cardiac-protected electrical area.

**CL.4.4.2.2** – (cardiac bonding) ***If socket outlets are connected to multiple EP earthing systems due to the 5.0m rule, then the area shall be configured as a single EP earthing system.***

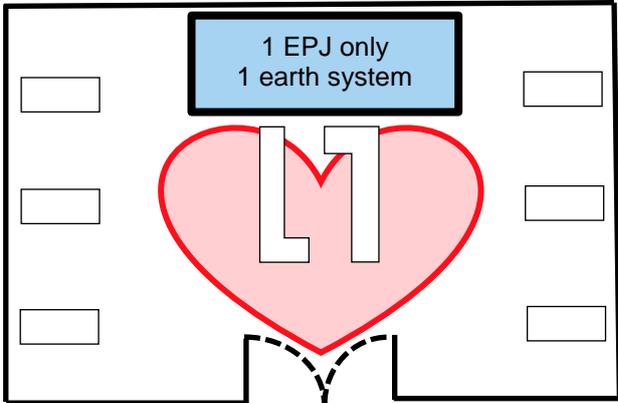
**CL.4.4.2.3** – (cardiac bonding) An EP earthing system shall only be provided with one EP junction.

Cardiac Protected electrical area  
(6 patient locations and includes the staff station)

A cardiac protected electrical area shall only contain **one EP earthing system.**

Shall only be provided with **one EP junction** (EPJ).

The EPJ may be positioned to facilitate cabling requirements.



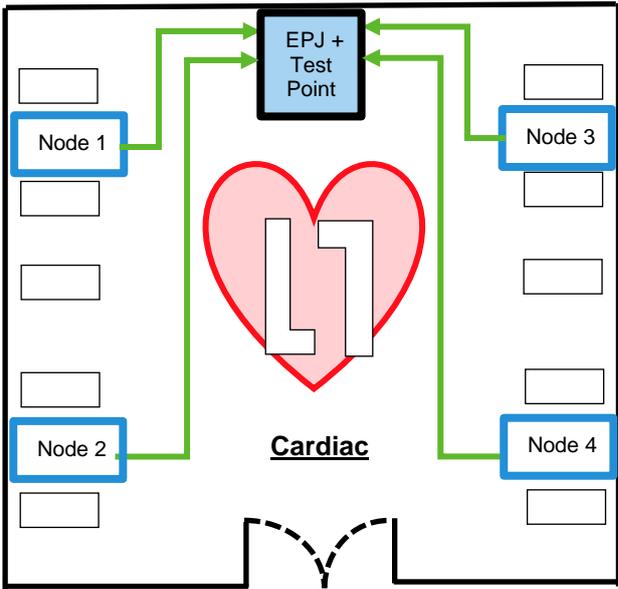
**Earthing / EP bonding (cont.)**

**CL.4.4.2.3** – (cardiac bonding) An EP earthing system may have a number of separate nodes at strategic locations connected to the EP junction.

**CL.4.4.2.3 (a)** – (cardiac bonding) Each node is to be connected individually to the EPJ by insulated conductors with a maximum resistance of **0.01 ohms**.

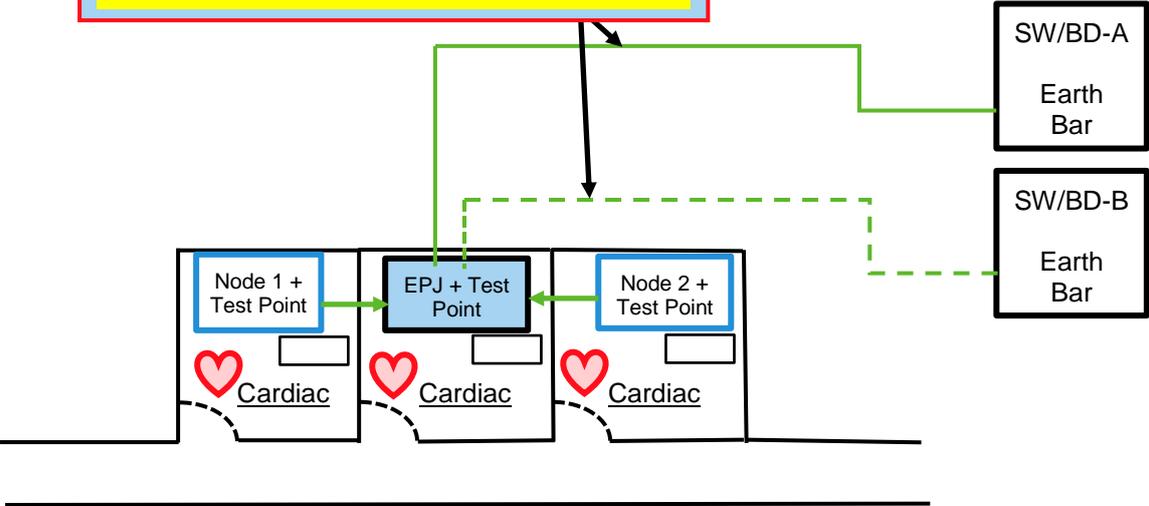
(based on experience to achieve the 0.01 ohm or less requirement, the minimum size earthing conductor **should be no less than 70mm<sup>2</sup>** for a cable run up to approximately 35m in length).

Cardiac Protected electrical area with many patient locations and a staff station.



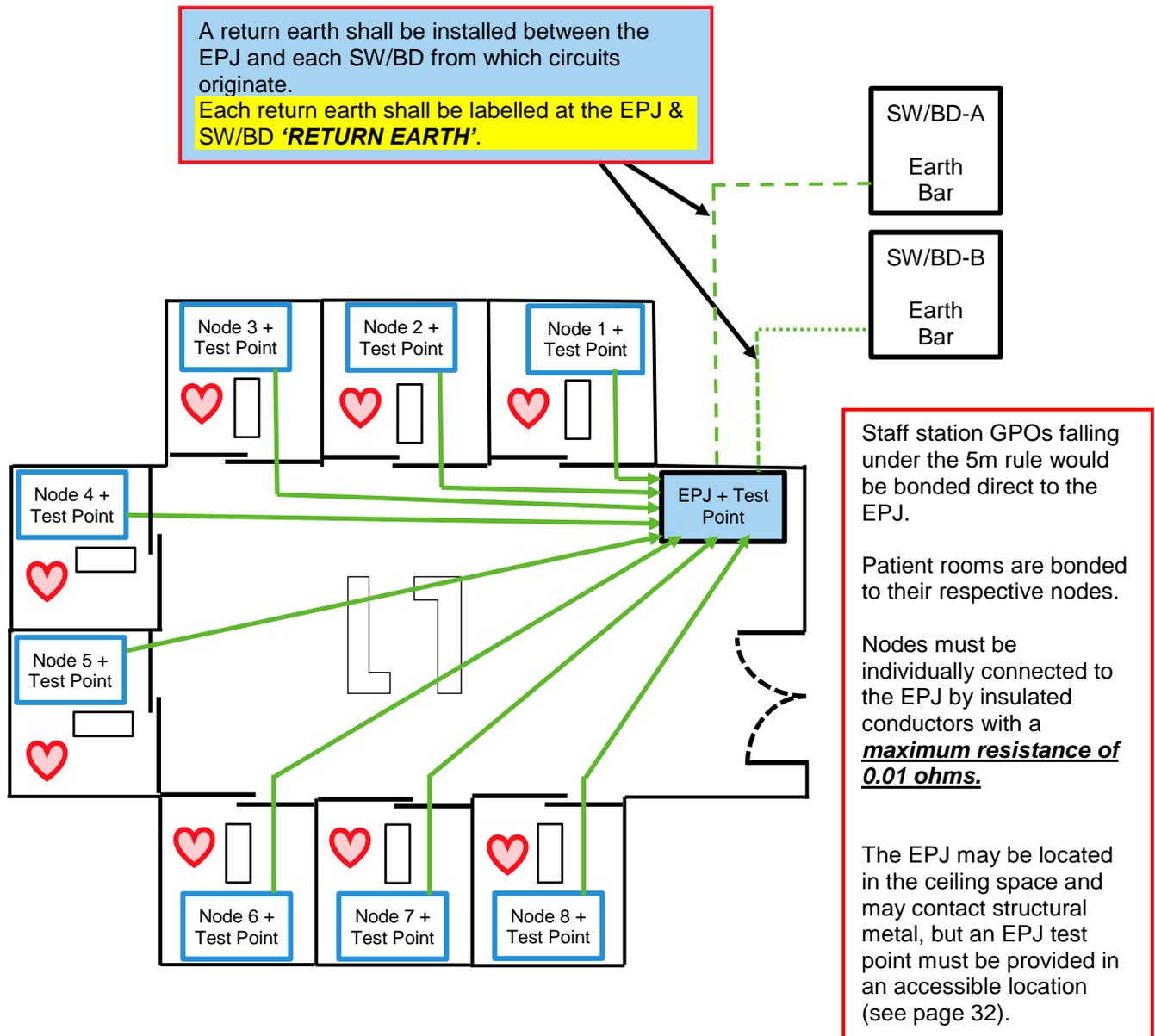
A cardiac protected electrical area shall only contain **one EP earthing system**.  
 Shall only be provided with **one EP junction** (EPJ) but may incorporate a node system to facilitate cabling.  
 Each node shall be connected **directly** to the EP junction with a maximum resistance of **0.01 ohms**.

A return earth shall be installed between the EPJ and each SW/BD from which circuits originate.  
 Each return earth shall be labelled at the EPJ & SW/BD **'RETURN EARTH'**.



Three separate cardiac areas with one EP earthing system comprising the EP junction and node facility.

**Earthing / EP bonding (cont.)**



**CL.4.4.2.3 (b)** – (cardiac bonding) Each node is accessible and its location identified by labelling.

**CL.4.4.2.3 (c)** – (cardiac bonding) Each node is fully insulated or isolated from contact with structural metal.

**CL.4.4.2.3 (d)** – (cardiac bonding) **Each node is numbered and identifies the location of the EP junction.**

**CL.4.4.2.3 (e)** – (cardiac bonding) **Each conductor installed between a node and the EP junction is numbered at the EP junction to identify the node.**

**CL.4.4.2.3 (f)** – (cardiac bonding) **The EP junction identifies the number of nodes connected.**

**Earthing / EP bonding (cont.)**

**CL.4.4.2.4.1 (a)** – (cardiac bonding) Socket-outlets in the following locations shall be connected to the EP junction or node:

(i) **Socket-outlets** that are accessible anywhere in the cardiac protected electrical area without using a key or tool are required to be bonded to the EP junction or node. **It is not limited to those that are defined as readily accessible (therefore those sockets above 2.3m still need to be bonded back to the EPJ or node).**

(ii)

**5m RULE** – socket-outlets that are located within 5m of the entrance to the cardiac area and are accessible without the use of a key or tool shall be connected to the EP junction or node.

(refer page 6 drawing)

The 5m rule GPO's could be located in rooms or corridors **opening directly off** the classified cardiac protected area.

(The process of accessing the 5m rule GPO through a second door other than a door associated with the classified cardiac protected area may **exclude** this GPO from the ruling).

(iii) (cardiac bonding) Socket-outlets installed outside the cardiac area but are used to supply –

(a) medical electrical equipment in the area shall be connected to the EP junction or node, e.g. imaging areas.

or

(b) any electrical equipment that is accessible in the patient environment of the cardiac area shall be connected to the EP junction or node.

Where the socket-outlet is accessible without the use of a key or tool in a room, this requirement applies to all socket-outlets within the room.

Where the socket-outlet is accessible without the use of a key or tool, but is not located in a defined room, this requirement applies to all socket outlets within 2m of the affected socket outlet.

Where the socket-outlet is inaccessible without the use of a key or tool (e.g. in ceiling space) this requirement only applies to the affected socket-outlet.

**CL.4.4.2.4.1 (b)** – (cardiac bonding) Socket-outlets include industrial style e.g. IP56 single and three phase outlets.

**CL.4.4.2.4.1 exception** – (cardiac bonding) Generally, socket-outlets for the connection of clocks are **not** required to be earthed back to the EP junction if they do not accept common 10A plugs.

**CL.4.4.2.4.2** – (cardiac bonding) Socket-outlet protective earthing conductors shall be insulated from other conductive items except at the EP junction. **The resistance between the socket earth pin and the EP test point or node shall not exceed 0.1 ohm.**

**CL.4.4.2.5.1** – (cardiac bonding) The protective earth terminal of permanently installed Class I electrical equipment shall be earthed via the EPJ or node if any parts are accessible in the patient environment.

- Except accessible metal parts of Class I electrical equipment that is double insulated from live parts.
- Except accessible metal parts of Class II equipment.
- Except permanently installed electrical equipment that is inaccessible in the patient environment.

**Earthing / EP bonding (cont.)**

**CL.4.4.2.5.2** – (cardiac bonding) Earthing of permanently installed electrical equipment shall be via the protective earth terminal for protectively earthed parts to the EPJ or node.  
For non-protectively earthed parts, the earthing shall be achieved by connecting the mounting point of the equipment or the point at which it contacts structural metal to the EPJ or node.

**CL.4.4.2.5.3** – (cardiac bonding) A separate earthing conductor shall be used to connect each item of permanently wired electrical equipment to the EP junction or node. Permanently wired electrical equipment includes such items as electrical wall boxes, medical service panels, pendants and pedestals, metal cable enclosures.

**CL.4.4.2.5.5** – (cardiac bonding) The resistance of any earthing conductor installed between any socket outlet or any item of permanently wired electrical equipment and the EPJ or node shall not exceed 0.1Ω.  
Note: Permanently installed electrical equipment that is inaccessible in the patient environment need not comply, this equipment may be earthed directly to the distribution board.

**CL.4.4.2.6** – (cardiac bonding) **Permanently installed non-electrical conductive equipment and fittings that contact structural metal** shall be connected to the EPJ or node via **individual** earthing conductors having a resistance not exceeding 0.1 ohms. –

- Medical gas outlet reticulated pipelines may be earthed via pipe cable clamps or a braised copper strap with a cable lug connection.
- Water and drainage reticulated pipelines may be earthed via pipe cable clamps.
- Window frames may be earthed via the underlying fixed metal frame that contacts the structural metal.
- Air conditioning grills may be earthed via the underlying fixed metal frame that contacts the structural metal.
- Monitor brackets, hand and equipment rails etc. may be earthed via the underlying metal wall frame that contacts structural metal.

**Non-electrical conductive fittings are regarded as contacting structural metal if the resistance to the EPJ or node is less than 1 MΩ when measured at 500V DC (megger test.)**

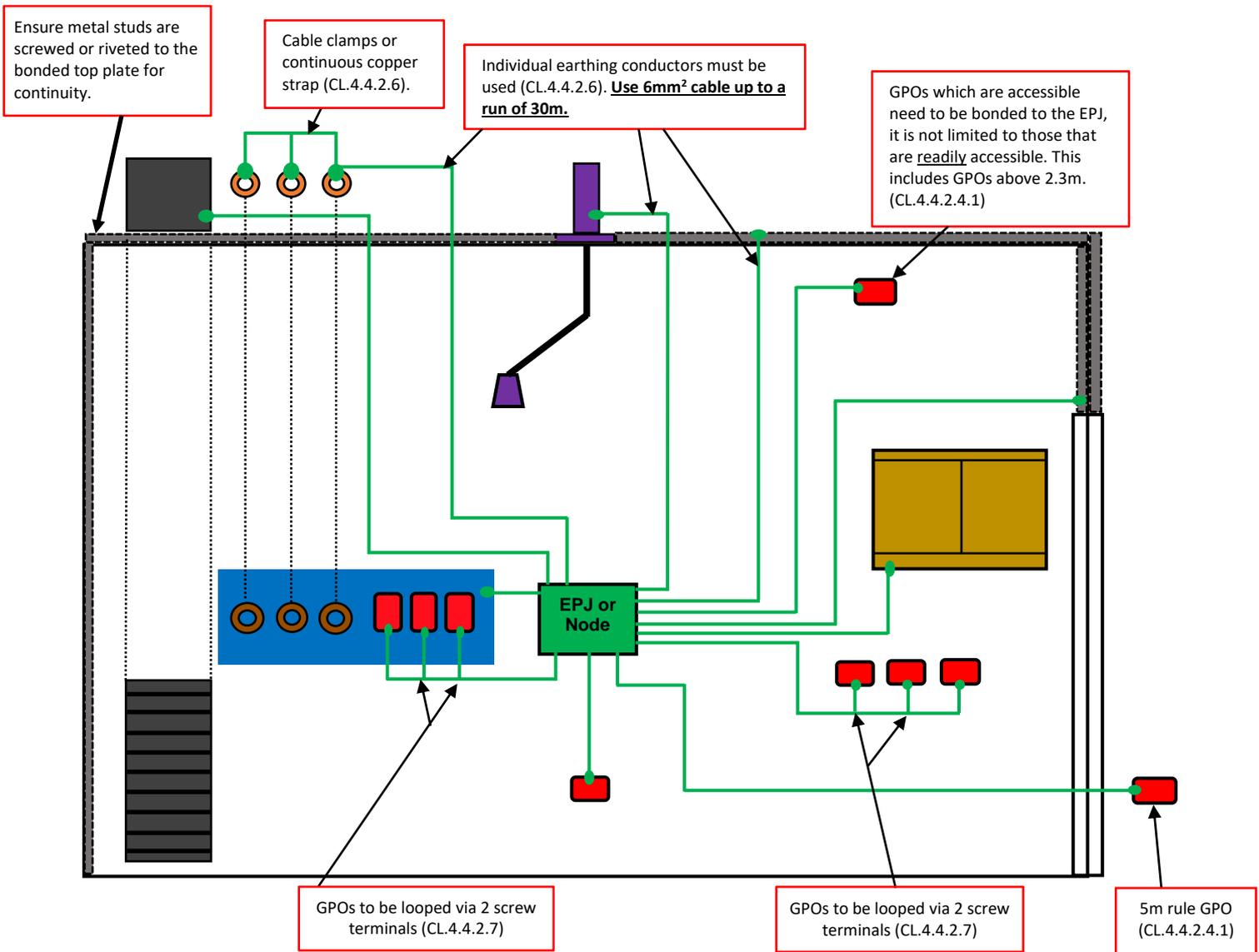
**CL.4.4.2.7** – (cardiac bonding) All joints and connections to the EP earthing system shall be fully insulated or isolated from contact with structural metal (except at the EP junction, the EPJ may contact structural metal).

**Recommended maximum cable length for bonding conductors** (metres indicated are a conservative (safe) interpretation of Table D1 in AS/NZS 3003):

Cable size mm <sup>2</sup>	Maximum metres / for 0.1Ω	Maximum metres / for 0.01Ω
6.0	28	2.8
10.0	48	4.8
16.0	78	7.8
25.0	125	12
35.0	172	17
50.0	230	23
70.0		

- 6mm<sup>2</sup> earth cable would be recommended for bonding socket-outlets to their respective nodes or EPJs in the patient area.
- 6mm<sup>2</sup> earth cable will provide a resistance below 0.1Ω up to a length of 28m, if there is concern with the length of the cable being marginally over the 28m the best solution would be to run two 6mm<sup>2</sup> cables to ensure compliance.
- The same GPO sub-circuit may have multiple earth connections to the EP junction or EP node. It is not a requirement to loop the sub-circuit earth to every GPO on the circuit (the length of the earth cable may end up being greater than the 28m recommended).
- Staff station island bench GPOs should be connected with 2 earth cables, one to the start and end of the GPO run (ring connection), in-order to avoid high resistance measurements and retrofitting extra cables after the installation is completed.
- 70mm<sup>2</sup> earth cable is recommended for cable links between EP nodes and EP junctions.
- Minimum size cable for imaging control-board earth connections to EP junctions should be 50mm<sup>2</sup>.

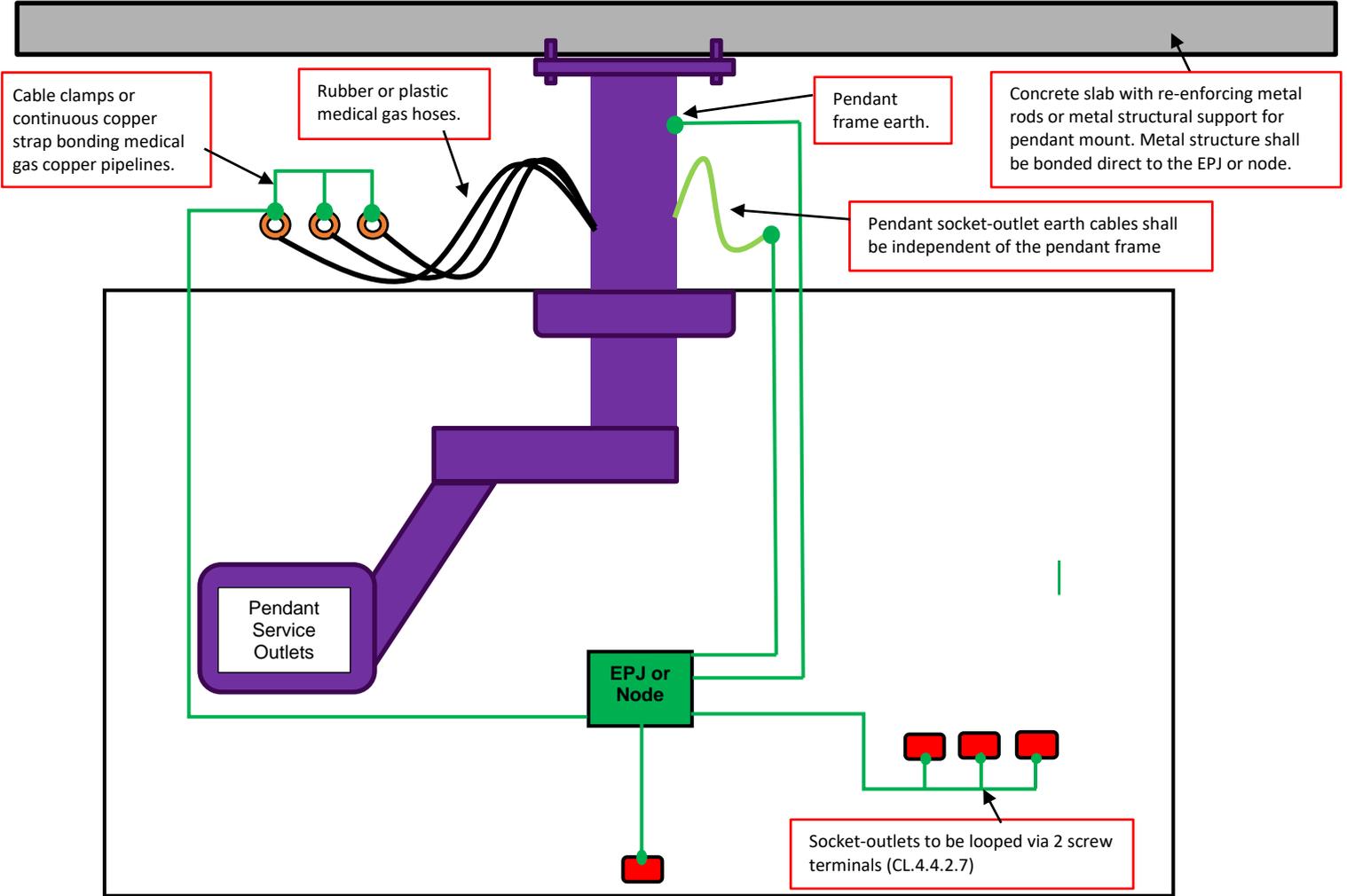
### Typical Patient Bedhead Wall Elevation with Equipotential Bonding



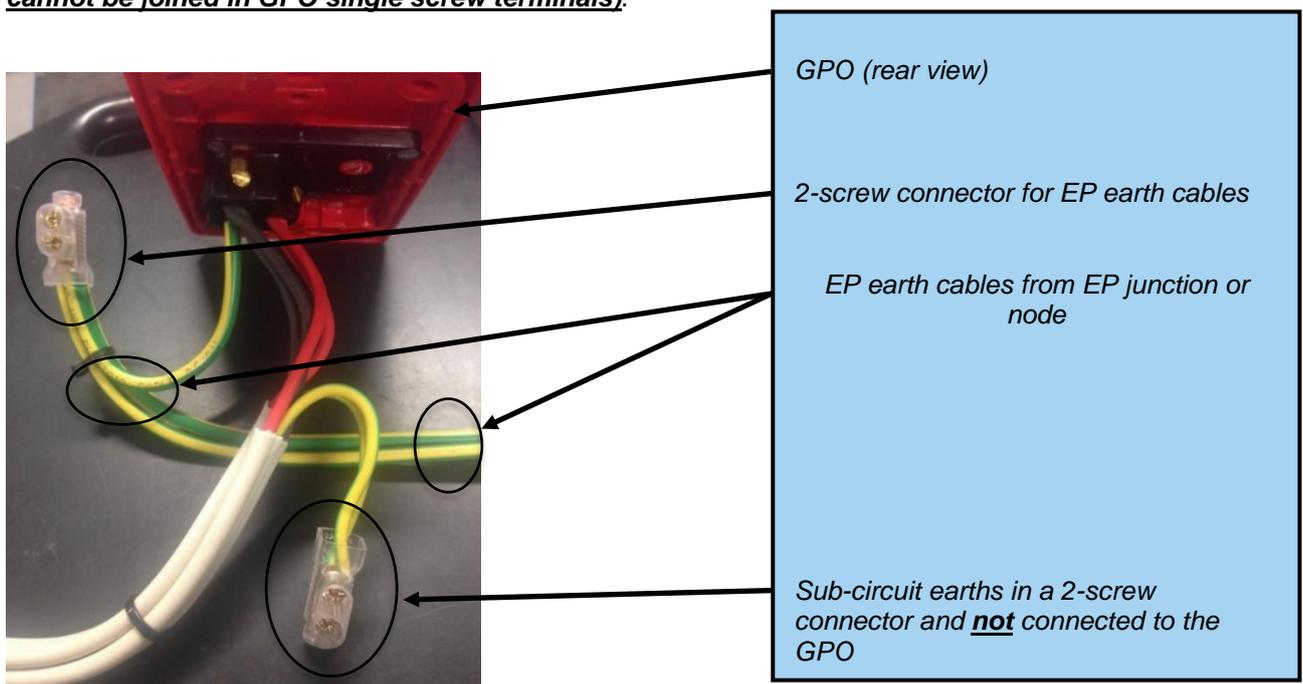
**KEY by colour code:**

- ♥ EP Junction or node, positioned to suit architectural layouts or to facilitate cabling requirements (an EPJ may contact structural metal, a node must be isolated from structural metal).
- ♥ Socket-outlets (plastic), which may be fed from different sub-boards (refer clause 4.4.2.4.1 and 4.4.2.7).
- ♥ Medical service panel (MSP) with metal wall-box and faceplate (exposed conductive part) (refer clause 4.4.2.5.3).
- ♥ Medical gas copper pipelines (extraneous conductive part) (refer clause 4.4.2.6).
- ♥ Examination light bonded at point of attachment to structural metal (refer clause 4.4.2.5.2).
- ♥ Metal structure top plate of wall studs/substrate (bond the underlying wall frame) (extraneous conductive part) (refer clause 4.4.2.6).
- ♥ Metal substrate of metal door frame or window frame (bond the underlying wall frame) (extraneous conductive part) (refer clause 4.4.2.6).
- ♥ Hard wired X-ray viewing screen (exposed conductive part) (refer clause 4.4.2.5.1).
- ♥ Air-con register dropper or internal metal duct to be bonded (extraneous conductive part) (refer clause 4.4.2.6).

### Typical Patient Pendant Elevation with Equipotential Bonding



**CL.4.4.2.7** – (cardiac bonding) Cables forming part of the EP earthing system shall be joined in **2 screw** tunnel terminals (this does not include single screw tunnels for socket outlets, however 2 or more conductors **cannot be joined in GPO single screw terminals**).



**Earthing / EP bonding (cont.)**

**CL.4.4.2.8** – (cardiac bonding) Where the EPJ is readily accessible within the area it shall be identified –

- EP Test Point
- 0.1Ω EP Earthing System
- EP Junction



**CL.4.4.2.9** – (cardiac bonding) If the EPJ is not readily accessible, a test facility shall be provided in the cardiac-protected electrical area.

It shall be a stud type test terminal of 6mm diameter as per **CL. 4.4.2.10**.

The EP test facility ***shall be isolated from structural metal.***

The earthing resistance measurement requirements shall apply from the EP test point.

The test point shall be identified as follows:

- EP Test Point
- 0.1Ω EP Earthing System
- (The location of the EP junction or node)

**CL.4.4.2.10** – (cardiac bonding) The earth resistance between the EP test terminal and the EP junction or node shall have a **maximum value of 0.01Ω.**



**Earthing / EP bonding (cont.)**

**CL.4.4.3** – (cardiac bonding) The EPJ shall be connected by return earths to each switchboard associated with the cardiac area from which the circuits originate i.e. –

- One supply e.g. non-essential, 1 return earth.
- Two supplies e.g. non-essential and essential, 2 return earths (one to each switch board).
- Three supplies e.g. non-essential, essential and UPS, 3 return earths (one to each switchboard).
- The size of these return earths shall comply with **AS/NZS 3000** and shall not be less than 4mm<sup>2</sup>.

**Each return earth shall be labelled at the EP junction and at the distribution board:**

**'RETURN EARTH'**



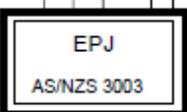
Multiple cardiac protected electrical areas and their associated EP junctions, ***individually connected*** back to their controlling switch boards via return earths.

AS/NZS 3003: 2011 Equipotential Bonding (typical but not limited to, refer standard)

Return earths to each switchboard from which the sub-circuit originates i.e. –

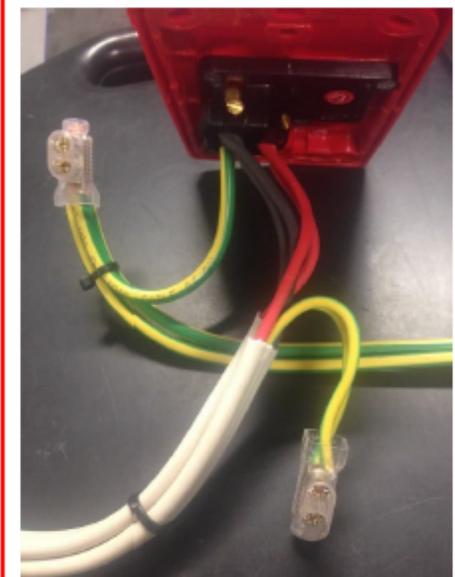
- Non-essential
- Essential
- UPS

The size of these return earths shall comply with AS/NZS 3000.

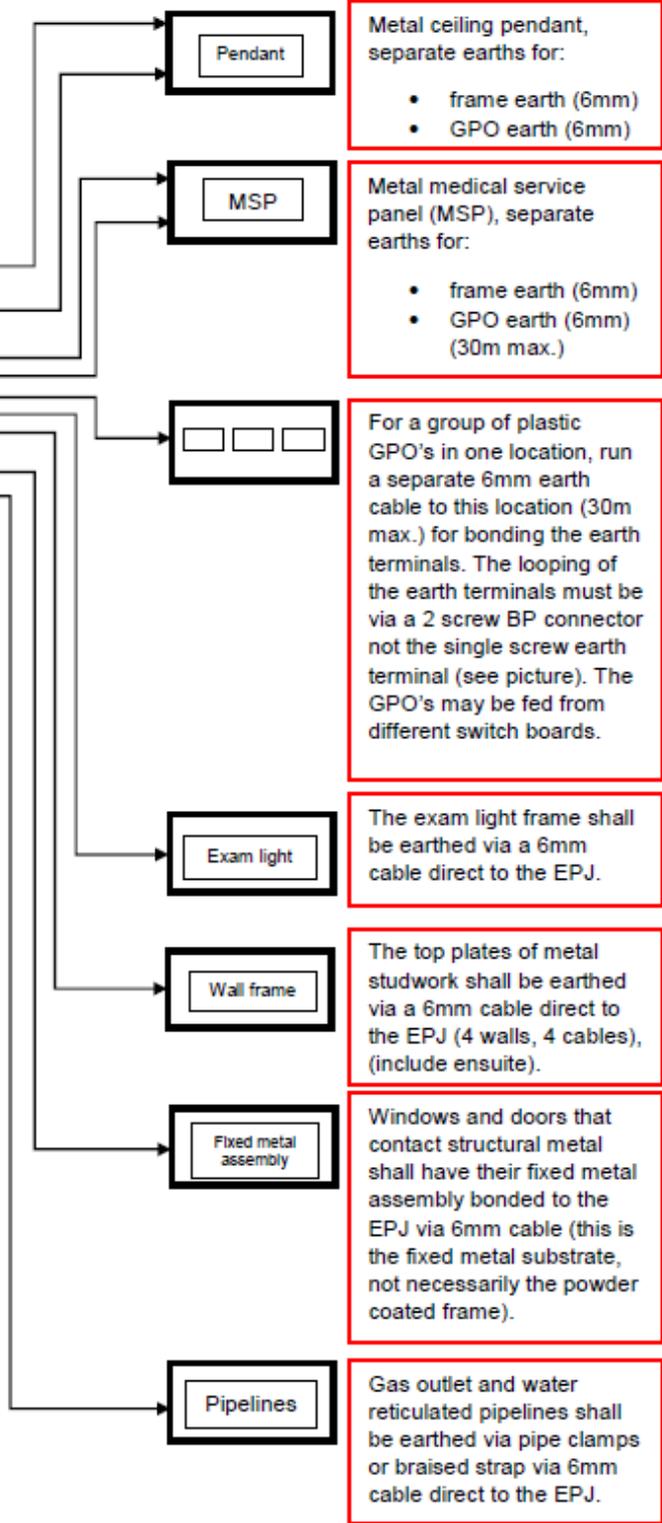


5m RULE GPO's shall be connected to the EPJ via 6mm conductors (30m max, if the distance is on the limit, run two 6mm cables).

This includes any associated ensuite GPO's.



Looping of GPO's must be via 2 screw BP connectors.



Metal ceiling pendant, separate earths for:

- frame earth (6mm)
- GPO earth (6mm)

Metal medical service panel (MSP), separate earths for:

- frame earth (6mm)
- GPO earth (6mm) (30m max.)

For a group of plastic GPO's in one location, run a separate 6mm earth cable to this location (30m max.) for bonding the earth terminals. The looping of the earth terminals must be via a 2 screw BP connector not the single screw earth terminal (see picture). The GPO's may be fed from different switch boards.

The exam light frame shall be earthed via a 6mm cable direct to the EPJ.

The top plates of metal studwork shall be earthed via a 6mm cable direct to the EPJ (4 walls, 4 cables), (include ensuite).

Windows and doors that contact structural metal shall have their fixed metal assembly bonded to the EPJ via 6mm cable (this is the fixed metal substrate, not necessarily the powder coated frame).

Gas outlet and water reticulated pipelines shall be earthed via pipe clamps or braised strap via 6mm cable direct to the EPJ.

- **Alterations, additions and repairs** (shall comply with Section 6 of the standard)

**CL. 6.2.1** – (alterations and additions) Every alteration of, or addition to, the electrical installation in an existing patient area shall comply with the relevant provisions of AS/NZS 3003: 2018.

This requirement applies to all alterations and additions, ranging from the install of new socket-outlets to the installation or replacement of fixed electrical equipment such as dental chairs and CT scanners.

**CL. 6.2.2** – (alterations and additions) Patient areas that are **not already signposted as body-protected or cardiac protected electrical areas** shall be upgraded to comply with AS/NZS 3003: 2018, prior to or during the alteration or addition to the electrical installation, or to permanently wired equipment.

**Separate circuits to patient areas need not apply to alterations and additions to areas not wired as cardiac-protected or body-protected electrical areas.**

Old signs indicating CLASS A or CLASS B areas are not body or cardiac protected areas.

**CL. 6.2.3** – (alterations and additions) Alterations or additions to electrical installations in patient areas shall not proceed unless the patient area has been subjected to routine testing within the previous 12 months. The green area sign shall have a current in-date sticker attached, if not the area needs to be retested prior to the works.

**CL. 6.2.4** – (alterations and additions) If the installation of new socket-outlets in a patient area increases the overall number by more than 10%, all socket outlets shall comply with the colour coding requirements of AS/NZS 3003: 2017, clause 2.7.4.3.

- a) White – normal supply
- b) Red – essential supply
- c) Blue – UPS

**CL. 6.2.5.1** – (alterations and additions) **IN CARDIAC Protected electrical areas** the following requirements shall be applied prior to the alteration or addition:

1. Where the EP junction cannot be identified, or is inaccessible for new connections, the entire EP earthing system shall be upgraded to comply with AS/NZS 3003: 2018.
2. Where the EP junction or EP test point is not marked 'EP TEST POINT' an EP test facility shall be installed to comply with clause 4.4.2.9.
3. If the EP test point is remote from the EP junction the linking cable shall be sized to ensure the resistance measurements comply with the standard.
4. New EP earthing connections shall comply with this standard when installing new electrical accessories, fixed equipment rated below 2.0kW, and non-electrical structural metal connected fittings.

**CL.6.2.5.2** – Where fixed electrical equipment rated at or above 2.0kW is to be installed in a body-protected or cardiac-protected electrical area, the entire patient area shall comply with AS/NZS 3003: 2018 prior to or during alteration or addition to the electrical installation.

**CL.6.2.5.3** – If cardiac-protected areas are to be reclassified as body-protected areas, they shall comply with sections 2 and 3.

**Have all EP studs or receptacles removed and be tested and verified.**

**CL. 6.3.1** – (repairs) Patient areas that **are not** wired as cardiac or body-protected electrical areas should be upgraded to comply with AS/NZS 3003, prior to or immediately after repairs of RCDs and socket-outlets or permanently wired electrical equipment. (The requirement for separate circuits need not apply to repairs CL.2.4.1)

**Alterations, additions and repairs (cont.)**

**CL. 6.3.2** – (repairs) Patient areas wired as cardiac or body-protected shall have a current test sticker attached to the area sign before repairs proceed.

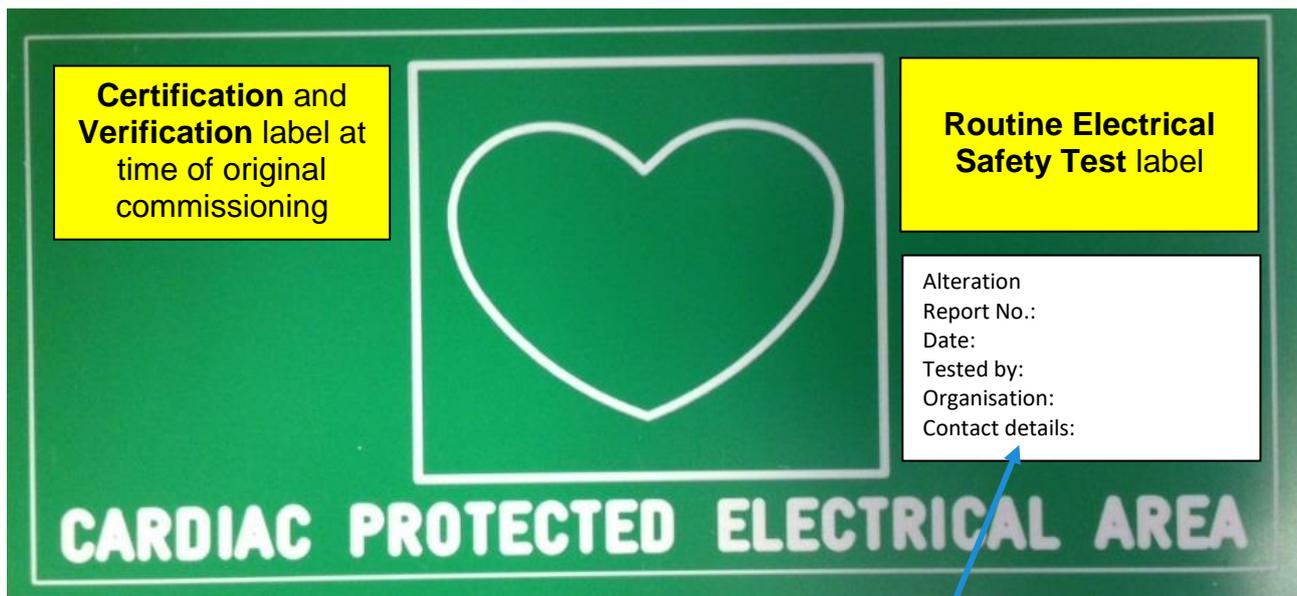
If the methods satisfy the fundamental safety principles of Part 1 AS/NZS 3000 the following work may be carried out to electrical installations with the original install method:

- Repairs to or replacement of accessories (as defined in AS/NZS 3000) forming part of the existing electrical installation or replacement of such accessories with equivalent fittings.
- Replacement of component parts of fixed equipment with equivalent components.

Replacement of a complete item of fixed electrical equipment in a patient area constitutes an alteration to the electrical installation and shall comply with clause 6.2.

The replaced item shall be tested against the applicable compliance requirements of this standard.

**CL.6.4** – Where alterations occur, a label shall be added below the routine test label stating that alterations have occurred and indicating the report number, date, name of test person, organization responsible and contact details. The label shall not cover any existing labels and shall be removed at the time of the next routine inspection.



Label to be installed at time of alteration, addition or repair to the cardiac-protected electrical area.

✓ **Electricians checklist prior to request for verification and certification**  
**Cardiac-protected electrical area:**

- Installation has been tested and verified in accordance with AS/NZS 3000, clause 2.13
- AS/NZS 3000 mechanical protection of line side cabling to patient RCDs, clause 2.4.2
- Earthing shall be in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 and Section 4, clause 4.1
- Dedicated sub-circuits to individual patient locations, clause 2.4.1.2
- Ensuite cannot share the patient sub-circuit, clause 2.4.1.2
- Cleaner sub-circuit is a separate sub-circuit, clause 2.4.1.1
- Cleaner sub-circuit is dedicated to cleaner socket-outlets only, clause 2.4.1.3
- A cleaner socket-outlet is located within the cardiac area, clause 2.7.3.1
- Cleaner socket-outlets are colour coded beige and labelled correctly, clause 2.7.4.3
- All socket-outlets that are accessible in the patient area are RCD protected, clause 2.4.3.2.2
- All socket-outlets located within 5m of the entrance to a cardiac-protected area are RCD protected, unless locked off, clause 2.4.3.2.2
- All socket-outlets used to supply MEE in the area which are located outside the area are RCD protected, clause 2.4.3.2.2
- Socket-outlets not readily accessible are provided with a separate readily accessible isolation switch, double pole, clause 2.7.2
- Permanent fixed equipment has a double-pole isolation switch when connected to socket-outlet circuits, clause 2.10
- RCDs do not back up other RCDs, clause 2.8.2
- RCDs are double pole, including cleaners RCDs, clause 2.8.1
- RCDs are readily accessible, below 2m and visible, clause 2.6
- RCDs are at least 500mm from a light switch, clause 2.6
- RCDs are not mounted under benches or desks, clause 2.6
- RCDs are not in cabinets or cupboards or behind equipment, clause 2.6
- RCDs are not under shelves which are less than 1200mm from the ground and protrude more than 250mm from a wall, clause 2.6
- RCDs are located in accordance with Table 2.1
- RCDs do not control more than 12 points, clause 2.8.3
- RCDs do not control socket-outlets in more than one patient location, clause 4.3
- RCDs do not control outlets in different rooms, clause 2.8.3
- RCDs are provided with a test point when connected to fixed equipment, clause 2.8.7
- Socket-outlets are labelled '**From RCD X**', clause 2.7.4.1
- RCDs are labelled '**RCD X**' and with '**DB/CB**', clause 2.8.5
- Labelling shall not be fixed to removable clip on surrounds, clause 2.12.1
- Socket-outlets on normal supply are colour coded white, clause 2.7.4.3
- Socket-outlets on essential supply are colour coded red, clause 2.7.4.3
- Socket-outlets on UPS back-up supply are colour coded blue, clause 2.7.4.3
- A UPS status indicator is installed where required, clause 2.4.4.3
- Socket-outlets are individually switched, clause 2.7.5
- An EP earthing system shall only have one EP junction, clause 4.4.2.3

- All socket-outlets in the cardiac area are bonded to the EP junction or node, clause 4.4.2.4.1
- All socket-outlets located within 5m of the entrance to a cardiac-protected area are bonded to the EP junction or node, clause 4.4.2.4.1
- All socket-outlets in another room or ceiling used to supply MEE in the area with conductive parts are bonded to the EP junction or node, clause 4.4.2.4.1
- All socket-outlets in the cardiac area including those mounted above 2.3m or on the underside of the ceiling shall be bonded to the EP junction or node, clause 4.4.2.4.1
- Each node is individually connected to the EP junction by insulated conductors, clause 4.4.2.3
- Each node is accessible and location identified at the EP junction by labelling, clause 4.4.2.3
- Each node is insulated or isolated from contact with structural metal, clause 4.4.2.3
- Each node is numbered and identifies the location of the EP junction, clause 4.4.2.3
- Each conductor installed between a node and the EP junction is numbered at the EP junction to identify the node, clause 4.4.2.3
- The EP junction is labelled to identify the number of nodes connected, clause 4.4.2.3
- The protective earth terminal of permanently installed Class 1 equipment is directly connected to the EP junction or node, clause 4.4.2.5
- Metal wall boxes or ducts containing socket-outlets are individually directly earthed to the EP junction or node, clause 4.4.2.5
- Reticulated metal services are bonded directly to the EP junction or node, clause 4.4.2.6
- Metal substrates of walls, windows, doors, air-con are individually bonded directly to the EP junction or node, clause 4.4.2.6
- EP earthing system conductors are not joined in single screw tunnel terminals, clause 4.4.2.7
- EP junction and test points are correctly identified, clause 4.4.2.9
- EP junction return earths are connected to each switchboard supplying the cardiac area, and are labelled '**RETURN EARTH**', clause 4.4.3
- Green cardiac-protected area sign is installed in the area in a visible position, at a height of 2m to the top of the sign, clause 2.12.2

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