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## National Building Code of Canada – Definitions and Explanatory Material for Detention, Treatment, and Care Occupancies

### B1: Detention Occupancy:

means the *occupancy* by persons who are restrained from or are incapable of evacuating to a safe location without the assistance of another person because of security measures not under their control.

Examples Include:

Jails & penitentiaries; Police stations with detention quarters; Psychiatric hospitals with detention quarters; Reformatories with detention quarters.

### B2: Treatment Occupancy:

means the *occupancy* or use of a *building* or part thereof for the provision of *treatment*, and where overnight accommodation is available to facilitate the *treatment*.

“Treatments” may include such things as surgery, intensive care, and emergency medical intervention. Treatment services differ from the services provided by care occupancies like personal care assistance or the administration of medication, and from those provided by business and personal services occupancies like dentistry or day procedures.

Examples include:

Care facilities with treatment; Convalescent / recovery / rehabilitation centres with treatment; Hospitals; Infirmaries; Respite centers with treatment

### B3: Care Occupancy:

means the *occupancy* or use of a *building* or part thereof where *care* is provided to residents.

Support services rendered by or through care facility management refer to services provided by the organization that is responsible for the care for a period exceeding 24 consecutive hours. They do not refer to services provided by residents of dwelling units or suites, or to services arranged directly by residents of dwelling units or suites with outside agencies.

In the context of care occupancies, these services may include a daily assessment of the resident’s functioning, awareness of their whereabouts, the making of appointments for residents and reminding them of those appointments, the ability and readiness to intervene if a crisis arises for a resident, supervision in areas of nutrition or medication, and provision of transient medical services. Services may also include activities of daily living such as bathing, dressing, feeding, and assistance in the use of washroom facilities, etc. No actual treatment is provided by or through care facility management.

Examples include:

Assisted / supportive living facilities; Care facilities without treatment; Convalescent / recovery / rehabilitation centres without treatment; Group homes; Reformatories without detention quarters; Respite centres without treatment; Nursing homes without treatment