

## // Affidavit//

Doctor-Owner to certify that we have followed “reasonable fire safety” precautions by ensuring the following:

### 1) **Two exits for every building(Please add any of the below measures):**

- a) One Staircase and a ramp widely separated from each other.
- b) Two Staircases widely separated from each other.
- c) One Staircase and fenced pathway to adjacent buildings on all floors suitable for Evacuation of patients.
- d) One Staircase and a tube lift (transparent fire proof lift fitted outside the building) with an Exhaust fan on to (to remove smoke from the lift if any) powered by main generator.

**Note: If you can't ensure above , confine all beds to ground floor , use upper floors for clinics or consultation purpose.**

### 2) **Electrical Safety :**

- a) All Electrical wirings in the building shall confirm to the code of practise for Electrical wiring IS:732:1989 and also shall confirm for Fire Safety Wiring of the building Electrical Installations as per IS:1646:2015. Most common mistake is that the neutral wires to the three pin plugs are not of sufficient thickness to carry the current in case of any short circuits.
- b) Installation of Miniature Circuit Breakers (MCBs) and to protect high power intensive equipment such as MRI, CATH labs etc.,
- c) No Overloading or every bed to have a power socket in Intensive Care Units..
- d) Electrical wiring to be changed for every ten years, wherever high power consuming appliances such as Air conditioners, MRI machines, ICUs, Scanners, X-ray units etc.,
- e) LED lights in Closed Rooms, Corridors, Staircases connected to inverter (Battery) to ensure well light pathways for Exit or Evacuation inspite of regular power failure in any Emergency.
- f) Grounding/Earthing Shall be done. For details refer IS 3043:1987.
- g) For above 500 bed capacity buildings, it is required to install non pressurized Aerosol suppression system (or) CO2 flooding system in Electrical Panel Rooms.
- h) Lightening conductors may be provided for high rise buildings exceeding 5 floors.
- i) To be certified by any electrical engineer under the employment of State Government including PSU's, Universities. He has to say that he checked for the above and there are in order. Name, designation, Signatures

### 3) **Oxygen cylinder safety:**

- a) Appliances containing an open flame (heaters, fireplaces etc) must not be used in any room containing Medical Oxygen.
- b) Never permit any form of lubricant (oil, grease, baby oil, lubricating gel etc.) to come into contact with oxygen fittings or hoses.
- c) Ensure that compressed Medical Oxygen (Gas) cylinders are not placed near any heat sources.
- d) Smoking shall not be permitted in any room containing Medical Oxygen.
- e) The above to be certified by any Civil Engineer in State Government Service including PSU's, Universities. He has to say that he checked for the above and there are in order. Name, designation, Signatures.

**4) Water availability @ all floors:**

- a) Minimum pressure of water to put out the fires to be 3.5 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The more the better.
- b) This is to put out initial fires till the fire engine arrives.
- c) The pressure of water can be obtained through any ISI marked pumps which are reliable, easy to maintain and affordable.
- d) These pumps should be easily handled by nursing staff, doctors and patients without any special training.
- e) These pumps should be flexible to draw water from normal taps or sump or drain or any water source available in the building.
- f) Water in sump or overhead tank that can be used for initial firefighting purpose should be reasonable to last for half an hour.
- g) You are not obligated to buy from any particular vendor or hire any particular contractor or be guided by any liaison officer or middleman to install fire safety equipment.
- h) Please Don't use water Sprinklers in radiation rooms, X-rooms, MRI, PET Scan etc., electrical or server or Computer rooms.
- i) Use Co<sub>2</sub> Cylinders or Dry Chemical powder fire extinguishers @ every floor with one per 100 Square meters and in every lab.

**5) Smoke Test :** In case of fully Air conditioned buildings, in most fire accidents, it is smoke that suffocate and kills. Fully air conditioned buildings are generally sealed and there is no vent for smoke to escape. Therefore, we are mandating smoke management which is ensured through "Smoke Test". **(This is not applicable in case of partial air conditional buildings where smoke can easily disperse into air unlike in fully covered buildings).**

- a) "Smoke Test" tests to ensure the staircases free from smoke for about 2 hours to enable all nursing staff, doctors and patients to evacuate from the building in case of any fire accident.
- b) Make sure air conditioner ducts don't compound the problem by carrying smoke to all parts of the building.
- c) Fire proof materials such as iron doors, iron shutters, thick glass, curtains that can shield smoke can be used.
- d) Also exhaust fans that are connected to standby power source can be installed to evacuate smoke from staircases or exit paths.

**5) Conducted actual evacuation** of normal persons (acting as patients) on wheel chairs being evacuated by Nurses or Doctors working in the hospital using Stair cases and ramp or any other exit in the hospital.

**With the above, I am confident that we can evacuate patients safety with our staff in case of any emergency (video enclosed).**

Sd /-

(online acknowledgement number)