

## 8. Public Health - Fuel Systems Design (FS)

This PH-FS design guideline written for DHA healthcare facilities, is a consolidated document listing out the design requirements for all new construction and major renovation healthcare projects, within the Emirate of Dubai, under the licensure of DHA.

The requirements outlined in these guidelines are not intended to conflict with Federal Regulations, Local Municipality Laws, Executive Orders, or the needs of the end users.

This document is intended for the Architect/Engineer (A/E) and others engaged in the design and renovation of DHA facilities. Where direction described in applicable codes are in conflict, the A/E shall comply with the more stringent requirement. The A/E is required to make themselves aware of all applicable codes.

The document should be read in conjunction with other parts of the Health Facility Guidelines (Part A to Part F) & the typical room data sheets and typical room layout sheets.

### 8.1 General

1. The aim of the fuel system guidelines is to promote the correct provision of Fuel Systems for healthcare facilities. The design will be based on the requirements of the DM, but there will be parts of the design that will be tailored for healthcare facilities under the jurisdiction of DHA.

### 8.2 Design Criteria

1. The design will discuss which systems in healthcare facilities requires Fuel and they are the following:
  - Hot Catering Kitchens
  - Hot Catering Commercial Kiosks

- Electrical Generators
  - Hot Water Generators
  - Fuel Run Fire-Fighting Pumps
2. These design guidelines are to be used in new healthcare facilities as well as facilities that will refurbished under DHA.
  3. The fire and life safety requirements for installing these systems must be as per Dubai Civil Defence requirements. The design guidelines will not change this strategy in any form.
  4. When designing the medical gas requirements for healthcare facilities, a risk assessment needs to be carried out to understand the requirements of the facility.
  5. Requirements such as distance from supplier of medical (if applicable), the geopolitical understanding, traffic, work days, peak times, particular times of year where work load is affected (Ramadhan, Public Holidays etc) as well as patient safety.
  6. The objective of the risk assessment is to ensure that the risk to patient safety eliminated or reduced to as low as possible as well as ensure that hospital operation is undisturbed.