

# **Note d'information :**

## **Localisation de centrale PSA**

### **Considérer la pollution**

Date : 9 juillet 2024

BHI recommande d'installer une centrale PSA à au moins 10 m de toute source possible de pollution. Cela comprend, sans toutefois s'y limiter, les gaz d'échappement des générateurs, des véhicules ainsi que des incinérateurs et les décharges des systèmes à vide. Cette recommandation est basée sur les conseils de divers fabricants de centrales PSA et est conforme aux normes énumérées ci-dessous. Bien que seule la norme NFPA 99 indique une distance spécifique (7,6 m) entre les sources de pollution et une centrale PSA, l'intention des trois extraits de la norme est de garantir que l'air d'admission est propre. Afin de le garantir, la distance par rapport à une source de pollution doit être prise en compte parmi d'autres facteurs, notamment la direction des gaz d'échappement et les vents dominants.

#### **NFPA 99**

##### **5.1.3.6.3.11 Compressor Intake.**

(A) The medical air compressors shall draw their air from a source of clean air.

(B) The medical air intake shall be located a minimum of 7.6 m (25 ft) from ventilating system exhausts, fuel storage vents, combustion vents, plumbing vents, vacuum and WAGD discharges, or areas that can collect vehicular exhausts or other noxious fumes.

#### **HTM-02**

7.10 The position of an air intake can have a considerable effect on delivered air quality, particularly with respect to levels of carbon monoxide. The air intake for a compressor should be located to minimise contamination from internal combustion engine exhausts and the discharge from vacuum systems, AGSS and ventilation systems or other sources of contaminants. Air intakes should be ducted where necessary to avoid contamination; a minimum

**5.5.2.12** The inlet of the ambient air for compressors shall be located where there is minimal contamination (e.g. from internal combustion engine exhaust, vehicle parking, access areas, healthcare facility waste and disposal systems, vacuum or plume evacuation system exhausts, vents from medical gas pipeline or anaesthetic gas scavenging systems, ventilation system discharges, chimney outlets).

The inlet shall be provided with means to prevent the ingress of, for example, insects, debris and water. Consideration should be given to the potential effects of prevailing winds on the location of the intake(s) which should be remote from chimney outlets.

Where more than one air supply source is an air compressor, pollution of the intake air is a common mode of failure. This risk should be addressed with risk analysis as required in [5.2.5](#).