

HOSPITAL FIRE SAFETY

MoHFW 2026. Hospital duties. Stanvac protection.

01 Why hospitals face high fire risk



Six lives lost, including a child.

Dindigul, Tamil Nadu. December 2024.

MoHFW §§1.1, 3.2 and 4.1.2

Electrical load

ACs, UPS systems and medical equipment run continuously.

Oxygen

Leaks or enrichment can accelerate fire.

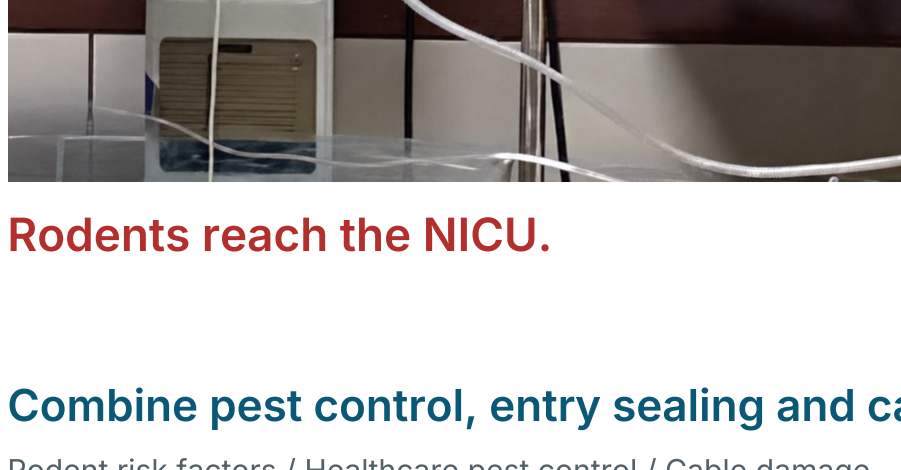
Combustible material

Linen, plastics, chemicals and cable insulation feed fire.

Difficult evacuation

ICU, NICU and OT patients need assisted transfer.

02 Why hospitals attract rodents



Rodents reach the NICU.

Food: kitchens, ward meals and waste.

Water: leaks and drainage areas.

Shelter: false ceilings and service shafts.

Access: gaps around cables and pipes.

A bite can expose conductors, causing a short circuit, fire or loss of critical power.

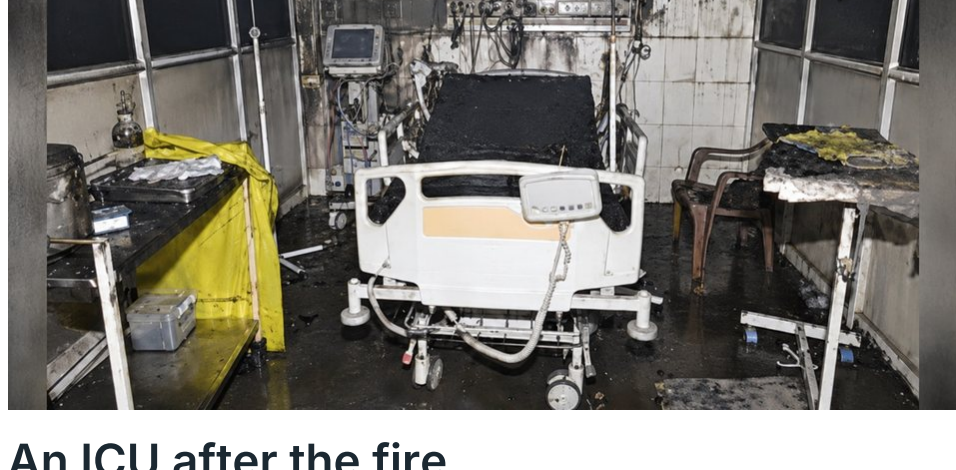
03 MoHFW requirements

National guidance released **4 May 2026**. Public and private hospitals, including nursing homes.

Responsibility	Administration accountable. Fire Safety Committee, designated Fire Safety Officer and approved Fire Safety Plan.
Every 3 months	Risk assessment. Repeat after major structural or functional changes.
Every year	Full fire and electrical audit, or the applicable State/UT frequency.
Always valid	Fire Safety Certificate. Renew before expiry.
Every finding	Fire Hazard Register, audits and verified corrective actions. Name owners and deadlines. Keep records for regulators and NABH.
Keep ready	Alarms, suppression, clear exits and medical-gas controls. Staff training, evacuation drills and an annual joint-agency drill.

MoHFW §§2.1–2.3, 3.1–3.3, 4, 5.5, 6.1–6.3 and 7.1–7.2

Consequences for hospital and management



An ICU after the fire.

SMS Hospital, Jaipur. 2025.

Unresolved audit findings can become evidence of negligence.

Consequences depend on findings, applicable rules and policy terms. BNS §§106(1), 125.

AMRI, Kolkata, 2011: 90+ deaths. Directors arrested.

Personal liability

Negligent fire deaths can mean up to **5 years' imprisonment plus fine**.

Commercial exposure

Closure and compensation risk. Lost income. NABH status, cashless tie-ups and insurance claims may suffer.

Reputation

Patient trust and referrals can suffer.

04 Stanvac solutions for each requirement

MoHFW requirement	Stanvac solution and hospital gain
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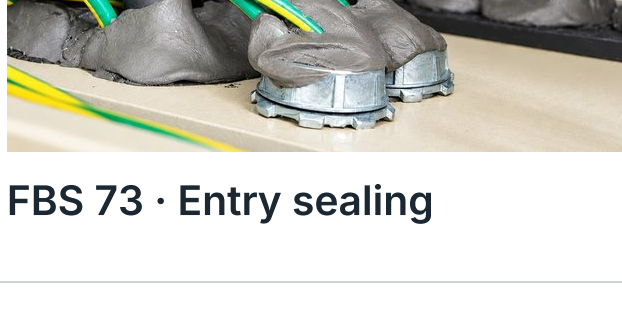
Limit thermal fire hazards

Annex 1 A3.1(4)

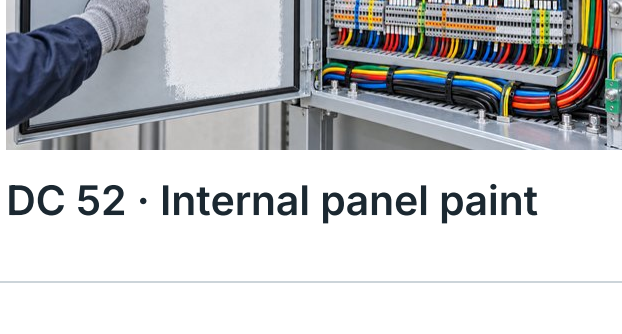
FBS 73 sealant + DC 52 coating

Seal panel entries. Coat internal paint to limit fire spread.

FBS 73: up to 2 hours. IS 12458 tested assemblies.



FBS 73 · Entry sealing



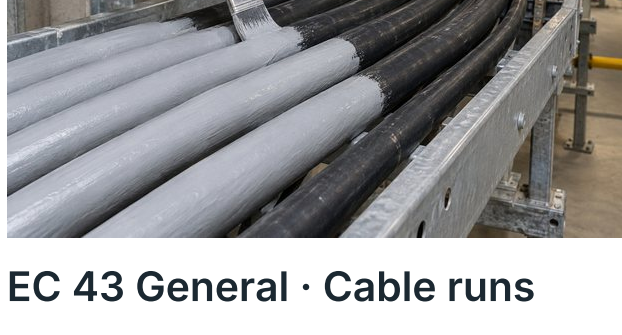
DC 52 · Internal panel paint

Limit cable flame spread

§4.1.3 / Annex 1 A4

EC 43 General: large cable runs. EC 7034: small cables and panel wiring.

EC 43 General: 240 min at 1.6 mm. IEC 60332–3.



EC 43 General · Cable runs



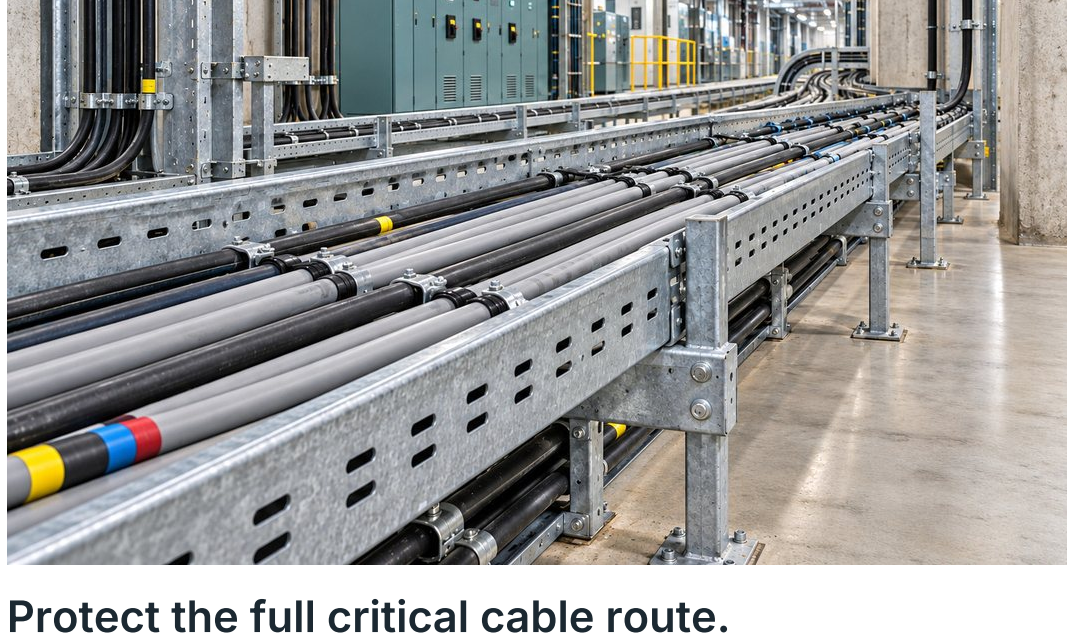
EC 7034 · Small wiring

Support safety services

Annex 1 A4

EC 43 Survival

Keep critical circuits live: pumps, alarms, smoke control and emergency lighting.



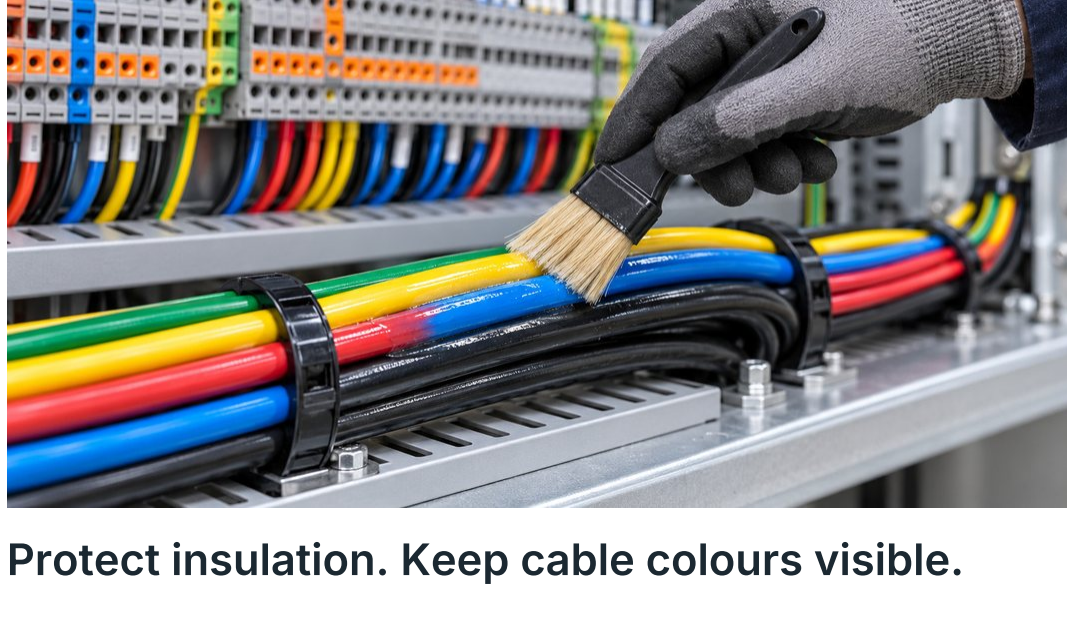
Protect the full critical cable route.

Protect against rodents

Annex 1 A3.1(7): fauna

EC 7034 anti-rodent coating

Translucent, flexible intumescent. Protects insulation and preserves cable identification.



Protect insulation. Keep cable colours visible.

Z201 Pufseal + EC 7034 topcoat

Small pest-entry gaps with no required fire rating.

Confirm adhesion and rodent resistance on cured foam before specifying this combination.



Pufseal gap fill with EC 7034 topcoat.

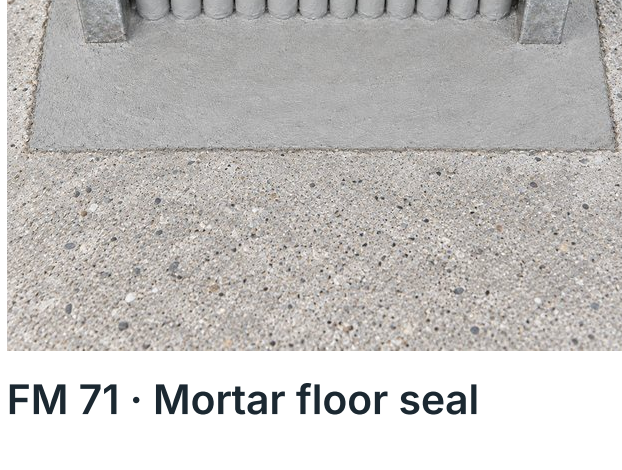
Seal shafts at every floor. Audit cable crossings.

§4.2 / Annex 1 A3.1(2)

FM 71 mortar / FB 250 board / hybrid firestop

Contain fire and smoke for evacuation to an adjoining compartment. Record make, type, manufacturer's test report and installation method.

2-hour tested assemblies. IS 12458. Reinstate seals after cable changes.



FM 71 · Mortar floor seal



FB 250 · Wall barrier

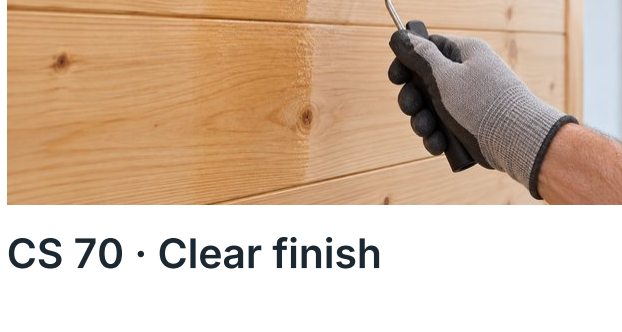
Non-combustible structure, finishes and false ceilings

§4.1.1

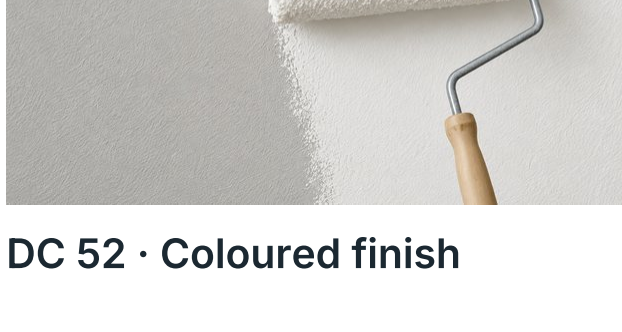
CS 70 clear / DC 52 coloured coatings

Use only where the tested substrate/coating system meets the required classification.

New construction. Existing alterations or identified hazards require authority review.



CS 70 · Clear finish



DC 52 · Coloured finish

Application illustrations. Stanvac panels, cables and openings.

Match the tested cable, dry-film thickness and seal assembly. Replace defective wiring. Isolate before application.

Works with detection, suppression, emergency power and trained evacuation.

05 Why Stanvac

World-first technologies*

EC 7034

19 / 0

Bite marks. Uncoated / coated. 30-day test. RDSO/SPN/204, SAFE.

120-min flame-spread test.

1.5 mm. IEC 60332–3–22, Cat A.

Test thicknesses are dry film. EC 7034 evidence / Circuit-survival evidence

*Stanvac's published world-first claims.

EC 43 SURVIVAL

240 min / 750°C

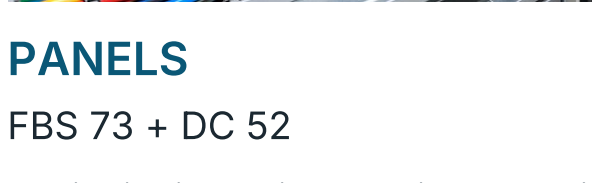
+ 15 min cooling. IEC 60331–21.

180 min / 950°C. IS 17505–1.

750°C test: 1.6 mm on XLPE

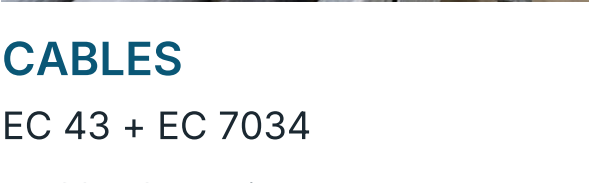
4-core 70 mm² cable.

The complete electrical fire-defence chain



PANELS

FBS 73 + DC 52



CABLES

EC 43 + EC 7034



OPENINGS

FM 71 + FB 250

Application illustrations. Published tests include CSIR–CBRI evidence.

One survey. One specification. One accountable partner.

Since 1994. 5,000+ customers.

Start with ICU, NICU and OT electrical routes.

Joint survey with your Fire Safety Officer and Chief Engineer.

Priority BOQ, test reports and phased installation plan.

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Hospital incident photographs enhanced from the current Stanvac guide.