

CASE STUDY / MELBOURNE ROYAL WOMEN'S HOSPITAL /

FAST FACTS /

- / Main switchboards and LV reticulation
- / Generator main boards and reticulation
- / Uninterruptible power supply systems and reticulation
- / Nurse call system and baby monitoring and tagging system
- / Lightning protection system
- / Digital Enhancement Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) System
- / Electromedical patient treatment areas
- / Medical services ducts and earth leakage panels recessed within patient areas



CLIENT /

Baulderstone Hornibrook

SERVICES REQUIRED /

HV substation, communications and electrical contracting

TIMELINE /

February 2006 – June 2008

LOCATION /

Parkville, Victoria

CONTRACT VALUE /

\$21 million

The new Melbourne Royal Women's Hospital is a \$250M public private partnership project for the Department of Human Services.

The new hospital consists of nine levels with a five level underground car park. In addition, it now houses a new 88 bed private hospital (Frances Perry House). The project presented a number of constraints and challenges, particularly in successfully delivering an installation for the brand new hospital, whilst working next to the fully operational Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Substantial planning, monitoring and coordination of PSG Elecraft's project approach and methodology were vital in order to minimise disturbance to the operational facilities.

We worked in partnership with the hospital services consultants, providing our expert input for functional design and construction of the project including the design and development of the main switchroom's structure.

All main cable risers were designed vertically to enhance ease of future cable installation. The C-Bus lighting control system allowed flexibility for hospital personnel to adjust lighting levels as required.

In a major dual feeder power failure the Standby power can be available in the facility within less than 20 seconds, thanks to the PLC and Switchgear technology. For ease of identification, all subcircuit cabling for UPS, essential and non-essential supplies were colour-coded black, grey and white respectively.