

Evolving Code and Regulatory challenges

with the emergence of Logistics Automation using Robotics and AI

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Speakers



Thank You!

CTBUH Article

https://global.ctbuh.org/ resources/papers/4614-Jagdev_LogisticsAutomati onUsingRobotics.pdf



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Future Events AIA AAH Robotics

National Webinar-December 12th, 2023 Douglas J King AIA NCARB ACHA Vice President National Healthcare Sector Leader Project Management Advisors Inc. dougk@pmainc.com

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Show of Hands

Owners

Vendors

Architects/Planners

Facility managers







Agenda

- What are various options available Logistics Automation?
- Why Logistics Automation?
- Impacts of employing this technology?
- Code and Regulatory Challenges and how to address them?
- Summary & Questions





Why Logistics Automation





Robotics - Conception to Realization





Og imaxx Maximizing Logistics Efficiencies

Logistics Automation by Numbers



> 90%

< 2%



Logistics Automation – Use of technology for transferring materials to improve productivity and performance



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< .5%

Evolution of Logistics Automation





Peter Gilgan Mississauga Hospital – Ontario, Canada



History/Evolution of Large Hospital Projects



Automation Qualifiers and Influencing Factors



Facilities Planning Factors Influencing Automation

Overall logistics planning has direct impact on the logistics cost over Life of the New Facility



What are Various Automation Alternatives





Logistics Automation Solutions in Healthcare

Automated Material Transport Systems (AMTS)

- Automated Guided Vehicle Systems (AGVs)
- Autonomous Mobile Robots (AMRs)
- Pneumatic Tube Systems (PTS)
- Pneumatic Chute Systems (PCS)





PCS

Some Form Of Logistics Automation Is Considered In Almost All New Healthcare Facilities



Automated Guided Vehicle Systems (AGVS)

AGVS

- Transports heavy payloads/carts 1,000- 1300 lbs
- Reduces risk of injury to people and buildings
- Reduces dependence on manual labor
- Safely shares corridors with human traffic
- Interfaces with elevators & doors
- Operational 24/7

Transports:

- Linen
- Food trays
- Central supplies
- Bulk Food
- Pharmacy
- OR supplies (Case Carts)
- General waste
- Medical waste
- Recyclable Waste







Autonomous Mobile Robot (AMR) - Suitable for Existing Facilities

- Suitable for Meds, small patient equipment, and Lab specimen
- The AMR eliminates human transport time, enabling staff to remain focused on patientrelated tasks
- Efficiency increases while the cost of labor decreases





Authentication



Biometric Authentication Capability Makes The AMR Technology Ideal For Transfer Of **Controlled Substances**



Speed- 150 feet per second Payloads – 1,000 lbs



Powered or Pneumatic Chute Systems

- Automated Soiled Materials Transfer & Collection
- Helps reduce Hospital Acquired Infections (HAIs)
- Lower floor space requirements on most patient areas
- Typically uses double doors for better safety
- Typically uses 20" shaft





Pneumatic Tube Systems (PTS)

PT Systems

- Promotes patient safety and privacy
- Protects sensitive medical materials
- Provides fast and reliable delivery
- An expandable, long-life system
- 25 fps High Speed Transport
- Payloads up to 15 lbs
- Transports lab specimens, medications,

sensitive items, IVs, patient records



Pneumatic Tube System (PTS) is the most commonly used logistics automation system in Healthcare



Planning, Code, and Regulatory Challenges





Planning, Design and Construction – Project Arc





Project Management and Coordination



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Codes and Regulations – Current State

PTS

NFPA® 654 Standard For Pneumatic Conveying Systems

AGV/AMRs

No Codes *

VA is in the process of developing ANSI/RIA 15.8 for their own use PCS

NFPA® 82 Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment



AGVs Related Planning Impacts

Facility Considerations

- Influence corridor sizes/absence of regulations
- Planned space for egress, P&D areas & material handling pathways
- Possible dedicated/commandeered lifts (elevators)
- Plan for power circuits, WiFi /LAN coverage, elevator interfaces
- Space
 - Technology related space
 - Mechanical and Interstitial Space
 - Dept. Specific Space



Elevators are the most constrained and critical resource in planning of a Healthcare facility



Support Floor Service Corridor



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Service Corridor Widths



- Layout (one way/Two way)
- Volumes
- Schedules
- Egress corridor

Industry Guidelines – such as the American National Standards (ANSI) and their guideline B56.5 - Safety Standard for Driverless vehicles Safety Concerns – about the mingling of pedestrian (staff and patient) traffic with an AGV/AMR Emergent Event Concerns – such as a

fire or other emergency where traffic patterns are altered temporarily



Last 100 feet - Corridor Widths



Typically, 8- foot corridors are sufficient given there are maximum of 2-4 vehicles on a patient care unit at any time



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Movement Summary Example



Peak Hour has an impact on how many elevators need commandeering/ Dedicated Use



Elevator Access



One Side Access

2 Side Access

One Side Access typically leads to 30 seconds per instance



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Elevator waiting lobbies for AGVs and Staff



LEVEL 0 SOUTH TOWER ATS ELEVATOR LOBBY





Regulatory impact on total battery count on Bullpen Design



Decentralizing the Home bases for AGVs/AMRs is one of the ways to disperse battery counts within and outside of service floors



Emergency Sequence



A. AGV in an Elevator – redirects, continues on the elevator until a preprogrammed stop (generally the ground floor), exits the elevator, and proceeds to a designated emergency parking spot.

B. AGV in an Elevator Lobby – redirects to the nearest emergency designated parking spot.

C. AGV in a Corridor – redirects to the nearest emergency parking spot on the corridor (there could be several).

System Interface- The AGV system is linked to the elevator system and the fire alarm system. This will permit any AGV going through a fire door, to be assured sufficient time to exit that space before proceeding to the nearest designated emergency parking

spot.



Recap and Current State and Future State for Code/Regulatory issues specific to AGV/AMR

- Need for robust code definition to address corridor width on the Service Departments floor
- Need for clearly defined codes for elevator waiting lobbies with co-mingling of AGVs and service staff
- Need for code definition to address total battery count on service floor and location of home base for AGVs/AMRs
- Need to establish standards around programming AGVs/AMRs during Emergency events

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Questions and Answers



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