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- J. Continuously monitor equipment that may be adversely impacted by the failure due to the failure itself (electrical grounding, failure of other systems, etc.) as well as negative circumstances that may occur upon sudden resumption of utility (over-pressurization, power surge, etc.).
 - K. Initiate proactive and preventative measures to safeguard and isolate resources to help preserve said resources (keep doors to refrigerators and freezers closed, keep outside doors closed to maintain air conditioning, etc.).
 - L. If outage is long-term and threatens resident safety and welfare, initiate Evacuation Emergency Procedures.
 - M. Establish and maintain contact with local emergency responders to advise them of the situation and keep them informed of potential needs as the situation worsens.
 - N. The situation shall only be deemed “under control” after the outage has been restored and the Incident Commander has declared the situation “safe.” At that point an “All Clear” can be announced or “Re-Entry” if evacuation had occurred.
 - O. Account for staff members and residents.

Severe Cold Weather Procedures

The following procedures will be followed if there is a loss of heating function during cold weather to prevent hypopyrexia:

When the facility temperature reaches 65 degrees Fahrenheit and remains so for four hours:

- Ensure residents are dressed warmly and have enough blankets/coverings
- Cover the heads of the residents and protect other extremities
- Force fluids
- Monitor body temperatures
- Monitor environmental thermometers
- Evacuate residents if temperatures remain low and residents’ safety and welfare is jeopardized
- Notify Medical Director

Severe Hot Weather Procedures

The following procedures will be followed if there is a loss of cooling functions during hot weather to prevent hyperpyrexia:

When the facility temperature reaches 85 degrees Fahrenheit and remains so for four hours:

- Move residents to another air conditioned part of the facility, if available
- Encourage residents to take in more fluids and keep the residents hydrated. Force fluids if necessary and record fluid intake
- Provide cold wash cloths as needed
- Open windows to let cooler outside air in and utilize fans to move air
- Monitor body temperatures of the residents and notify attending physicians if necessary
- Notify 911 if a resident/staff member appears to be in danger of heat-related stress
- Evacuate residents if necessary
- Monitor environmental thermometers
- Notify Medical Director

See Appendix Y for Severe Weather Information Sheets pertaining to heat (heat wave).