

RULE 59A-4.1265, F.A.C.
FOR NURSING HOMES
and
RULE 58A-5.036, F.A.C.
FOR ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES

- Emergency power plan is part of the comprehensive emergency management plan.
- Emergency power source maintained at facility.
- Support internal temperatures of 81 degrees or less.
- Support internal temperatures for 96 hours.
- Facilities on same campus may share resources.
- Local emergency management agencies review emergency power plans for compliance and notify AHCA - Facilities must correct deficiencies in 10 days.
- AHCA posts consumer friendly summaries.
- Facilities are to notify residents of their submissions and approvals related to the rules.

NURSING HOME SPECIFIC

- No less than 30 square feet per resident.
- 72 hours onsite fuel or piped gas.
- Bring additional 24 hours of fuel onsite (for 96 hours) upon declaration of an emergency.
- If fuel storage is restricted by regulations and piped gas is not available, must replenish 24 hrs before depletion.
- AHCA's Office of Plans and Construction reviews nursing home building/mechanical plans.

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY SPECIFIC

- No less than 20 square feet per resident.
- 72 hours onsite fuel or piped gas for 17+ beds.
- 48 hours onsite fuel or piped gas for 16 or less beds.
- Bring additional fuel onsite (for 96 hours) upon declaration of an emergency.
- If fuel storage is restricted by regulations, must replenish 24 hours prior to depletion.
- Carbon monoxide detectors are required.
- Local authority having jurisdiction reviews ALF building/mechanical plans.

CONTACT US AT:
NH_EmergencyRule@ahca.myflorida.com
or
ALF_EmergencyRule@ahca.myflorida.com

Important Tips to Ensure Safety When Using Generators

CONTACT US

ASSISTED LIVING UNIT

(850) 412-4304

assistedliving@ahca.myflorida.com

Nursing Homes can contact the

LONG TERM CARE SERVICES UNIT

(850) 412-4303

LTCStaff@ahca.myflorida.com

COMPLAINT ADMINISTRATION UNIT

Report Medicaid Fraud or File a complaint

against an AHCA-regulated provider

(888) 419-3456

CAU@ahca.myflorida.com

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

2727 Mahan Drive

Tallahassee, FL 32308

www.ahca.myflorida.com





SHOCK AND ELECTROCUTION

- Never attach a generator directly to the electrical system of structure (home, office, trailer, etc.) unless a qualified electrician has properly installed the generator with a transfer switch.
- Always plug electrical appliances directly into the generator using the manufacturer's supplied cords or extension cords that are grounded (3-pronged). Inspect the cord to make sure they are fully intact and not damaged. Never use frayed or damaged extension cords.
- Keep a generator dry; do not use it in the rain or in wet conditions. If needed, protect a generator with a canopy.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

- Never use a generator indoors or in enclosed spaces such as garages, crawl spaces, and basements.
- Make sure a generator has three to four feet of clear space on all sides and above it to ensure adequate ventilation.
- Be cautious when using a generator outdoors to ensure it is not placed near doors, windows, and vents could allow CO to enter and build up in occupied spaces.
- If you or others show symptoms of CO poisoning? Dizziness, headaches, nausea, tiredness? Get to fresh air immediately and seek medical attention. Do not re-enter the area until it is determined to be safe by trained and properly equipped personnel.



PORTABLE A/C AND SPOT COOLERS

- Spot coolers should be vented to the outside of the building. Not doing so may result in other areas of the facility becoming hot and the vented moisture may cause mold or mildew.
- Inspect and maintain the equipment regularly for safety, ensure the cords and plugs are in good condition.
- Be sure to place your portable A/C or spot cooler in a central location and secure the unit, cords, and ductwork so it does not become a trip or fall hazard. Ensure that residents can move around freely without the unit, cords, and ductwork blocking access to other areas.
- If your facility uses a water cooled Spot Cooler check routinely to verify the unit does not have leaks and the area around the spot cooler is dry.
- Portable A/C units condensate lines, and reservoirs should be checked frequently to avoid slip hazards, and electrocution hazards (leaks, or overflow creating water on floor)



FIRE HAZARDS

- Generators become hot while running and remain hot for long periods after they are stopped. Generator fuels (gasoline, kerosene, etc.) can ignite when spilled on hot engine parts.
- Before refueling, shut down the generator and allow it to cool.
- Gasoline and other generator fuels should be stored and transported in approved containers that are properly designed and marked for their contents, and vented.
- Keep fuel containers away from flame producing and heat generating devices (such as the generator itself, water heaters, cigarettes, lighters, and matches). Do not smoke around fuel containers.
- Store the fuel outside of living areas in a locked shed or other protected area.

NOISE AND VIBRATION HAZARDS

- Generator engines vibrate and create noise.
- Excessive noise and vibration could cause hearing loss and fatigue that may affect job performance.
- Keep portable generators as far away as possible from work areas and gathering spaces.
- Wear hearing protection if this is not possible.