To ensure the safety and continued provision of services for residents a LTCH will follow the Code Grey Extreme Weather – Loss of Cooling Emergency Response Plan procedures located below and in Appendix ‘B’ if a LTCH experiences a loss of mechanical cooling system(s) leading to a rise in building temperatures above 26° Celsius and resident duress or discomfort according to the Heat Related Illness Prevention and Management Plan (Ont. Reg. 246/22)

HEAT RELATED ILLNESS PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN
The Heat Related Illness Prevention and Management Plan for the home shall be implemented every year during the period from May 15 to September 15 and it shall also be implemented,

- any day on which the outside temperature forecasted by Environment and Climate Change Canada for the area in which the home is located is 26 degrees Celsius or above at any point during the day; and
- anytime the temperature in an area in the home measured by the licensee in accordance with Ont. Reg. 246/22 reaches 26 degrees Celsius or above, for the remainder of the day and the following day.

HEAT WARNING – ENVIRONMENT CANADA
A Heat Warning is issued by Environment Canada when 2 or more consecutive days of daytime maximum temperatures are expected to reach 31°C or warmer and nighttime minimum temperatures are expected to fall to 20°C or warmer, or;
A Heat Warning is issued when 2 or more consecutive days of humidex values are expected to reach 40°C or higher. This may also be communicated as a Heat Advisory by other issuing agencies.

COOLING AREAS
In the event of system failure impacting resident comfort and central air conditioning is not available in one or more areas of the LTCH, separate designated cooling areas for every 40 residents will be established. This can be other home areas.
The RHA Dining Rooms will serve as the default resident cooling areas (as required) until cooling systems are functional and/or air temperatures begin to drop. The LTCH may consider other areas for cooling areas as long as capacity does not exceed 40 residents.

If central air conditioning is not available in one area of the home residents will be relocated to areas of the home where cooling systems are maintaining legislated temperatures.

Each LTCH shall have a spare stock of air conditioners on site with more units available at other LTCH’s if required.

**EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)**
Immediately upon implementation of a Code Grey-Building Emergency, an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) will be established by the Chief Warden. The reception area of the home will serve as the default location for the EOC.

**DOCUMENTATION**
All real and simulated emergency events shall be documented on the Emergency Drill Report located in Appendix ‘A’.
All formal activations of Emergency Response Plans shall include a formal debrief and review of the response plans within 30 days of the conclusion of the emergency. This debrief shall be documented separately from the original emergency response. Completed Emergency Drill Reports shall be logged in the Testing of Emergency Plans binder for a period of 2 years.

**REPORTING**
Every licensee of a LTCH shall ensure that the Director is informed in as much detail as is possible under the following timelines and in the associated circumstances;

**No Later than One Business Day**
1. An environmental hazard that affects the provision of care or the safety, security or well-being of one or more residents for a period greater than six hours, including;
   a. a breakdown or failure of the security system,
   b. a breakdown of major equipment or a system in the home,
   c. a loss of essential services.

**Report Submission**
Where a licensee is required to make a report immediately as identified above and it is after normal business hours, the licensee shall make the report using the Ministry’s method for after-hours emergency contact. Contact information can be found in Appendix ‘C’ Communication Plan – Call in List.