
FMS.31 The hospital ensures that emergency power covers the critical areas in case of failure.

FMS.31.1 The hospital has an emergency power that covers at least the following critical areas:

- FMS.31.1.1 Operating room.
- FMS.31.1.2 Labor and delivery.
- FMS.31.1.3 Critical care units.
- FMS.31.1.4 Alarm system.
- FMS.31.1.5 Fire pumps
- FMS.31.1.6 Blood storage.
- FMS.31.1.7 Medical gas system.
- FMS.31.1.8 Refrigerators in the pharmacy, laboratory, medical store, and kitchen.
- FMS.31.1.9 Elevators.
- FMS.31.1.10 Escape routes/corridors.
- FMS.31.1.11 Morgue.
- FMS.31.1.12 Medications stores.
- FMS.31.1.13 Emergency room.

FMS.31.2 The hospital ensures the readiness of its emergency power generator(s).

- FMS.31.2.1 The hospital maintains its generator(s) on a periodic basis. The maintenance results are documented.
- FMS.31.2.2 The hospital performs weekly test without load for ten minutes.
- FMS.31.2.3 The hospital performs monthly on load test for thirty minutes.
- FMS.31.2.4 The hospital performs full load test every three years on external load.
- FMS.31.2.5 The hospital generator starts normally without load for ten minutes.

Standard Intent:

An emergency power system is an independent source of electrical power that supports important electrical systems on loss of normal power supply. A standby power system may include a standby generator, batteries and other apparatus. Emergency power systems are installed to protect life and property from the consequences of loss of primary electric power supply.

Hospitals must ensure the readiness of its emergency power systems through regular maintenance and testing.