Toolbox Safety Topic

Heat Stress

- I. Operations involving high air temperatures, radiant heat sources, high humidity, direct physical contact with hot objects, or strenuous physical activities have a high potential for inducing heat stress in employees engaged in such operations. Outdoor operations conducted in hot weather, especially those that require workers to wear semi-permeable or impermeable protective clothing, are likely to cause heat stress among exposed workers.
- II. Age, weight, degree of physical fitness, degree of acclimatization (being accustomed to the temperature), metabolism, use of alcohol or drugs, and a variety of medical conditions such as hypertension all affect a person's sensitivity to heat. Even the type of clothing worn must be considered.
- III. Does anyone know the difference between "heat exhaustion" and "heat stroke"?

Heat stress occurs when the body is unable to cool itself through sweating. The most common heat-induced illnesses are heat exhaustion and heat stroke. If left untreated, heat exhaustion could progress to heat stroke, and possible death.

Heat exhaustion symptoms include: headaches, dizziness, lightheadedness, weakness, mood changes such as irritability, confusion, or the inability to think straight, upset stomach, vomiting, fainting or passing out, and **pale**, **clammy skin**.

Heat stoke is a medical emergency! Symptoms include: dry, pale skin with **no sweating**, hot, red skin that looks sunburned, mood changes such as irritability, confusion, or the inability to think straight, **seizures** or fits, and **unconsciousness** with no response.

- IV. You can protect yourself and coworkers by:
 - ✓ Recognizing the signs and symptoms listed above and responding properly.
 - ✓ Performing the heaviest work during the coolest part of the day.
 - ✓ Build up tolerance to the heat slowly (this usually takes about 2 weeks).
 - ✓ Drink plenty of cool water, about 1 cup every 15-20 minutes. Caffeine, high sugar sodas, and alcohol actually work against the body in high temperatures.
 - ✓ Wear light, loose-fitting, breathable clothing, such as cotton.
 - ✓ Take frequent, short breaks in a cool, shaded area to allow the body to cool
 down.
 - ✓ Avoid eating large meals before working in hot environments.
 - ✓ Know if any of your medications can affect you when working in hot environments.
- V. If you (or a coworker) are showing signs or heat exhaustion, you should:
 - Act immediately. If not treated, heat exhaustion may advance to heat stroke or death.
 - Move them to a cool, shaded area to rest. Do not leave them alone.
 - > If symptoms include dizziness or lightheadedness, lay the victim on his or her back and raise the leas 6-8 inches.
 - > If symptoms include nausea or upset stomach, lay the victim on his or her side.
 - Loosen and remove any heavy clothing.
 - ➤ Have the person drink cool water unless they're sick to their stomach.
 - Cool the person by fanning and spraying with a cool mist of water, or applying a wet cloth to the person's skin (neck, forehead, cheeks, etc.).
 - > Call 911 for help if the person does not feel better in a few minutes.

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If a coworker is showing signs of heat stroke, you should:

- > Call 911 immediately.
- Move them to a cool, shaded area to rest. Do not leave them alone.
- > If symptoms include dizziness or lightheadedness, lay the victim on his or her back and raise the legs 6-8 inches.
- > If symptoms include nausea or upset stomach, lay the victim on his or her side.
- > Loosen and remove any heavy clothing.
- ➤ Have the person drink cool water unless they're sick to their stomach.
- > Cool the person by fanning and spraying with a cool mist of water, or applying a wet cloth to the person's skin (neck, forehead, cheeks, etc.).
- > Place ice packs under the armpits and groin area.

Date:	
Meeting Conducted By:	Title:

Attendees

#	NAME	#	NAME
1		18	
2		19	
3		20	
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