BEAT THE HEAT & KEEP COOL: OUTDOORS

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW TO PREVENT HEAT ILLNESS

Our Webinar Will Begin Shortly





BEAT THE HEAT & KEEP COOL: OUTDOORS

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW TO PREVENT HEAT ILLNESS

Robert Harrington

Risk Management Consultant



TODAY'S PRESENTER

Robert Harrington Risk Management Consultant





WHAT YOU'LL LEARN

- How to increase awareness of heat illness
- How to prevent heat illness
- Actionable safety tips
- Regulatory language



TOPICS

- What is Outdoor Heat Illness?
- Regulations & Consequences
- 10 Steps to Beat the Heat Outdoors
- What to Do in High Heat
- Helpful Resources
- Q&A



HEAT ILLNESS CAN BE DEADLY

"Environmental heat exposure contributed to **37** work-related deaths and **2,830** nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2015. Nearly 90% occurred from June through September.."

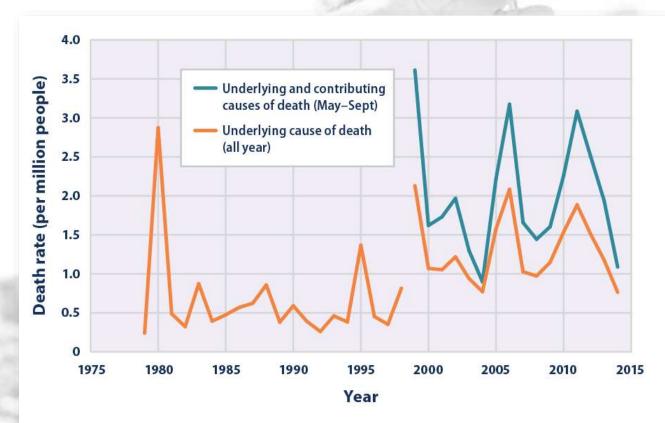
Bureau of Labor Statistics





HEAT RELATED DEATHS

Heat Stroke and Illness Deaths in US, 1975 - 2015





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What is Outdoor Heat Illness?

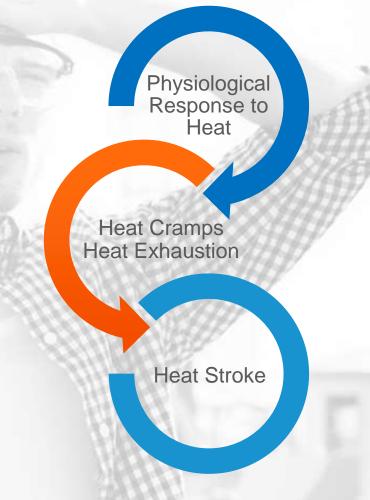




HEAT ILLNESS DEFINED

Excessive sweating = dehydration

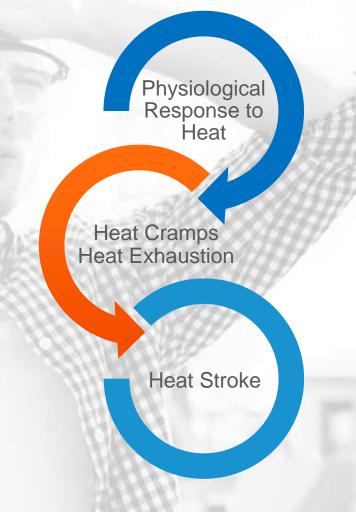
- The body loses ability to cool
- Increased blood flow to skin causes decrease in organ function
- Leads to heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke





Excessive Loss of Electrolytes

- Painful cramps are early warning signs
- Usually in legs or abdomen
- Stop activity, hydrate, rest in cool place!
- Get medical attention if condition continues





Water depletion:

- Excessive thirst
- Weakness
- Headache
- Loss of consciousness

Salt depletion:

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Muscle cramps
- Dizziness

STOP ACTIVITY AND SEEK TREATMENT IMMEDIATELY



HEAT STROKE

- Cooling mechanism shuts down
- Can kill or cause brain damage
- Targets over 50, young athletes, obese, disabled



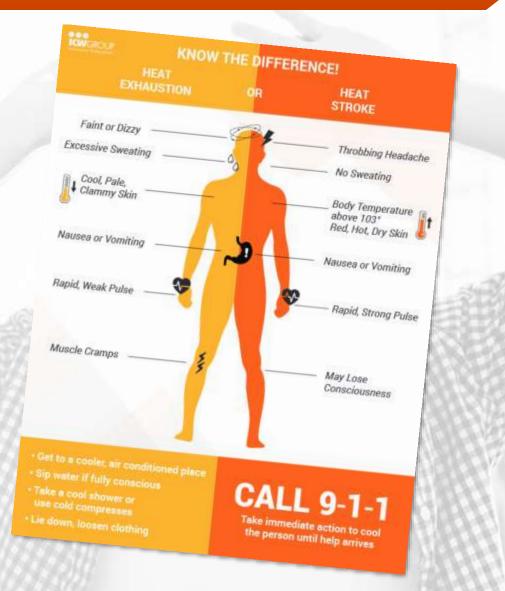
50% die even with medical attention



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KNOW THE DIFFERENCE

Poster will be provided after this webinar





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Regulations & Consequences



RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provide a workplace free from serious hazards
- Examine workplace conditions
- Establish and communicate procedures
- Ensure employees follow safety and health requirements



RESPONSIBILITIES

 Provide safety training in language and vocabulary workers understand • Adopt Injury and Illness Prevention Program

Preventing Heat Illness and Keeping Employees Safe is Your Responsibility



CONSEQUENCES

Outdoor temperature exceeds 80°F...

If any of the required elements are not present:

- Trained Employees or Supervisor
- Drinking Water
- Emergency Response Procedures
- Shade

You Risk a Serious Citation





CONSEQUENCES

Order Prohibiting Use (OPU) may be issued:

- Temperature is $\geq 95^{\circ}F$
- Water, shade, training or emergency procedures not in place
- Temperature is ≥ 80°F and there are critical factors putting employees in danger

An OPU will:

- Shut down operations
- Work will not be allowed to resume until the imminent hazard is corrected



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10 Steps to Beat the Heat Outdoors







1. ACCLIMATIZATION

- Lessen intensity/shift length for new employees
- Closely observe those newly assigned for first 14 days
- Be extra-vigilant to recognize symptoms
- Modify work schedules
- Reschedule nonessential duties





2. WATCH HEAT

Monitor weather at worksite

- Plan & communicate how weather information impacts:
 - Work schedules
 - Water intake
 - Rest breaks







Potable drinking water must be available to employees, at no cost

- Maintain sufficient pure and cool drinking water
- Provide at least one quart per employee per hour for entire shift!





4. ACCESS TO SHADE

Must be permitted at all times!

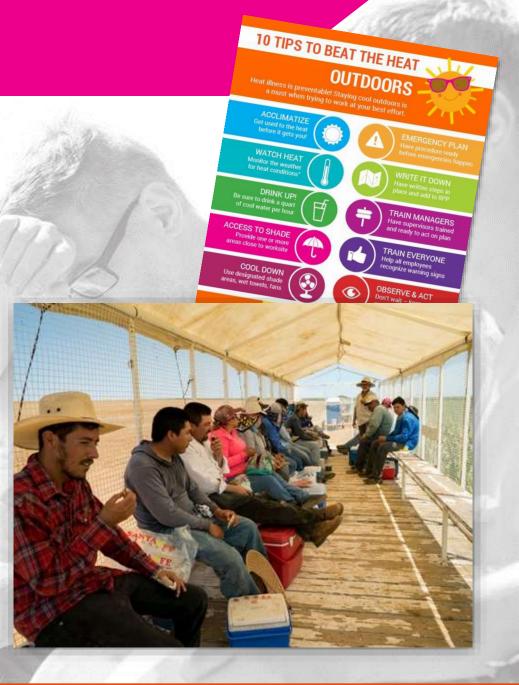
BELOW 80°F

• Provide access to shade on request

ABOVE 80°F

- Provide to all employees for:
 - Recovery time
 - Rest periods
 - Meal periods



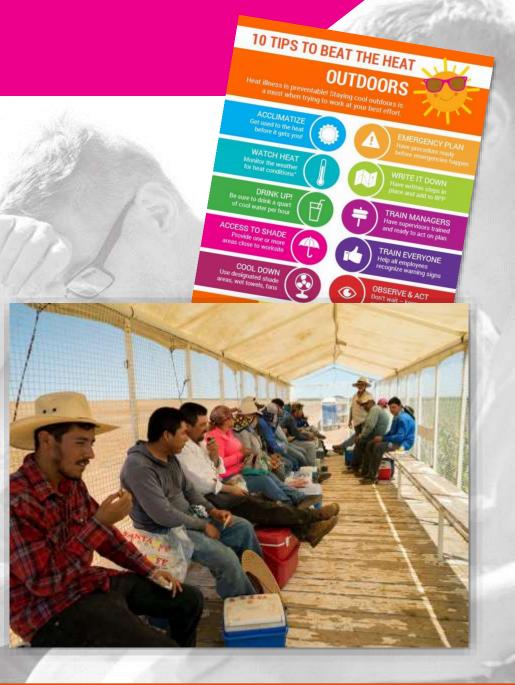


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4. ACCESS TO SHADE

Have 1 or more areas of shade available

- Locate as close as practical to worksite
- Must not cause exposure to another health or safety hazard







Encourage employees to cool-down in shade

- Provide wet towels and items to facilitate cooling
- Supply with cool water
- Monitor employees on cool-down







Ask if they're experiencing signs of heat illness

- Don't let employees back to work until symptoms abate
- Take appropriate first aid steps or emergency response





7. EMERGENCY PLAN

Have procedures in place for:

- Effective communication
- Response to signs of possible heat illness
- Supervisor to take immediate action
- Implementing emergency response procedures if serious heat illness occurs





7. EMERGENCY PLAN

Have procedures in place for:

- Monitoring employees exhibiting signs of heat illness shall be monitored
- Onsite first aid and appropriate emergency medical services
- Contacting emergency medical services
- Ensuring clear and precise directions to the worksite

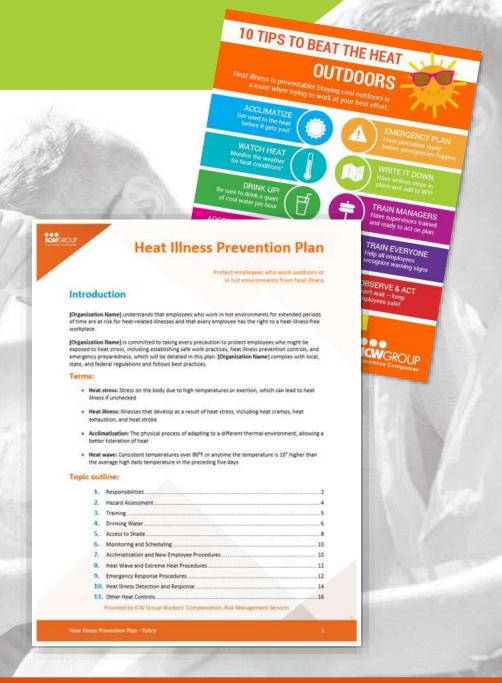






Integrate effective outdoor Heat Illness Procedures into IIPP

- Have accessible to employees and OSHA
- Provide in English and language understood by majority of employees





7. WRITE IT DOWN

Detail how your company will:

- Address acclimatization methods and procedures
- Monitor weather
- Provide access to water, shade and cool-down areas
- Institute high heat procedures





7. WRITE IT DOWN

Detail how your company will:

- Train employees and supervisors
- Respond to heat illnesses without delay
- Provide first aid and emergency services
- Provide clear and precise directions to worksite





8. TRAIN MANAGERS

- Before "heat stress" conditions occur
- Heat standard requirements
- Company plan and procedures
- How to monitor temperatures
- Response to hot weather advisories



8. TRAIN MANAGERS

- How and when to implement plan
- How to recognize heat illness symptoms
- What to do if heat illness is suspected
- How to monitor weather reports and respond to weather advisories



9. TRAIN EVERYONE

- Environmental and personal risk factors
- Added burden of heat load on body
- Your company's Heat Illness Plan
- Accessibility to:
 - Water
 - Rest & cool-down
 - First aid



9. TRAIN EVERYONE

- Importance of frequent, small quantities of water
- Different types of heat illness
- Common signs and symptoms
- Appropriate first aid
- Emergency response
- Knowledge that heat illness can progress rapidly



ICWGROUP Insurance Companies

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9. TRAIN EVERYONE

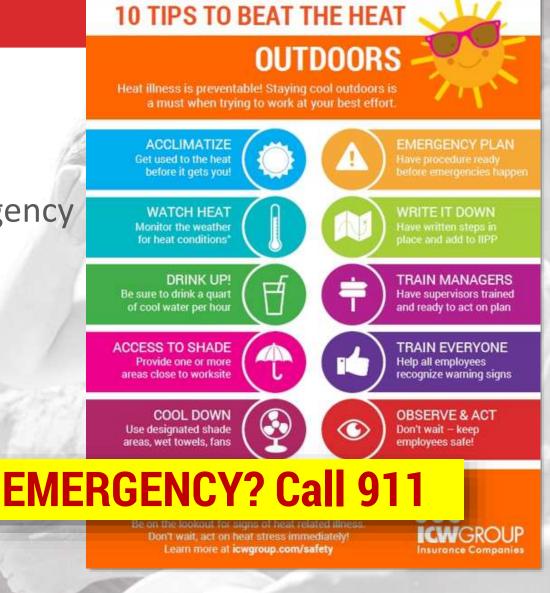
- The concept, importance, and methods of acclimatization
- Importance of immediately reporting signs to supervisor
- Procedures for responding to heat illness





10. OBSERVE & ACT

- Don't wait follow procedures
- Designated employee invokes emergency procedures
- Provide first aid
- Stay with worker
- Contact 911
- Supply precise directions





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What to Do In High Heat





WHAT TO DO IN HIGH HEAT

High Heat: Temperature equals or exceeds 95°F

Typical industries impacted:

- Agriculture
- Construction
- Landscaping
- Oil and Gas Extraction
- Transportation





LAYLOR

120.

100

60

40

F

High Heat: Temperature equals or exceeds 95°F

Procedures

- Hold pre-shift meetings on prevention
- Give frequent reminders to drink plenty of water
- Observe employees for alertness and signs of heat illness
- Designate one or more employees to call for emergency services



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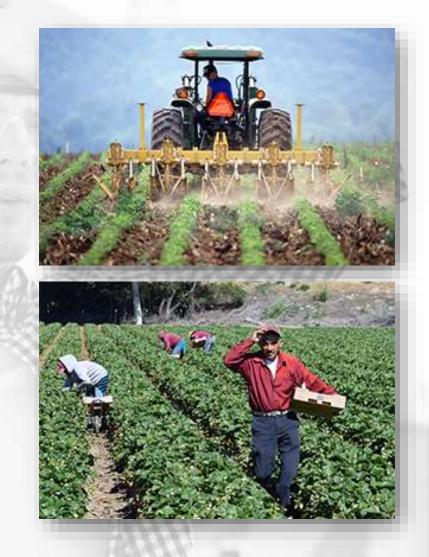
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WHAT TO DO IN HIGH HEAT

High Heat: Temperature equals or exceeds 95°F

Agricultural Employers:

- Ensure employees take a 10 minute cool-down every 2 hours
- 10 minute cool-down at end of 8th and 10th hour of work





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ICW Group Safety & Risk Resources



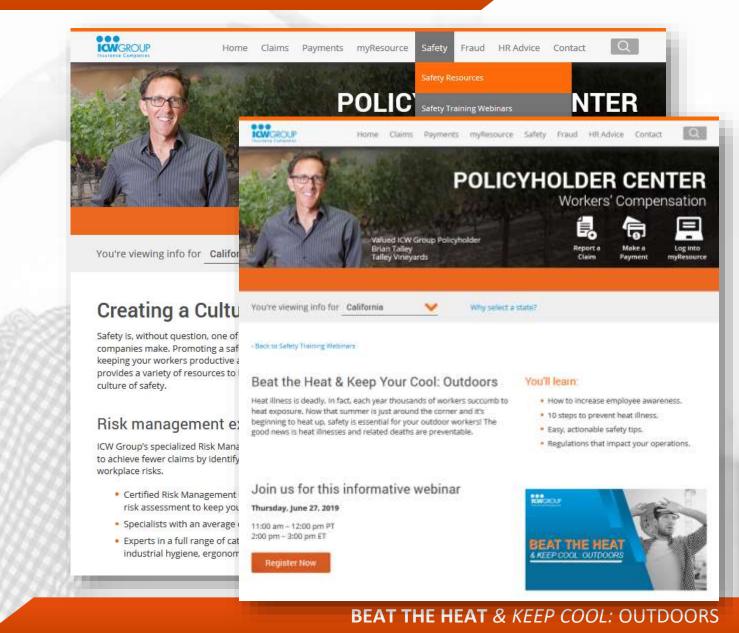


SAFETY & RISK WEBSITE

icwgroup.com/safety

- Webinar on demand
- Audio Interviews
- All references





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Questions?





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Thank you! Webinar & safety materials: icwgroup.com/safety



