







HEAT STRESS



USA HEAT STROKE STATISTICS:

- 9,000+ deaths from 1979-2019 reported by OSHA,
 Heat Fatalities
- Heat-related deaths and illnesses are preventable.
 Despite this fact, more than 600 people in the
 United States are killed by extreme heat every year.
- Causes more deaths annually than hurricanes, lightning, tornadoes, floods, and earthquakes combined



HEAT RELEATED ILLNESSES:

AM I HYDRATED?

Urine Color Chart

- HEAT CRAMPS
- HEAT EXHAUSTION
- HEAT STROKE

| 1 | |
|---|---|
| 2 | If your urine matches the colors 1, 2, or 3, you are properly hydrated. |
| 3 | Continue to consume fluids at the recommended amounts. |
| 4 | If your urine color is below the RED line, you are |
| 5 | <u>DEHYDRATED</u> and at risk for cramping and/or a heat illness!! |
| 6 | YOU NEED TO DRINK MORE WATER! |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |



HEAT CRAMPS

- Caused by excessive loss of electrolytes
- Early warning sign of heat stress
- Painful cramps usually in legs or abdomen
- Stop activity, hydrate, rest in cool place
- Get medical attention if condition continues





HEAT EXHAUSTATION

- The body's response to excessive water and electrolyte loss
- Stop activity and seek treatment immediately



HEAT STROKE

- The body's cooling mechanism shuts down
- 50% that reach the heat stroke stage die even with medical attention





HEAT EXHAUSTION OR HEAT STROKE?

HEAT EXHAUSTION SYMPTOMS

- 1. Faint or dizzy
- 2. Excessive sweating
- 3. Cool, pale, clammy skin
- 4. Nausea, vomiting
- 5. Rapid, weak pulse
- Muscle cramps

HOW TO TREAT IT

- 1. Move to cooler location
- 2. Drink water
- Take a cool shower or use cold compresses

HEAT STROKE SYMPTOMS

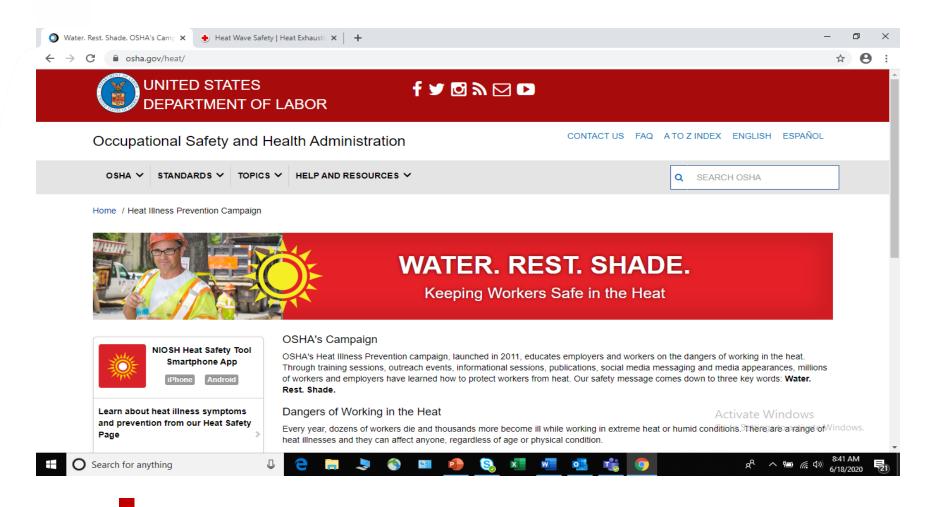
- 1. Throbbing headache
- 2. No sweating
- Body temp above 103°
 Red, hot, dry skin
- 4. Nausea, vomiting
- Rapid, strong pulse
- 6. May lose consciousness

HOW TO TREAT IT

- Get emergency help
- 2. Keep cool until treated



Find further information at: https://www.osha.gov/heat/







HUMAN FACTORS

- Poor nutrition
- Poor physical condition
- High and low % body fat
- Previous heat illness

- Lack of acclimatization
- Over 40
- Illness (diabetes, asthma)
- Pregnancy
- Diet plans

What is acclimatization?



In more common terms, the body needs time to adapt when temperatures rise suddenly, and an employee risks heat illness by not acclimating when a heat wave strikes or when starting a new job that exposes the employee to heat to which the employee's body hasn't yet adjusted.

<u>Remember</u> to take time to acclimate to your work environment.

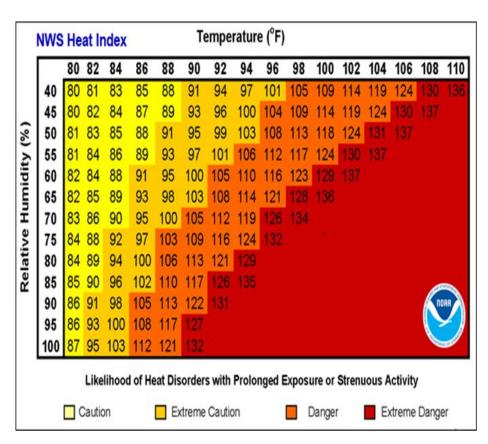
MONITORING

Environmental monitoring

 WBGT (heat index= temp+humidity+radiant) used for guidance in establishing work/rest ratio

Personnel monitoring

- Oral thermometer
- Ear probe
- Thermometer
- Core Temp
- Pulse rate
- Blood pressure



Monitor the Heat Index in your work environment





COOLING WEAR

- Traditional ice vests
- Chem-pack vests, headbands, & bandanas
- Active cooling garment (water circulating)
- SAR and PAPR with active cooling systems
- New material development (breathable, lighter weight, waterproof)



ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS



- Air temperature
- Direct sunlight
- Radiant heat
- Humidity
- Little air movement





JOB RISK FACTORS

- Work intensity
- Work duration
- Location (roof, road, enclosure)
- Clothing (weight, impermeability)
- Respiratory protect





WORKER RESPONSIBILITY

- Follow instructions of health care professionals
- Be watchful for symptoms (self and others)
- Properly hydrate (before, during, after)
- Get adequate rest
- Avoid alcohol, unnecessary medication, and caffeine



MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

- Ensure that environmental conditions are monitored
- Adjust work practices as necessary
- Be watchful for signs of overexposure
- Assure workers are properly trained
- Conduct pre and post job safety meetings
- Assure that affected workers receive treatment
- Provide cool water, schedule rest breaks
- Monitor new employees (first 14 days in operations) or assign a "Buddy"



LOCAL EMERGENCY CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS



Please refer to your local Worldwide
Flight Services Heat Illness Prevention
Program for station specific information
and your Local Emergency Contact list