

# Heat Stress

## A QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

This quick reference guide helps illustrate the various levels of heat-related illnesses and how to prevent them, with guidance from ANSI/ASSP A10.50-2024, Standard for Heat Stress Management in Construction and Demolition Operations

## Occupational risk factors for heat illness



- 1 High heat index
- 2 Low fluid intake
  - **3** Direct sun exposure
    - 4 Limited air movement
- **5** Physical exertion
  - 6 Prior heat illness
  - Non-breathable clothing or PPE

### **Heat-related illnesses**



#### **HEAT RASH**

Occurs when sweat is trapped in the skin. Symptoms can range from small blisters to deep inflamed lumps.



#### **HEAT EXHAUSTION**

Happens when the body overheats.

#### SYMPTOMS OF HEAT EXHAUSTION INCLUDE:

Headache Nizziness Fast, shallow breathing and Heavy Nausea rapid heartbeat sweating Vomiting Slightly Extreme Irritability elevated body weakness temperature and fatigue



#### **HEAT CRAMPS**

Painful, involuntary muscle cramps or spasms in the abdomen, arms or legs. Fluid and electrolyte loss often contribute.



#### **HEAT STROKE**

Heat Stroke is the most serious heat-related illness and happens when the body can no longer control its temperature.

#### SYMPTOMS OF HEAT STROKE INCLUDE:

**High body temperature.** A core body temperature of 104° F (40° C) or higher, obtained with a rectal thermometer, is the main sign of heatstroke.

Altered mental state or behavior.

Confusion, agitation, slurred speech, irritability, delirium, seizures and coma can all result from heatstroke.

Alteration in sweating. If heatstroke is brought on by hot weather, your skin will feel hot and dry to the touch. However, in heatstroke brought on by strenuous exercise, your skin may feel dry or slightly moist.

**Nausea and vomiting.** You may feel sick to your stomach or vomit.

**Flushed skin.** Your skin may turn red as your body temperature increases.

**Rapid breathing.** Your breathing may become rapid and shallow.

Racing heart rate. Your pulse may significantly increase because heat stress places a tremendous burden on your heart to help cool your body.

**Headache.** Your head may throb.

### PPE to protect workers

Choosing the right PPE for your needs is important for staying cool while you work in dangerously warm environments.





## Preventing heat illnesses

Prevention is the best way to avoid heat related illnesses. Here are some tips from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to protect workers from Heat Illnesses:

- ► Establish a complete written heat illness prevention plan.
- ▶ Provide training about the hazards leading to heat stress and how to prevent them.
- ▶ Provide cool water to workers close to the work area. At least one pint of water per hour is needed.
- Modify work schedules and arrange frequent rest periods with water breaks in shaded or air-conditioned areas.
- ➤ Gradually increase workloads and allow more frequent breaks for workers new to the heat or those that have been away from work to adapt to working in the heat (acclimatization).
- Designate a responsible person to monitor conditions and protect workers who are at risk of heat stress.
- ➤ Consider protective clothing that provides cooling.



## **Protecting workers**

The newly published ANSI/ASSP A10.50-2024, Standard for Heat Stress Management, establishes the minimum requirements for the prevention of heat illnesses and management of heat stress hazards encountered during construction and demolition operations.



Know signs/symptoms of heat illnesses; monitor yourself; use a buddy system.

Block out direct sun and other heat sources.





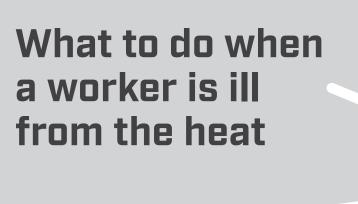
Drink plenty of fluids. Drink often and **before** you are thirsty. Drink water every 15 minutes.

Avoid beverages containing alcohol or caffeine.





Wear lightweight, light colored, loosefitting clothes.



- ► Call a supervisor for help. If the supervisor is not available, call 911.
- ► Have someone stay with the worker until help arrives.
- Move the worker to a cooler/ shaded area.
- ► Remove outer clothing.
- ► Fan and mist the worker with water; apply ice (ice bags orice towels).





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