

Introduction to Occupational Heat Stress

Robust Construction



From the

Market Leader

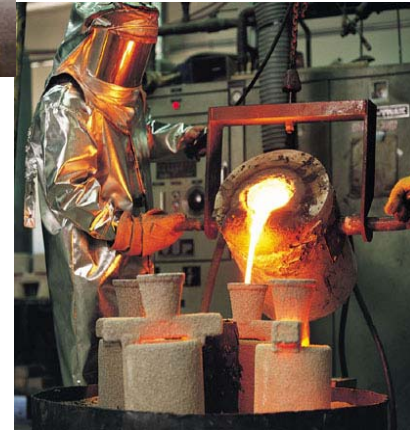
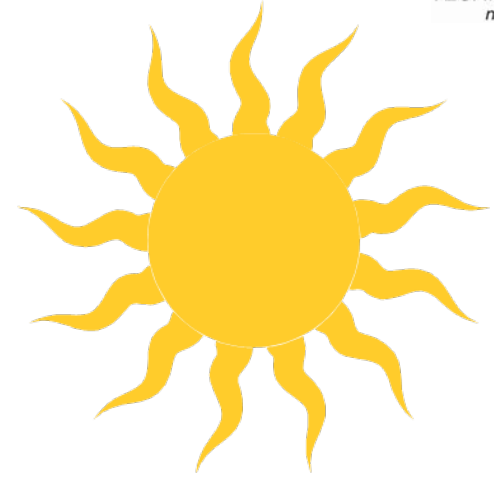




Introduction: Occupational Heat Stress

Occupational Heat Stress Learning Objectives

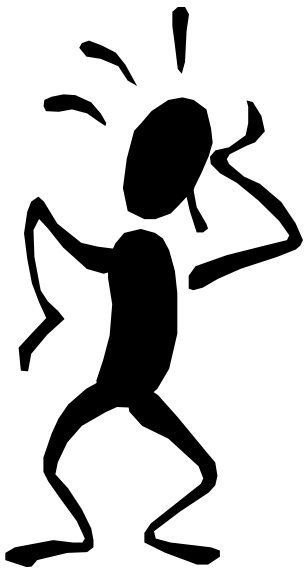
- Reduce risk of heat disorders and stroke.
- Reduce accidents and injuries.
- Reduce risk of human error.
- Maintain performance.
- Reduce cost of absenteeism.



Course Outline

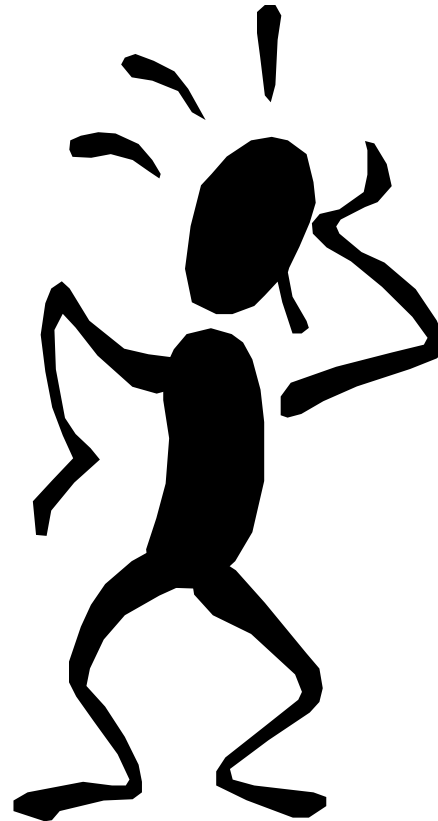
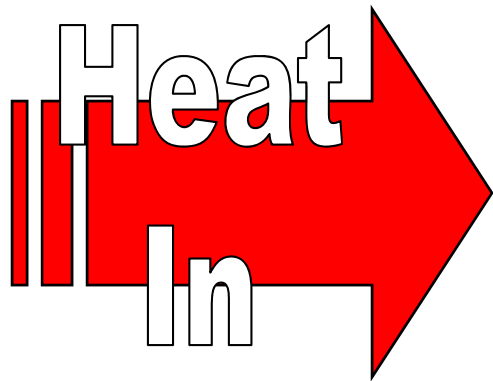
- Heat Stress Defined
- Contributors to Heat Stress
- The Body's Response
- Monitoring for Heat Stress
- Heat Stress Controls
- The Management of Heat Stress

Where the Heat Comes From



- Metabolic Heat from Converting Food to Energy and Using It to Do Work
- Heat may be Added by the Environment
- Heat may Be Taken Away by the Environment
- Clothing Can Trap the Heat

Loss of Thermoregulation Balance



Heat Stress: Definition

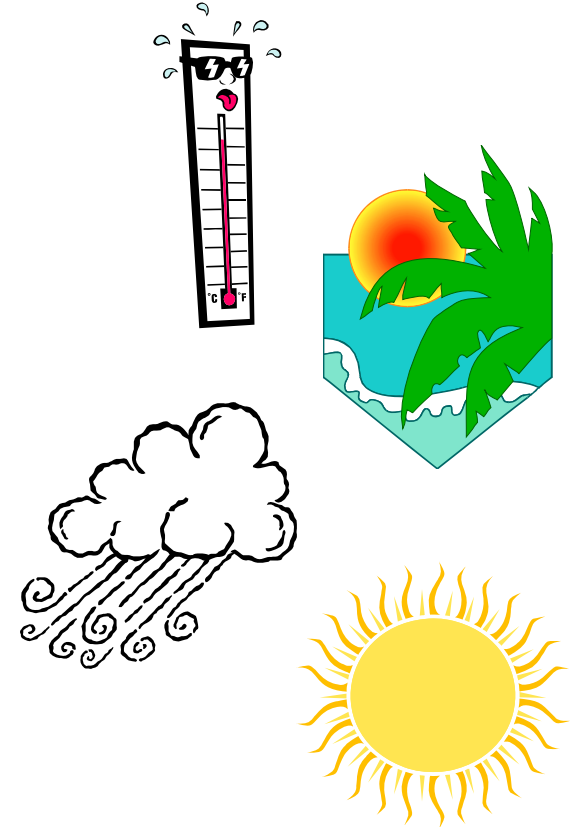
Net Heat Load on the Body from the Combined Contributions of Metabolic Heat Production and External Environmental Factors.

Heat Strain: Definition

The Net Physiological Load Resulting from Heat Stress (the body's response)

Environmental Factors

- Temperature
- Evaporative Potential
- Air Movement
- Radiant Heat



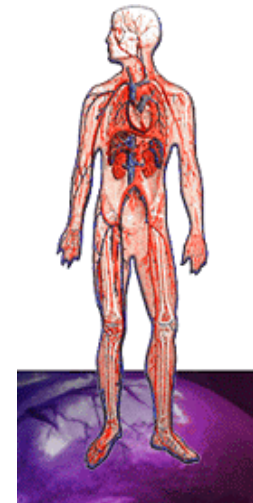
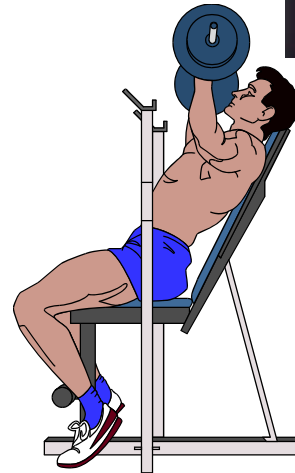
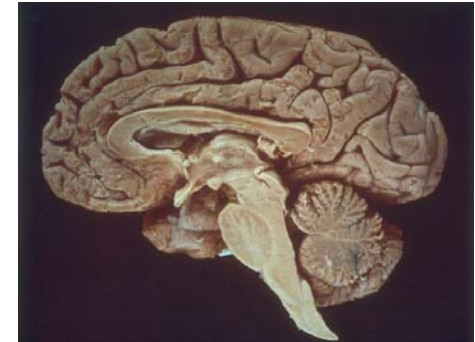
Our Body

Hypothalamus
-the Body's Temperature
Control Center

Our body eliminates
excess heat through

- *Perspiration*

- *Blood Flow*



Internal Factors

- Fluid Balance
 - *Is there sufficient hydration?*

- Metabolism (work load)
 - *How much heat is generated?*

- Perspiration
 - *Ability to remove the heat*

Complicating Factors

- Age, weight
- Diet
- Alcohol / Drugs
- Health
 - *Medication*
- Acclimatization / conditioning

Assessments Likely to Fail

- Thirst
 - *lagging indication – possibly already dehydrated*

- Self Appraisal
 - *self awareness is important but under heat strain, judgment is impaired*

Self Regulation

Conditions can often work against self regulation and safety

- Pay Incentives
 - *High work rate to make more money*
- Macho Phenomenon
 - *I can handle it*
- Emergencies
 - *High psychological and physical stress*

Heat Stress Symptoms

- Sweat Cessation
 - *Skin may be hot and dry*
- Skin Color Change
 - *Rash*
- Shivering
- Irritability
- Disorientation

Heat Stress Consequences

- Fatigue, Tired Feeling
 - Reduced Productivity
 - Increased Errors, Accidents
-

- Risk of Heat Related Disorders

When Responses Fail, Reactions Occur

- Rash
- Cramping
- Exhaustion
- Syncope (fainting)
- Stroke
- Death



Signs of Exhaustion and Dehydration

- Thirst
- Weakness
- Headache / Dizziness
- Loss of Coordination

Proper Response

- Cool Down / Rest
- Hydrate (drink)
- Seek Medical Attention

Syncope

Pooling of blood in extremities
resulting in blurred vision, dizziness,
and fainting

Proper Response

- Lay down
- Hydrate
- Seek Medical Attention

Stroke

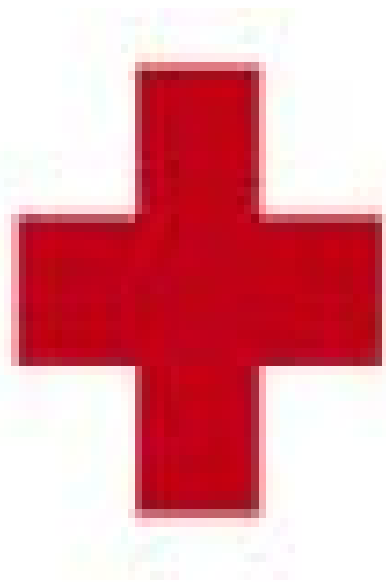
Medical Emergency

- Hot Skin, Elevated Body Temperature, Fast Pulse
- Possible Convulsions, Delirium, Unconsciousness

Proper Response

- Immediate Cooling
- Emergency Medical Care (911)

First Aid



- Awareness training
- Look for signs in coworkers
- Drink Fluids
- Lie down, remove heavy gear and clothing
- Provide emergency cooling methods
- Emergency transportation or call 911

Industrial Hygiene Model

- Identify
- Monitor
- Control
 - *Eliminate*
 - *Minimize*
- Protect
 - *Work / Rest*
 - *PPE*
 - *Training*

Two Areas for Assessment

- Environmental

Evaluate the Ambient Environment and Its Affects on the Person

- Individual

Evaluate the Heat Being Generated Within the Person and/or other Physiological Affects

Possible Approaches

Environmental

The most commonly used measurements:

- Heat Index
- WBGT

Individual

- Core Temperature
- Heart Rate
- Sweat Rate
- Urine Sodium Level
- Oxygen Consumption

Key Body Temperatures

The World Health Organization recommends workers should maintain their body temperature below 38°C or 38.5°C when closely monitored

- 37° C 98.6° F Normal
- 38° C 100.4° F Long Exposure
- 38.5° C 101.3° F
- 39° C 102.2° F Short Exposure
- 41° C 105.8° F Life Threatening

Heat Index

- Combination of Temperature & Humidity
- Gives “Feel Like” Temperature
- Used Primarily in the USA
- Assumes shade, radiant heat (Sun) is not accounted for
- Screening Tool: Not in Regulations

Wet Bulb Globe Temperature

- Dry Bulb: Shielded Thermometer
 - Air Temperature
- Wet Bulb: Wet Wick over Thermometer
 - Temperature, Humidity, and Airflow
- Globe: Black Copper Globe over Thermometer
 - Radiant Heat (sunlight)

WBGT Index provides work/rest guidelines intended to keep worker's body temperature below 38°C

WBGT Index

Used to determine hourly work/recovery periods

- Measure WBGT
- Classify Type of Work Load
 - *Resting, Light, Moderate, Heavy, Very Heavy*
- Apply Correction Factors for Clothing if needed
- Determine work/recovery ratio

Classification of Activities

Resting	Sitting Quietly, Some Arm Movement
Light	Sitting, Standing, Some Arm/leg Movement, Small Hand Tool Use
Moderate	Walking, Carry Moderate Loads, Active Arm Work
Heavy	Some Heavy Lifting, Active Movement
Very Heavy	Lifting or Moving Heavy Objects with little or no break between movements

WBGT Correction Factors for Clothing (in °C)

Clothing Type	WBGT Correction
Work clothes (long sleeve shirt and pants)	0°
Cloth (woven Material) Coveralls	0°
Double-layer woven clothing	+3°
SMS polypropylene coveralls	+0.5°
Polyolefin coveralls	+1°
Limited-use vapor-barrier coveralls	+11°

Screening Criteria

Heat Stress Exposure

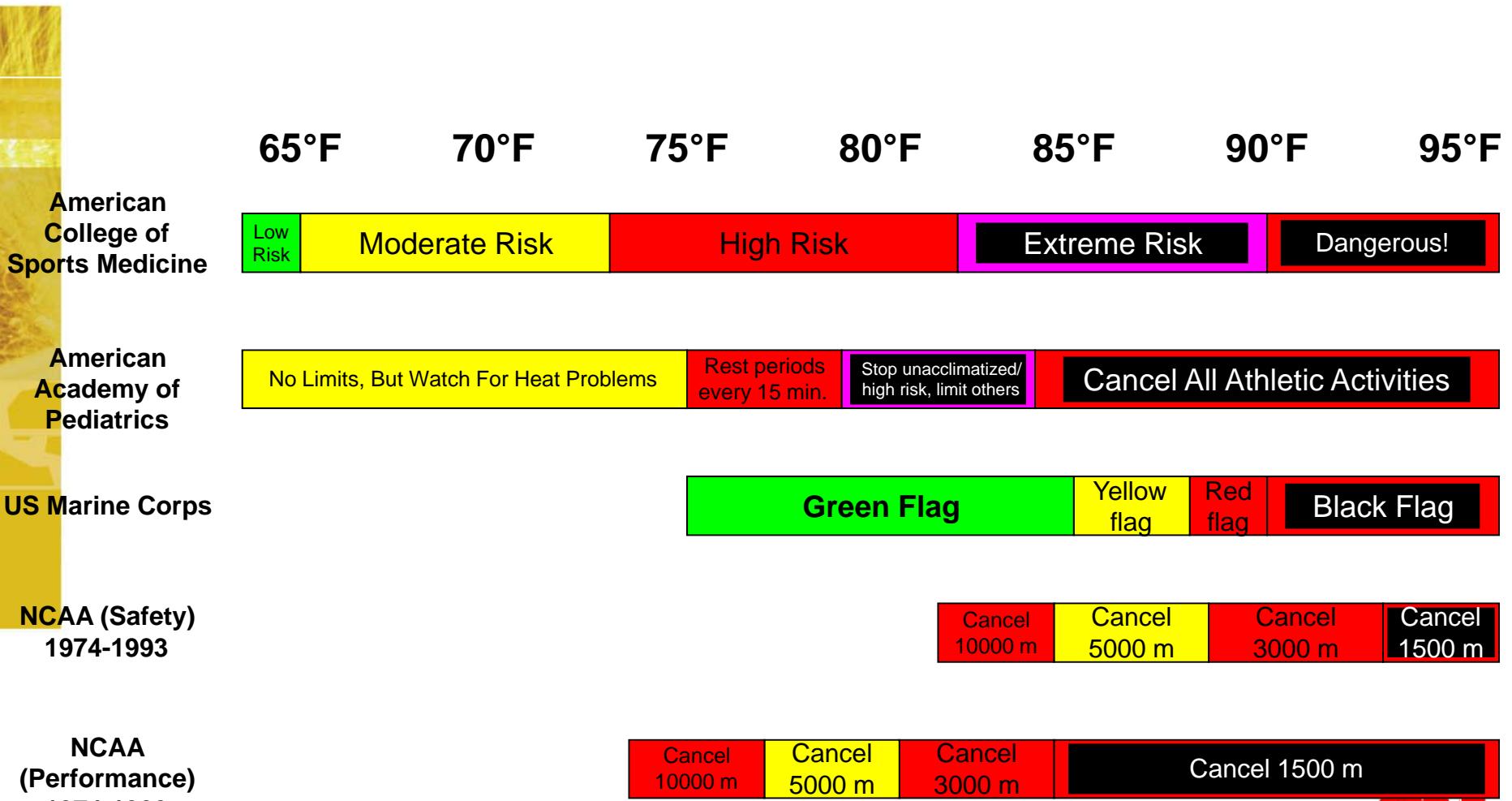
Threshold Limit Values (Action Limit)

<u>Work vs.</u> Recovery (per Hour)	<u>Work Load</u>			
	<u>Light</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Heavy</u>	<u>Very Heavy</u>
	Temperature in Degrees C			
75% to 100%	31.0 (28.0)	28.0 (25.0)		
50% to 75%	31.0 (28.5)	29.0 (26.0)	27.5 (24.0)	
25% to 50%	32.0 (29.5)	30.0 (27.0)	29.0 (25.5)	28.0 (24.5)
0% to 25%	32.5 (30.0)	31.5 (29.0)	30.5 (28.0)	30.0 (27.0)

U.S. Army Flag System

HEAT CATEGORY	WBGT INDEX, °F	EASY WORK		MODERATE WORK		HARD WORK	
		WORK /REST	WATER INTAKE, QT/HR	WORK /REST	WATER INTAKE, QT/HR	WORK /REST	WATER INTAKE, QT/HR
1	78-81.9	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20 min.	3/4
2 (Green)	82-84.9	NL	1/2	50/10 min.	3/4	30/30 min.	1
3 (Yellow)	85-87.9	NL	3/4	40/20 min.	3/4	30/30 min.	1
4 (Red)	88-89.9	NL	3/4	30/30 min.	3/4	20/40 min.	1
5 (Black)	> 90	50/10 min.	1	20/40 min.	1	10/50 min.	1

WBGT Guidelines



Calculating Average from Multiple Exposures

$$\text{WBGT}_1 \times t_1 + \text{WBGT}_2 \times t_2 \dots + \text{WBGT}_n \times t_n$$

$$t_1 + t_2 \dots + t_n$$

Heat Stress Program

- Work evaluation – where are workers exposed to potential heat stress
- Medical Screening
- Training
- Monitoring – WBGT or Individual
- Controls
 - *Work/Rest*
 - *Fluids*
 - *Air flow – add fans if dry bulb is below 38° C*
 - *Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)*

Medical Screening



- Pre-existing conditions
- Overweight
- Unacclimatized
- Conditioned
- Alcohol, Drugs

Training

- Management and Workers
 - *Heat Stress & Heat Strain*
 - *Heat Disorders*
 - *Self and Coworker Awareness*
 - *Safe Practices*
 - *First Aid*

Exposure Controls

- Rest/Work Scheduling
- Re-hydration
- Cooling Vests
- Ventilation
- Humidity Reduction
- Change Process or Procedure
- Clothing

Hydration

- Drink before, during and after physical labor
- Anticipate conditions: weather, gear, dress, workload
- Drink every 15- 20 minutes
- Make fluids accessible
- Drink cool fluids
- Flavored drinks may increase use
- Replace Electrolytes in extreme conditions

Sources of Information

- ACGIH
- OSHA
- NIOSH
- ISO
- World Health Organization
- National Athletic Trainer's Association
- National Weather Service
- Experienced Employers