EXCESSIVE HEAT AND YOUR BUSINESS Natural Disasters



During the summer, workers may perform more job tasks outdoors. This exposure to high temperatures and humidity can lead to life-threatening heat related illnesses. Heat-related illnesses are preventable. Protect your employees by following these suggestions.

Before Excessive Heat Situations

Stay informed.

- Monitor for heat advisories in your area at the NOAA National Weather Service. http://www.weather.gov/
- □ Listen to local news and weather channels during extreme heat conditions for health and safety updates.

Know the terminology.

- Excessive Heat Advisory: An excessive heat event is occurring; prolonged exposure or strenuous activity might result in a heat-related illness.
- Excessive Heat Warning: Life-threatening heat is occurring. Take precautions immediately!

Discuss heat precautions with your employees.

- Limit or avoid activity during the day.
- □ Keep hydrated; drinking at least every 15 minutes.
- □ Wear wide-brimmed hats for protection from the sun.
- Wear sunscreen with SPF 15 or higher.
- Dress in lightweight, loose-fitting, light-colored clothing.
- Train employees to recognize the signs of heat illness.

· Establish shade or cooling areas for your employees.

 Set up awnings or canopies, if natural shade is not available.

Prepare for power outages.

- High summertime temperatures increase energy demand for cooling; overloaded energy systems can result in power outages.
- For more information see the Power Outage handouts in this manual.

• Prepare your facilities.

- Maintain your air conditioning system to ensure it is able to work when you need it most.
- □ Check air-conditioning ducts for proper insulation.
- Window air conditioners should be installed snugly and insulated, if necessary.
- □ Weather-strip doors and windows to keep cool air in.
- Cover windows that receive morning or afternoon sun with drapes, shades, awnings, or louvers.
- Use electric or ceiling fans to improve ventilation and comfort.

During Excessive Heat

· If employees work outdoors,

- □ Schedule work during the morning and late-afternoon hours.
- Avoid strenuous activities outdoors, especially mid-day.
- Adjust work schedules to provide workers with breaks in the shade or an air-conditioned area.
- Postpone nonessential tasks.
- Make sure employees drink plenty of water, frequently.

Heat-Related Illnesses

Heat stroke is a life-threatening situation!

- Occurs when the body is unable to regulate its temperature and the body is unable to cool itself.
- □ Signs: extremely high body temperature (above 103°F)
 - red, hot, and dry skin (no sweating) rapid, strong pulse
 - throbbing headache dizziness nausea confusion
 - unconsciousness
- If you see any of these signs, get medical assistance immediately!

Heat exhaustion.

- A milder form of heat-related illness that can develop after several days of exposure to high temperatures and inadequate or unbalanced replacement of fluids.
- Signs: cool, moist, pale or flushed skin heavy sweating
 headache nausea dizziness weakness
- Cool the victim by: providing cool, nonalcoholic beverages
 rest in a cool or air-conditioned environment
 cool shower, bath, or sponge bath
- If the person vomits or begins to lose consciousness, get medical assistance immediately!
- Heat cramps.
 - Muscle pains or spasms (usually in the legs or abdomen) that occur in association with loss of fluids and electrolytes following strenuous activity.
 - □ Often an early sign the body is having trouble with heat.

Sunburn.

- Damage to the skin that significantly slows the skin's ability to release heat.
- □ Usually minor discomfort that heals in a week.
- Severe sunburn may require medical attention.
- Heat rash.
 - Skin irritation caused by excessive sweating during hot, humid weather.

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