

Heat Illness Prevention Program



Employers with employees near sources of heat or inside buildings with limited cooling capabilities must ensure that their Injury and Illness Prevention Program is effective and in writing (i.e. work areas with risk of heat illness have been identified and evaluated, and appropriate corrective measures and training have been implemented to protect workers).

Examples include presses, ovens, dryers, boilers, buildings without AC.

Title 8 Section 3203 (Injury and Illness Prevention Program,) directs employers to address all health or safety hazards within their worksite including heat illness. Other regulations that apply include, but are not limited to: Title 8 Section 3363 Water Supply,

Title 8 Section 3400 Medical Services and First Aid. Cal/OSHA has created this handout to raise awareness about indoor heat illness among employers and workers with a goal of reducing the number of heat illnesses.

Cal/OSHA studies reveal that heat illness and even heat fatalities can occur indoors. The studies also show effective reduction of heat illness depends on written procedures, access to water, access to cooler areas, acclimatization and weather monitoring, emergency response and employee and supervisor training.

Heat Illness Prevention Steps Include:

Written Procedures:

According to Title 8 Section 3203, all preventive steps, methods and procedures used by the employer to address indoor heat illnesses must be stated in the company's Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP). These written procedures must indicate how to conduct worksite evaluation, how conditions or practices will be corrected if necessary, and how information is to be communicated to workers.

Frequent Drinking of Water:

Water is a key preventive measure against heat illness. Employers need to facilitate and encourage the frequent drinking of water, and to be on the lookout for work situations that interfere with access to water, especially during a heat wave!

Resting in Cooler Areas:

Rest breaks provide time for cooling and the opportunity to drink water. Workers must have access to rest breaks in cooled or air conditioned areas and away from the sources of heat, particularly during a heat wave!

Acclimatization and Weather Monitoring:

Acclimatization is a gradual and temporary adjustment of the body to work in the heat. People need several days to adjust when working conditions are significantly hotter than they are used to. The weather is another significant factor and requires monitoring by employers and supervisors. Institute additional water and rest breaks during a heat wave. Indoor workers face a higher risk of heat illness during periods of high temperatures, if they are working in a building that is not temperature controlled.

Being Prepared for Emergencies:

Written procedures must include steps to be followed in an emergency, which will ensure a rapid effective response, including instructing workers on how to reach 911 despite possible language barriers, how to give instructions to find the worksite and how to administer first aid while an ambulance is in route.

Employee and Supervisor Training:

All workers and supervisors need to know about the importance of frequent drinking of water and resting in cooled areas, the signs and symptoms of heat illness, how to respond and who to report to when someone feels sick and may need to go to the hospital. A Cal/OSHA heat illness study revealed that supervisor training made a significant difference in the outcome of heat illness cases: victims whose supervisors were not trained on heat illness prevention were twice as likely to die as victims whose supervisors had received training. Hence, the effectiveness of your Heat Illness Prevention Procedures depends greatly on how you train your supervisor.

For more information on heat illness prevention program visit

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/DOSH/heatillnessinfo.html>