

Luke Cella Pottawatomie Golf Course

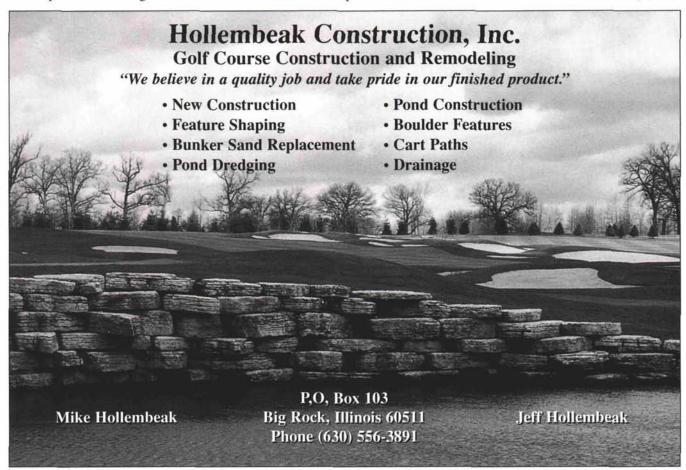
t's the middle of May as I am writing this, and there were flurries this morning. seems like the Bears should be playing this weekend instead of the Cubs. One day soon the earth will rotate on its axis, and our Northern Hemisphere will be again closer to the sun. Seeds will germinate, trees will leaf out, and we may be faced battling the warm side of Mother Nature. Though the

warmth is something we hope to see, it will be here soon enough and so will the underestimated danger of heat stress.

I have searched the Internet for information on this topic and have found some very pertinent information. As a manager of a staff that is exposed to some

extreme weather conditions, I took an interest in what OSHA had to say about heat stress. There is no specific OSHA regulation relating to heat stress, but OSHA is able to issue a citation under The General Duty clause. The Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970, Section 5(a)(1) states, "Each employer shall furnish to each of its employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees." This can place the event of heat stress on a higher level of importance than what we as managers have previously believed. No one of us would ever want to deal with OSHA on the topic of an employee's physical harm or death.

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Heat Stress

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There are precautions and guidelines we can follow to avoid the dilemma of heat stress and our employees:

- Engineering controls, such as air conditioning and ventilation (Most of us do not have this luxury, but it can be an option for employees who are very susceptible to heat stress through a modified duty program during times of high risk exposure.);
- Administrative controls, such as work rotation, providing plenty of cool drinking fluids, scheduling strenuous labor during cooler parts of the day;
- Personal protective equipment, such as cooling vests and headbands or reflective clothing.

Most of us are aware of the National Weather Service's heat index now in place to alert the public when the combination of heat and humidity make weather hazardous. Though this system was designed for the general public, it can be a useful tool in evaluating the exposure of our employees.

IDENTIFYING HEAT STRESS

Identifying problems is a process we do everyday as turfgrass managers. Here are keys to identifying heat stress before it poses a serious threat:

 Heat rash, commonly known as prickly heat, occurs when people are continually exposed to hot and humid air, causing a rash that can reduce the body's ability to sweat and, in turn, reduce the body's tolerance to heat.

First Aid: Cleanse the affected area thoroughly and dry completely. Apply calamine or other soothing lotion to relieve discomfort.

 Heat cramps may occur after long exposure to heat. They are painful, intermittent spasms of the abdomen and other voluntary muscles and usually occur after heavy sweating towards the end of the workday. First Aid: Rest and drink plenty of water or an electrolyte drink.

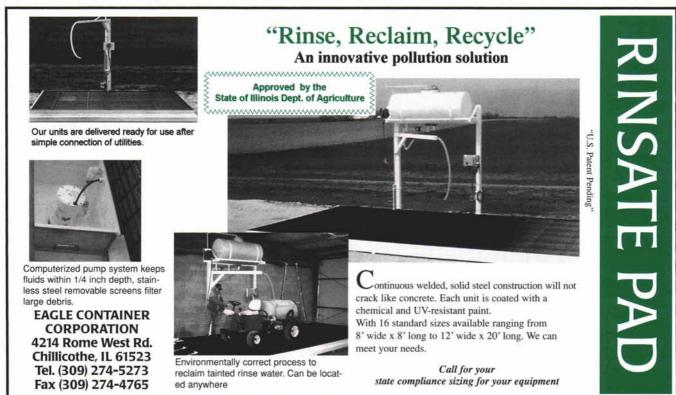
• Heat exhaustion may result from physical exertion in hot environments. Symptoms may include profuse sweating, weakness, pallor, rapid pulse, dizziness, nausea, headache, vomiting, and unconsciousness. The skin is cool and clammy with sweat, and the body temperature may be normal or subnormal.

First Aid: Rest in the shade or a cool place and drink plenty of water or an electrolyte drink.

 Heat stroke is a serious medical condition that requires medical attention. Sweating is diminished or absent, making the skin hot and dry. Body temperature is very high (106°F or higher) and if left uncontrolled may lead to delirium, convulsions, coma, brain damage and even death.

First Aid: Douse the body continually with a cool liquid and summon medical aid immediately.

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Heat Stress

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Keep in mind that, temperature, humidity, air movement, radiant temperature of surroundings, amount and type of clothing, and physical activity, are all factors that can lead to heat stress.

PREVENTING HEAT STRESS

There are several ways in which heat-related illnesses can be prevented. Acclimatization, conditioning, hydration, air movement, and proper clothing can aid in the prevention heat of Acclimatization is the adjustment to working in the heat and is essential if work is to be done in hot environments. In heat-related environments, acclimatized people will have lower heart rates, lower body temperatures, and higher sweat rates that consist of a more dilute sweat (with less salt) than persons who are not acclimatized.

New employees and employees who have been away from work for a few days should be given adequate time to acclimate to the heat. Fundamentals Industrial Hygiene, published by the National Safety Council, "both work and heat stress are required to initiate the body changes that result in acclimation. Working in the heat for about two hours per day for one to two weeks will result in complete acclimatization to a work/stress combination. Working more than two hours per day in the heat will not speed acclimatization, nor hinder it."

Employees in good physical condition have a lower heart rate and body temperature and a more efficient sweating mechanism. Obese and unfit employees are not able to tolerate the heat as well as lean people. Extremely obese individuals are six times

more likely to suffer heat stroke than thin people.

Evaporation of sweat from skin surfaces helps provide cooling. Fans may cool a person in many situations, but fans do not cool a person when the air temperature is above 90°F and the humidity is greater than 35 percent. In fact, fans have been associated with increased heat stress when the ambient temperature exceeds approximately 100°F. Air movement when the air temperature is greater than the body temperature may increase the likelihood of heat stress.

Hydration is an essential factor in working safely in elevated temperatures. To fight dehydration, adequate fluids should be consumed before, during and after the workday. Thirst is not

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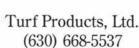
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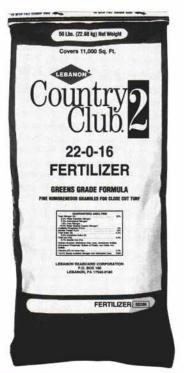
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Heat Stress

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always an early enough warning of dehydration, and employees should not be afraid to drink too much water because any excess will be eliminated in the urine. Workers should be encouraged to drink at set intervals instead of at the sign of thirst. All drinks should be non-alcoholic and noncaffeinated because both alcohol and caffeine increase urine output. which leads to dehydration.

Proper clothing is the last element in fighting heat stress. The body's ability to cool itself through sweat evaporation can be diminished greatly by improper clothing. Light colored clothing should be worn because it reflects the sun's radiant heat, whereas dark colors absorb it. Keeping clothing as simple as possible without interfering with job safety, will help keep the body cool. Also, changing from wet to dry clothing as needed helps to reduce heat stress exposure.

When weather conditions warrant, increased attention must be paid to the prevention of heat illnesses, and steps should be taken to lower the effects of heat and humidity. Learning to identify and properly train your staff on heat stresses can possibly mean the difference between life and death.

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