OSHA John Ekstrom Cantigny Golf

Working Safely in Hot, Humid Conditions

The month of August is here. Some call these the dog days of summer. The cooler temperatures of autumn are not far away. However, warm and humid days may still lie ahead. To help outdoor employees combat and survive the heat and humidity in the workplace, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recently issued some guidelines.

OSHA, which is operated by the Department of Labor, is lead by administrator John Henshaw. Henshaw explains that heat, humidity and working outdoors can lead to fatalities if simple precautions are not taken. It is up to employers to make sure their workers follow them. The two main forms of heat stress are heat exhaustion, usually from dehydration, and heat stroke. The ability to prevent and/or recognize these warning signs can make a difference in saving lives.

In addition to the heat stress card (see chart), which explains heat stroke and exhaustion in detail, OSHA offers tips on protecting yourself from the sun and outdoors. Using the following tips can reduce your exposure to hazards while working outdoors.

Sun

Sunlight produces UV radiation, which causes premature aging of the skin, cataracts and skin cancer. If you burn easily or are fair-skinned, here's how to limit your risk in the sun.

- Wear a hat with a wide brim to cover up your neck, ears and nose.
- Use sunscreen of at least SPF 15.
- Wear UV-resistant sunglasses.
- The most intense UV rays are between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., so try to avoid outdoor activities during this timeframe.

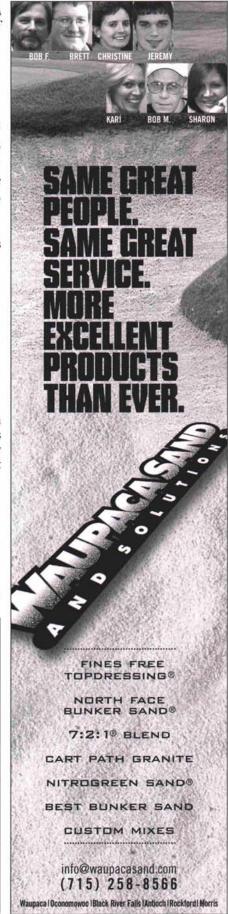
Heat

Working outdoors in high humidiy and warm temperatures causes you to sweat. If your body overheats to the point that it does not sweat, seek medical attention.

- Drink water. You should drink eight 16-ounce glasses of water a day during normal conditions. More is required if you work outdoors.
- Wear light-colored, loose-fitting clothing. Cotton is good material that breathes easily.

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- · Take short, frequent breaks in the shade.
- Eat small meals before working.
- Avoid caffeine or alcohol during these periods.
- Equipment like respirators and suits causes your body temperature to rise.

Working outdoors in the sun and the heat is a necessity in our business. While most are enjoying their

The Heat Equation

HIGH TEMPERATURE + HIGH HUMIDITY + PHYSICAL WORK = HEAT ILLNESS

70%-

60%

50%

100°F 37.8°C

95%F 35%C

907F

85°F 29.4°C

When the body is unable to cool itself through

sweating.

serious heat

illnesses may

severe heat-

illnesses are heat exhaustion and heat

stroke. If left

exhaustion

and possible

death.

untreated, heat

could progress to heat stroke

induced

occur. The most

summer outdoors playing golf (we
hope), exercising or spending time
with family and friends, we are work-
ing to provide and maintain, with
professionalism, the finest conditions
for golf. Regardless of Mother
Nature, superintendents nurture and
foster the hallowed grounds on which
they are employed. Now is the time
of year when the temperature and
humidity are turned up. It is our

Heat Exhaustion

WEAKNESS; MOOD CHANGES SUCH AS IRRITABILITY, CONFUSION, OR THE INABILITY TO THINK STRAIGHT; UPSET STOMACH: VOMITING; DECREASED OR DARK-COLORED URINE; FAINTING OR PASSING OUT; AND PALE CI ANDY SETU

Act immediately. If not treated, heat exhaustion may advance to heat stroke or death.

Move the victim to a cool, shaded area to rest. Don't leave the person alone. If symptoms include dizziness or lightheadedness, lay the victim on his or her back and raise the legs 6 to 8 inches. If symptoms include nausea or upset stomach, lay the victim on his or her side.

Cool the person's body by fanning and spraying with a cool mist of water or applying a wet cloth to the person's skin.

· Call 911 for emergency help if the person does not feel better

- Have the person drink cool water (about a cup every

HEADACHES; DIZZINESS OR LIGHTHEADEDNESS

What are the symptoms?

PALE, CLAMMY SKIN

What should you do?

· Loosen and remove any heavy clothing.

15 minutes) unless sick to the stomach.

responsibility to ensure the safety of our workers and their health. Workplace safety adds value to the workplace, to property and to life. Remember, SAFETY FIRST!



References

- OSHA Web site: www.osha.gov - Dr. Gary Erisman. Lecture Notes. Illinois State University.

Heat Stroke-A Medical Emergency

What are the symptoms?

DRY, PALE SKIN WITH NO SWEATING; HOT, RED SKIN THAT LOOKS SUNBURNED; MOOD CHANGES SUCH AS IRRITABILITY, CONFUSION, OR THE INABILITY TO THINK STRAIGHT; SEIZURES OR FITS; AND UNCONCIOUSNESS WITH NO RESPONSE

What should you do?

- Call 911 for emergency help immediately.
- · Move the victim to a cool, shaded area. Don't leave the person alone. Lay the victim on his or her back. Move any nearby objects away from the person if symptoms include seizures or fits. If symptoms include nausea or upset stomach, lay the victim on his or her side.
- · Loosen and remove any heavy clothing.
- Have the person drink cool water (about a cup every 15 minutes) if alert enough to drink something, unless sick to the stomach.
- Cool the person's body by fanning and spraying with a cool mist of water or wiping the victim with a wet cloth or covering him or her with a wet sheet.
- · Place ice packs under the armpits and groin area.

