ZURICH

heat stress in the workplace





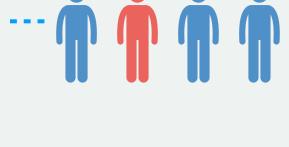
Establish a heat illness prevention program

Include safe working practices and emergency procedures. Define a safe environment in a hot environment.



Allow workers to acclimatize

Gradually increase workload and heat exposure. Identify which workers are acclimatized or assessed as fit to work in hot conditions.



Increase air circulation

Use fans, air conditioning and ventilation to lower temperatures; and physical structures that reduce exposure to radiant heat or create shade.



(temperature and humidity) and specify how long you can work



education and training

Ensure your workers are aware of the risks of heat stress associated with their work, and they understand the symptoms to look out for.



Reduce exposure to hot environments

Design work timetables around he weather with the most strenuous work scheduled for cooler times of the day.



Prevent dehydration (Section 1997)

Provide cool water and encourage workers to drink every 15-20 minutes, thirsty or not, during hot weather. Avoid caffeine and alcohol.



Provide frequent

On the hottest days, provide * * hourly breaks with access * * to cool areas in the shade, or in an air conditioned \star building or vehicle. *



Monitor the

health of workers

Check those who are most at risk

to heat stress due to the nature

illness, condition or medication.

Supply appropriate clothing

Outside workers should wear light, loose-fitting clothing, sunglasses and sunscreen. Be aware that protective equipment may increase risk of heat stress, and provide more rest breaks for these employees.



Nine tips to reduce heat stress in the workplace

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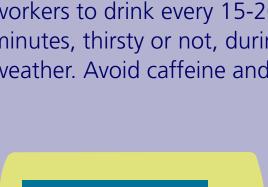
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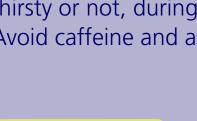


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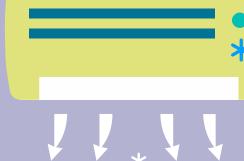
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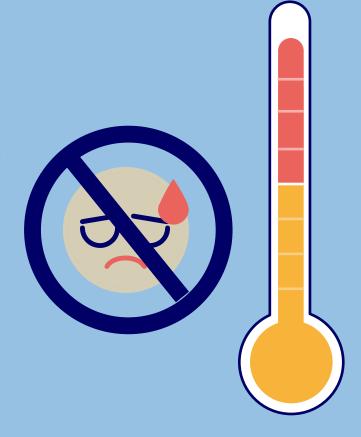


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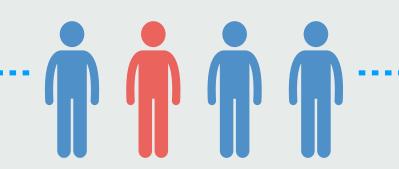




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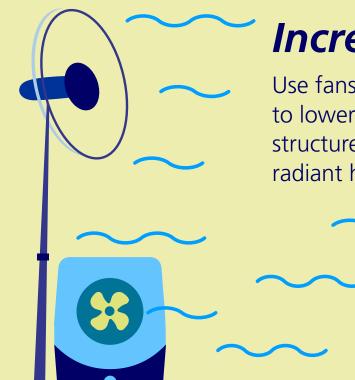




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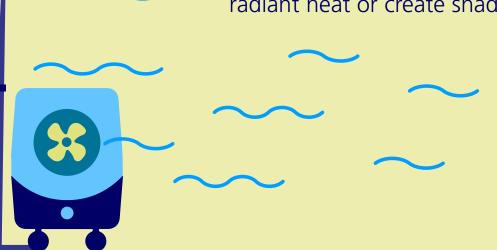
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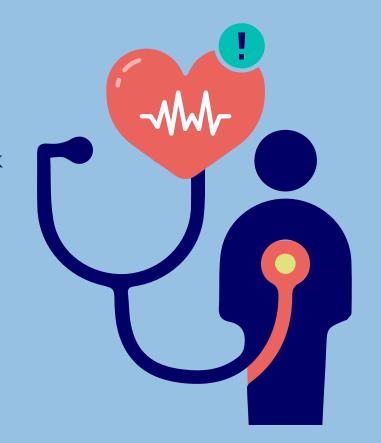








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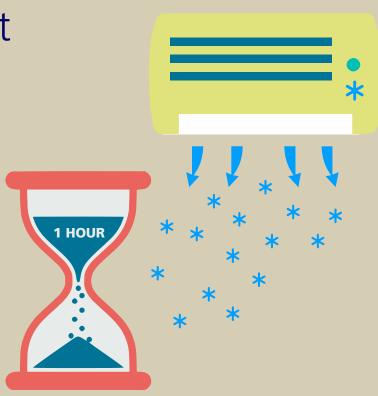
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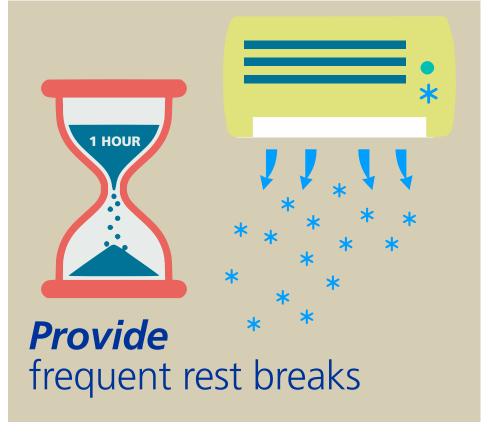














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