

## Weekly Safety Meeting Heat Related Illness

Date:	Jobsite:
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Discussion Leader:	Summary					
	Washington is known for its extremes. During summer months we can be ex					
Attendance Sign- In:	accidents in many ways. It becomes more difficult to concentrate on the job,			egin		
	making errors in judgment. When the temperature exceeds 80°, everyone needs to be aware of the danger signs.					
	Guide for Discussion					
	How to prevent heat exhaustion:					
	Avoid consuming alcohol and ice water while working.					
	Drink plenty of cool fluids; citrus or fruit juices work best. (Between 35 and 77	degrees)				
	Avoid heavy, fatty-type foods.  Wear light, loose clothing.					
		Avoid fatigue; get plenty of rest.  Outdoor Temperature Action Level- Tab				
	Replace lost body salts.	Nonbreathable clothes such as Tyvek		52°		
	See a doctor if you are not feeling well.	All other clothing		80°		
		Use a buddy system when above 90°				
	How to recognize heat exhaustion:					
	A person is dazed, staggers or becomes dizzy.	Table 2	Mandatory cool-do	wn rest		
	There is a feeling of nausea or vomiting; the person also can feel chilly.	Air Temperature	periods			
	Their face looks pale.	At or above 90°F	10 minutes/ 2 hour	'S		
	There is a weak pulse and body temperature is below normal.	At or above 100°F	15 minutes/ 1 hour			
	A person is lying out unconscious.	At of above 100 i	15 minutes/ moun			
	What to do:					
	Call for emergency medical assistance. (Review "Care For The Injured")					
	Keep the victims lying down with their head lower than their feet in a shaded	d or air-conditioned area				
	Loosen the victim's clothing.					
	Keep the victim warm. (Remember, one of the results is the person feels chilly	y.)				
	Give fluids if possible. Avoid ice water and alcohol. Salt solutions are best.					
	Additional Discussion Notes:					
	— II					
	Remember					
	Both heat exhaustion and sunstroke are serious matters. In both cases, the body in	is reacting to a life threate	ening situation. Do no	t take		
	chances. Should you begin to feel ill, take a break and drink some cool (not ice) w			t take		
	beverage. Both injuries frequently cause a lack of consciousness; in our business,					
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