Heat Related Work Policies

It shall be the policy of the University of Texas at Tyler to prevent heat-related disorders. Examples of heat-related disorders include: heatstroke, heat syncope, heat exhaustion and heat cramps.

The goal of a heat stress prevention program is to keep the deep body temperature below 100.4 degrees °F. Methods to prevent heat stress include:

a. Providing periodic rest breaks for the employee;
b. Schedule physically demanding activities for cooler parts of the day or year;
c. Provide frequent fluid intake;
d. Increase air velocity. This is only effective if the air temperature is below 95 degrees F.
e. Monitor humidity levels in work area and refer to Heat Stress Index Chart
f. Use of mechanical aids to perform work instead of relying on physical effort;
g. Rotation of workers;
h. Allow for workers to acclimatize to the weather conditions;
i. Screening of workers to identify heat-tolerant individuals;
j. Shielding and insulation;
k. Training of supervisors and employees to identify heat stress symptoms and orientate them relative to prevention measures; and
l. Proper application of personal protective equipment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Responsible for</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President and Vice-President(s)</td>
<td>Issuing Heat Stroke Alert as indicated in Heat Stress Index Chart (.PDF) as well as determining what activities can be performed during a Danger period</td>
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<tr>
<td>Departments</td>
<td>Ensuring employees who are working in hot environments take necessary precautions as outlined in the Heat Conditions Table</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supervisors</td>
<td>Annual training of employees who work in high heat areas. EH&amp;S can assist in determining who needs to be included in this program. The supervisor is also responsible for monitoring signs and symptoms of heat stress in workers and ensuring the guidelines in this policy are followed when employees are working in high heat stress areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>Attending training and following the instructions given. They are also responsible for monitoring themselves for signs and symptoms of heat stress as outlined in the Heat Conditions Table.</td>
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