

SAFETY WALKAROUND CHECKLIST HEAT


1994

Date Prepared: _____

By: _____

Project Name/No: _____

Location: _____

- Check the box if the statement is true.
- Fill in the blanks where the  appears.

NOTES

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION [1509]

- The company has a written Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) that meets all Cal/OSHA requirements. It includes identification of hazards on the site involving exposure to heat, as well as regular inspections, accident investigation, and correction of hazardous conditions.
- Tasks which require exposure to heat have been identified.

Describe tasks on this job site involving exposure to heat:

*(a) Is work done outdoors in hot temperatures? Which jobs?
How hot is it? Is heat a problem all day or part of the day?*



(b) Is work done in hot indoor areas? Which jobs?



TRAINING [1509]

- Workers have been trained in the following:
 - Health effects of heat stress.
 - Signs and symptoms of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.
 - Proper precautions to prevent heat illnesses.
 - Effect of alcohol and drugs on the risk of heat illness.
 - Proper use of protective clothing and equipment.

WORK PRACTICES [1509]

- Workers are rotated in hot, strenuous jobs to minimize heat stress.
- Strenuous work is done during cooler parts of day (early mornings or evenings), where feasible.
- New hires who are not acclimatized are given lighter work during the first week on the job site.
- There is plenty of cool, potable water readily available on the site. Workers drink a quart an hour or more, depending on conditions and their level of exertion.
- Workers have been informed that they are to take a break and notify the foreman if they feel symptoms related to heat stress.
- Workers performing jobs that require constant attention (e.g., equipment operators), and workers wearing hot personal protective equipment, are given frequent breaks. In very hot conditions, breaks are taken in an air-conditioned area.
- If the source of heat is radiant (e.g., a furnace wall), a barrier or shielding is used if possible.
- Workers use the “buddy system” to recognize signs of heat illness in each other (including weakness, unsteady gait, irritability, disorientation, and changes of skin color).
- First aid supplies and equipment are available.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT [1509]

- Workers wear loose, light-colored, lightweight cotton clothing and wide-brimmed hats when in the sun.
- They always keep on lightweight long-sleeve shirts and long pants if the temperature is over 95° F.
- When in the sun, workers use sunscreen products with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 15. (SPF will be indicated on the container.)
- If the source of heat is radiant (e.g., a furnace), workers wear reflective clothing and cover all exposed parts of the body.
- Workers are provided water- or air-cooled garments, ice-packet vests, or wetted overgarments in extremely hot environments.

SAFETY WALKAROUND CHECKLIST GENERAL INSPECTION

<i>Other Hazards Noted</i>	<i>Action</i>

Near Miss Reports:

Other: