



HARVARD

Campus Services

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, SAFETY &
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Date: 10/6/08

Toolbox Talk #11

HEAT STRESS

Living in New England, we have become accustomed to dealing with extreme temperature fluctuations. With this toolbox talk we will define heat stress, and look at the various heat induced illnesses and how to prevent/treat heat stress.

What is Heat Stress:

- Heat stress occurs when the body is unable to cool itself by sweating.
- Heat stress can lead to heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

Symptoms of Heat Exhaustion:

- Headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting
- Weakness and moist skin
- Mood changes, irritability, confusion
- Nausea, vomiting

Symptoms of Heat Stroke:

- Dry, hot skin with no sweating
- Mental confusion or loss of consciousness
- Seizures or convulsions
- Can be fatal

Preventing Heat Stress:

- Know signs/symptoms of heat related illnesses
- Block out sun or other heat sources
- Use fans/A.C. units
- In high heat, drink 1 cup of water every 15 minutes
- Wear lightweight, light colored, loose fitting clothes
- Avoid alcohol, caffeinated drinks, or heavy meals
- Wear sunscreen of SPF 15 or >; reapply every 2 hours

How to Treat Heat-Related Illness

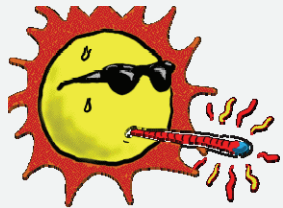
- Seek immediate medical attention; call 911

While Waiting

- Move worker to cool shaded area
- Loosen or remove heavy clothing
- Provide cool drinking water
- Fan and mist person with water



Water- On hot summer days drink a cup of water every 15 minutes when working outside



Sun Exposure- Seek immediate shelter from the sun if experiencing any heat related illness symptoms.

Environmental Health, Safety & Emergency Management

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