

Know the signs of heat-related illness

The summer months are the warmest of the year in the U.S. with temperatures often rising above 90 degrees, increasing the risk of heat-related illness (HRI) for workers. To ensure you are prepared from a safety standpoint, take time to review the symptoms of heat illnesses, as well as treatment tips.

HEAT ILLNESS	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT TIPS*
Heat exhaustion	 Heat exhaustion is the body's response to an excessive loss of water and salt, usually through sweating. Heat exhaustion can cause death or permanent disability if not treated promptly. Take immediate action if the following symptoms are noted: Heavy sweating Rapid heartbeat Blurred vision Headaches Dizziness Confusion Irritability Moist, cool skin and a weak pulse Additionally, the judgement of a heat exhaustion victim may become clouded and they may insist they are OK. 	 Medical attention must be sought immediately. Contact a supervisor or call 911. Move the victim to a cool, shaded area. Cool the victim by soaking with water or sponging with a cool, wet cloth. About 8 ounces of water should be consumed by the victim every 15 minutes.
Heat stroke	 Heat stroke is a condition that occurs when the body's internal cooling system has shut down and cannot control its temperature. Heat stroke can kill or permanently disable. Take immediate action if the following symptoms are noted: High body temperature Hot, dry skin or profuse sweating Confusion Loss of coordination Throbbing headache Seizures or coma Additionally, a heat stroke victim may become delirious or go into convulsions. 	 Medical attention must be sought immediately. Contact a supervisor or call 911. Start first aid immediately. Remove outer clothing and cool the victim's entire body by spraying or sponging with a cool, wet cloth. Apply ice packs to the neck, groin and armpits if possible. This helps cool the blood, which cools the body. Fan air over the victim to help create air flow until help arrives.

HEAT ILLNESS	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT TIPS*
Heat rash	Perspiration stays on the skin too long and the sweat glands are clogged, which produces a hot, prickly sensation and small blisters.	Allow the rash area to air dry.Clean with a mild soap, rinse and pat dry.Avoid irritating the skin.
Heat cramps	Heavy sweating, with extended period of heat exposure. The cramps result from loss of water, salt and other minerals.	 Water alone will not replenish the salt and minerals needed to prevent the heat cramps. Consume sports drinks when working in hot environments for extended periods.

*The foregoing treatment tips are provided by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) at: osha.gov/heat-exposure/ illness-first-aid.

Be proactive to decrease your risk

Supervisors should continually monitor conditions on their jobsites to prevent and protect against HRI.

Here are some suggestions for you and your employees:

- Monitor your own and others' physical condition for signs and symptoms of HRI.
- Wear light-colored, loose-fitting, breathable clothing such as cotton.
 - Avoid non-breathable synthetic clothing.
- Gradually build up to heavy work and schedule it during the coolest parts of day.
- Take more breaks when doing heavier work and in high heat and humidity.
 Find a cool or shady area to take breaks.
- Drink water frequently enough that you are never thirsty.
- Take necessary steps to provide first aid when HRI symptoms are identified.
- Request immediate assistance if heat stroke symptoms are identified.

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