



Indoor & Outdoor Heat
Illness Prevention Program
2024-2025



Indoor & Outdoor Heat Illness Prevention Program

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HEAT & ILLNESS PREVENTION PLAN

Background

California employers must protect their workers from the hazards of excessive heat exposure. California Code of Regulations, Title 8 (CCR T8), section 3395 addresses outdoor workplaces, and section 3396 addresses indoor workplaces. Depending on the circumstances, employers must develop written worker heat illness prevention procedures that address one or both types of workplaces.

Purpose

This Heat Illness Prevention Program (HIPP) is intended to prevent heat related illness from occurring through education and proper work practices. This program also teaches employees how to recognize the signs and symptoms of heat illness, and how to respond should heat related illness occur. Heat related illness is a serious medical condition that results when the body is unable to cool itself sufficiently through sweating. Both personal and environmental factors can contribute to the likelihood of developing heat related illness which include heat stress, heat exhaustion and ultimately, heat stroke. Heat stroke can be fatal, especially if medical treatment is delayed.

This HIPP is written to comply with California Code of Regulations, Title 8, section 3395 and 3396, Heat Illness Prevention and applies to all employees who work indoors and outdoors.

Definitions

- A. Acclimatization:** means temporary adaptation of the body to work in the heat that occurs gradually when a person is exposed to it. Acclimatization peaks in most people within four to fourteen days of regular work for at least two hours per day in the heat.
- B. Heat Illness:** means a serious medical condition resulting from the body's inability to cope with a particular heat load, and includes heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat syncope and heat stroke.
- C. Heat:** means any day in which the predicted high temperature for the day will be at least 80 degrees Fahrenheit and at least ten degrees Fahrenheit higher than the average high daily temperature in the preceding five days.



D. Environmental Risk Factors for Heat Illness: means working conditions that create the possibility that heat illness could occur, including air temperature, relative humidity, radiant heat from the sun and other sources, conductive heat sources such as the ground, air movement, workload severity and duration, protective clothing and personal protective equipment worn by employees.

E. Personal Risk Factors for Heat Illness: means factors such as an individual's age, degree of acclimatization, health, water consumption, alcohol consumption, caffeine consumption, and use of prescription medications that affect the body's water retention or other physiological responses to heat.

F. Shade: means blockage of direct sunlight. Shade is considered sufficient when objects do not cast a shadow in the area of blocked sunlight. Shade is not adequate when heat in the area of shade defeats the purpose of shade, which is to allow the body to cool. For example, a car sitting in the sun does not provide acceptable shade to a person inside it, unless the car is running with air conditioning. Shade may be provided by any natural or artificial means as long as it does not expose employees to unsafe or unhealthy conditions, or deter or discourage access or use.

G. Temperature: means the dry bulb temperature in degrees Fahrenheit obtainable by using a thermometer to measure the outdoor temperature in an area where there is no shade. While the temperature measurement must be taken in an area with full sunlight, the bulb or sensor of the thermometer should be shielded while taking the measurement, e.g., with the hand or some other object, from direct contact by sunlight.

Policy Statement:

West Contra Costa Unified School District is committed to provide safety and health of all employees and recognizes the need to comply with regulations governing injury and accident prevention and employee safety. In keeping with this commitment, the district has adopted and implemented this Heat and Illness Prevention Program (HIPP).

The West Contra Costa Unified School District Heat and Illness Prevention Program only the Superintendent or the appointing authority may amend this HIPP.



Each West Contra Costa Unified District school/district office shall develop safety policies specific to their procedures and operation to comply with the requirements of Title 8 California Code of Regulations (T8 CCR) Section 3395 and 3396. T8 CCR Section 3395, 3396 California Code of Regulations, and Title 8. This HIPP does not supersede any law, legal requirement, regulation, or West Contra Costa Unified School District policy.

Scope:

The elements in this HIPP are intended to comply with the Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) established in accordance with the requirements of the California Labor Code Section 6401.7 (SB 198) and the Injury and Illness Prevention Standard, California General Industry Safety Order Code of Regulations, Title 8, §3203 which requires each employer to:

- a) Establish and maintain a written effective HIPP;
- b) Provide a safe and healthy working environment for all employees;
- c) Reduce the human and financial losses resulting from Heat injuries and illnesses arising out of or occurring in the course of employment;
- d) Establish safety policies, committees, training and communication processes which will contribute to and be part of HIPP;
- e) Establish on-going HIPP's for all sites and departments.

California employers with outdoor places of employment must comply with the Heat Illness Prevention Standard - Title 8 California Code of Regulations (T8 CCR) Section 3395.

West Contra Costa Unified School District General Information:

The West Contra Costa Unified School District is comprised of (58) schools and offices with approximately 4,000 employees. The schools and offices are at strategic points throughout Contra Costa County.



Superintendent:

Responsible for the safety program design and implementation, the safety of all employees, managing school Principals, assistant principals, and managers accountable for Supervisory and lead personnel's day to day safety and incident investigations. The Superintendent may assign all or some of the District's HIPP tasks to other District personnel. Nevertheless, the Superintendent remains ultimately responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the District's HIPP.

Human Resources Department, Maintenance and Operations Department and Risk Manager:

Responsible for coordinating the implementation of the HIPP elements throughout the district, for monitoring compliance with HIPP elements, and for recommending HIPP revisions to ensure program effectiveness.

Employee Health, Safety, and Training Manager:

Responsible for conducting an annual evaluation of the HIPP to ensure program effectiveness in reducing/preventing employee Heat illnesses injuries.

Administrators, Directors, Managers, Principals, and Supervisors Responsibilities:

Administrators, Directors, Managers, Principals, and Supervisory staff, are fully responsible and accountable to the Superintendent for compliance with the provision of the programs within their area of responsibility.



Supervisors of employees who perform outdoor work are responsible for:

- a. Providing the necessary resources to ensure the health and safety of their employees;
- b. Encourage employees to drink water frequently;
- c. Ensure that adequate water and shade are available at the job site when the environmental risk factors for heat illness are present;
- d. Ensure employee compliance with health and safety policies and procedures;
- e. Ensure workplace hazards are identified and controlled;
- f. Ensure employees understand and comply with the requirements of this program;
- g. Develop and implement procedures to comply with the requirement of this program as needed;
- h. Ensure employees have completed documented Heat Illness Prevention training;
- i. Be aware of risk factors that contribute to heat illness;
- j. Reduce the risk of heat illness by taking special precautions when necessary;
- R. Being alert for the signs and symptoms of heat illness in employees;
- k. Allowing employees acclimate to working in hot conditions;
- l. Make sure employees working in hot conditions are accounted for at the end of the work shift.

Employees:

As a condition of employment, employees must exercise due care in the course of their work to prevent heat related injuries to themselves and to their fellow workers and actively contribute to the success of the overall safety program. At minimum, employees must:

- a) Understand and complying with the West Contra Costa Unified School District health and safety policies and procedures.
- b) Notify their supervisor if they do not fully understand District and/or departmental safety policies and procedures and/or the hazards associated with their job.
- c) Notify their supervisor about any hazardous conditions observed on the worksite.
- d) Inform their supervisors of any factors that may increase their risk of heat related illness.
- e) Report the signs or symptoms of heat illness in themselves, or others, to their supervisor immediately.
- f) Attend all safety training sessions.



Program Compliance Requirements

General Policy:

All employees, including managers and supervisors, are responsible for complying with safe and healthful work practices. (Refer: CCR Title 8, Section 3203) with the Heat Illness Prevention Standard - Title 8 California Code of Regulations (T8 CCR) Section 3395 and 3396. Our system of ensuring that all employees comply with these practices includes the following:

- a) School Principals are made aware of the provisions of the HIPP.
- b) Managers and Supervisors are made aware of the provision of the HIPP
- c) Evaluation of employee's safety performance
- d) Provided trainings to all employees on the provisions of the HIPP
- e) Implement methods geared toward promoting positive acknowledgment of safe behaviors.
- f) Enforce safety policies and procedures fairly and uniformly.

Employees who fail to follow safe work practices or procedures or who violate any West Contra Costa Unified School District safety rules or directives may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including immediate termination.

Disciplinary measures may also be progressive, depending upon the infraction's severity and frequency (s).

The above-referenced system of progressive discipline applies to all employees who violate safety rules and regulations. Disciplinary actions are conducted in accordance with applicable West Contra Costa Unified School District personnel policies and procedures and applicable MOU's.



Heat Illness & the Types of Heat Stress

There are several types of heat-related illness. The following sections will explain the symptoms, causes and first aid procedures for each type of heat-related illness. All signs or symptoms of heat illness should be reported to a supervisor immediately. If a supervisor observes, or any employee reports, any signs or symptoms of heat illness in an employee, the supervisor shall take immediate action commensurate with the severity of the illness. If the signs or symptoms are indicators of severe heat illness (such as, but not limited to, decreased level of consciousness, staggering, vomiting, disorientation, irrational behavior or convulsions), emergency response procedures shall be implemented. An employee exhibiting signs or symptoms of heat illness shall be monitored and shall not be left alone or sent home without being offered onsite first aid and/or being provided with emergency medical services.

Heat Stroke

Heat stroke is the most serious heat-related disorder. It occurs when the body becomes unable to control its temperature; the body's temperature rises rapidly, the sweating mechanism fails, and the body is unable to cool down. When heat stroke occurs, the body temperature can rise to 106 degrees Fahrenheit or higher within 10 to 15 minutes. Heat stroke can cause death or permanent disability if emergency treatment is not given.

Heat Stroke Symptoms

- A. Hot, dry skin or profuse sweating
- B. Reddening of skin
- C. Altered behavior, person becomes confused, agitated, irritable, etc.
- D. Rapid and shallow breathing
- E. Increased heart rate
- F. Chills
- G. Throbbing headache
- H. High body temperature (104 degrees or higher)
- I. Confusion/dizziness
- J. Nausea and Vomiting
- K. Slurred speech



Heat Stroke First Aid

- A. Contact emergency medical services and notify supervisor;
- B. Move the individual to a cool, shaded or air-conditioned area;
- C. Cool the individual using methods such as;
- D. Loosening or removing clothing;
- E. Soaking their clothes with water;
- F. Spraying, sponging, or showering them with water; Fanning their body.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion is the body's response to an excessive loss of water and salt, usually through excessive sweating. Workers most prone to heat exhaustion are those that are elderly, have high blood pressure, and those working in a hot environment.

Heat Exhaustion Symptoms

- a. Heavy sweating
- b. Extreme weakness or fatigue
- c. Dizziness, confusion
- d. Nausea
- e. Clammy, moist skin
- f. Pale or flushed complexion
- g. Muscle cramps
- h. Slightly elevated body temperature
- i. Fast and shallow breathing

Heat Exhaustion First Aid

- a) Move individual to a cool, shaded or air-conditioned area and allow them to rest
- b) Encourage individual to drink water or other cool, nonalcoholic and non-caffeinated beverages;
- c) Lie the person down and elevate the legs.
- d) Cool the individual using methods such as: loosening or removing clothing; and or showering them with cool to cold water.
- e) Be prepared to call 911 if no improvement.



Heat Syncope

Heat syncope is a fainting (syncope) episode or dizziness that usually occurs with prolonged standing or sudden rising from a sitting or lying position. Factors that may contribute to heat syncope include dehydration and lack of acclimatization.

Heat Syncope Symptoms

- a) Light-headedness
- b) Dizziness
- c) Fainting

Heat Syncope First Aid

- A. Contact emergency medical services and notify supervisor;
- B. Have individual sit or lie down in a cool, shaded or air-conditioned area and allow them to rest;
- C. Encourage individual to drink water or other cool, nonalcoholic and non-caffeinated beverages

Heat Cramps

Heat cramps usually affect workers who sweat a lot during strenuous activity. This sweating depletes the body's salt and moisture levels. Low salt levels in muscles causes painful cramps. Heat cramps may also be a symptom of heat exhaustion.

Heat Cramp Symptoms

- a) Muscle pain or spasms usually in the abdomen, arms, or legs
- b) Flushed, moist skin
- c) Mild fever, usually less than 102.5F



Heat Cramp First Aid

- a) Stop all activity, and sit in a cool place
- b) Drink clear juice or a sports beverage
- c) Do not return to strenuous work for a few hours after the cramps subside

Seek medical attention if any of the following apply:

- a) The worker has heart problems
- b) The worker is on a low-sodium diet
- c) The cramps do not subside within one hour

Heat Rash

Heat rash occurs when sweat ducts become clogged and the sweat can't get to the surface of the skin. Instead, it becomes trapped beneath the skin's surface causing a mild inflammation or rash.

Heat Rash Symptoms

- a) Heat rash looks like a red cluster of pimples or small blisters
- b) Prickly feeling and itchy
- c) Stinging sensation and mild swelling

Heat Rash First Aid

- a) Work in a cooler, less humid environment when possible;
- b) Keep the affected area dry; Dusting powder may be used to increase comfort.



Personal and Environmental Risk Factors

There are a number of factors that can increase the likelihood of an individual experiencing heat related illness. Often heat illness is a result of a combination of environmental and personal risk factors.

Environmental Risk Factors:

Environmental risk factors are working conditions that increase the likelihood of a person experiencing heat related illness. They include:

- a) Warm temperatures
- b) High humidity
- c) Direct exposure to the sun or other heat sources
- d) Limited air movement

Personal Risk Factors:

Personal factors affect how well an individual responds to heat. They include:

- a) Age, weight, and physical condition
- b) Degree of acclimatization
- c) Consumption of water, alcohol, drugs and caffeine
- d) Use of medications that affect tolerance to heat

Job Related Risk Factors:

An individual's job duties may increase the likelihood of experiencing heat related illness, such as:

- a) Physical exertion and duration
- b) Protective clothing and protective equipment worn by employees



Heat Illness Prevention Procedures

The West Contra Costa Unified School District program for heat illness prevention provides specific information for departments and supervisors complying with the program such as:

Monitor Weather Conditions

Department and site supervisors are responsible for monitoring weather conditions and scheduling work appropriately. All employees shall be closely observed by a supervisor or designee during a heat wave. Make sure to monitor the weather at the specific location(s) where work activities are occurring. Prior to each workday, have a designated person check the weather forecast in the areas of work activities. The weather can be monitored by using local radio and television stations, websites, and electronic or other devices. The National Weather Service forecasts the temperature in various locations in California. Weather forecasts and information are broadcast on NOAA Weather radio and can be accessed at <http://www.weather.gov/view/states.php?state=ca&map=on>. Weather information can also be accessed at: www.weather.com. Or CALIFORNIA Dial-A-Forecast San Francisco 831-656-1725 (#1).

The United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) provides a Heat Safety Tool that is available for smart phones. The OSHA Heat Safety Tool allows supervisors and workers to calculate the heat index for their worksite, and, based on the heat index, displays a risk level to outdoor workers. Then, supervisors and workers can get reminders about the protective measures that should be taken at that risk level to protect workers from heat-related illness. Supervisors will monitor predicted weather temperatures in advance to know when the temperature is likely to exceed 80 degrees.



Provisions of Water

- a) Supervisors shall ensure employees have access to potable drinking water at all times. Drinking water shall be fresh, pure, suitably cool, and provided to employees free of charge. The water shall be located as close as practicable to the areas where employees are working.
- b) Where drinking water is not plumbed or otherwise continuously supplied, it shall be provided in sufficient quantity at the beginning of the work shift to provide one quart per employee per hour for drinking for the entire shift.
- c) Custodians and other employees at workers at school sites are encouraged to drink from drinking fountains or water provided in offices.
- d) Grounds and Maintenance vehicles will be equipped with insulated containers to keep water cool and disposable cups for drinking. Employees are encouraged to report to supervisor/designated person low levels or dirty water.
- e) The frequent drinking of water shall be encouraged. The supervisor will provide frequent reminders to employees to drink frequently, and more water breaks will be provided. Water is a key preventive measure to minimize the risk of heat related illnesses. Drinking water is available at no cost to the employees.
- f) Outlets for non-potable water, such as water for landscaping irrigation purposes, are posted in a manner understandable to all employees to indicate that the water is unsafe and is not to be used for drinking.

Drinking water and water dispensers shall meet the following requirements:

- a) All sources of drinking water shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.
- b) Potable drinking water dispensers used to provide water to more than one person shall be equipped with a spigot or faucet.
- c) Any container used to store or dispense drinking water shall be clearly marked as to the nature of its contents and shall not be used for any other purpose.
- d) The use of shared cups, glasses or other vessels for drinking purposes is prohibited.
- e) Non-potable water shall not be used for drinking.
- f) Outlets for non-potable water shall be posted in a manner understandable to all employees that the water is unsafe for drinking.



Shade Access and Rest Periods

Employees shall be allowed and encouraged to take a preventative cool-down rest in the shade for a period of no less than five minutes at a time when they feel the need to do so to protect themselves from overheating. An individual employee who takes a preventative cool-down rest (A) shall be monitored and asked if he or she is experiencing symptoms of heat illness; (B) shall be encouraged to remain in the shade; and (C) shall not be ordered back to work until any signs or symptoms of heat illness have abated, but in no event less than 5 minutes in addition to the time needed to access the shade.

Shade

Supervisors shall ensure shade is available to their employees when the temperature exceeds 80°F, and upon employee request when temperatures are below 80°F. When the outdoor temperature in the work area exceeds 80°F, the employer shall have and maintain one or more areas with shade at all times while employees are present that are either open to the air or provided with ventilation or cooling. The amount of shade present shall be at least enough to accommodate the number of employees on recovery or rest periods, so that they can sit in a normal posture fully in the shade without having to be in physical contact with each other. The shade shall be located as close as practicable to the areas where employees are working.

Subject to the same specifications, the amount of shade present during meal periods shall be at least enough to accommodate the number of employees on the meal period who remain onsite.

Shade means blockage of direct sunlight. One indicator that blockage is sufficient is when objects do not cast a shadow in the area of blocked sunlight. Shade is not adequate when heat in the area of shade defeats the purpose of shade, which is to allow the body to cool. For example, a car sitting in the sun does not provide acceptable shade to a person inside it, unless the car is running with air conditioning. Shade may be provided by any natural or artificial means that does not expose employees to unsafe or unhealthy conditions and that does not deter or discourage access or use. Shade is available at all district sites. Employees are encouraged to take breaks in areas of shade and open to the air.



Areas of shade include:

- a) Sides of buildings under roof eaves;
- b) Inside buildings;
- c) Permanent lunch shade structures;
- d) Fully-leaved trees (worker makes no shadow)
- e) Vehicles with air conditioning operating.

Employees are allowed and encouraged to take a preventative cool-down rest in the shade when they feel the need to do so to protect themselves from overheating. Such access to shade is permitted at all times.

An individual employee who takes a preventative cool-down rest:

- a) Will be monitored and asked if he or she is experiencing symptoms of heat illness;
- b) Will be encouraged to remain in the shade
- c) Will not be ordered back to work until any signs or symptoms of heat illness have abated, but in no event less than 5 minutes in addition to the time needed to access the shade.

If an employee exhibits signs or reports symptoms of heat illness while taking a preventative cool-down rest or during a preventative cool-down rest period, the supervisor will provide appropriate first aid or emergency response according to the Emergency Response section below.

Acclimatization

Acclimatization is a process by which the body adjusts to increased heat exposure. Employees are more likely to develop heat related illness if they not allowed or encouraged to take it easy when a heat wave strikes, or when they start a new job that exposes them to heat.

Supervisors are required to acclimatize employees and allow time to adapt when temperatures rise suddenly and employee risk for heat illness increase. Acclimatization may also be required for new employees, employees working at temperatures to which they haven't been exposed for several weeks or longer, or employees assigned to new jobs in hot environments.



Generally, about four to fourteen days of daily heat exposure is needed for acclimatization. Heat acclimatization requires a minimum daily heat exposure of about two hours of work. Gradually increase the length of work each day until an appropriate schedule adapted to the required activity level for the work environment is achieved. This will allow the employee to acclimate to conditions of heat while reducing the risk of heat illness.

It should be noted that new employees are among those most at risk of suffering the consequences of inadequate acclimatization. Supervisors with new employees should be extra-vigilant during the acclimatization period, and respond immediately to signs and symptoms of possible heat illness.

Emergency Procedures

If an employee has any symptoms of heat illness, first-aid procedures should be initiated without delay. Common early signs and symptoms of heat illness include headache, muscle cramps, and unusual fatigue. However, progression to more serious illness can be rapid, and can include loss of consciousness, seizures, mental confusion, unusual behavior, nausea or vomiting, hot dry skin, or unusually profuse sweating.

Any employee exhibiting any of the above-mentioned symptoms requires immediate attention. Even the initial symptoms may indicate serious heat exposure. If medical personnel are not immediately available onsite and serious heat illness is suspected, emergency medical personnel should be immediately contacted and on-site first aid undertaken. No employee with symptoms of possible serious heat illness should be left unattended or sent home without medical assessment and authorization.

If any employee exhibits signs or symptoms of heat stroke emergency medical services must be contacted. Supervisors must be able to provide clear and precise directions to the worksite and should carry cell phones or other means of communication to ensure that emergency services can be called.



High Heat Procedures

High heat procedures are additional preventative measures that the West Contra Cost Unified School District will take when the temperature equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit. These procedures will include the following to the extent practicable:

- a) Ensuring that effective communication by voice, observation, or electronic means is maintained so that employees at the work site or area can contact a supervisor when necessary. An electronic device, such as a cell phone or radio may be used for the purpose only if reception in the area is reliable.
- b) Observing employees for alertness and signs or symptoms of heat illness. The employer shall ensure effective employee observation/monitoring by implementing one or more of the following:
 - I. Mandatory buddy system
 - II. Regular communication with supervisor by radio or cellular phone
 - III. Other effective means of observation

Designating one or more employees on each worksite as authorized to call for emergency medical services and allowing other employees to call for emergency services when no designated employee is available.

- a) Reminding employees throughout the work shift to drink plenty of water.
- b) Pre-shift meetings before the commencement of work to review the high heat procedures, encourage employees to drink plenty of water and remind employees of their right to take a cool-down rest when necessary.



Training

The district shall provide training for all potentially impacted employees, and their supervisors, working where environmental risk factors for heat illness are present. Training information shall include, but not be limited to:

- A. Environmental and personal risk factors for heat illness.
- B. Procedures for identifying, evaluating, and controlling exposure to environmental risk factors for heat illness.
- C. The importance of frequent consumption of hydrating fluids, up to 1 quart (4 cups of water) per hour, when environmental risk factors for heat illness are present; particularly when employee is excessively sweating during the exposure.
- D. The importance of acclimatization.
- E. Different types of heat illness and the common signs and symptoms of heat illness.
- F. The importance of immediately reporting symptoms or signs of heat illness, in themselves or in co-workers, to their supervisor.
- G. Understanding the procedures for contacting emergency medical services, and if necessary, for transporting employees to a point where they can be reached by emergency medical service.
- H. Procedures for ensuring that, in the event of an emergency, clear and precise direction to the work site can and will be provided to emergency responders.

Supervisors shall receive training on the following topics prior to being assigned to supervise outdoor employees:

- a) The training information required of the employees, detailed above
- b) Procedure's supervisors are to follow to implement the provisions of this program
- c) Procedures the supervisor shall follow when an employee exhibits symptoms consistent with possible heat illness, including emergency response procedures



Retraining will be required under any of the following conditions:

- a) Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete.
- b) Inadequacies in an employee's knowledge of heat illness prevention indicate that the employee has not received the required training.

Procedures for Temperature Assessment for Indoor Places of Employment

A thermometer will be used throughout high-risk areas to monitor temperature or heat index. Monitoring instruments will be maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations and the instruments used to measure the heat index shall be based on the heat index chart in Appendix A of Section 3396. The locations for the temperature measurements will be:

A. Kitchen

B. Gymnasium (as needed)

The temperature or heat index will be measured and recorded by site leadership and or the Districts Employee Health & Safety Manager. Workers and/or their union representatives will be actively involved in the planning, conducting, and recording of measurements of temperature or heat index. Heat illness prevention training will take place through the KEENAN training platform as well as regular site visits and newsletters to ensure the participation of workers and/or union representatives in the planning, conducting and recording of the temperature measurements.

Records of the temperature or heat index measurements, whichever value is greater, will be retained for 1 year or until the next measurements are taken, whichever is later, and made available at each work sites kitchen office to workers or designated representatives upon request. The records will include the date, time, and specific location of all measurements.

Initial temperature or heat index measurements shall be taken where workers work and at times during the work shift when worker exposures are expected to be the greatest and when it is suspected to equal or exceed 82 degrees Fahrenheit.

Measurements will be taken again when they are reasonably expected to be 10 degrees Fahrenheit or more above the previous measurements where workers work and at times during the work shift when worker exposures are expected to be the greatest.

Workers and/or their union representatives will be actively involved in identifying and evaluating other environmental risk factors for heat illness that may exist in the workplace.



WEST CONTRA COSTA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Heat & Illness Prevention of Acknowledgement

The West Contra Costa Unified School District acknowledge Bill Title: Interscholastic athletic programs: emergency action plans: heat illness: guidelines. SECTION 1. Section 35179.4 of the Education Code is amended to read:

35179.4. If a school district or charter school elects to offer any interscholastic athletic program, the governing board of the school district or the governing body of the charter school shall ensure that there is a written emergency action plan in place that describes the location and procedures to be followed in the event of sudden cardiac arrest, heat illness, and other medical emergencies related to the athletic program's activities or events. The written emergency action plan shall be posted in compliance with the most recent pertinent guidelines of the National Federation of State High School Associations.

SEC. 2. Section 35179.8 is added to the Education Code, to read: 35179.8. (a) In order to better protect student athletes participating in athletics, no later than July 1, 2024, the California Interscholastic Federation, in consultation with the department, shall develop guidelines, procedures, and safety standards for the prevention and management of exertional heat illness. (b) Guidelines developed pursuant to this section shall identify the environmental conditions at which a school shall limit and prohibit practice and play. These guidelines shall include information regarding the accurate measurement of environmental heat stress at the site of the athletic activity, including the use of Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) to determine ambient temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, and solar radiation from the sun, including sun angle and cloud cover. (c) Guidelines developed pursuant to this section shall identify the environmental conditions at which a school shall have a method to institute whole-body cooling to treat a student athlete with exertional heat illness, especially heat stroke, that is easily accessible at all practice and contest venues.

Program Maintenance

The West Contra Costa Unified School District Heat Illness Prevention Program Administrator will periodically review this plan. This person shall verify effective implementation of each element of the Program, make any changes needed and communicate program status and changes made to management and to affected employees.



Heat Illness Prevention

Employer Checklist for Outdoor and Indoor Heat-Related Injury and Illness Prevention

OSHA has developed this checklist to help employers identify potential sources of heat hazards in their workplaces and develop a plan to address and respond to these hazards. An effective safety and health program must include Management Leadership, which is demonstrated when business owners, managers, and supervisors commit to controlling hazards, protecting workers, and continuously improving workplace safety and health. The Occupational Safety and Health Act requires employers to provide workplaces free of known safety hazards. This includes protecting workers from extreme heat, which is a recognized hazard that millions of workers are exposed to each year. In order to fulfill this responsibility, employers should conduct routine workplace self-inspections to identify heat-related hazards, control identified heat-related hazards, and monitor and evaluate hazard controls to verify that they continue to be effective. This checklist helps employers identify their job-related risk factors for heat exposure, assess their preparedness, determine where challenges exist, and develop effective ways to control their heat-related risk and make their workplaces safer.

Directions:

Review and answer the questions on the checklist to identify if your workplace has job-related risk factors for heat exposure.

Section 1 helps you identify job-related risk factors for heat exposure in your workplace:

1. For each question, mark the answer (Yes, No, N/A) that is most applicable to your workplace.
2. If you answer “Yes” to any of the questions, continue to section 2 of the checklist to assess your preparedness.

Section 2 helps you assess your preparedness to prevent heat-related injuries and illnesses in your workplace:

3. For each question, mark the answer (Yes, No, N/A) that is most applicable to your workplace.
4. If you answer “No,” to any of the questions, identify the specific actions you will take to show your commitment to reducing the risk of heat-related injuries and illnesses in your workplace.

At the end of the checklist, you will find links to additional resources on heat-related injury and illness and exposure that could help you find strategies that work for your business and augment the workplace-specific strategies identified during your initial survey.



Heat-Related Injury and Illness Prevention	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Section 1: Are any of these job-related risk factors for heat exposure present in your workplace?				
Outdoor work in warm/hot weather or direct sun	☐	☐	☐	
Indoor work in warm/hot environments with heat sources such as ovens, fires, hot tar, and/or other radiant heat sources	☐	☐	☐	
Moderate to strenuous physical activity performed in warm/hot indoor or outdoor environments	☐	☐	☐	
Heavy or non-breathable work clothes and/or personal protective equipment worn in warm/hot indoor or outdoor environments	☐	☐	☐	
High relative humidity combined with a warm/hot indoor or outdoor environment	☐	☐	☐	
Other factors not listed above, such as lack of air movement or lack of air-conditioning, combined with a warm/hot indoor or outdoor environment	☐	☐	☐	
Section 2: If you checked "Yes" for any of the above, use the following checklist to assess your preparedness:				
A written plan is in place to prevent heat-related injury and illness	☐	☐	☐	
The plan contains procedures that should be used during heat events, such as when the National Weather Service issues a heat advisory or heat warning	☐	☐	☐	
The plan requires the assessment of environmental heat at the worksite (e.g., continually monitoring temperature, heat index, or Wet Bulb Globe Temperature [WBGT]) and considers how physical activity and clothing/PPE affect heat stress of workers	☐	☐	☐	
Procedures are in place to determine throughout the workday if heat is hazardous to workers	☐	☐	☐	
A designated, trained individual at the worksite is responsible for assessing and monitoring conditions (e.g., temperature and humidity) and workers for symptoms of heat-related injury and illness (see OSHA: Signs and Symptoms of Heat Illness), implementing the heat plan when necessary, and notifying workers when the heat plan is in effect	☐	☐	☐	



An acclimatization plan is in place to modify work duties for and to closely supervise (1) new workers, (2) temporary or contract workers, and (3) workers returning from extended leave to ensure they gradually build tolerance to heat. The plan should also require supervisors to monitor these workers for symptoms of heat-related injury and illness

☐ ☐ ☐

Heat-Related Injury and Illness Prevention	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Engineering controls (e.g., shade structures with cool air temperatures, reflective barriers, ventilation) are used to reduce heat stress	☐	☐	☐	
Fluids (e.g., cool, potable water, sports drinks) are readily available and are provided to workers, and supervisors ensure they are hydrating	☐	☐	☐	
Rest breaks are provided and their length and frequency are adjusted, as needed. Supervisors ensure breaks are taken	☐	☐	☐	
Shade or a cooled area for rest and hydration breaks is provided	☐	☐	☐	
A buddy system is in place so workers observe each other for signs of heat-related injury and illness	☐	☐	☐	
Supervisors and workers have a way to contact emergency services. Instructions for what to do in case of a heat-related medical emergency are posted at the worksite	☐	☐	☐	
Supervisors and workers are provided with proper training in a language they understand on the following topics:				
• Identifying and controlling heat hazards and understanding environmental risk factors	☐	☐	☐	
• Recognizing the signs and symptoms of heat-related injuries and illnesses	☐	☐	☐	
• Understanding that there are individual factors that may impact workers' risk for developing heat illness	☐	☐	☐	

• Administering first aid and CPR for heat-related illness	☐	☐	☐	
• Activating emergency medical services quickly when needed	☐	☐	☐	
Workers know how to and are expected to report to the employer any symptoms of heat-related injuries or illnesses that develop while working	☐	☐	☐	

Additional Resources

- OSHA: [Signs and Symptoms of Heat Illness](#)
- OSHA: [Heat Illness Prevention Campaign](#)
- OSHA: [Safety and Health Topics: Heat](#)
- OSHA: [Technical Manual - Heat Stress](#)
- [OSHA-NIOSH Heat Safety Tool](#)
- NIOSH: [Heat Stress](#)
- NOAA: [Heat Safety Tips and Resources](#)



References and Resources:

Cal/OSHA Heat Illness Prevention Standard - California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 3395, California Department of Industrial Relations
(<http://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/3395.html>).

Cal/OSHA Heat-Related Illness Prevention and Information
(<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/heatillnessinfo.html>).

Heat Illness Prevention Enforcement Q&A
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/DOSH/heatIllnessQA.html>.

Protect Yourself from Heat Illness
http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh_publications/HeatIllnessEmployeeEngSpan.pdf.

NOAA Heat Wave Resources (<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/heat/index.shtml>)

NOAA Heat Index Chart (http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/heat/heat_index.shtml).

NOAA Weather Information and Forecasting (<http://www.noaa.gov/wx.html>).