

HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION PLAN FOR PRODUCTION

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This Production is committed to worker safety. Heat Illness is a serious medical condition resulting from the body's inability to cope with a particular heat load, and includes heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke. This Heat Illness Prevention Plan (HIPP) has been instituted to help keep our employees protected when working in hot weather. The UPM, with assistance from the Production Safety Representative, is responsible for overseeing and administering the HIPP.

The Heat Illness Prevention Plan incorporates the following elements:

1. Provision of Water
2. Access to Shade
3. Written Procedures
4. Training

PROVISION OF WATER

Water is a key preventive measure to reduce the risk of heat related illnesses.

Follow these steps

On hot weather days, to ensure adequate hydration:

1. At least 2 gallons of water per employee per 8 hour shift will be readily accessible.
2. Department Heads, Supervisors, and WB Safety will remind employees to drink water frequently.
3. Employees required to work outside will be provided with access to plenty of water, Gatorade-type drinks and ice.
4. Where plumbed water is not readily available, bottled water will be placed as close as possible to workers.
5. Plastic bottles and/or disposable cups will be made available.

ACCESS TO SHADE

Access to rest and shade or other cooling measures are important preventive steps to reduce the risk of heat related illnesses. Productions on the studio lots have access to air-conditioned buildings and tree-shaded areas in which employees can recover from the heat.

When employees are required to work in exposed outdoor areas on hot weather days, the following steps will be taken:

1. Supervisors will ensure adequate shade or set up portable shade, close to the work area (preferably no more than 50 to 100 yards away).
2. Employees will be shown the nearest air conditioned building or vehicle in which they can cool down quickly.
3. Employees working in the sun should wear hats, sunglasses and sunscreen.

WRITTEN PROCEDURES

Written procedures help reduce the risk of heat related illnesses and ensure that emergency assistance is provided without delay.

In the event of a heat-related illness, summon First Aid, the Set Medic, or call 911 (or the local emergency equivalent) with specific instructions regarding your location.

On hot days, the following procedures will be initiated to reduce the risk of heat related illnesses and help employees respond to possible symptoms:

1. A tool box talk relating to heat illness prevention will be given to all employees at the start of their shift, or when the weather becomes warm.
2. ***In the event of a heat-related illness, summon First Aid, the Set Medic, or call 911 (or the local emergency equivalent) with specific instructions regarding your location.***
3. Supervisors and/or employees will carry cell phones or two-way radios to ensure communication in the event of any emergency.
4. Employees should drink water and take rest breaks when needed.
5. Supervisors will monitor employees for symptoms of heat illness.
6. Co-workers will use a "buddy system" to watch each other closely for symptoms of heat illness.
7. Supervisors and employees will be encouraged never to discount any symptoms of heat illness and will immediately address them.
8. For off-lot locations, the Production shall post, along with this Heat Illness Prevention Plan, specific information regarding the location, including: street address and directions to location; name, address and telephone number of the nearest hospital; locations of water-staging areas, shaded rest areas and other heat illness prevention accommodations.

TRAINING

Training is critical to help reduce the risk of heat related illnesses and to assist in obtaining emergency assistance without delay. Department Heads and Supervisors will use any combination of toolbox talks, handouts, posters and safety meetings to train their employees in the following:

1. Risk factors for heat illness.
2. Procedures for minimizing risk of heat illness as described herein.
3. The importance of drinking up to 4 cups of water per hour on hot days.
4. The importance of resting and recovering in shade when needed.
5. The importance acclimatization.
6. The different types of heat illness and the common signs and symptoms.
7. The importance of the "buddy system" and/or means of communication on hot days.
8. The importance of employees immediately addressing signs of heat illness in themselves or co-workers.

HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION PLAN

LOCATION INFORMATION

High temperatures expected today – Heat Illness Prevention Plan in effect.

Production Name:

Date:

Location Address

Number & Street:

City & Zip:

Phone:

Nearest Hospital Information

Name:

Number & Street:

City & Zip:

Phone:

Directions for Emergency Personnel

Set Medic Information

Name:

Phone:

Location:

Location of Shaded Rest Area

Location of Water

Other Accommodations

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hats | <input type="checkbox"/> EZ-Ups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cool Ties | <input type="checkbox"/> Misting Fans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air- Conditioned Van or Car | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

HEAT ILLNESS

When the body is unable to cool itself by sweating, several heat-induced illnesses such as heat stress or heat exhaustion and the more severe heat stroke can occur, and can result in death.

Risk Factors for Heat Illness

- High temperature and humidity, direct sun exposure, no breeze or wind
- Low liquid intake
- Heavy physical labor
- Waterproof clothing
- No recent exposure to hot workplaces (acclimation)



Symptoms of Heat Exhaustion

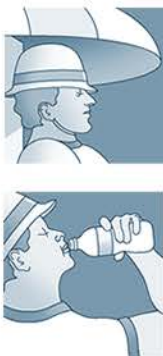
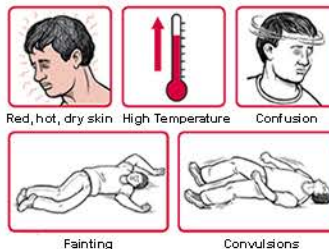
- Headache, dizziness, or fainting
- Weakness and wet skin
- Muscle Cramps
- Irritability or confusion
- Thirst, nausea, or vomiting

SEE SET MEDIC OR CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY

Symptoms of Heat Stroke

- May be confused, unable to think clearly, pass out, collapse, or have seizures (fits)
- May stop sweating

CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY



How You Can Protect Yourself and Others

- Know signs/symptoms of heat illnesses; monitor yourself; use a buddy system.
- Block out direct sun and other heat sources.
- Drink plenty of fluids. Drink often and BEFORE you are thirsty.
- Drink water every 15 minutes.
- Avoid beverages that contain alcohol or caffeine.
- Wear lightweight, light colored, loose-fitting clothes.

What to Do When a Worker Has Heat Illness

- Call Set Medic or Supervisor for help. If not available, call 911.
- Have someone stay with the worker until help arrives.
- Move worker to a cooler/shaded area.
- Remove the worker's outer clothing.
- Fan and mist the worker with water; apply ice bags or ice towels.
- Provide cool drinking water, if worker is able to drink.



IF THE WORKER IS NOT ALERT OR SEEMS CONFUSED, THIS MAY BE A HEAT STROKE. **CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY** AND APPLY ICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.