

# SAFETY ASSOCIATIONS OF UTAH

## Quarterly Safety Newsletter 2nd Quarter, 2021

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### Working Outdoors in Warm Climates

Hot summer months pose special hazards for outdoor workers who must protect themselves against heat, sun exposure, and other hazards. Employers and employees should know the potential hazards in their workplace and how to manage them.

#### Sun

Sunlight contains ultraviolet (UV) radiation, which causes premature aging of the skin, wrinkles, cataracts, and skin cancer. There are no safe UV rays or safe suntans. Be especially careful in the sun if you burn easily, spend a lot of time outdoors, or have any of the following physical features; fair skin; or blond, red, or light brown hair. Here's how to block those harmful rays:

- Cover up. Wear loose-fitting, long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
- Use sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 30. Be sure to follow application directions on the bottle or tube.
- Wear a hat. A wide brim hat, not a baseball cap, works best because it protects the neck, ears, eyes, forehead, nose, and scalp.
- Wear UV-absorbent sunglasses (eye protection). Sunglasses don't have to be expensive, but they should block 99 to 100 percent of UVA and UVB radiation. Before you buy sunglasses, read the product tag label.
- Limit exposure. UV rays are most intense between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

OSHA Card-Protecting Yourself in the Sun [www.osha.gov/Publications/oshaz166.pdf](http://www.osha.gov/Publications/oshaz166.pdf)

#### Heat

The combination of heat and humidity can be a serious health threat during the summer months. If you work outside (for example, at a beach resort, on a farm, at a construction site) or in a kitchen, laundry, or bakery you may be at increased risk for heat-related illness. So, take precautions. Here's how:

- Drink small amounts of water frequently.
- Wear light-colored, loose-fitting, breathable clothing-cotton is good.
- Take frequent short breaks in cool shade.
- Eat smaller meals before work activity.
- Avoid caffeine and alcohol or large amounts of sugar.
- Work in the shade.
- Find out from your health care provider.
- Know that equipment such as respirators or work suits can increase heat stress.

OSHA Heat Stress Fact Sheet: [www.osha.gov/OshDoc/data\\_Hurricane\\_Facts/heat\\_stress.pdf](http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/data_Hurricane_Facts/heat_stress.pdf)

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### Lyme Disease/Tick-Borne Diseases

These illnesses (i.e., Rocky Mountain Spotted fever) are transmitted to people by bacteria from bites of infected deer (blacklegged) ticks. In the case of Lyme disease, most, but not all victims will develop a “bulls-eye” rash. Other signs and systems may be non-specific and similar to flu like symptoms such as a fever, lymph node swelling, neck stiffness, generalized fatigue, headaches, migrating joint-aches, or muscle aches. You are at increased risk if your work outdoors involves construction, landscaping, forestry, roads, oil fields, utility lines, or park and wildlife management. Protect yourself with these precautions.

- Wear light colored clothes to see ticks more easily.
- Wear long sleeves; truck pant legs into socks or boots.
- Wear high boots or closed shoes that cover your feet completely.
- Wear a hat.
- Use tick repellants, but not on your face.
- Shower after work. Wash and dry your work clothes at high temperature.
- Examine your body for ticks after work. Remove any attached ticks promptly and carefully with fine-tipped tweezers by gripping the tick. Do not use petroleum jelly, a hot match, or nail polish to remove the tick.

OSHA Lyme Disease Fact Sheet: [www.osha.gov/OshDoc/data\\_LymeFacts/lymefac.pdf](http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/data_LymeFacts/lymefac.pdf)

### Poison Ivy-Related Plants

Poison ivy, poison oak and poison sumac have poisonous sap (urushiol) in their roots, stems, leaves and fruits. The urushiol may be deposited on the skin by direct contact with the plant or by contact with contaminated objects, such as clothing, shoes, tools, and animals.

Approximately 85% of the general population will develop an allergy if exposed to poison ivy, oak or sumac. Forestry workers and fire-fighters who battle forest fires have developed rashes or lung irritations from inhaling the smoke of burning plants.

Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants, tucked into boots. Wear cloth or leather gloves.

Apply barrier creams to exposed skin.

Educate workers on signs and symptoms of contact with poisonous ivy, oak, and sumac.

Keep rubbing alcohol accessible. It removes the oily resin up to 30 minutes after exposure.

OSHA Web Page-Poisonous Plants: [www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/sawmills/poison.html](http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/sawmills/poison.html)

