

Heat Illness Prevention Plan for All Clean Hazardous Waste Removal Inc.

Responsibility

The General Manager has overall authority and responsibility for implementing the provisions of this program in our workplace. In addition, all managers and supervisors are responsible for implementing and maintaining the Heat Illness Prevention Program in their assigned work areas and for ensuring workers receive answers to questions about the procedures in a language they understand.

All workers are responsible for using safe work practices; following all directives, policies, and procedures; and assisting in maintaining a safe work environment.

is maintained at our worksite at 21 Great Oaks Blvd., San Jose CA and can be accessed electronically via Paychex employee portal. It is available to workers or their representatives upon request.

Procedures for the Provision of Water:

1. Fresh, pure, suitably cool water will be provided to workers free of charge.
2. Supervisors will ensure that the water is fresh, pure, and suitably cool. During hot weather or high indoor heat work conditions, the water will be cooler than the ambient temperature, but not so cool as to cause discomfort.
3. The water will be located at a designated spot onsite as close to workers as possible while maintaining proper temperature and cleanliness levels.
4. Workers will be reminded and encouraged to frequently consume small quantities of water throughout their shift.
5. All water containers will be kept in a sanitary condition. Water from non-approved or non-tested water sources (e.g., untested wells) is not acceptable. If hoses or connections are used, they must be approved for potable drinking water systems, as shown on the manufacturer's label.
6. For outdoor work locations, when the temperature equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit, or during a heat wave, pre-shift meetings will be conducted before the commencement of work to both encourage workers to drink plenty of water and to remind workers of their right to take a cool-down rest when necessary. Additionally, the number of water breaks will be increased. Supervisors/foremen will lead by example and remind workers throughout the work shift to drink water.

Procedures for Access to Cool-Down Areas for Indoor Places of Employment

1. Cool-down areas(s) will be located at All Clean vehicles at each work site. The temperature in the indoor cool-down areas will be maintained at less than 82 degrees Fahrenheit by vehicle AC systems.
2. The cool-down area(s) will be available at the site to accommodate all of the workers who are on a break at any point in time and will be large enough so that all workers on break can sit in a normal posture fully in the cool-down area(s) without having to be in physical contact with each other.
3. Workers will be informed of the location of the cool-down area(s) and will be encouraged and allowed to take cool-down breaks in the cool-down area(s) whenever they feel they need a break. A worker who takes a preventative cool-down rest break will be monitored and asked if they are experiencing symptoms of heat illness. In no case will the worker be ordered back to work until signs or symptoms of heat illness have abated (see the section on Emergency Response for additional information). If a worker exhibits signs or symptoms of heat illness while on a preventative cool-down rest, then appropriate first aid or emergency response will be provided. Preventative cool-down rest periods will be at least 5 minutes, in addition to the time needed to access the cool-down area.

Procedures for Access to Shade for Outdoor Places of Employment

1. Shade will be as close as practicable to the workers when the outdoor temperature equals or exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit. When the temperature is below 80 degrees Fahrenheit, access to shade will be provided promptly, when requested by a worker. Site Leads and Project Managers will provide shade via pop up canopies provided by the company.

Note: The interior of a vehicle will not be used to provide shade unless the vehicle has a working air conditioner and is cooled down ahead of time.

2. Enough shade will be available at the site to accommodate all of the workers who are on a break at any point in time. During meal periods, there will be enough shade for all workers who choose to remain in the general area of work or in areas designated for recovery and rest periods. To ensure that the provided shade will be enough, we will rotate workers in and out of breaks, including meal periods, and recovery and rest periods, if the number of workers in the crew is higher than the number that can fit comfortably under the shade.
3. Workers will be informed of the location of the shade and will be encouraged to take a five-minute cool-down rest in the shade. Such access will be permitted at all times. A worker who takes a preventative cool-down rest break will be monitored, encouraged to remain in the shade, and asked if they are experiencing symptoms of heat illness. In no case will the worker be ordered back to work until signs and symptoms of heat illness have abated, and in no event less than 5 minutes in addition to the time needed to access the shade. See the section on Emergency Response for additional information.
4. As crews move, shade structures will be relocated to be placed as close as practicable to the

workers so that access to shade is provided at all times. To ensure this is done, Site Leads and/or Project Managers will monitor the effectiveness of shade structures throughout the day and modify as needed. All workers on a recovery, rest break, or a meal period will have full access to shade so they can sit in a normal posture without having to be in physical contact with each other.

5. Before trees or other vegetation are used to provide shade (such as in orchards), the thickness and shape of the shaded area will be evaluated to ensure that sufficient shadow is cast to protect workers throughout the workday, as the shade moves.
6. In situations where it is not safe or feasible to provide access to shade (e.g., during high winds), the unsafe or unfeasible conditions will be documented, and alternative procedures will be used to provide access to shade that provides equivalent protection. Alternatives for shade may include access to company vehicles with working AC.

Procedures for Temperature Assessment for Indoor Places of Employment

1. A thermometer or similar instrument will be used throughout the workplace 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 vary by location and will be monitored by the Site Lead/Project Manager.
2. The temperature or heat index will be measured and recorded by the Site Lead/Project Manager. Workers will be actively involved in the planning, conducting, and recording of measurements of temperature or heat index. Procedures will vary by work site/location.
3. 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 to workers or designated representatives upon request. The records will include the date, time, and specific location of all measurements.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Workers will be actively involved in identifying and evaluating other environmental risk factors for heat illness that may exist in the workplace.

Procedures for Monitoring the Weather for Outdoor Places of Employment

1. The supervisor will be trained and instructed to check the extended weather forecast in advance. The work schedule will take into consideration whether high temperatures or a heat wave is expected.
2. Prior to each workday, the supervisor will monitor the weather at the worksite. This critical weather information will be taken into consideration to evaluate the risk level for heat illness and when it will be necessary to make modifications to the work schedule (e.g., stopping work early, rescheduling the job, working at night or during the cooler hours of the day, increasing the number of water and rest breaks).
3. The supervisor will use a thermometer or other approved instrument at the job site and throughout the work shift to monitor for an increase in outdoor temperature and to ensure that once the temperature exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit, shade structures will be opened and made available to the workers. In addition, when the temperature equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit, additional preventive measures, such as high-heat procedures, will be implemented. See the high-heat procedures section for additional information.

Procedures for Control Measures for Indoor Places of Employment

Control measures will be implemented when either of the following occurs:

- Indoor temperature or heat index is 87 degrees Fahrenheit or higher.
 - Indoor temperature is 82 degrees Fahrenheit or higher and workers are either:
 - Wearing clothing that restricts heat removal or
 - Working in an area with high radiant heat.
1. Feasible engineering controls will be implemented first to reduce the temperature and heat index to below 87°F (or temperature to below 82°F for workers working in clothing that restricts heat removal or working in high radiant heat areas). Administrative controls will be added if feasible engineering controls are not enough to comply with the standard. If both feasible engineering and administrative controls are not enough to decrease the temperature and minimize the risk of heat illness, then personal heat-protective equipment will be provided.
 2. The following engineering controls will be implemented to lower the indoor temperature, heat index, or both to the lowest possible level. These controls help make the work environment cooler or create a barrier between the worker and the heat:
 - Cooling fans or air conditioning
 - Increased natural ventilation, such as open windows and doors when the outdoor temperature or heat index is lower than the indoor temperature and heat index
 - Reflective shields to block radiant heat

- Elimination of steam leaks
 - Cooled seats or benches
 - Evaporative coolers
 - Dehumidifiers
3. The following administrative controls will be implemented once all feasible engineering controls have been implemented. These controls are modified work practices that can reduce heat exposure by adjusting work procedures, practices, or schedules:
- Require mandatory rest breaks in a cooler environment, such as a shady location or an air-conditioned building. The duration of the rest breaks should increase as heat stress rises.
 - Schedule work at cooler periods or times of day, such as early morning or late afternoon.
 - Rotate job functions among workers to help minimize exertion and heat exposure. If workers must be in proximity to heat sources, mark them clearly, so they are aware of the hazards.
 - Require workers to work in pairs or groups during extreme heat so they can monitor each other for signs of heat illness.
4. The following personal heat-protective equipment will be provided if feasible engineering controls do not decrease the temperature enough and administrative controls do not minimize the risk of heat illness. This personal heat-protective equipment consists of special cooling devices that the worker wears on their body that can protect them in hot environments: Water and/or air-cooled garments, cooling vests, jackets, and neck wraps. The cooling source can be reusable ice packs or cooled air connected to an external source.

High-Heat Procedures for Outdoor Places of Employment

High-Heat Procedures are additional preventive measures that this company will use when the temperature equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit in outdoor places of employment.

1. Effective communication by voice, direct observation (applicable for work crews of 20 or fewer), mandatory buddy system, etc. will be maintained so that workers at the worksite can contact a supervisor when necessary. If the supervisor is unable to be near the workers (to observe them or communicate with them), then cell phones, text be used for this purpose.
2. Frequent communication will be maintained with workers working by themselves or in smaller groups by cell phone or text to be on the lookout for possible symptoms of heat illness. The worker(s) will be contacted regularly and as frequently as possible throughout

the day since a worker in distress may not be able to summon help on their own.

3. Effective communication and direct observation for alertness and signs and symptoms of heat illness will be conducted frequently. When the supervisor is not available, an alternate responsible person will be designated by the supervisor ahead of time and the responsible person must be assigned to observe and look for signs and symptoms of heat illness. If a supervisor, designated responsible person, or any worker reports any signs or symptoms of heat illness in any worker, the supervisor or designated person will take immediate action commensurate with the severity of the illness (see Emergency Response Procedures).
4. Workers will be reminded throughout the work shift to drink plenty of water and take preventative cool-down rest breaks when needed.
5. Pre-shift meetings will be held before the commencement of work to review the high-heat procedures, encourage workers to drink plenty of water, and remind workers of their right to take a cool-down rest when necessary.

Procedures for Handling a Heat Wave for Outdoor Places of Employment

Heat wave means any day in which the predicted high temperature for the day will be at least 80 degrees Fahrenheit and at least 10 degrees Fahrenheit higher than the average high daily temperature in the preceding five days.

1. During a heat wave, all workers will be closely observed by a supervisor or designee.
2. During a heat wave or heat spike, the workday may be cut short or rescheduled (e.g., conducted at night or during cooler hours).
3. During a heat wave or heat spike and before starting work, tailgate meetings will be held to review the company Heat Illness Prevention Procedures, the weather forecast, and emergency response procedures. Additionally, if schedule modifications are not possible, workers will be provided with an increased number of water and rest breaks and observed closely for signs and symptoms of heat illness.
4. Each worker may be assigned a "buddy" to be on the lookout for signs and symptoms of heat illness and to ensure that emergency procedures are initiated when someone displays possible signs or symptoms of heat illness.

Procedures for Emergency Response:

1. Effective means of bringing emergency services to the worker in need, or the worker in need to emergency services will be ensured by:
 - A. For outdoor work sites, when a crew is assigned to a particular worksite, the workers and the site lead/project manager will be provided a map of the site that will allow them to give clear and precise directions to the worksite (e.g., street or road names, distinguishing features, and distances to major roads) to avoid a delay of emergency medical services.
 - B. For indoor work sites or places of employment, workers and supervisors will be provided a map of the worksite that will allow them to give clear and precise directions to the worksite (e.g., street or road names, distinguishing features, and distances to major roads) to avoid a delay of emergency medical service.
 - C. The supervisor will designate a worker or workers to physically go to the nearest road or highway where emergency responders can see them. If daylight is diminished, the designated worker(s) shall be given reflective vests or flashlights to direct emergency personnel to the sick worker's location, which may not be visible from the road or highway.
2. Effective communication will be ensured by voice, direct observation, mandatory buddy system, or electronic means, such as cell phone, or text and will be maintained so that workers can contact a supervisor when necessary. If the supervisor is unable to be near the workers (to observe them or communicate with them), then cell phone or text may be used for this purpose.
3. Appropriately trained and equipped personnel will be made available at the site to render first aid. All employees are trained in first aid.
4. Determinations will be made if there is a language barrier present in the workplace that might inhibit the calling of emergency services. An English-speaking foremen, supervisors, or workers will be available at every work site.
5. To ensure that emergency medical services can be called, all supervisors will have access to or carry communication devices, such as cell phone or text. These communication devices will be checked prior to each shift to ensure that they are functional.
6. When a worker shows signs or symptoms of severe heat illness, emergency medical services will be called, and steps will immediately be taken to keep the stricken worker cool and comfortable to prevent the progression to more serious illness. Under no circumstances will the affected worker be left unattended.
7. During a heat wave, heat spike, or hot temperatures, workers will be reminded and encouraged to immediately report to their supervisor any signs or symptoms they are experiencing.
8. Workers and supervisors will be trained in these written procedures for emergency response.

Procedures for Handling a Sick Worker:

1. When a worker displays possible signs or symptoms of heat illness, a trained first aid worker or supervisor will evaluate the sick worker and determine whether resting and drinking cool water will suffice or if emergency service providers will need to be called. A sick worker will not be left alone in the as their condition could take a turn for the worse.
2. When a worker displays possible signs or symptoms of heat illness and no trained first aid worker or supervisor is available at the site, emergency service providers will be immediately called.
3. Emergency service providers will be called immediately if a worker displays signs or symptoms of severe heat illness (e.g., decreased level of consciousness, staggering, vomiting, disorientation, irrational behavior, incoherent speech, convulsions, red and hot face), does not look okay, or does not get better after drinking cool water and resting in the shade. While the ambulance is en route, first aid will be initiated (e.g., cool the worker by placing the worker in the shade, removing excess layers of clothing, placing ice packs in the armpits and groin area, and fan the victim). We will not let a sick worker go home, because even if they start to feel better, their condition could worsen, and they may die before reaching a hospital.
4. If a worker displays signs or symptoms of severe heat illness (e.g., decreased level of consciousness, staggering, vomiting, disorientation, irrational behavior, incoherent speech, convulsions, red and hot face) emergency service providers will be called, the signs and symptoms of the victim will be communicated to them, and an ambulance will be requested.

Procedures for Worker and Supervisor Training:

To be effective, training must be understood by workers. Therefore, it must be given in a language and vocabulary the workers understand. Training records will be maintained and will include the date of the training, who performed the training, who attended the training, and the subject(s) covered. Training records will be maintained in Human Resources.

1. Supervisors will be trained prior to being assigned to supervise other workers. Training will include this company's written procedures and the steps supervisors will follow when workers exhibit symptoms consistent with heat illness.
2. Supervisors and workers will be trained as it is the Site Lead/Project Manager's responsibility to provide water, access to cool-down areas or shade, preventative cool-down rests, and first aid, as well as the workers' right to exercise their rights under this standard without retaliation.
3. Supervisors and workers will be trained in appropriate first aid and/or emergency response to different types of heat illness and made aware that heat illness may progress quickly from mild signs and symptoms to a serious, life-threatening illness.

4. Supervisors will be trained on how to track the weather at the job site (by monitoring predicted temperature or heat index highs and periodically using a thermometer). Supervisors will be instructed on how weather information will be used to modify work schedules, increase the number of water and rest breaks, or cease work early if necessary.
5. All workers and supervisors will be trained prior to working. Training will include all aspects of implementing this company's written procedures, including access to sufficient water, shade or cool-down areas, cool down rests, high-heat procedures, emergency response procedures, control measures, importance of frequent consumption of water, different types of heat illness, common signs and symptoms of heat illness, and acclimatization procedures. Workers and supervisors will also be trained on the environmental and personal risk factors of heat illness, as well as the burden of heat load on the body caused by exertion, clothing, and personal protective equipment. The importance of immediately reporting signs and symptoms of heat illness will be especially emphasized.
6. In addition to initial training, workers will be retrained annually.
7. Workers will be trained on the steps for contacting emergency medical services, including how they are to proceed when there are non-English speaking workers, how clear and precise directions to the site will be provided, how to transport ill workers to a point where they can be reached by an emergency responder, and the importance of making visual contact with emergency responders at the nearest road or landmark to direct them to their worksite, if necessary.
8. When the temperature is expected to exceed 85 degrees Fahrenheit, short "tailgate" meetings will be held to review the weather report, reinforce heat illness prevention with all workers, provide reminders to drink water frequently, inform them that shade or cool-down areas will be available, and remind them to be on the lookout for signs and symptoms of heat illness.