

Working in Hot Conditions

To prevent heat-related illnesses, follow the guidelines below when working in temperatures above 75 degrees:

- Check the weather prediction for temperature, humidity, and heat index.
- As these factors increase, plan to decrease work level, increase breaks, and increase fluid intake.
- Drink a minimum 8 ounces (1 cup) of liquid about every 15 to 30 minutes. (Note: Do not wait until you are thirsty to drink!)
- Liquids should include electrolyte to avoid flushing your body of critical salts.
- Avoid caffeine, alcohol, drugs, and large amounts of sugar because they can speed up the dehydration process.
- Wear lightweight, loose clothing and light colors that reflect sunlight.
- Save strenuous work for the cool times of the day such as early morning or evening.
- Be especially careful with those tasks that require personal protective equipment. Take more frequent breaks and drink more liquids.
- Pace yourself and take 15-minute breaks in the shade or air-conditioned cab at a minimum every two hours (Figure 1). This is a *minimum*. Hot conditions with PPE may require breaks every 10 to 15 minutes.
- Gradually adjust to working in the heat.
- Check your prescription and over-the-counter medication to determine if there are side effects when exposed to heat.
- Talk to your physician if you have a chronic health condition to obtain any special recommendations for working in hot and humid environments.
- Designate a “spotter,” someone you inform of your work conditions and location, to check in with you at regular intervals.



Figure 1. In hot conditions, take frequent breaks to rest and rehydrate.

- Change work schedules and routines as possible if the heat index may exceed 100°F or temperatures reach the mid-90s.
- Review resources outlining symptoms and first aid for the forms of heat illness.

Resources

[Heat Illness and Agriculture](https://extension.psu.edu/heat-illness-and-agriculture), Penn State

(extension.psu.edu/heat-illness-and-agriculture)

[Heat Stress Guide](https://www.osha-slc.gov/emergency-preparedness/guides/heat-stress), U.S. Department of Labor

([osha.gov/emergency-preparedness/guides/heat-stress](https://www.osha-slc.gov/emergency-preparedness/guides/heat-stress))

[Heat Stress — Heat Related Illness](https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html), Centers for Disease

Control and Prevention ([cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html](https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html))

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