

HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION PLAN FOR PRODUCTION

HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION PLAN

This Production is committed to employee health and 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. It can arise through physical exertion as well as from hot and humid weather. This Heat Illness Prevention Plan (HIPP) has been instituted to help keep our employees protected when working outdoors in hot weather when the temperature equals or exceeds 80°F (26.7°C). The UPM, with assistance from the Production Safety Representative, is responsible for overseeing and administering the HIPP.

The Heat Illness Prevention Plan (HIPP) contains the following elements:

1. Types of Heat Illness
2. Environmental and Personal Risk Factors
3. Signs and Symptoms of Heat Illness
4. Provision of Water
5. Access to Shade
6. High Heat Procedures
7. Emergency Response Procedures
8. Acclimatization
9. Training

TYPES OF HEAT ILLNESS

- Heat Rash – sometimes called prickly heat, sweat rash or miliaria, is a harmless but very itchy skin rash.
- Sunburn – inflamed, painful skin that feels hot to the touch.
- Heat Cramps – painful, involuntary muscle spasms that usually occur during strenuous work activity in hot environments.
- Heat Syncope (Fainting) – dehydration and lack of acclimatization can cause a fainting episode or dizziness that usually occurs when standing for too long or suddenly standing up after sitting or lying.
- Heat Exhaustion – is the body's response to an excessive loss of water and salt, usually through excessive sweating. Other symptoms may include cool or clammy skin, fatigue, headache, fast or weak pulse, and fast or slow breathing.
- Heat Stroke – a life-threatening emergency that occurs when the body overheats to a point where its internal temperature control system shuts down and heat builds up internally.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS

Certain working conditions could increase the possibility of a heat-related illness includes:

- Air temperature
- Relative humidity
- Radiant heat from the sun and other sources
- Conductive heat sources such as the ground
- Lack of air movement (wind)
- Workload severity/heavy physical labor and duration
- Protective clothing (waterproof clothing)
- Personal protective equipment

PERSONAL RISK FACTORS

Personal risk factors that could increase the possibility of a heat-related illness includes:

- Age
- Degree of acclimatization
- Personal health
- Water consumption / low liquid intake
- Use of prescription medications that affect the body's water retention or other physiological responses to the heat

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF HEAT ILLNESS

- Confusion
- Dizziness
- Irritability
- Poor concentration
- Muscle pain/cramps
- Lack of sweating
- Excessive sweating
- Altered behavior
- Blurry vision
- Discomfort
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Loss of coordination
- Vomiting
- Seizures
- Fainting
- Chills

PROVISION OF WATER

Water is a key preventive measure to reduce the risk of heat-related illnesses. On hot weather days, ensure adequate hydration by following these steps:

1. Ensure that a minimum of one quart of cold water is available per hour per employee for the entire shift.
2. Department Heads, Supervisors, and Warner Bros. Safety will remind employees to drink water frequently.
3. Encourage employees to drink small quantities of water throughout the entire work shift; 1 quart or 4 eight-ounce cups per hour is recommended.
4. Employees required to work outside will be provided with access to cool water and electrolytes.
5. Where plumbed water is not readily available, bottled water will be placed as close as possible to the employees' work area.
6. Plastic bottles and/or disposable cups will be made available.

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ACCESS TO SHADE

When the outdoor temperature in the work area exceeds 80°F (26.7°C), there should be one or more areas with shade at all times while employees are present. Access to rest and shade or other cooling measures are important preventive steps to reduce the risk of heat-related illnesses. Supervisors should encourage their employees to take a preventative cool-down rest in a shaded area to protect themselves from overheating when needed. Productions on the studio lots have access to air-conditioned buildings, backlot facades 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 be taken: Supervisors will ensure adequate shade (open to the air or ventilated) or set up portable shade i.e., pop-up tents and canopies, close to the work area.

1. Employees will be shown the nearest air-conditioned building, tents, canopies, large umbrellas, or vehicles in which they can cool down quickly.
2. Ensure that the shaded area is able to accommodate the number of employees for rest periods, or recovering, so they can sit normally without being in physical contact with each other.
3. Employees working in the sun should wear light-colored long sleeve shirts, pants, hats that cover the ears and neck, UV sunglasses, and sunscreen.

HIGH HEAT PROCEDURES

When the outdoor temperature equals or exceeds 95°F (35°C). The following should be followed:

1. Have pre-shift meetings before the commencement of outdoor work to review heat illness prevention.
2. Encourage employees to drink plenty of water and electrolytes and remind employees of their right to take a cool-down rest when necessary to prevent overheating.
3. Supervisors and/or employees will carry cell phones or two-way radios to ensure communication in the event of an emergency.
4. Supervisors will monitor employees for signs and symptoms of heat illness.
5. Co-workers will stick together or use a "buddy system" to watch each other closely for signs and symptoms of heat illness.
6. Supervisors and employees will be encouraged to report any signs and symptoms of heat illness.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND WRITTEN PROCEDURES

1. **In the event of a heat-related illness, employees shall call the Studio Emergency line 818-954-3333 or 911 (or the local emergency equivalent) with specific instructions regarding your location.**
2. Make sure that effective communication is maintained so that employees can contact a supervisor or emergency medical services when necessary.
3. An employee exhibiting signs or symptoms of heat illness should go to First Aid/Set Medic immediately. They should not be sent home without being offered on-site first aid and/or provided with emergency medical services as needed.
4. If the employee cannot self-transport (walk or drive) to First Aid/Set Medic or is unconscious (unresponsive), immediately call the emergency line.
5. For other more severe heat illnesses, such as heat stroke, appropriate evaluation and escalation of medical services will be determined by medical staff only.
6. Make sure that clear and precise directions to the work site can be provided.
7. If your employee is hospitalized for a heat-related illness, contact WB Safety immediately. Cal/OSHA requires all serious injury and illness to be reported within 8 hours.
8. For off-lot locations the production shall post, along with this heat illness prevention plan, specific information regarding location; including street address and directions to location; name, addresses and phone number of nearest hospital; locations of water staging areas, shaded rest areas and other heat illness prevention accommodations.
9. For incidents related to excessive heat conditions indoors, the production shall communicate the location of designated cool-down areas.

ACCLIMATIZATION

1. Acclimatization is a temporary adaptation of the body to work in the heat that occurs gradually. Acclimatization peaks within 4 to 14 days of work for at least 2 hours per day in the heat.
2. Before a supervisor assigns an employee to work outdoors during a heat wave, they shall be closely observed for the first 14 days of the employee's employment.
3. Report to a supervisor if returning to work after an absence or illness when changing from a cool to hot and/or humid climate.

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. Environmental and personal 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 the shade when needed.
5. The importance of 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.
9. The Studio emergency line or 911 (or the local equivalent) and the response procedures.