

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 19-01-094, filed 12/18/18, effective 1/18/19)

**WAC 296-62-09510 Scope and purpose.** ~~((1))~~ WAC 296-62-095 through 296-62-09560:

(1) Applies to all employers with employees performing work in an outdoor environment.

~~((The requirements of WAC 296-62-095 through 296-62-09560 apply))~~ Applies to outdoor work environments ~~((from May 1 through September 30, annually, only))~~ when employees are exposed to outdoor heat ~~((at or above an applicable temperature listed in Table 1)).~~

**(Table 1**

~~To determine which temperature applies to each worksite, select the temperature associated with the general type of clothing or personal protective equipment (PPE) each employee is required to wear.~~

Outdoor Temperature Action Levels

All other clothing	89°
Double-layer woven clothes including coveralls, jackets and sweatshirts	77°
Nonbreathing clothes including vapor barrier clothing or PPE such as chemical resistant suits	52°

**Note:** There is no requirement to maintain temperature records. The temperatures in Table 1 were developed based on Washington state data and are not applicable to other states.)

(3) ~~((WAC 296-62-095 through 296-62-09560))~~ Does not apply to incidental exposure ~~((which exists when))~~. Incidental exposure means an employee is not required to perform a work activity outdoors for more than ~~((fifteen))~~ 15 minutes in any ~~((sixty-minute))~~ 60-minute period. This exception may be applied every hour during the work shift.

(4) ~~((WAC 296-62-095 through 296-62-09560))~~ Supplements all industry-specific standards with related requirements. Where the requirements under these sections provide more specific or greater protection than the industry-specific standards, the employer must comply with the requirements under these sections. Additional related requirements are found in chapter 296-305 WAC, Safety standards for firefighters and chapter 296-307 WAC, Safety standards for agriculture.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 19-01-094, filed 12/18/18, effective 1/18/19)

**WAC 296-62-09520 Definitions.** (1) **Acclimatization.** The body's temporary adaptation to work in heat that occurs as a person is exposed to it over ~~((time-~~

~~Double-layer woven clothing.~~ Clothing worn in two layers allowing air to reach the skin. For example, coveralls worn on top of regular work clothes.) a period of seven to 14 days depending on the amount of recent work in the heat and the individual factors. Acclimatization can be lost after seven consecutive days away from working in the heat.

(2) **Buddy system.** A system where individuals are paired or teamed up into work groups so each employee can be observed by at least one

other member of the group to monitor and report signs and symptoms of heat-related illness.

(3) **Drinking water.** Potable water that is suitable to drink((-)) and suitably cool in temperature. Other acceptable beverages include drinking water packaged as a consumer product, and electrolyte-replenishing beverages (i.e., sports drinks) that do not contain high amounts of sugar, caffeine ((are acceptable)), or both such as energy drinks.

(4) **Engineering controls.** The use of devices to reduce exposure and aid cooling ((i.e., air conditioning)).

~~**Environmental factors for heat-related illness.** Working conditions that increase susceptibility for heat-related illness such as air temperature, relative humidity, radiant heat from the sun and other sources, conductive heat sources such as the ground, air movement, workload (i.e., heavy, medium, or low) and duration, and personal protective equipment worn by employees. Measurement of environmental factors is not required by WAC 296-62-095)).~~ Examples of engineering controls include fans, misting stations, air-conditioning, etc.

(5) **Heat-related illness.** A medical condition resulting from the body's inability to cope with a particular heat load, and includes, but is not limited to, heat cramps, heat rash, heat exhaustion, fainting, and heat stroke.

(6) **Outdoor environment.** An environment where work activities are conducted outside. Work environments such as inside vehicle cabs, sheds, and tents or other structures may be considered an outdoor environment if the environmental factors affecting temperature are not managed by engineering controls. ((Construction activity is considered to be work in an indoor environment when performed inside a structure after the outside walls and roof are erected.))

(7) **Risk factors for heat-related illness.** Conditions that increase susceptibility for heat-related illness including:

(a) Environmental factors such as air temperature, relative humidity, air movement, radiant heat from the sun and other sources, conductive heat sources such as the ground;

(b) Workload (light, moderate, or heavy) and work duration;

(c) Personal protective equipment and clothing worn by employees;

and

(d) Personal factors such as age, medications, physical fitness, and pregnancy.

(8) **Shade.** A blockage of direct sunlight. Shade may be provided by any natural or artificial means that does not expose employees to unsafe or unhealthy conditions and that does not deter or discourage access or use. One indicator that blockage is sufficient is when objects do not cast a shadow in the area of blocked sunlight. Shade is not adequate when heat in the area of shade defeats the purpose of shade, which is to allow the body to cool. For example, a car sitting in the sun does not provide acceptable shade to a person sitting in it, unless the car is running with air-conditioning.

(9) **Vapor barrier clothing.** Clothing that significantly inhibits or completely prevents sweat produced by the body from evaporating into the outside air. Such clothing includes encapsulating suits, various forms of chemical resistant suits used for PPE, and other forms of ((nonbreathing)) nonbreathable clothing.

**WAC 296-62-09530 Employer and employee responsibility.** (1) Employers of employees exposed to temperatures at or above (~~temperatures~~) those listed in ((WAC 296-62-09510(2)) Table 1 of this section must:

(a) Address their outdoor heat exposure safety program in their written accident prevention program (APP) (~~(; and (b))~~), in a language that employees understand;

(b) Ensure the outdoor heat exposure safety program contains, at a minimum, the following elements:

(i) Procedures for providing sufficiently cool drinking water;

(ii) Procedures for providing shade or other sufficient means to reduce body temperature, including the location of such means and how employees can access them;

(iii) Emergency response procedures for employees demonstrating signs or symptoms of heat-related illness;

(iv) Acclimatization methods and procedures;

(v) High heat procedures; and

(vi) The specific method used by the employer to closely observe for signs and symptoms of heat-related illness as required under WAC 296-62-09545 and 296-62-0947(2);

(c) Ensure a copy of the outdoor heat exposure safety program is made available to employees and their authorized representatives;

(d) Encourage employees to frequently consume water or other acceptable beverages to ensure hydration((;-)); and

(e) Encourage and allow employees to take a preventative cool-down rest period when they feel the need to do so to protect themselves from overheating using sufficient means to reduce body temperature such as shade or other equally or more effective means. The preventative cool-down rest period must be paid unless taken during a meal period. If an employee is showing signs and symptoms of heat-related illness during the cool-down rest period, the employer must comply with requirements under WAC 296-62-09550.

**Table 1.** To determine which temperature applies to each worksite, select the temperature associated with the general type of clothing or personal protective equipment (PPE) each employee is required to wear.

<u>Nonbreathable clothes including vapor barrier clothing or PPE such as chemical resistant suits</u>	<u>52°F</u>
<u>All other clothing</u>	<u>80°F</u>

**Note:** There is no requirement to maintain temperature records. The temperatures in Table 1 were developed based on Washington state data and are not applicable to other states.

(2) Employees are responsible for monitoring their own personal factors for heat-related illness including consumption of water or other acceptable beverages to ensure hydration, and taking preventative cool-down rest periods when they feel the need to do so to prevent from overheating.

NEW SECTION

**WAC 296-62-09535 Access to shade.** Employers of employees exposed to temperatures at or above those listed in Table 1 of WAC 296-62-09530 must:

(1) Provide and maintain one or more areas with shade at all times while employees are present that are either open to the air or provided with ventilation or cooling, and not adjoining a radiant heat source such as machinery or a concrete structure. The shade must be located as close as practicable to the areas where employees are working.

(2) Ensure the amount of shade present is large enough to accommodate the number of employees on a meal or rest period, so they can sit in a normal posture fully in the shade.

(3) In lieu of shade, employers may use other means to reduce body temperature if they can demonstrate such means are equally or more effective than shade. Some alternatives to shade may include the provision of misting stations, cooling vests, or air-conditioned areas.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 08-12-109, filed 6/4/08, effective 7/5/08)

**WAC 296-62-09540 Drinking water.** (1) Keeping workers hydrated in a hot outdoor environment requires that more water be provided than at other times of the year. Federal OSHA and research indicate that employers should be prepared to supply at least one quart of drinking water per employee per hour. When employee exposure is at or above an applicable temperature listed in WAC ((~~296-62-09510(2)~~)) 296-62-09530 Table 1:

(a) Employers must ensure that a sufficient quantity of suitably cool drinking water is readily accessible to employees at all times; and

(b) Employers must ensure that all employees have the opportunity to drink at least one quart of drinking water per hour.

(2) Employers are not required to supply the entire quantity of drinking water needed to be supplied for all employees on a full shift at the beginning of the shift. Employers may begin the shift with smaller quantities of drinking water if effective procedures are established for replenishment during the shift.

NEW SECTION

**WAC 296-62-09545 Acclimatization.** Employers must closely observe employees for signs and symptoms of heat-related illness by implementing one or more of the close observation options under WAC 296-62-09547(2).

(1) For 14 days when employees:

(a) Are newly assigned to working at or above the applicable temperatures listed in Table 1 of WAC 296-62-09530;

(b) Return to work at the applicable temperatures listed in Table 1 of WAC 296-62-09530 after an absence seven days or more;

(2) During a heat wave. For purposes of this section only, "heat wave" means any day in which the predicted high temperature for the day will be at least the temperatures listed in Table 1 of WAC 296-62-09530 and at least 10 degrees Fahrenheit higher than the average high daily temperature in the preceding five days.

**Note:** Employers may also consider additional acclimatization procedures recommended by NIOSH:  
- NIOSH Heat Stress: Acclimatization. <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining/userfiles/works/pdfs/2017-124.pdf>  
- NIOSH Criteria for a Recommended Standard for Occupational Exposure to Heat and Hot Environments: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2016-106/pdfs/2016-106.pdf?id=10.26616/NIOSH PUB2016106>

NEW SECTION

**WAC 296-62-09547 High heat procedures.** The employer must implement the following high heat procedures when the temperature is at or above 90 degrees Fahrenheit, unless engineering or administrative controls (such as air-conditioning or scheduling work at cooler times of the day) are used to lower employees' exposure below 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

(1) Ensure that employees take at minimum the mandatory cool-down rest periods in Table 2. The cool-down rest period must be provided in the shade or using other equally or more effective means to reduce body temperature. The mandatory cool-down rest period may be provided concurrently with any meal or rest period required under WAC 296-126-092 and must be paid unless taken during a meal period.

Table 2

Air Temperature	Mandatory cool-down rest periods
At or above 90°F	10 minutes/2 hours
At or above 100°F	15 minutes/1 hour

**Note:** Employers may also consider implementing more additional protective rest periods per NIOSH or ACGIH methods:  
- NIOSH Criteria for a Recommended Standard for Occupational Exposure to Heat and Hot Environments: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2016-106/pdfs/2016-106.pdf?id=10.26616/NIOSH PUB2016106>  
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for Heat Stress and Strain: <https://www.acgih.org/heat-stress-and-strain-2/>  
The department will review work-rest periods within three years after the outdoor heat exposure rule goes into effect. We will review applicable data including, but not limited to, heat-related illness claims, inspections, other national and state regulations, peer-reviewed publications, and nationally recognized standards.

(2) Closely observe employees for signs and symptoms of heat-related illness by implementing one or more of the following:

- (a) Regular communication with employees working alone, such as by radio or cellular phone;
- (b) A mandatory buddy system; or
- (c) Other effective means of observation.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 08-12-109, filed 6/4/08, effective 7/5/08)

**WAC 296-62-09550 Responding to signs and symptoms of heat-related illness.** (1) Employers must ensure that effective communication by voice, observation, or electronic means is maintained so that em-

ployees at the work site and their supervisor can contact each other to report signs and symptoms of heat-related illness and get medical attention when necessary. An electronic device, such as a cellular phone or text messaging device, may be used for this purpose only if reception in the area is reliable.

(2) Employees showing signs or demonstrating symptoms of heat-related illness must be relieved from duty and provided with a sufficient means to reduce body temperature.

~~((2))~~ (3) Employees showing signs or demonstrating symptoms of heat-related illness must be monitored to determine whether medical attention is necessary.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 08-12-109, filed 6/4/08, effective 7/5/08)

**WAC 296-62-09560 Information and training.** (1) All ~~((training must be provided to))~~ employees and supervisors ~~((7))~~ must be trained as required by this section prior to outdoor work where occupational exposure to heat might occur and at least annually after the initial training. Training must be provided in a language and manner the employee or supervisor understands ~~((, prior to outdoor work which exceeds a temperature listed in WAC 296-62-09510(2) Table 1, and at least annually thereafter))~~.

~~((1))~~ (2) Employee training. Effective training on the following topics must be provided to all employees who may be exposed to outdoor heat ~~((at or above the temperatures listed in WAC 296-62-09510(2) Table 1))~~:

(a) The environmental factors and other work conditions (i.e., workload, work duration, personal protective equipment, clothing) that contribute to the risk of heat-related illness;

(b) General awareness of personal factors that may increase susceptibility to heat-related illness including, but not limited to, an individual's age, physical fitness, degree of acclimatization, medical conditions, drinking water consumption, alcohol use, ~~((caffeine use, nicotine use))~~ previous heat-related illness, pregnancy, and use of medications that affect the body's responses to heat. This information is for the employee's personal use;

(c) The importance of removing heat-retaining personal protective equipment such as nonbreathable chemical resistant clothing during all breaks;

(d) The importance of frequent consumption of small quantities of drinking water or other acceptable beverages;

~~((importance of))~~ acclimatization ~~((7~~  
~~((f))~~ requirements under WAC 296-62-09545, the concept of acclimatization, and the importance of the following considerations:

(i) Frequent cool-down rest periods;

(ii) Gradual increase of work duration in the heat; and

(iii) Employees are unable to build a tolerance to working in the heat during a heat wave;

(f) The importance of taking preventative cool-down rest periods when employees feel the need to do so in order to protect themselves from overheating;

(g) The mandatory cool-down rest periods under WAC 296-62-09547 when the outdoor temperature reaches or exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit;

(h) The employer's procedures for providing shade or other sufficient means to reduce body temperature, including the location of such means and how employees can access them;

(i) The different types of heat-related illness, the common signs and symptoms of heat-related illness; (~~and~~

~~(g))~~ (j) The importance of immediately reporting signs or symptoms of heat-related illness in either themselves or in co-workers to the person in charge and the procedures the employee must follow including appropriate emergency response procedures (~~(-~~

~~(2))~~); and

(k) The employer's procedures for close observation of employees for signs and symptoms of heat-related illness.

(3) Supervisor training. Prior to supervising employees working in outdoor environments with heat exposure at or above the temperature levels listed in WAC (~~(296-62-09510(2))~~) 296-62-09530(2) Table 1, supervisors must have training on the following topics:

(a) The information required to be provided to employees listed in subsection (1) of this section;

(b) The procedures the supervisor must follow to implement the applicable provisions of WAC 296-62-095 through 296-62-09560;

(c) The importance of considering the use of engineering or administrative controls such as air-conditioning and scheduling work during the cooler hours of the day in order to reduce employees' exposure to heat;

(d) The procedures the supervisor must follow if an employee exhibits signs or symptoms consistent with possible heat-related illness, including appropriate emergency response procedures; and

~~((d))~~ (e) Procedures for moving or transporting an employee(s) to a place where the employee(s) can be reached by an emergency medical service provider, if necessary.