

Rules to Address Employee and Labor Housing Occupant Exposure to High Ambient Temperatures

Adopted Rules Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 3-2022 Filed May 9, 2022, Effective June 15, 2022

Text removed is in [~~brackets with line through~~].

Text added is in bold and underline.

Heat Illness Prevention OAR 437-002-0156

(1) Scope and application. This standard applies whenever an employee performs work activities, whether in indoor or outdoor environments, where the heat index (apparent temperature) equals or exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

Note: When another applicable standard addresses other hazards that may be present, employers must comply with the requirements of that standard and this standard. Where the requirements of one standard are more protective than another for the same hazard, employers must follow the requirements that provide the higher level of employee protection.

(a) The following workplaces and operations are exempt from the requirements of this standard.

(A) Incidental heat exposures where an employee is not required to perform work activities for more than 15 minutes in any sixty-minute period.

(B) Exposures to heat generated from the work process – such as occurs in bakeries – is not subject to this standard. In such cases, employers must follow the requirements of OAR 437-002-0144(2).

(C) All emergency operations that are directly involved in the protection of life or property, or the restoration of essential services, such as evacuation, rescue, medical, structural firefighting, law enforcement, utilities, and communications, when employees are engaged in those operations.

(D) Buildings and structures that have a mechanical ventilation system that keeps the heat index below 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

(b) The following workplaces and operations are partially exempt from certain requirements of this standard.

(A) Employers whose employees perform either “rest” or “light” workloads, as defined in Table 1.1 of Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention, are exempt from the requirements of sections (3) through (10) only when the heat index is less than 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

(B) Associated support activities for wildland firefighters, such as fire camp services and fire management, are exempt only from the requirements of section (7).

(C) Employees who work from home are subject only to the training requirements in sections (9) and (10).

(2) Definitions.

(a) Acclimatization - Temporary adaptation of the body to work in the heat that occurs gradually when a person is exposed to it. Acclimatization peaks in most people within seven to fourteen days of regular work for at least two hours per day in the heat. This time frame applies to fit individuals with no underlying medical conditions.

(b) Drinking water - Potable water that is suitable to drink and that is cool (66 °F – 77 °F) or cold (35 °F – 65 °F).

(c) Heat Illnesses - Medical conditions resulting from the body's inability to cope with a particular heat load, and includes heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, and heat stroke.

(d) Shade - Blockage of direct sunlight is shade. One indicator that blockage is sufficient is when objects do not cast a shadow in the area of blocked sunlight. Shade is not sufficient 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 inside it, unless the car is running with working air conditioning. 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.

(e) Temperature-controlled environment - an indoor setting where the temperature is maintained with a mechanical cooling system.

(3) Access to shade. Establish and maintain one or more shade areas that are immediately and readily available to exposed employees that are outdoors when the heat index in the work area equals or exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The shade areas must meet the following criteria:

(a) The shade area must either be open to the outside air (at least three open sides) or provide mechanical ventilation for cooling.

(b) The amount of shade present must be at least enough to accommodate the number of employees on recovery or rest period, so that they can sit in a normal posture fully in the shade. Employees must remove any PPE that retains heat, such as chemical resistant suits, during recovery and rest periods.

(c) The shade must be located as close as practical to the areas where employees are working.

(d) Shade present during meal periods must be large enough to accommodate the number of employees on the meal period that remain onsite.

(e) If trees or other vegetation are used to provide shade, such as in orchards or forests, the thickness and shape of the shaded area must provide sufficient shadow to protect employees.

Exception: When the employer can demonstrate that providing access to shade is not safe or it interferes with the ability of employers and employees to complete the necessary work in a particular situation, for example, during high winds or when an employee is walking through range land, employers must identify and implement alternative cooling measures that provide equivalent protection such as providing cooling vests (either with fans or ice packs), water-dampened cotton clothing, or similar effective measures. The Heat Illness Prevention Plan under section (8) must include the use, care, and maintenance of the alternative cooling methods, in writing.

(4) Drinking water. Ensure that a sufficient supply of drinking water is immediately and readily available to exposed employees at all times, at no cost, when the heat index in the work area equals or exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

(a) Supplied drinking water must be either cool or cold, see subsection (2)(b).

(b) Supply each employee with enough drinking water to enable them to consume up to 32 ounces per hour. Employers are not required to supply the entire quantity of drinking water needed for all employees on a full shift at the beginning of the shift. Employers may begin the shift with smaller quantities of drinking water when effective procedures are established to replenish the water consumed during the shift.

(c) Employees must have ample opportunity to drink water required under this section.

Note: Drinking water packaged as a consumer product and electrolyte-replenishing beverages that do not contain caffeine (for example, sports drinks) are acceptable substitutes, but should not completely replace required water supplies.

(5) High-heat practices. When engineering controls (such as fans or air conditioning) and administrative controls (such as scheduling work during the cooler part of the day or limiting an employee's exposure) do not reduce an employee's exposure to a heat index of less than 90 degrees Fahrenheit, implement and maintain high-heat practices and procedures by following subsections (5)(a) through (e) below.

(a) Communication must occur in a language and vocabulary readily understood by all employees, by voice, electronic, or other equally-effective means, so that employees at the worksite can contact a supervisor at any time, when necessary. An electronic device, such as a cell phone, may be used for this purpose only if reception in the area is constant and reliable.

(b) Implement one or more of the following to promptly identify any employee suspected of experiencing heat-related illness:

(A) Regular communication with employees working alone, such as by radio, cellular phone, or other alternative means;

(B) Create a mandatory buddy system; or

(C) Implement other equally-effective means of observation or communication.

(c) Designate and equip one or more employees at each worksite as authorized to call for emergency medical services, and allow other employees to call for emergency services when designated employees are not immediately available; such a practice supplements existing requirement to ensure that emergency medical care is immediately available in all workplaces, as required by OAR 437-002-0161(4), 29 CFR 1910.50, or OAR 437-007-0220.

(d) When employees work in buildings and structures that do not have a mechanical ventilation system, employers must:

(A) Directly measure the temperature and humidity in these places at the same time and location when occupied by employees to determine the current indoor heat index;

(B) Use the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) Heat Safety Tool app to determine the heat index outside of the building or structure and assume that it is the same inside (See section 2 in Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention); or

(C) If the structure is designed or otherwise known to be affected by outdoor humidity, for example, hoop houses and greenhouses in nursery operations, the employer must measure and use the actual humidity inside the structure.

(e) Develop and implement a written heat illness prevention rest break schedule that protects employees exposed to a heat index equal to or greater than 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Employers must choose and implement only one of the three options; choose either (A), (B), or (C) as described below.

Note: The purpose of the heat illness prevention rest breaks is to allow the body to cool down and recover from working when the heat index equals or is greater than 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Note: Option (A) allows an employer to implement a self-designed schedule by building on a minimum rest break schedule using four specified elements. Option (B) allows an employer to implement a schedule by using an example heat illness prevention plan designed by NIOSH. Option (C) allows an employer to implement a schedule by using a simplified schedule designed by Oregon OSHA and based on a high-heat scenario in the NIOSH plan.

(A) Employer-designed heat illness prevention rest break schedule: Implement a written employer-specific, heat illness prevention rest break schedule using the minimum rest break durations and intervals in Table 1. Employers must protect employees from heat illness by integrating the elements in subsections (i) through (iv) into to their heat illness prevention rest break schedule, which may increase the duration or interval of the rest break beyond the minimum requirements to be protective.

- (i) The effect of personal protective equipment (PPE) on the body’s ability to retain heat;**
- (ii) The effect of the type of work clothing on the body’s ability to retain heat;**
- (iii) Relative humidity, whether work activities are indoors or outdoors; and**
- (iv) The intensity of the work being performed.**

Note: Employers should consider the effect of exposure to direct sunlight when developing employer-specific heat illness prevention rest break schedule.

Table 1. Minimum employer-designed heat illness prevention rest break schedule, upon which subsections (i) through iv) must be applied:

<u>Heat index (° F)</u>	<u>Rest break durations and intervals</u>
<u>90 or greater</u>	<u>10 minutes every two hours</u>
<u>100 or greater</u>	<u>15 minutes every hour</u>

(B) NIOSH work/rest schedule: Implement a written heat illness prevention rest break schedule using the information found in section 3 of Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention based on NIOSH recommendations.

Note: The NIOSH work/rest schedule uses unadjusted ambient temperatures (in degrees Fahrenheit), and employers must follow the instructions underneath Table 3.1 in Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention. Employers must be aware that different work/rest schedules exist for those wearing chemical-resistant suits; see Table 3.2 in Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention.

(C) Simplified heat illness prevention rest break schedule: Implement a written simplified heat illness prevention rest break schedule using Table 2.

Table 2. Minimum simplified rest break schedule:

<u>Heat index (° F)</u>	<u>Rest break durations and intervals</u>
<u>90 or greater</u>	<u>10 minutes every two hours</u>
<u>95 or greater</u>	<u>20 minutes every hour</u>
<u>100 or greater</u>	<u>30 minutes every hour</u>
<u>105 or greater</u>	<u>40 minutes every hour</u>

Note: The Table 2 heat illness prevention rest break schedule is only required during the specified heat index.

(f) The heat illness prevention rest breaks under subsection (5)(e) are only required during the specified heat index, and may be provided concurrently with any other meal or rest period required by policy, rule or law - if the timing of the preventative rest break coincides with the otherwise required meal or rest period. However, the heat illness prevention rest break must be calculated using only the time spent in the shade and when employees are not performing work other than “rest” or “light” work. The requirement for heat illness prevention rest breaks does not prohibit “rest” or “light” work-related activities conducted in a temperature-controlled environment, such as paperwork, at the discretion of the employee.

(g) Except when the heat illness prevention rest breaks coincide with the existing unpaid meal break, the heat illness prevention rest break is a work assignment. Heat illness prevention rest breaks are only required during the time of the shift that the heat index equals or exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

(6) Emergency medical plan. The employer’s Emergency Medical Plan must address employee exposure to excessive heat, in accordance with OAR 437-002-0161(4). When employers are performing Construction activities, they must also comply with 29 CFR 1926.50. For those employers that fall under Division 7 Forest activities, they must comply with OAR 437-007-0220. These plans must address the types medical situations that employees could encounter, including those conditions relating to excessive heat exposure.

(7) Acclimatization plan. Develop and implement an acclimatization plan and procedures in writing. Employers must choose between two options, either (a) or (b) as described below, and implement the chosen plan.

(a) Employer-designed acclimatization plan option: Employers who develop their own acclimatization plan must integrate and implement the following factors into their program:

(A) Acclimated and unacclimated workers;

(B) The effects of clothing and personal protective equipment on adding to the heat burden of workers;

(C) The personal and environmental risk factors that put workers at a higher risk of heat-related illness;

(D) Re-acclimatizing workers as necessary, either due to changes in the weather or a worker spending more than seven days away from the job; and

(E) The use and maintenance of auxiliary cooling systems such as water-cooled garments, air-cooled garments, cooling vests, and wetted overgarments.

(b) NIOSH acclimatization plan option: Employers that choose not to develop their own acclimatization plan must follow the acclimatization plan developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and NIOSH; see section 4, Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention.

Note: Based upon the variable weather patterns across the state, Oregon OSHA recognizes that there is no “one-size-fits-all” acclimatization plan. Employers should be aware that acclimatization to heat takes longer for unfit individuals compared to fit individuals.

Note: Employers should consider the effect of exposure to direct sunlight when developing their acclimatization plan.

(8) Heat illness prevention plan. Develop, implement, and maintain an effective heat illness prevention plan in writing. The plan must be made available at the worksite to employees and to Oregon OSHA upon request. The plan must contain at least the following information:

(a) How employees will be trained on the hazards of heat exposure and the necessary steps to prevent heat-related illnesses;

(b) How to recognize the symptoms of dehydration, and how to respond to suspected heat-related illnesses in others;

(c) How sufficient amounts of cool, potable water in work areas will be provided;

(d) How employees will be provided frequent opportunities and encouragement to stay hydrated by drinking water;

(e) How employees will be provided sufficient space to rest in a shaded area or cool climate-controlled area, and where heat-affected employees may cool off and recover when signs and symptoms of heat-related illnesses are recognized;

(f) How the employer will implement the heat illness prevention rest break schedule when necessary to keep employees safe; and

(g) How the employer will implement heat acclimatization procedures for new employees or employees returning to work from extended absences of seven or more days.

(9) Supervisor and employee training. Provide heat illness prevention training to all employees, including new employees, supervisory and non-supervisory employees in a language and vocabulary readily understood, and in a manner that facilitates employee feedback. Such training must be provided annually before employees begin work that should reasonably be anticipated to expose them to the risk of heat illness, and include at least the following:

(a) The environmental and personal risk factors (for example, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, kidney disease, obesity, etc.) for heat illness that may limit an individual's tolerance to excessive heat, as well as the added burden of heat load on the body caused by exertion, clothing (See section 5 in Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention), and personal protective equipment;

(b) The employer's procedures for complying with the requirements of this standard, including, but not limited to, the employer's responsibility to provide water, heat index information (including the risks to experiencing a heat-related illness), shade, preventative rest breaks, and access to first aid, as well as how employees can exercise their rights under this standard without fear of retaliation;

(c) The importance of frequent consumption of small quantities of water, up to 32 ounces per hour, when the work environment is hot and employees are likely to be sweating more than usual in the performance of their duties;

(d) The concept, importance, and methods of the acclimatization plan pursuant to the employer's procedures under section (8);

(e) The different types of heat illness, the common signs and symptoms of heat illness, and the appropriate first aid and emergency response to the different types of heat illness, including how heat illness may progress quickly from mild signs and symptoms to a serious and life-threatening condition;

(f) The importance for employees to immediately report to the employer, directly or through the employee's supervisor, signs and symptoms of heat illness in themselves or in others; and

(g) The effects of nonoccupational factors (drugs, alcohol, obesity, etc.) on tolerance to occupational heat stress.

(10) Training documentation. Verify compliance with section (9) by preparing and maintaining written or electronic training records that can be provided to Oregon OSHA upon request. Such records must contain the name or identification of each employee trained, the date(s) of the training, and the name of the person who conducted the training. The most recent annual training record for each affected employee must be maintained.

Statutes Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295

History: OSHA 3-2022, adopt filed 05/09/2022, effective 06/15/2022

OAR 437-002-0156

Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention

To protect the health and safety of employees from heat-related illnesses, employers should consider using the resources in this appendix. Please note that some resources may use temperatures in Celsius instead of Fahrenheit. To convert to degrees Fahrenheit, use this formula: Fahrenheit (°F) = (Celsius x 1.8) + 32

1. Most heat-related illnesses affect workers who do strenuous physical activity. When workers engage in intense work, their bodies create heat. This "metabolic" heat combines with environmental heat (from temperature, sunlight, humidity, etc.) so workers' core temperature can rise to dangerous levels. To prevent a hazardous combination of environmental and metabolic heat, employers should be aware of workers' activity level.

Workload can be classified as rest, light, moderate, heavy, or very heavy.

- Light: Sitting or standing with minimal arm and leg work.
- Moderate: Continuous modest intensity, such as light pushing/pulling or normal walking.
- Heavy: Intense upper body work such as carrying loads or sawing.
- Very heavy: Intense activity at an almost maximum pace.

Table 1.1 Metabolic Heat and Workload (Physical Activity Level)

<u>Level of Workload / Physical Activity *</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Metabolic Rate in Watts, "typical" recognizing that different ways of doing the same task may lead to dramatically different wattage</u>
<u>Rest</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Sitting</u>• <u>Thinking</u>	<u>115</u>
<u>Light</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Sitting with minimal hand and arm work</u>• <u>Sewing</u>• <u>Writing or drawing</u>• <u>Driving a car</u>• <u>Occasional or slow walking</u>• <u>Stooping, crouching, or kneeling</u>• <u>Standing watch</u>	<u>180</u>
<u>Moderate</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Pushing and pulling light carts</u>	<u>300</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Hammering nails</u> • <u>Picking fruit or vegetables</u> • <u>Continuous normal walking</u> • <u>Driving or operating mobile equipment</u> • <u>Raking</u> • <u>Mopping or vacuuming floors</u> • <u>Scraping, painting, or plastering</u> • <u>Laundry/dry cleaning</u> • <u>Tapping and drilling</u> • <u>Machining</u> • <u>Molding</u> • <u>Packaging</u> • <u>Laboratory work</u> • <u>Cooking</u> • <u>General carpentry</u> • <u>Using hand tools</u> • <u>Light pushing/pulling or normal walking.</u> 	
<u>Heavy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Intense arm and trunk work</u> • <u>Carrying loads</u> • <u>Shoveling</u> • <u>Sawing or heavy carpentry</u> • <u>Roofing</u> • <u>Pushing and pulling heavy carts or wheelbarrows</u> • <u>Fast walking (> 4 mph)</u> • <u>Landscaping</u> • <u>Casting</u> • <u>Manual raising and lowering loads</u> • <u>Stacking lumber</u> • <u>Truck and automobile repair</u> • <u>Waxing and buffing by hand</u> • <u>Welding</u> • <u>Heavy item assembly</u> • <u>Grinding and cutting</u> • <u>Drilling rock or concrete</u> • <u>Mixing cement</u> • <u>Felling trees</u> 	<u>415</u>
<u>Very heavy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Any activity done at near maximum pace</u> • <u>Climbing stairs, ladder, or ramp</u> • <u>Using an axe</u> 	<u>520</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Intense shoveling or digging</u> • <u>Sledgehammer use</u> • <u>Stacking concrete</u> • <u>Brick or stone masonry</u> 	
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* Workers who are overweight or obese might produce more metabolic heat than other workers who perform the same tasks. The above table assumes a 70-kg (154-pound) worker.

Table 1.1 is copied from federal OSHA’s guidance on Heat Hazard recognition, which can be accessed at: <https://www.osha.gov/heat-exposure/hazards> under the Metabolic Heat and Workload (Physical Activity Level) tab

2. The OSHA-NIOSH Heat Safety Tool app is a useful resource for planning outdoor work activities based on how hot it feels throughout the day. It features real-time heat index and hourly forecasts specific to your location, as well as occupational safety and health recommendations from OSHA and NIOSH. It can be accessed and downloaded at: <https://www.osha.gov/heat/heat-app>

3. NIOSH Work/rest schedules.

A. Table 3.1. Work/rest schedules for workers wearing normal work clothing*

<u>Adjusted temperature (°F)†</u>	<u>Light work (minutes work/rest)</u>	<u>Moderate work (minutes work/rest)</u>	<u>Heavy work (minutes work/rest)</u>
<u>90</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>91</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>92</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>93</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>94</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>95</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>45/15</u>
<u>96</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>45/15</u>
<u>97</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>40/20</u>
<u>98</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>35/25</u>
<u>99</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>35/25</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>45/15</u>	<u>30/30</u>
<u>101</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>40/20</u>	<u>30/30</u>
<u>102</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>35/25</u>	<u>25/35</u>
<u>103</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>30/30</u>	<u>20/40</u>
<u>104</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>30/30</u>	<u>20/40</u>
<u>105</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>25/35</u>	<u>15/45</u>
<u>106</u>	<u>45/15</u>	<u>20/40</u>	<u>Caution‡</u>
<u>107</u>	<u>40/20</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>Caution‡</u>
<u>108</u>	<u>35/25</u>	<u>Caution‡</u>	<u>Caution‡</u>

<u>109</u>	<u>30/30</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>
<u>110</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>
<u>111</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>
<u>112</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>

***With the assumption that workers are physically fit, well-rested, fully hydrated, under age 40, and have adequate water intake and that there is 30% RH [relative humidity] and natural ventilation with perceptible air movement.**

†Note: Adjust the temperature reading as follows before going to the temperature column in the table: Full sun (no clouds): Add 13°

Partly cloudy/overcast: Add 7°

No shadows visible/work is in the shade or at night: no adjustment

Per relative humidity:

10%: Subtract 8°

20%: Subtract 4°

30%: No adjustment

40%: Add 3°

50%: Add 6°

60%: Add 9°

‡High levels of heat stress; consider rescheduling activities.

Adapted from EPA [1993]

Table 3.1 above is copied from the following publication; see page 76 in NIOSH [2016].

NIOSH criteria for a recommended standard: occupational exposure to heat and hot environments. By Jacklitsch B, Williams WJ, Musolin K, Coca A, Kim J-H, Turner N. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication 2016-106.

B. Table 3.2 Work/rest schedules for those wearing chemical resistant suits.

<u>Air Temp (°F)</u>	<u>Light work</u>			<u>Moderate work</u>			<u>Heavy work</u>		
	<u>Full sun</u>	<u>Partly cloudy</u>	<u>No sun[†]</u>	<u>Full sun</u>	<u>Partly cloudy</u>	<u>No sun[†]</u>	<u>Full sun</u>	<u>Partly cloudy</u>	<u>No sun[†]</u>
<u>75</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>35/25[‡]</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>80</u>	<u>30/30</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>20/40</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>10/50</u>	<u>40/20</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>85</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>40/20</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>10/50</u>	<u>25/35</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Caution_s</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>40/20</u>
<u>90</u>	<u>Caution_s</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>40/20</u>	<u>Caution_s</u>	<u>Caution_s</u>	<u>25/35</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Caution^s</u>	<u>15/45</u>
<u>95</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>

With the assumption that workers are heat-acclimatized, under the age of 40, physically fit, well-rested, fully hydrated, and wearing Tyvek coveralls, gloves, boots, and a respirator. Cooling vests may enable workers to work for longer periods. Adjustments must be made when additional protective gear is worn.

†No shadows are visible or work is in the shade or at night.

‡35 minutes work and 25 minutes rest each hour.

§High levels of heat stress; consider rescheduling activities.

Adapted from EPA [1993]

Table 3.2 above is copied from the following publication; see page 77 in NIOSH [2016]. NIOSH criteria for a recommended standard: occupational exposure to heat and hot environments. By Jacklitsch B, Williams WJ, Musolin K, Coca A, Kim J-H, Turner N. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication 2016-106.

4. Acclimatization.

Table 4.1 Acclimatization in workers

<u>Topics</u>	<u>Additional information</u>
<u>Disadvantages of being unacclimatized</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Readily show signs of heat stress when exposed to hot environments.</u>• <u>Difficulty replacing all of the water lost in sweat.</u>• <u>Failure to replace the water lost will slow or prevent acclimatization.</u>
<u>Benefits of acclimatization</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Increased sweating efficiency (earlier onset of sweating, greater sweat production, and reduced electrolyte loss in sweat).</u>• <u>Stabilization of the circulation.</u>• <u>Work is performed with lower core temperature and heart rate.</u>• <u>Increased skin blood flow at a given core temperature.</u>
<u>Acclimatization plan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Gradually increase exposure time in hot environmental conditions over a period of 7 to 14 days.</u>• <u>For new workers, the schedule should be no more than 20% of the usual duration of work in the hot environment on day 1 and a no more than 20% increase on each additional day.</u>• <u>For workers who have had previous experience with the job, the acclimatization regimen</u>

	<p><u>should be no more than 50% of the usual duration of work in the hot environment on day 1, 60% on day 2, 80% on day 3, and 100% on day 4.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The time required for non-physically fit individuals to develop acclimatization is about 50% greater than for the physically fit.</u>
<u>Level of acclimatization</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Relative to the initial level of physical fitness and the total heat stress experienced by the individual.</u>
<u>Maintaining acclimatization</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Can be maintained for a few days of non-heat exposure.</u> • <u>Absence from work in the heat for a week or more results in a significant loss in the beneficial adaptations leading to an increased likelihood of acute dehydration, illness, or fatigue.</u> • <u>Can be regained in 2 to 3 days upon return to a hot job.</u> • <u>Appears to be better maintained by those who are physically fit.</u> • <u>Seasonal shifts in temperatures may result in difficulties.</u> • <u>Working in hot, humid environments provides adaptive benefits that also apply in hot, desert environments, and vice versa.</u> • <u>Air conditioning will not affect acclimatization.</u>

Adapted from [Moseley 1994; Armstrong and Stoppani 2002; DOD 2003; Casa et al. 2009; ACGIH 2014; OSHA-NIOSH 2011].

Table 4.1 above is copied from the following publication; see page 34. NIOSH [2016]. *NIOSH criteria for a recommended standard: occupational exposure to heat and hot environments.* By Jacklitsch B, Williams WJ, Musolin K, Coca A, Kim J-H, Turner N. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication 2016-106.

5. Clothing adjustment factors.

Table 5.1 Clothing adjustment factors exist for various types of clothing.

<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Clothing adjustment factors (°C-WBGT)</u>	
	<u>Previous</u>	<u>2006</u>
<u>Work clothing (baseline)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cloth coveralls</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Double-layer cloth clothing</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Spunbound melt-blown synthetic (SMS) coveralls</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Polyolefin coveralls</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Limited-use vapor-barrier coveralls</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>11</u>

Adapted from Bernard TE, Threshold Limit Values for Physical Agents Committee, ACGIH [2014].

Table 5.1 above is copied from the following publication; see page 19. NIOSH [2016]. NIOSH criteria for a recommended standard: occupational exposure to heat and hot environments. By Jacklitsch B, Williams WJ, Musolin K, Coca A, Kim J-H, Turner N. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication 2016-106.

Heat Illness Prevention OAR 437-004-1131

(1) Scope and application. This standard applies whenever an employee performs work activities, whether in indoor or outdoor environments, where the heat index (apparent temperature) equals or exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

Note: When another applicable standard addresses other hazards that may be present, employers must comply with the requirements of that standard and this standard. Where the requirements of one standard are more protective than another for the same hazard, employers must follow the requirements that provide the higher level of employee protection.

(a) The following workplaces and operations are exempt from the requirements of this standard.

(A) Incidental heat exposures where an employee is not required to perform work activities for more than 15 minutes in any sixty-minute period.

(B) Exposures to heat generated from the work process – such as occurs in bakeries – is not subject to this standard. In such cases, employers must follow the requirements of OAR 437-002-0144(2).

(C) All emergency operations that are directly involved in the protection of life or property, or the restoration of essential services, such as evacuation, rescue, medical, structural firefighting, law enforcement, utilities, and communications, when employees are engaged in those operations.

(D) Buildings and structures that have a mechanical ventilation system that keeps the heat index below 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

(b) The following workplaces and operations are partially exempt from certain requirements of this standard.

(A) Employers whose employees perform either “rest” or “light” workloads, as defined in Table 1.1 of Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention, are exempt from the requirements of sections (3) through (10) only when the heat index is less than 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

(B) Associated support activities for wildland firefighters, such as fire camp services and fire management, are exempt only from the requirements of section (7).

(C) Employees who work from home are subject only to the training requirements in sections (9) and (10).

(2) Definitions.

(a) Acclimatization - Temporary adaptation of the body to work in the heat that occurs gradually when a person is exposed to it. Acclimatization peaks in most people within seven to fourteen days of regular work for at least two hours per

day in the heat. This time frame applies to fit individuals with no underlying medical conditions.

(b) Drinking water - Potable water that is suitable to drink and that is cool (66 °F – 77 °F) or cold (35 °F – 65 °F).

(c) Heat Illnesses - Medical conditions resulting from the body's inability to cope with a particular heat load, and includes heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, and heat stroke.

(d) Shade - Blockage of direct sunlight is shade. One indicator that blockage is sufficient is when objects do not cast a shadow in the area of blocked sunlight. Shade is not sufficient 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 inside it, unless the car is running with working air conditioning. 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.

(e) Temperature-controlled environment - an indoor setting where the temperature is maintained with a mechanical cooling system.

(3) Access to shade. Establish and maintain one or more shade areas that are immediately and readily available to exposed employees that are outdoors when the heat index in the work area equals or exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The shade areas must meet the following criteria:

(a) The shade area must either be open to the outside air (at least three open sides) or provide mechanical ventilation for cooling.

(b) The amount of shade present must be at least enough to accommodate the number of employees on recovery or rest period, so that they can sit in a normal posture fully in the shade. Employees must remove any PPE that retains heat, such as chemical resistant suits, during recovery and rest periods.

(c) The shade must be located as close as practical to the areas where employees are working.

(d) Shade present during meal periods must be large enough to accommodate the number of employees on the meal period that remain onsite.

(e) If trees or other vegetation are used to provide shade, such as in orchards or forests, the thickness and shape of the shaded area must provide sufficient shadow to protect employees.

Exception: When the employer can demonstrate that providing access to shade is not safe or it interferes with the ability of employers and employees to complete the necessary work in a particular situation, for example, during high winds or when an employee is walking through range land, employers must identify and implement alternative cooling measures that provide equivalent protection such as providing cooling vests (either with fans or ice packs), water-dampened cotton clothing, or

similar effective measures. The Heat Illness Prevention Plan under section (8) must include the use, care, and maintenance of the alternative cooling methods, in writing.

(4) Drinking water. Ensure that a sufficient supply of drinking water is immediately and readily available to exposed employees at all times, at no cost, when the heat index in the work area equals or exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

(a) Supplied drinking water must be either cool or cold, see subsection (2)(b).

(b) Supply each employee with enough drinking water to enable them to consume up to 32 ounces per hour. Employers are not required to supply the entire quantity of drinking water needed for all employees on a full shift at the beginning of the shift. Employers may begin the shift with smaller quantities of drinking water when effective procedures are established to replenish the water consumed during the shift.

(c) Employees must have ample opportunity to drink water required under this section.

Note: Drinking water packaged as a consumer product and electrolyte-replenishing beverages that do not contain caffeine (for example, sports drinks) are acceptable substitutes, but should not completely replace required water supplies.

(5) High-heat practices. When engineering controls (such as fans or air conditioning) and administrative controls (such as scheduling work during the cooler part of the day or limiting an employee's exposure) do not reduce an employee's exposure to a heat index of less than 90 degrees Fahrenheit, implement and maintain high-heat practices and procedures by following subsections (5)(a) through (e) below.

(a) Communication must occur in a language and vocabulary readily understood by all employees, by voice, electronic, or other equally-effective means, so that employees at the worksite can contact a supervisor at any time, when necessary. An electronic device, such as a cell phone, may be used for this purpose only if reception in the area is constant and reliable.

(b) Implement one or more of the following to promptly identify any employee suspected of experiencing heat-related illness:

(A) Regular communication with employees working alone, such as by radio, cellular phone, or other alternative means;

(B) Create a mandatory buddy system; or

(C) Implement other equally-effective means of observation or communication.

(c) Designate and equip one or more employees at each worksite as authorized to call for emergency medical services, and allow other employees to call for emergency services when designated employees are not immediately available; such a practice supplements existing requirement to ensure that emergency

medical care is immediately available in all workplaces, as required by OAR 437-004-1305(4).

(d) When employees work in buildings and structures that do not have a mechanical ventilation system, employers must:

(A) Directly measure the temperature and humidity in these places at the same time and location when occupied by employees to determine the current indoor heat index;

(B) Use the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) Heat Safety Tool app to determine the heat index outside of the building or structure and assume that it is the same inside (See section 2 in Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention); or

(C) If the structure is designed or otherwise known to be affected by outdoor humidity, for example, hoop houses and greenhouses in nursery operations, the employer must measure and use the actual humidity inside the structure.

(e) Develop and implement a written heat illness prevention rest break schedule that protects employees exposed to a heat index equal to or greater than 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Employers must choose and implement only one of the three options; choose either (A), (B), or (C) as described below.

Note: The purpose of the heat illness prevention rest breaks is to allow the body to cool down and recover from working when the heat index equals or is greater than 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Note: Option (A) allows an employer to implement a self-designed schedule by building on a minimum rest break schedule using four specified elements. Option (B) allows an employer to implement a schedule by using an example heat illness prevention plan designed by NIOSH. Option (C) allows an employer to implement a schedule by using a simplified schedule designed by Oregon OSHA and based on a high-heat scenario in the NIOSH plan.

(A) Employer-designed heat illness prevention rest break schedule: Implement a written employer-specific, heat illness prevention rest break schedule using the minimum rest break durations and intervals in Table 1. Employers must protect employees from heat illness by integrating the elements in subsections (i) through (iv) into to their heat illness prevention rest break schedule, which may increase the duration or interval of the rest break beyond the minimum requirements to be protective.

- (i) The effect of personal protective equipment (PPE) on the body's ability to retain heat;
- (ii) The effect of the type of work clothing on the body's ability to retain heat;
- (iii) Relative humidity, whether work activities are indoors or outdoors; and

(iv) The intensity of the work being performed.

Note: Employers should consider the effect of exposure to direct sunlight when developing employer-specific heat illness prevention rest break schedule.

Table 1. Minimum employer-designed heat illness prevention rest break schedule, upon which subsections (i) through iv) must be applied:

<u>Heat index (° F)</u>	<u>Rest break durations and intervals</u>
<u>90 or greater</u>	<u>10 minutes every two hours</u>
<u>100 or greater</u>	<u>15 minutes every hour</u>

(B) NIOSH work/rest schedule: Implement a written heat illness prevention rest break schedule using the information found in section 3 of Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention based on NIOSH recommendations.

Note: The NIOSH work/rest schedule uses unadjusted ambient temperatures (in degrees Fahrenheit), and employers must follow the instructions underneath Table 3.1 in Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention. Employers must be aware that different work/rest schedules exist for those wearing chemical-resistant suits; see Table 3.2 in Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention.

(C) Simplified heat illness prevention rest break schedule: Implement a written simplified heat illness prevention rest break schedule using Table 2.

Table 2. Minimum simplified rest break schedule:

<u>Heat index (° F)</u>	<u>Rest break durations and intervals</u>
<u>90 or greater</u>	<u>10 minutes every two hours</u>
<u>95 or greater</u>	<u>20 minutes every hour</u>
<u>100 or greater</u>	<u>30 minutes every hour</u>
<u>105 or greater</u>	<u>40 minutes every hour</u>

Note: The Table 2 heat illness prevention rest break schedule is only required during the specified heat index.

(f) The heat illness prevention rest breaks under subsection (5)(e) are only required during the specified heat index, and may be provided concurrently with any other meal or rest period required by policy, rule or law - if the timing of the

preventative rest break coincides with the otherwise required meal or rest period. However, the heat illness prevention rest break must be calculated using only the time spent in the shade and when employees are not performing work other than “rest” or “light” work. The requirement for heat illness prevention rest breaks does not prohibit “rest” or “light” work-related activities conducted in a temperature-controlled environment, such as paperwork, at the discretion of the employee.

(g) Except when the heat illness prevention rest breaks coincide with the existing unpaid meal break, the heat illness prevention rest break is a work assignment. Heat illness prevention rest breaks are only required during the time of the shift that the heat index equals or exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

(6) Emergency medical plan. The employer’s Emergency Medical Plan must address employee exposure to excessive heat, in accordance with OAR 437-004-1305(4). These plans must address the types medical situations that employees could encounter, including those conditions relating to excessive heat exposure.

(7) Acclimatization plan. Develop and implement an acclimatization plan and procedures in writing. Employers must choose between two options, either (a) or (b) as described below, and implement the chosen plan.

(a) Employer-designed acclimatization plan option: Employers who develop their own acclimatization plan must integrate and implement the following factors into their program:

(A) Acclimated and unacclimated workers;

(B) The effects of clothing and personal protective equipment on adding to the heat burden of workers;

(C) The personal and environmental risk factors that put workers at a higher risk of heat-related illness;

(D) Re-acclimatizing workers as necessary, either due to changes in the weather or a worker spending more than seven days away from the job; and

(E) The use and maintenance of auxiliary cooling systems such as water-cooled garments, air-cooled garments, cooling vests, and wetted overgarments.

(b) NIOSH acclimatization plan option: Employers that choose not to develop their own acclimatization plan must follow the acclimatization plan developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and NIOSH; see section 4, Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention.

Note: Based upon the variable weather patterns across the state, Oregon OSHA recognizes that there is no “one-size-fits-all” acclimatization plan. Employers should be aware that acclimatization to heat takes longer for unfit individuals compared to fit individuals.

Note: Employers should consider the effect of exposure to direct sunlight when developing their acclimatization plan.

(8) Heat illness prevention plan. Develop, implement, and maintain an effective heat illness prevention plan in writing. The plan must be made available at the worksite to employees and to Oregon OSHA upon request. The plan must contain at least the following information:

(a) How employees will be trained on the hazards of heat exposure and the necessary steps to prevent heat-related illnesses;

(b) How to recognize the symptoms of dehydration, and how to respond to suspected heat-related illnesses in others;

(c) How sufficient amounts of cool, potable water in work areas will be provided;

(d) How employees will be provided frequent opportunities and encouragement to stay hydrated by drinking water;

(e) How employees will be provided sufficient space to rest in a shaded area or cool climate-controlled area, and where heat-affected employees may cool off and recover when signs and symptoms of heat-related illnesses are recognized;

(f) How the employer will implement the heat illness prevention rest break schedule when necessary to keep employees safe; and

(g) How the employer will implement heat acclimatization procedures for new employees or employees returning to work from extended absences of seven or more days.

(9) Supervisor and employee training. Provide heat illness prevention training to all employees, including new employees, supervisory and non-supervisory employees in a language and vocabulary readily understood, and in a manner that facilitates employee feedback. Such training must be provided annually before employees begin work that should reasonably be anticipated to expose them to the risk of heat illness, and include at least the following:

(a) The environmental and personal risk factors (for example, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, kidney disease, obesity, etc.) for heat illness that may limit an individual's tolerance to excessive heat, as well as the added burden of heat load on the body caused by exertion, clothing (See section 5 in Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention), and personal protective equipment;

(b) The employer's procedures for complying with the requirements of this standard, including, but not limited to, the employer's responsibility to provide water, heat index information (including the risks to experiencing a heat-related illness), shade, preventative rest breaks, and access to first aid, as well as how employees can exercise their rights under this standard without fear of retaliation;

(c) The importance of frequent consumption of small quantities of water, up to 32 ounces per hour, when the work environment is hot and employees are likely to be sweating more than usual in the performance of their duties;

(d) The concept, importance, and methods of the acclimatization plan pursuant to the employer's procedures under section (8);

(e) The different types of heat illness, the common signs and symptoms of heat illness, and the appropriate first aid and emergency response to the different types of heat illness, including how heat illness may progress quickly from mild signs and symptoms to a serious and life-threatening condition;

(f) The importance for employees to immediately report to the employer, directly or through the employee's supervisor, signs and symptoms of heat illness in themselves or in others; and

(g) The effects of nonoccupational factors (drugs, alcohol, obesity, etc.) on tolerance to occupational heat stress.

(10) Training documentation. Verify compliance with section (9) by preparing and maintaining written or electronic training records that can be provided to Oregon OSHA upon request. Such records must contain the name or identification of each employee trained, the date(s) of the training, and the name of the person who conducted the training. The most recent annual training record for each affected employee must be maintained.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 654.025(2), 654.035 & 656.726(4)

Statutes Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295

History: OSHA 3-2022, adopt filed 05/09/2022, effective 06/15/2022

OAR 437-004-1131

Appendix A: Mandatory Information for Heat Illness Prevention

To protect the health and safety of employees from heat-related illnesses, employers should consider using the resources in this appendix. Please note that some resources may use temperatures in Celsius instead of Fahrenheit. To convert to degrees Fahrenheit, use this formula: Fahrenheit (°F) = (Celsius x 1.8) + 32

1. Most heat-related illnesses affect workers who do strenuous physical activity. When workers engage in intense work, their bodies create heat. This "metabolic" heat combines with environmental heat (from temperature, sunlight, humidity, etc.) so workers' core temperature can rise to dangerous levels. To prevent a hazardous combination of environmental and metabolic heat, employers should be aware of workers' activity level.

Workload can be classified as rest, light, moderate, heavy, or very heavy.

- Light: Sitting or standing with minimal arm and leg work.
- Moderate: Continuous modest intensity, such as light pushing/pulling or normal walking.
- Heavy: Intense upper body work such as carrying loads or sawing.
- Very heavy: Intense activity at an almost maximum pace.

Table 1.1 Metabolic Heat and Workload (Physical Activity Level)

<u>Level of Workload / Physical Activity *</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Metabolic Rate in Watts, "typical" recognizing that different ways of doing the same task may lead to dramatically different wattage</u>
<u>Rest</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Sitting</u>• <u>Thinking</u>	<u>115</u>
<u>Light</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Sitting with minimal hand and arm work</u>• <u>Sewing</u>• <u>Writing or drawing</u>• <u>Driving a car</u>• <u>Occasional or slow walking</u>• <u>Stooping, crouching, or kneeling</u>• <u>Standing watch</u>	<u>180</u>
<u>Moderate</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Pushing and pulling light carts</u>	<u>300</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Hammering nails</u> • <u>Picking fruit or vegetables</u> • <u>Continuous normal walking</u> • <u>Driving or operating mobile equipment</u> • <u>Raking</u> • <u>Mopping or vacuuming floors</u> • <u>Scraping, painting, or plastering</u> • <u>Laundry/dry cleaning</u> • <u>Tapping and drilling</u> • <u>Machining</u> • <u>Molding</u> • <u>Packaging</u> • <u>Laboratory work</u> • <u>Cooking</u> • <u>General carpentry</u> • <u>Using hand tools</u> • <u>Light pushing/pulling or normal walking.</u> 	
<u>Heavy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Intense arm and trunk work</u> • <u>Carrying loads</u> • <u>Shoveling</u> • <u>Sawing or heavy carpentry</u> • <u>Roofing</u> • <u>Pushing and pulling heavy carts or wheelbarrows</u> • <u>Fast walking (> 4 mph)</u> • <u>Landscaping</u> • <u>Casting</u> • <u>Manual raising and lowering loads</u> • <u>Stacking lumber</u> • <u>Truck and automobile repair</u> • <u>Waxing and buffing by hand</u> • <u>Welding</u> • <u>Heavy item assembly</u> • <u>Grinding and cutting</u> • <u>Drilling rock or concrete</u> • <u>Mixing cement</u> • <u>Felling trees</u> 	<u>415</u>
<u>Very heavy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Any activity done at near maximum pace</u> • <u>Climbing stairs, ladder, or ramp</u> • <u>Using an axe</u> 	<u>520</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Intense shoveling or digging</u> • <u>Sledgehammer use</u> • <u>Stacking concrete</u> • <u>Brick or stone masonry</u> 	
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* Workers who are overweight or obese might produce more metabolic heat than other workers who perform the same tasks. The above table assumes a 70-kg (154-pound) worker.

Table 1.1 is copied from federal OSHA’s guidance on Heat Hazard recognition, which can be accessed at: <https://www.osha.gov/heat-exposure/hazards> under the Metabolic Heat and Workload (Physical Activity Level) tab

2. The OSHA-NIOSH Heat Safety Tool app is a useful resource for planning outdoor work activities based on how hot it feels throughout the day. It features real-time heat index and hourly forecasts specific to your location, as well as occupational safety and health recommendations from OSHA and NIOSH. It can be accessed and downloaded at: <https://www.osha.gov/heat/heat-app>

3. NIOSH Work/rest schedules.

A. Table 3.1. Work/rest schedules for workers wearing normal work clothing*

<u>Adjusted temperature (°F)†</u>	<u>Light work (minutes work/rest)</u>	<u>Moderate work (minutes work/rest)</u>	<u>Heavy work (minutes work/rest)</u>
<u>90</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>91</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>92</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>93</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>94</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>95</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>45/15</u>
<u>96</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>45/15</u>
<u>97</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>40/20</u>
<u>98</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>35/25</u>
<u>99</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>35/25</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>45/15</u>	<u>30/30</u>
<u>101</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>40/20</u>	<u>30/30</u>
<u>102</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>35/25</u>	<u>25/35</u>
<u>103</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>30/30</u>	<u>20/40</u>
<u>104</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>30/30</u>	<u>20/40</u>
<u>105</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>25/35</u>	<u>15/45</u>
<u>106</u>	<u>45/15</u>	<u>20/40</u>	<u>Caution‡</u>
<u>107</u>	<u>40/20</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>Caution‡</u>
<u>108</u>	<u>35/25</u>	<u>Caution‡</u>	<u>Caution‡</u>

<u>109</u>	<u>30/30</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>
<u>110</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>
<u>111</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>
<u>112</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>	<u>Caution[†]</u>

***With the assumption that workers are physically fit, well-rested, fully hydrated, under age 40, and have adequate water intake and that there is 30% RH [relative humidity] and natural ventilation with perceptible air movement.**

†Note: Adjust the temperature reading as follows before going to the temperature column in the table: Full sun (no clouds): Add 13°

Partly cloudy/overcast: Add 7°

No shadows visible/work is in the shade or at night: no adjustment

Per relative humidity:

10%: Subtract 8°

20%: Subtract 4°

30%: No adjustment

40%: Add 3°

50%: Add 6°

60%: Add 9°

‡High levels of heat stress; consider rescheduling activities.

Adapted from EPA [1993]

Table 3.1 above is copied from the following publication; see page 76 in NIOSH [2016].

NIOSH criteria for a recommended standard: occupational exposure to heat and hot environments. By Jacklitsch B, Williams WJ, Musolin K, Coca A, Kim J-H, Turner N. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication 2016-106.

B. Table 3.2 Work/rest schedules for those wearing chemical resistant suits.

<u>Air Temp (°F)</u>	<u>Light work</u>			<u>Moderate work</u>			<u>Heavy work</u>		
	<u>Full sun</u>	<u>Partly cloudy</u>	<u>No sun[†]</u>	<u>Full sun</u>	<u>Partly cloudy</u>	<u>No sun[†]</u>	<u>Full sun</u>	<u>Partly cloudy</u>	<u>No sun[†]</u>
<u>75</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>35/25[‡]</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>80</u>	<u>30/30</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>20/40</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>10/50</u>	<u>40/20</u>	<u>Normal</u>
<u>85</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>40/20</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>10/50</u>	<u>25/35</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Caution_s</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>40/20</u>
<u>90</u>	<u>Caution_s</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>40/20</u>	<u>Caution_s</u>	<u>Caution_s</u>	<u>25/35</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Caution^s</u>	<u>15/45</u>
<u>95</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>15/45</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>	<u>Stop work</u>

With the assumption that workers are heat-acclimatized, under the age of 40, physically fit, well-rested, fully hydrated, and wearing Tyvek coveralls, gloves, boots, and a respirator. Cooling vests may enable workers to work for longer periods. Adjustments must be made when additional protective gear is worn.

†No shadows are visible or work is in the shade or at night.

‡35 minutes work and 25 minutes rest each hour.

§High levels of heat stress; consider rescheduling activities.

Adapted from EPA [1993]

Table 3.2 above is copied from the following publication; see page 77 in NIOSH [2016]. NIOSH criteria for a recommended standard: occupational exposure to heat and hot environments. By Jacklitsch B, Williams WJ, Musolin K, Coca A, Kim J-H, Turner N. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication 2016-106.

4. Acclimatization.

Table 4.1 Acclimatization in workers

<u>Topics</u>	<u>Additional information</u>
<u>Disadvantages of being unacclimatized</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Readily show signs of heat stress when exposed to hot environments.</u> • <u>Difficulty replacing all of the water lost in sweat.</u> • <u>Failure to replace the water lost will slow or prevent acclimatization.</u>
<u>Benefits of acclimatization</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Increased sweating efficiency (earlier onset of sweating, greater sweat production, and reduced electrolyte loss in sweat).</u> • <u>Stabilization of the circulation.</u> • <u>Work is performed with lower core temperature and heart rate.</u> • <u>Increased skin blood flow at a given core temperature.</u>
<u>Acclimatization plan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Gradually increase exposure time in hot environmental conditions over a period of 7 to 14 days.</u> • <u>For new workers, the schedule should be no more than 20% of the usual duration of work in the hot environment on day 1 and a no more than 20% increase on each additional day.</u> • <u>For workers who have had previous experience with the job, the acclimatization regimen</u>

	<p><u>should be no more than 50% of the usual duration of work in the hot environment on day 1, 60% on day 2, 80% on day 3, and 100% on day 4.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The time required for non-physically fit individuals to develop acclimatization is about 50% greater than for the physically fit.</u>
<u>Level of acclimatization</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Relative to the initial level of physical fitness and the total heat stress experienced by the individual.</u>
<u>Maintaining acclimatization</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Can be maintained for a few days of non-heat exposure.</u> • <u>Absence from work in the heat for a week or more results in a significant loss in the beneficial adaptations leading to an increased likelihood of acute dehydration, illness, or fatigue.</u> • <u>Can be regained in 2 to 3 days upon return to a hot job.</u> • <u>Appears to be better maintained by those who are physically fit.</u> • <u>Seasonal shifts in temperatures may result in difficulties.</u> • <u>Working in hot, humid environments provides adaptive benefits that also apply in hot, desert environments, and vice versa.</u> • <u>Air conditioning will not affect acclimatization.</u>

Adapted from [Moseley 1994; Armstrong and Stoppani 2002; DOD 2003; Casa et al. 2009; ACGIH 2014; OSHA-NIOSH 2011].

Table 4.1 above is copied from the following publication; see page 34. NIOSH [2016]. *NIOSH criteria for a recommended standard: occupational exposure to heat and hot environments.* By Jacklitsch B, Williams WJ, Musolin K, Coca A, Kim J-H, Turner N. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication 2016-106.

5. Clothing adjustment factors.

Table 5.1 Clothing adjustment factors exist for various types of clothing.

<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Clothing adjustment factors (°C-WBGT)</u>	
	<u>Previous</u>	<u>2006</u>
<u>Work clothing (baseline)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cloth coveralls</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Double-layer cloth clothing</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Spunbound melt-blown synthetic (SMS) coveralls</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Polyolefin coveralls</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Limited-use vapor-barrier coveralls</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>11</u>

Adapted from Bernard TE, Threshold Limit Values for Physical Agents Committee, ACGIH [2014].

Table 5.1 above is copied from the following publication; see page 19. NIOSH [2016]. NIOSH criteria for a recommended standard: occupational exposure to heat and hot environments. By Jacklitsch B, Williams WJ, Musolin K, Coca A, Kim J-H, Turner N. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication 2016-106.

OAR 437-004-1120 Agricultural Labor Housing and Related Facilities.

(1) Application.

- (a) These rules apply to any place, or area of land, where there are living areas, manufactured or prefabricated homes or dwellings or other housing provided by a farmer, farm labor contractor, agricultural employer or other person in connection with the recruitment of workers on an agricultural establishment.
- (b) These rules apply to any type of labor housing and related facilities together with the tract of land, established, or to be established, operated or maintained for housing workers with or without families whether or not rent is paid or collected.
- (c) Manufactured dwellings and homes must comply with specifications for construction of sleeping places, unless they comply with ORS 446.155 to 446.185 and OAR 918-500-0020(2) that have the requirements and specifications for sanitation and safety design for manufactured dwellings.
- (d) These rules apply to housing given to, rented, leased to or otherwise provided to employees for use while employed and provided or allowed either by the employer, a representative of the employer or a housing operator.
- (e) These rules, unless otherwise stated, apply to all occupants of the labor housing and facilities.
- (f) These rules apply to all labor housing sites owned, operated, or allowed to operate on property under the jurisdiction of any state or municipal authority.
- (g) Violations relating to the occupants' personal housekeeping practices in facilities that are not common use will not result in citations to the employer.
- (h) For the purposes of OAR 437-004-1120, labor contractors as defined in ORS 658.405 are employers.

(2) These rules do not apply to:

- (a) hotels or motels that provide similar housing commercially to the public on the same terms as they do to workers.
- (b) accommodations subject to licensing as manufactured dwelling parks, organizational camps, traveler's accommodations or recreation vehicle parks and open to the general public on the same terms.
- (c) manufactured homes or dwellings being moved regularly from place to place because of the work when at parks or camps meant for parking mobile vehicles and open to the general public on the same terms.

(3) Charging occupants for required services. Operators may not charge for services required by this rule (OAR 437-004-1120). This prohibits pay-per-use toilets, pay-per-use bathing facilities or any other method of paying for individual service requirements.

(4) Definitions.

- (a) Clean means the absence of soil or dirt or removal of soil or dirt by washing, sweeping, clearing away, or any method appropriate to the material at hand.
- (b) Common use facilities are those for use by occupants of more than one housing unit or by occupants of dormitory-style housing.
- (c) Common use cooking and eating facility is a shared area for occupants to store, prepare, cook, and eat their own food.
- (d) Dining hall is an eating place with food furnished by and prepared under the direction of the operator for consumption, with or without charge, of the occupants.
- (e) Facility means a living area, drinking water installation, toilet installation, sewage disposal installation, food handling installation, or other installation required for compliance with the labor housing and related facility rules.
- (f) Garbage means food wastes, food packaging materials or any refuse that has been in contact with food stuffs.
- (g) Housing site is a place where there are living areas.
- (h) Livestock operation is any place, establishment or facility with pens or other enclosures in which livestock is kept for purposes including, but not limited to, feeding, milking, slaughter, watering, weighing, sorting, receiving, and shipping. Livestock operations include, among other things, dairy farms, corrals, slaughterhouses, feedlots, and stockyards. Operations where livestock can roam on a pasture over a distance are outside this definition.
- (i) Living area is any room, structure, shelter, tent, manufactured home or dwelling or prefabricated structure, vehicle or other place housing one or more persons.
- (j) Manufactured dwelling is a residential trailer, built before January 1, 1962, for movement on the highway, that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities; or, a mobile home, constructed for movement on the highway, that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities, built between January 1, 1962 and June 15, 1976 and meeting the requirements of Oregon mobile home law in effect at the time of construction.
- (k) Manufactured home is a structure built for movement on the highway that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities and is used as a residence. Built on or after June 15, 1976 to comply with federal manufactured housing standards and regulations in effect at the time of construction. More information on these definitions is in ORS 446.003(26).
- (l) Operator means any person or company that operates labor housing and/or related facilities.
- (m) Potable water is water meeting the bacteriological and other requirements of the Public Health Division of the Oregon Department of Human Services.

(n) Prefabricated structure means a building or subassembly which has been in whole or substantial part manufactured or assembled using closed construction at an off-site location to be wholly or partially assembled on-site; but does not include a manufactured home or dwelling. Prefabricated structures are manufactured in accordance with the Oregon state building code and rules adopted by the Building Codes Division of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services in OAR 918-674.

(o) Privy is the same as outhouse or pit toilet but is not the same as portable toilets.

(p) Recyclable material means containers that are returnable for refund of a deposit or materials gathered as part of a recycling program.

(q) Refuse includes waste materials such as paper, metal, discarded items, as well as debris, litter and trash.

(r) Sanitary means free from agents that may be injurious to health.

(s) Sewage means the water-carried human and animal wastes, including kitchen, bath, and laundry wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments, or other places, together with such ground-water infiltration, surface waters, or industrial wastes as may be present.

(t) Toilet room is a room in or on the premises of any labor housing, with toilet facilities for use by employees and occupants of that housing.

(5) Housing registration requirements.

(a) ORS 658.7050 requires the operator of Agricultural Labor Housing and Related Facilities to register such housing with Oregon OSHA as in (b) below, except the following **as defined by ORS 658.705**:

(A) Housing occupied solely by members of the same family,

(B) Housing occupied by five or fewer unrelated persons, **and/or**

(C) Housing on operations that do not produce or harvest farm crops (Oregon OSHA considers “production of crops” to mean production of farm crops for sale”).

(b) Each year, before occupancy, the operator or employer must register agricultural labor housing and related facilities with Oregon OSHA as set out below.

(A) The operator must contact Oregon OSHA at least 45 days before the first day of operation or occupancy of the housing and related facilities. Instructions and additional information will come later by mail.

(B) If the housing and related facilities were not registered in the previous year, the operator must call Oregon OSHA to request a consultation visit to the housing. Oregon OSHA will register housing and related facilities not previously registered only after a pre-occupancy consultation that finds the

housing or facility to be substantially in compliance with all applicable safety and health rules.

(C) If there were significant changes in the circumstances of the housing or facilities since the last registration, Oregon OSHA may, at its discretion, refer the employer for a consultation prior to re-registering the housing and facilities.

(D) Once registered, the operator must display the registration certificate provided by Oregon OSHA in a place frequented by employees. The operator must also provide and display a translation of the certificate in the language or languages used to communicate with employees.

(c) The Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services or designee may revoke a labor housing and related facilities registration if Oregon OSHA determines that any of the following apply:

(A) The application had any negligent or willful material misrepresentation, or false statement.

(B) The conditions under which the registration was accepted no longer exist or have changed.

(C) The housing and related facilities are not substantially in compliance with the applicable safety and health rules.

(d) When Oregon OSHA revokes the registration of agricultural labor housing and related facilities, operators or their agents have 30 days to file a written appeal. On receipt of such appeal, the Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services will hold a contested case hearing on that appeal under ORS 183.413, et seq.

(e) Any group or individual may protest the proposed registration, continued registration or renewal of any labor housing and related facilities registration under the following conditions:

(A) The signed and dated protest must be submitted in writing and received by the Director before issuance of the registration or renewal.

(B) The protest must include the name, address and phone number of the individual or group filing it.

(C) The protest must clearly identify which housing and related facilities is the subject of the protest, including the exact physical location and name of the applicant.

(D) The protest must clearly state the facts and reasons for the protest. Such facts and reasons must be based on factors that are within the scope of ORS 654, 658.705 through 658.850 and any relevant regulations.

(E) When the above provisions are met, such group or individual may participate in the contested case as a party or limited party under OAR 137-003-0005.

(6) Site requirements:

(a) The grounds of labor housing and related facilities must be substantially free from waste water, sewage, garbage, recyclable material, refuse or noxious plants such as poison oak and poison ivy.

(b) During housing occupancy, grass, weeds and brush must be cut back at least 30 feet from buildings.

(c) All housing site land must have adequate drainage. The site must not be subject to flooding when occupied.

(d) Adequately dispose of the waste water and food waste under outside water hydrants.

(e) The operator of labor housing is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the housing and its facilities.

(f) Store all toxic materials such as pesticides, fertilizers, paints and solvents in a safe place.

(g) Do not leave empty pesticide containers such as drums, bags, cans, or bottles in the housing area.

(h) Prevent or control the breeding of mosquitoes, flies, and rodents in the immediate housing area and within 200 feet of any labor housing and related facilities owned or under lawful control or supervision of the operator.

(i) Do not locate labor housing within 500 feet of livestock operations unless the employees in the housing are employed to tend or otherwise work with the animals.

~~NOTE~~**Note:** This does not apply to animals owned by the housing occupants.

(j) Provide electricity to all housing units and related facilities. Subdivision 4/S, Electricity applies to ALH.

(k) Extension cords or plug strips must have circuit breaker or fuse protection either as part of the set or part of the building wiring.

(l) Facilities built or remodeled before December 15, 1989, must have a ceiling or wall-type electric light fixture in working order and at least one wall-type electrical outlet in every living area. Facilities built or remodeled after that date must comply with the code in effect at the time of construction or remodeling.

(m) Provide a ceiling or wall-type electric light in toilet rooms, lavatories, shower or bathing rooms, laundry rooms, hallways, stairways, the common eating area or other hazardous dark areas.

(n) Light privies either directly or indirectly from an outside light source.

- (o) Provide enough light in corridors and walkways to allow safe travel at night.
- (p) Each housing site must have its street numbers displayed to be easily visible to responding emergency vehicles on public highways or roads.
- (q) The lowest point of wooden floor structures must be at least 12 inches above ground.

(7) Water supply.

- (a) All domestic water furnished at labor housing and related facilities must conform to the standards of the Public Health Division of the Oregon Department of Human Services. ~~(A)~~ The site water system must supply at least 15 psi at the outlet end of all water lines regardless of the number of outlets in use.
- (b) Have a bacteriological analysis done on the water before occupancy and as often as needed to assure a potable water supply, except when the water comes from a community water system.
- (c) Provide enough potable water in the labor housing area for drinking, hand washing, bathing and domestic use. An ample supply is at least 35 gallons of water per day per occupant.
- (d) Arrange, construct and if necessary, periodically disinfect the water storage and distribution facilities to satisfactorily protect the water from contamination. Install all new plumbing in labor housing and related facilities to comply with the Oregon state building code.
- (e) When potable water is not available in each dwelling unit, there must be a potable water source within 100 feet of each unit and there must be a working, clean drinking fountain for each 100 occupants or fraction thereof.
- (f) Post as, "Unsafe for drinking," non-potable water that is accessible to occupants. The posting must be in the language of the camp occupants or with a universal symbol.
- (g) Portable water containers with spigots and tight-fitting lids are acceptable for providing and storing drinking water in the housing.
 - (A) These containers must be made of impervious non-toxic materials that protect the water from contamination.
 - (B) Wash and sanitize them at least every 7 days.
- (h) Do not use containers such as barrels, pails or tanks that require dipping or pouring to get the water.
- (i) Do not use cups, dippers or other utensils for common drinking purposes.
- (j) Do not allow cross connection between a system furnishing water for drinking purposes and a non-potable supply.

(8) Bathing, hand washing, laundry, and toilet facilities — General.

(a) Provide an adequate supply of hot and cold water under pressure for all common use bathing, hand washing, and laundry facilities at all labor housing and related facilities.

(b) In installations with bathing, laundry facilities, or flush toilets, the floor and walls must be of readily cleanable finish and impervious to moisture.

(c) All common use bathing, hand washing, and laundry facilities must be clean, sanitary and operating properly.

(d) Buildings for common use bathing, hand washing, laundry, and toilet facilities must have heating capable of keeping the facility at 68 degrees or more during use.

(9) Bathing facilities.

(a) Provide drains in all showers to remove waste water. Slope floors so they drain. Do not use slippery materials for flooring.

~~NOTE: Paragraph (b) is effective April 1, 2009. Until then the old ratio of 1 to 15 applies.~~

(b) Provide at least one shower head with hot and cold water under pressure for every 10 occupants or fraction thereof. ~~(A)~~ Unisex shower rooms are acceptable in the same ratios. They must have working locks and provide privacy.

(c) Separate common use bathing facilities used for both sexes in the same building by a solid, non-absorbent wall extending from the floor to the ceiling.

(d) Mark separate sex bathing facilities, if provided, with "women" and "men" in English and in the native language of employees expected to occupy the housing or with easily understood pictures or symbols.

(10) Hand washing facilities.

~~NOTE: Paragraph (a) is effective April 1, 2009. Until then the old ratio of 1 to 15 applies.~~

(a) Provide at least one hand washing sink or basin with hot and cold water under pressure for every 6 occupants or fraction thereof. Each 24 linear inches of "trough" type sink with individual faucets counts as one basin. When each living unit does not have hand washing facilities, locate common use facilities either close to the toilet facilities or close to the sleeping places.

(b) In common use facilities, do not use a single common towel. If you provide paper towels, there must be a container for their disposal.

(11) Laundry facilities.

~~NOTE: Paragraph (a) is effective April 1, 2009. Until then the old rule applies which reads: 437-004-1120(11)~~

~~(a) When public laundry and drying facilities are not available within 5 miles, the housing must have readily accessible laundry and drying facilities.~~

~~(b) Laundry facilities in the housing area must have trays or tubs, plumbed with hot and cold water in the ratio of 1 for each 25 occupants.~~

~~(c) Mechanical washers are optional in the ratio of 1 to 50 occupants with one laundry tray per 100 occupants.~~

~~(d)~~(a) Provide laundry trays, tubs, or machines with plumbed hot and cold water in the combined ratio of 1 for each 30 occupants or each part of 30.

~~(e)~~(b) Provide clothes lines or drying facilities to serve the needs of the occupants.

~~(f)~~(c) Laundry rooms must have drains to remove waste water.

~~(g)~~(d) Each common use laundry room must have a slop sink.

(12) Toilet facilities.

(a) Locate toilet facilities in labor housing and related facilities within 200 feet from the living area that they serve.

(b) Locate toilets, chemical toilets, or urinals in rooms built for that purpose.

(c) Maintain a usable, unobstructed path or walkway free of weeds, debris, holes or standing water from each living area to the common use toilet facilities.

(d) Provide at least one toilet for every 15 occupants or fraction thereof for each gender in the labor housing. Toilets must assure privacy:

(A) If urinals are in the toilet facility and where three or more toilets are required for men, one urinal substitutes for one toilet (24 inches of trough-type urinal equals one toilet), to a maximum of one-third of the total required toilets.

(B) Existing urinals must be non-absorbent, non-corrosive materials that have a smooth and cleanable finish. Urinals installed after the effective date of this standard must meet Oregon state building code.

(C) If there are no common use toilet facilities, calculate the required ratio without regard to gender.

(e) Clean common use toilet facilities daily or more often when needed to maintain sanitation.

(f) Mark separate sex toilet facilities, when provided, with "women" and "men" in English and in the native language of employees expected to occupy the housing or with easily understood pictures or symbols.

(g) Ventilate all labor housing toilet rooms according to the Oregon state building code.

(h) Separate common use toilet facilities used for both sexes in the same building by a solid, non-absorbent wall extending from the floor to the ceiling.

(i) Install privacy partitions between each individual toilet or toilet seat in multiple toilet facilities. The partitions may be less than the height of the room walls:

(A) The top of the partition must be not less than 6 feet from the floor and the bottom of the partition not more than 1-foot from the floor. The width of the partition must extend at least 1 1/2 feet beyond the front of the toilet seat.

(B) Provide a door or curtain so the toilet compartment is private.

(j) Provide common use toilet facilities with toilet paper and holders or dispensers. Also provide disposal containers with lids.

(k) Do not allow obstruction of the path or access to a toilet room. If access is through another room, that room must not be lockable.

(13) Portable toilets, chemical toilets and privies.

(a) The location and construction of privies must conform to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality standards.

(b) Privies must be at least 100 feet from any living area or any facility where food is prepared or served.

(c) Portable toilets and privies must have adequate lighting.

(d) When in use, service portable and chemical toilets at least weekly or often enough to keep them from becoming a health hazard. Clean portable toilets, chemical toilets and privies at least daily.

(14) Sewage disposal and plumbing.

(a) Connect the sewer lines from the labor housing and related facilities to a community sewer system, a septic tank with subsurface disposal of the effluent, pit type privies or other sanitary means conforming to Department of Environmental Quality standards.

(b) Install all plumbing in labor housing and related facilities to comply with Department of Environmental Quality standards and the Oregon state building code.

(15) Garbage and refuse disposal outside of buildings.

~~NOTE~~**Note:** Recyclable material is not garbage or refuse referred to in this section (15).

(a) Keep refuse and garbage containers clean and in good repair.

(b) Provide at least one 30-gallon or larger container per 15 occupants. Containers must be inside the housing site area and accessible to all occupants.

(c) Empty garbage bins and dumpsters at least weekly during use, but always before they become a health hazard or full enough to interfere with full closing of the lid.

(d) Empty common use cans and portable containers into a bin or dumpster, when full or twice weekly whichever is more frequent. Do not allow garbage on the ground.

(e) Keep all refuse and garbage containers covered and the garbage storage area clean to control flies and rodents.

(f) Do not burn any food, garbage or wet refuse.

(g) Dispose of garbage and refuse according to Department of Environmental Quality standards that govern the disposal of garbage, refuse and other solid wastes.

(16) Living areas.

(a) Keep all living areas, safe and in good repair structurally and stable on their foundations. They must provide shelter for the occupants against the elements and protect the occupants from ground and surface water as well as rodents and insects.

(b) The walls and roof must be tight and solid. Floors must be rigid and durable, with a smooth and cleanable finish in good repair.

(c) For living areas without a working permanent heating system or heaters, the ALH operator must supply portable heaters at no cost to the occupant. These heaters must be capable of keeping the temperature in the living area at a minimum of 68 degrees. Heaters must meet these requirements:

(A) Operate by electricity only.

(B) Have working safety devices installed by the manufacturer for the particular type heater.

(C) Be in good working order with no defects or alterations that make them unsafe.

(d) Permanently installed solid fuel or gas fired heaters must meet the following:

(A) Install and vent any stoves or other sources of heat that use combustible fuel to prevent fire hazards and dangerous concentration of gases:

(i) Solid or liquid fuel heaters or stoves installed on or before December 15, 1989, must sit on a concrete slab, insulated metal sheet or other fire-resistant material when used in a room with wood or other combustible flooring. Extend it at least 18 inches beyond the perimeter of the base of the stove.

(ii) Solid or liquid fuel heaters or stoves must meet the manufacturer's specifications and the Oregon state building code in effect at the time of installation.

(B) Install fire resistant material on any wall or ceiling within 18 inches of a solid or liquid fuel stove or a stove pipe. Provide a vented metal collar around the stovepipe, or vent passing through a wall, ceiling, floor or roof or combustible material.

(C) Heating systems with automatic controls must cut off the fuel supply on failure or interruption of the flame or ignition, or when they exceed a pre-determined safe temperature or pressure.

(D) All gas appliances and gas piping must comply with the Oregon state building code in effect at time of installation and the manufacturer's instructions.

(E) Do not locate stoves so they block escape from a sleeping place.

(e) Provide screens of at least 16 mesh on the doors and windows of the living area. All screen doors must be tight-fitting, in good repair, and self-closing.

(f) Provide beds, bunks or cots for each occupant and suitable storage facilities, such as wall cabinets or shelves, for each occupant or family unit.

(A) The camp operator must provide a mattress or pad for each bed or bunk.

(iB) If you provide foam pads, they must be thicker than 2 inches.

(iiC) Do not provide uncovered foam pads.

(iiiD) Mattresses or pads must not sit on the floor.

(ivE) The sleeping surface must be at least 12 inches above the floor.

(g) Mattresses or pads furnished by the camp operator must be clean, in good repair, and free from insects and parasites.

(A) Fumigate mattresses or pads, used uncovered, or treat with an effective insecticide before each season's occupancy. If you provide covers, clean them before each season's occupancy.

(B) Store mattresses or pads in a clean, dry place.

(h) Space the beds, bunks or cots so that there is enough room to allow for rapid and safe exiting during an emergency.

NOTE: Do not count children 2 years old and younger when calculating square footage requirements in paragraphs (i), (j), (k), and (l).

(i) In living areas built after August 1, 1975, where workers cook, live, and sleep, provide at least 100 square feet per occupant.

(j) In living areas built before August 1, 1975, where workers cook, live and sleep, provide at least 60 square feet per occupant.

(k) Each sleeping room without double bunk beds must have at least 50 square feet of floor space per employee. Where there are double bunk beds, provide 40 square feet per occupant. Do not use triple bunks.

(l) Beginning on January 1, 2018 all agricultural labor housing, where workers cook, live and sleep in the same area, must provide 100 square feet per occupant.

(m) For units built after April 3, 1980 at least one-half the required floor space in each living area must have a minimum ceiling height of 7 feet. Floor space with a ceiling height less than 5 feet does not count toward the minimum required floor space.

(n) Beginning on January 1, 2018 only areas with a 7-foot ceiling height will count toward the required square footage of any living or sleeping area. Housing built or remodeled between January 26, 2009 and January 1, 2018 must have minimum 7-foot-high ceilings for the space to count toward any required square footage.

(o) Provide separate private sleeping areas for unrelated persons of each sex and for each family unit.

~~NOTE: Paragraph (p) is effective April 1, 2009.~~

(p) Provide windows or skylights with a total area equal to at least 10 percent of the required floor area. At least one-half (nominal) the total required window or skylight area must be openable to the outside. Adequate mechanical ventilation may substitute for openable window space. Not more than one-half the required space can be met with skylights. Openable, screened windows in doors count toward this requirement.

(q) Before occupancy clean all living areas and eliminate any rodents, insects, and animal parasites.

(17) Fire protection.

(a) All fires must be in equipment designed for that use. Do not allow open fires within 25 feet of structures.

(b) Each season, at the time of initial occupancy, each living area must have a working approved smoke detector.

~~NOTE~~**Note:** The camp operator is not responsible for daily maintenance of the detector or the actions of occupants that defeat its function.

(c) Provide fire extinguishing equipment in a readily accessible place, not more than 50 feet from each housing unit. The equipment must provide protection equal to a 2A:10BC rated extinguisher.

~~NOTE~~**Note:** Hoses are acceptable substitutes for extinguishers only if the water supply is constant and reliable. Hoses must be immediately available for firefighting use.

(d) All living areas with more than one room, built before December 15, 1989, with one door, must have, in addition to a door, a window in each sleeping room that can be an exit in case of fire:

(A) This window must have an openable space at least 24 inches by 24 inches, nominal.

(B) The lowest portion of the opening must be less than 48 inches above the floor.

(C) This window must open directly to the outdoors and be readily openable by the occupants from inside without breaking the glass.

(D) Label the escape window as an emergency exit.

(e) Living areas built on or after December 15, 1989, must meet the requirements for emergency exits in applicable rules of the Building Codes Division of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, ~~including the following:~~ (E) Required emergency exit windows in sleeping rooms must have a clear net opening of at least 5.7 square feet, minimum vertical opening of 22 inches and minimum horizontal opening of 20 inches.

~~NOTE~~**Note:** Construct and maintain all living areas in labor housing and related facilities to comply with other applicable local and state laws and regulations in effect at the time of construction or remodel.

(f) A second story must have at least two exits when its occupant load is 10 or more. Comply with the Oregon state building code.

(g) Occupants on floors above the second story and in basements must have access to at least two separate exits from the floor or basement as required by the Oregon state building code.

(18) Common use cooking and eating facilities and equipment.

(a) When provided, common use cooking or food preparation facilities or equipment must have the following:

(A) A gas or electric refrigerator, capable of keeping food at or below 41 degrees F.

(B) A minimum equivalent of two cooking burners for every 10 persons or part thereof, or 2 families, whichever requires the most burners. (†) If a gas or electric hotplate or wood stove is within 18 inches of a wall, that wall must be made of or finished with smooth cleanable, nonabsorbent, grease-resistant and fire-resistant material.

~~NOTE~~**Note:** Labeled and listed appliances are exempt from the 18-inch requirement when installed according to their listing.

(C) No liquid petroleum gas (LPG like propane) tanks in use inside any occupied building. Outside tanks must connect to appliances with lines approved for that purpose.

(D) Food storage shelves, food preparation areas, food contact surfaces and floors in food preparation and serving areas must be made of or finished with smooth, non-absorbent, cleanable material; and

(E) A table and chairs or equivalent seating and eating arrangements to accommodate the number of occupants living in the sleeping place.

(b) Refrigerators and stoves or hot plates must always be in working condition.

(c) Clean the facilities and equipment before each occupancy.

(d) Common use kitchen and dining areas must be separate from all sleeping quarters. There can be no direct opening between kitchen or dining areas and any living or sleeping area.

(e) If the operator becomes aware of or has reason to suspect that anybody preparing, cooking or serving food has a communicable disease as listed in paragraph (22), the operator must bar them from the cooking facility until the disease is no longer communicable.

(f) Buildings must have heating capable of keeping the facility at 68 degrees or more during use.

(g) Facilities must be in buildings or shelters. Doors, windows and openings, if any, must have screens of 16 mesh or smaller.

(19) Dining halls and equipment.

(a) When provided, dining halls or equipment must have the following:

(A) A gas or electric refrigerator, capable of keeping food at or below 41 degrees F.

(B) A minimum equivalent of two cooking burners for every 10 persons or part thereof, 2 families, whichever requires the most burners. (†) If a gas or electric hotplate or wood stove is within 18 inches of a wall, that wall must be made of or finished with smooth cleanable, nonabsorbent, grease-resistant and fire-resistant material.

NOTE: Labeled and listed appliances are exempt from the 18-inch requirement when installed according to their listing.

(C) No liquid petroleum gas (LPG like propane) tanks in use inside any occupied building. Outside tanks must connect to appliances with lines approved for that purpose.

(D) Food storage shelves, food preparation areas, food contact surfaces and floors in food preparation and serving areas must be made of or finished with smooth, non-absorbent, cleanable material; and

(E) A table and chairs or equivalent seating and eating arrangements to accommodate the number of occupants living in the sleeping place.

(b) Refrigerators and stoves or hot plates must always be in working condition.

(c) Clean the facilities and equipment before each occupancy.

(d) Common use kitchen and dining areas must be separate from all sleeping quarters. There can be no direct opening between kitchen or dining areas and any living or sleeping area.

(e) If the operator becomes aware of or has reason to suspect that anybody preparing, cooking or serving food has a communicable disease as listed in paragraph (22), the

operator must bar them from the cooking facility until the disease is no longer communicable.

(f) Buildings must have heating capable of keeping the facility at 68 degrees or more during use.

(g) The facility must comply with the 2005 edition of the FDA Food Code.

NOTE: Follow Division 4, Agriculture when it differs from the FDA Food Code. The code is available at: <http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/foodcode.html> <https://www.fda.gov/food/fda-food-code/food-code-2005> or contact the Oregon OSHA Resource Center at 800-922-2689 or in Salem 503-378-3272.

(h) Facilities must be in buildings or shelters. Doors, windows and openings, if any, must have screens of 16 mesh or smaller.

(20) Single unit cooking facilities.

(a) When provided, single unit cooking, eating and dining facilities or equipment must have the following:

(A) A gas or electric refrigerator, capable of keeping food at or below 41 degrees F.

(B) A minimum equivalent of two burners for cooking for every 10 persons or part thereof, or 2 families, whichever requires the most burners. (†) If a gas or electric hotplate or wood stove is within 18 inches of a wall, that wall must be made of or finished with smooth cleanable, nonabsorbent, grease-resistant and fire resistant material.

NOTE: Labeled and listed appliances are exempt from the 18-inch requirement when installed according to their listing.

(C) No liquid petroleum gas (LPG like propane) tanks in use inside. Outside tanks must connect to appliances with lines approved for that purpose.

(D) Food storage shelves, food preparation areas, food contact surfaces and floors in food preparation and serving areas made of or finished with smooth, non-absorbent, cleanable material.

(E) A table and chairs or equivalent seating and eating arrangements to accommodate the number of occupants living in the sleeping place.

(F) A refrigerator and stove or hot plate in working condition.

(b) Clean the facilities before each occupancy.

(21) First aid. OAR 437-004-1305, Medical and First Aid, applies to all labor housing and related facilities. This rule includes requirements for first aid supplies, an emergency medical plan and a plan of communication.

NOTE: Division 4/K requires all employees know about the first aid requirements and emergency medical plans. If employees' native language is other than English, this must be taken into account in meeting this requirement.

(22) Disease Reporting. The camp operator must comply with Oregon Health Authority's OAR 333-018-0000; ~~Who Must Report~~ Is Responsible for Reporting and OAR 333-018-0015; ~~What Is To Be Reported~~ And When; ~~333-018-0000 Who Must Report~~.

~~(23)~~ **Note:** Each Health Care Provider knowing of or attending a case or suspected case of any of the diseases, infections, or conditions listed in OAR 333-018-0015 shall report such cases as specified. Where no Health Care Provider is in attendance, any individual knowing of such a case shall report in a similar manner. ~~333-018-0015 What to Report and When~~.

~~(24)~~ **Note: Human** reportable diseases, infections, microorganisms, and conditions, and the time frames within which they must be reported are as follows:

(a) Immediately, day or night: Bacillus anthracis (anthrax); Clostridium botulinum (botulism); Corynebacterium diphtheriae (diphtheria); Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and infection by SARS-coronavirus; Yersinia pestis (plague); intoxication caused by marine microorganisms or their byproducts (for example, paralytic shellfish poisoning, domoic acid intoxication, ciguatera, scombroid); any known or suspected common-source Outbreaks; any Uncommon Illness of Potential Public Health Significance.

(b) Within 24 hours (including weekends and holidays): Haemophilus influenzae (any invasive disease; for laboratories, any isolation or identification from a normally sterile site); measles (rubeola); Neisseria meningitidis (any invasive disease; for laboratories, any isolation or identification from a normally sterile site); Pesticide Poisoning; poliomyelitis; rabies (human or animal); rubella; Vibrio (all species).

(c) Within one Local Public Health Authority working day: Bordetella pertussis (pertussis); Borrelia (relapsing fever, Lyme disease); Brucella (brucellosis); Campylobacter (campylobacteriosis); Chlamydia (Chlamydia) psittaci (psittacosis); Chlamydia trachomatis (chlamydiosis; lymphogranuloma venereum); Clostridium tetani (tetanus); Coxiella burnetii (Q fever); Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and other transmissible spongiform encephalopathies; Cryptosporidium (cryptosporidiosis); Cyclospora cayentanensis (cyclosporiasis); Escherichia coli (Shiga-toxigenic, including E. coli O157 and other serogroups); Francisella tularensis (tularemia); Giardia (giardiasis); Haemophilus ducreyi (chancroid); hantavirus; hepatitis A; hepatitis B (acute or chronic infection); hepatitis C; hepatitis D (delta); HIV infection (does not apply to anonymous testing) and AIDS; Legionella (legionellosis); Leptospira (leptospirosis); Listeria monocytogenes (listeriosis); mumps; Mycobacterium tuberculosis and M. bovis (tuberculosis); Neisseria gonorrhoeae (gonococcal infections); pelvic inflammatory disease (acute, non-gonococcal); Plasmodium (malaria); Rickettsia (all species: Rocky Mountain spotted fever, typhus, others); Salmonella (salmonellosis, including typhoid); Shigella (shigellosis); Taenia solium (including cysticercosis and undifferentiated Taenia infections); Treponema pallidum (syphilis); Trichinella (trichinosis); Yersinia (other than pestis); any infection that is typically arthropod vector-borne (for example: Western equine encephalitis, Eastern equine encephalitis, St. Louis encephalitis, dengue, West Nile fever, yellow fever, California encephalitis, ehrlichiosis, babesiosis, Kyasanur Forest disease, Colorado tick fever, etc.); human bites by any other mammal; CD4 cell count < 200/mm³ or CD4 proportion of total lymphocytes < 14%; hemolytic uremic syndrome.

(d) Within 7 days: Suspected Lead Poisoning (for laboratories; this includes all blood lead tests performed on persons with suspected lead poisoning).

(25) Access to ORS and OAR. Those wishing access to any of the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) or Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) referenced here, may contact the Oregon OSHA Resource Center in Salem or the nearest Oregon OSHA Field Office.

(264) Closure and alternative housing:

- (a) The operator of agricultural labor housing must provide replacement lodging without charge to the occupants if a government agency with the authority to enforce building, health or safety standards declares the housing or facilities to be uninhabitable and orders them vacated.
- (b) The operator must provide replacement lodging for 7 consecutive days from the time the housing was closed or until the closing agency allows the original housing to reopen, whichever is shorter.
- (c) Replacement lodging must meet or exceed the health and safety standards of Oregon OSHA. Oregon OSHA must approve the location of the replacement housing before employees are sent to it.
- (d) Operators must arrange for replacement lodging not later than the end of the day the original housing closes or another date designated by the closing agency.
- (e) Post the address of the replacement housing:
 - (A) Not later than the end of the day the original housing closes.
 - (B) In a place convenient to affected workers.
 - (C) In all languages spoken by the occupants.
- (f) The posting in (e) above must state that the replacement housing is free to occupants of the closed housing.
- (g) The operator must give Oregon OSHA a list of names of the occupants and the location of the replacement housing, for each.
- (h) When the cause of the closure is beyond the control of the agricultural labor housing operator, sections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (g) above do not apply. To determine whether the cause of closure was beyond the control of the operator, Oregon OSHA will consider these circumstances, including but not limited to:
 - (A) Whether the cause of the closure is a natural disaster;
 - (B) Whether the circumstances leading to the closure were known or should have been known to the operator;
 - (C) Whether operator diligence could have avoided the circumstances leading to the closure.
- (i) Agricultural labor housing occupants entitled to temporary replacement housing under this rule must accept or reject that housing when the original housing closes. These rules do not obligate operators to reimburse displaced occupants for housing they obtain without the operator's knowledge or consent. ~~(A)~~ The operator is responsible for replacement lodging only for as many people as occupied the original closed housing. When an occupant rejects the replacement housing, the operator has no obligation to reimburse that occupant for other replacement housing.

(j) Oregon OSHA may issue a citation and assess a monetary penalty for violation of these rules as in ORS 654.071 and 654.086.

~~{ED. NOTE: Tables referenced are available from the agency.}~~

~~{Publications: Publications referenced are~~

(25) Heat Illness Prevention in Labor Housing.

(a) Cooling Areas. If rooms where people sleep are not able to maintain an indoor temperature of 78 degrees Fahrenheit or less (using air conditioners, evaporative coolers, air purifiers with coolers, or other reliable means), employers must provide an area(s) for occupants to cool off whenever the heat index outside the housing units is at or above 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The cooling area(s) must be large enough to allow use by at least 50 percent of the occupants at the labor housing at any one time and must use either or any combination of the following two approaches:

(A) Giving occupants continual access to one or more common rooms that are maintained at or a below a temperature of 78 degrees Fahrenheit (using air conditioners, evaporative coolers, air purifiers with coolers, or other reliable means). This can be done by making use of existing common rooms, otherwise unused housing units, or other available indoor spaces that do not present additional risks to the occupants.

(B) Giving occupants continual access to outdoor rest areas (located away from work areas or activities that could create a hazard). The rest areas must:

(i) Be shaded by any natural or artificial means, so that occupants can sit or stand in a normal posture fully in the shade;

(ii) Provide water misters, cooling vests, cooling towels, or equally effective means of relief. If relying upon items that can only be used by one individual at a time, enough must be provided to satisfy the 50 percent requirement and they must not be shared without being washed; and

(iii) Locate available chairs, benches, and other seating in a manner that encourages use.

Note: Although employers are permitted to use either or any combination of the approaches listed in (A) and (B), they are encouraged to provide at least some of the required space using the methods listed in (A).

(b) Minimizing Heat in Housing Units. If rooms where people sleep are not able to maintain an indoor temperature of 78 degrees Fahrenheit or less (using air conditioners, evaporative coolers, air purifiers with coolers, or other reliable means), employers must take the following steps

(A) Optimize the ability to keep housing cool by ensuring that windows can be protected from direct sunlight in a manner that minimizes radiant heat during all hours of the day, whether using natural or artificial shade, the provision of window coverings must deflect the sun and not simply absorb the heat, or other equally effective measures. Such measures must not interfere with the ability to open and close windows or create another hazard; and

(B) Make fans available at no cost for any housing occupants who wish to use them.

(c) Temperature Awareness. To ensure that housing occupants can remain aware of the effects of heat on the indoor environment, both immediately and on an ongoing basis, employers must provide a thermometer that displays the temperature in both Fahrenheit and Celsius in each individual housing unit. Employers are encouraged, but not required, to provide a device that also measures humidity.

(d) Employee and Occupant Information. In addition to ensuring that employees have received the training required by OAR 437-004-1131(9), the employer must display the “Heat Risks in Housing” poster provided by Oregon OSHA in one or more prominent locations that housing occupants would normally see and must add the necessary emergency contact information to the poster, allowing housing occupants to contact emergency services as necessary.

(e) Access to Emergency Services. Employers must ensure that occupants always have access to a working telephone that can be used to contact emergency services. An electronic device, such as a cell phone, may be used for this purpose only if reception in the area is reliable.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 654.025(2), **654.035** & 656.726(34)

Statutes Implemented: ORS 654.001 **through** 654.295, **ORS 658.750, 658.755, 658.780, 658.785, 658.790, 658.805**

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