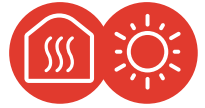


Heat Stress RISK FACTORS



The three main factors that contribute to heat experienced by workers are:



THERMAL ENVIRONMENT OF WORKPLACE



WORK BEING PERFORMED



CLOTHING / PPE WORN BY WORKERS

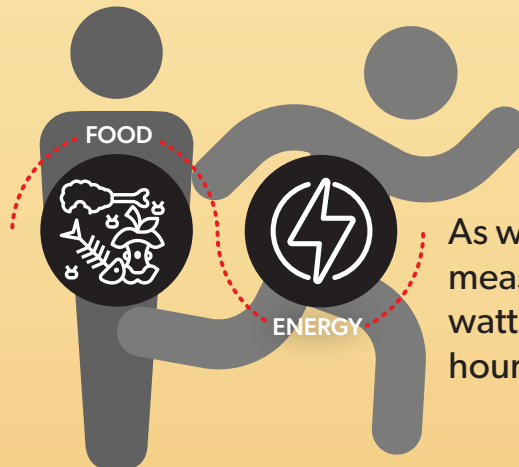
Working in hot environments can increase the risk of heat-related injuries and illness.

In order to protect workers from heat stress, it is important to assess the risk level associated with the type of work being performed.

But first a bit about:

Metabolic Rate

Our bodies use the food that we consume to produce energy.



As we use that energy, it is measured as a **metabolic rate** in watts (W), or kilocalories (kcal) / hour.

Based on the **metabolic rate** associated with work activities, different types of work are classified as:



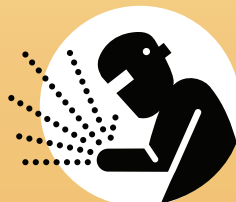
REST

115 W
99 kcal/h



LIGHT WORK

115 – 235 W
99–202 kcal/h



MODERATE WORK

235 – 360 W
202 – 310 kcal/h



HEAVY WORK

360 - 470 W
310–404 kcal/h



VERY HEAVY WORK

>470 W
>404 kcal/h

See the types of work associated with each classification on the following page.



Job / Work Classifications

REST



- Sitting
- Laying

LIGHT WORK



- Standing
- Driving
- Occasional walking
- Using a table saw
- Operating a crane, hoist, or other air-conditioned vehicle
- Welding (light production in shop)

MODERATE WORK



- Walking at a normal pace
- Laying brick
- Hammering nails
- Mail delivery services
- Tying rebar
- Welding (on-site or field service)
- Raking asphalt
- Sanding drywall
- Removing staking marks
- Manual shotcrete
- Long-hole drilling
- Heavy machinery production drilling
- Production ore transportation
- Carpentry assembly

HEAVY WORK



- Walking at a fast pace
- Shoveling dry sand
- Sawing by hand
- Laying block or stone
- Asbestos removal
- Rock Drill operators
- Heavy equipment mechanic
- Mowing (push lawn mower)
- Carpentry installation

VERY HEAVY WORK



- Shoveling wet sand
- Lifting heavy objects
- Manual bolting
- Mechanical and pipe installation
- Working with an axe
- Gardening or digging

When assessing the metabolic rate associated with the kind of work being performed, the following factors should also be taken into consideration:



WORK EXPERIENCE



AGE / SEX



BODY COMPOSITION



PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS



DEHYDRATION



FATIGUE



MEDICATIONS



GENETICS

02-29-2024



For other infographics in this series, or to learn more about working in the heat, see our Heat Stress Toolkit:



Scan or Click