

9.10 Heat Stress

Heat stress is usually the result of work performed at elevated temperatures. Contributory factors may also include a decrease of natural ventilation by protective clothing, e.g. chemical and impervious suits. There are several health hazards associated with excessive exposure to heat and sun. Recognize the effects of the following heat exposures:

- Heat cramps: result of the loss of salt in the working muscles, usually a part of heat exhaustion.
- Heat exhaustion: caused by excessive loss of body fluids from sweating.
- Heat stroke: most serious hot weather health problem.

The above conditions shall be reported to the medical center and treated as soon as possible, however, in order to prevent heat stress the following preventative measures shall be taken:

- a) Employees shall have access to cool potable water at their place of work.
- b) Shaded areas shall be provided for rest periods.
- c) First aid equipment provided on site shall include treatment for dehydration, e.g. Electrolytes.
- d) Observe Municipality summer work hours decree.

9.11 Safety, Warning and Traffic Signs

Safety signs play an important role in recognition and dealing with hazards. Safety signs should be used to inform, advise, instruct, warn of danger and improve safety in workplace. In particular, all Employees should be made familiar with the standard system applied at all works locations.

The configuration, color, size display and visibility distance shall comply with applicable UAE legislation: Ministerial Order No. 32 (1982) Article 14 and international standards BS 5378: Part 1: 1980.

9.12 Amenities and Hygiene

Facilities that need to be provided will depend upon a variety of factors, including the nature of work, no. of persons engaged, the locality, the climate and the mobility of people. All amenities shall comply with the local Statutory Regulations and international standards. All amenities shall include a cleaning and maintenance program.

9.13 Hand and Power Tools

Employees who use hand and power tools and who are exposed to the hazards of falling, flying, abrasive and splashing objects or exposed to harmful dusts, fumes, mists, vapors or gases shall be provided with the particular personal equipment necessary to protect them from the hazard. All hazards involved in the use of tools can be prevented by the following basic safety rules:

- a) Keep all tools in good condition with regular maintenance
- b) Use the right tool for the job
- c) Examine each tool for damage before use
- d) Competent person to periodically examine the power tools
- e) Operate according to the manufacturer's instructions
- f) Provide and use the proper protective equipment.