
 Summary (RSS) instead. The RSS 7728 is the work control document that governs the ES\&H the activities/actions of the ORNL participants doing work at the Marcell Experiment Station.


|  | Falling objects | Wear your hardhat for protection from falling limbs and pinecones, and from tools and equipment carried by other crewmembers. Stay out of the woods during extremely high winds. ORNL SME: Hardhats not required per 9-8-09 email from R. Kolka (USFS) |
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|  | Damage to eyes | Watch where you walk, ecpecially around trees and brush with limbs sticking out. Exercise caution when clearing limbs. Advise wearing eye protection. Ultraviolet light from the sun can be damaging to the eyes; look for sunglasses that specify significant protection from UV-A and UV-B radiation. <br> ORNL SME: Instead, See RSS LAST Question for explanation of when eye protection is required. |
|  | Bee and wasp stings | Watch for respiratory problems. Notify Communications and get person to a doctor immediately if there is trouble breathing. <br> Gently scrape stinger off of one is present. Apply analgesic swab and a cold pack if possible, and watch for infection. <br> Flag the location of any known nests and inform other crewmembers. Advise packing an inhaler and Benadryl or Epi-pen if you are prone to severe allergic reaction. |
|  | Tools and Equipment | Supervisors have the responsibility to : 1) ensure that tools are not modified or used in any manner that increases the risk of injury, 2) ensure that tools remain in a safe condition through periodic inspecion and repair. This includes tools furnished by Volunteers. 3) Monitor Volunteers performance periodically to ensure proper methods are followed. Gloves shall be worn while performing work tasks. <br> ORNL SME: Instead, Glove requirements will be added to RSS as tasks that require them are introduced into the RSS. |
|  | Lifting | Ask for help if the load is too heavy. Do not try to lift or otherwise move material beyond abilities. |
| ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS | Heat Stress | Remain constantly aware of the four basic factors that determine the degree of heat stress (air temperature, humidity, air movement, and heat radiation) relative to the surrounding work environmental heat load. |
|  |  | Know the signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion, heat cramps, and heat stroke. Heat stroke is a true medical emergency requiring immediate emergency response action. <br> NOTE: The severity of the effects of a given environmental heat stress is decreased by reducing the work load, increasing the frequency and/or duration of rest periods, and by introducing measures which will protect employees from hot environments. |
|  |  | Maintain adequate water intake by drinking water periodically in small amounts throughout the day (flavoring water with citrus flavors or extracts enhances palatability). Some overhydration is strongly recommended. |
|  |  | Tailor the work schedule to fit the climate, the physical condition of employees, and mission requirements. <br> a. A reduction of work load markedly decreases total heat stress. <br> b. Lessen work load and/or duration of physical exertion the first days of heat exposure to allow gradual acclimatization. <br> c. Alternate work and rest periods. More severe conditions may require longer rest periods and electrolyte fluid replacement. |


|  |  | Curtail or suspend physical work when conditions are extremely severe (see attached Heat Stress Index). |
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|  | Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) Index | Compute a Wet Bulb Globe Temperature Index to determine the level of physical activity (take WBGT index measurements in a location that is similar or closely approximates the environment to which employees will be exposed). ORNL SME: Computation not required per 9-8-09 email from $R$. Kolka (USFS). <br> WBGT THRESHOLD VALUES FOR INSTITUTING PREVENTIVE MEASURES <br> 80-90 degrees F Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity. <br> 90-105 degrees F Heat exhaustion and heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity. <br> 105-130 degrees $F$ Heat exhaustion and heat stroke are likely with prolonged heat exposure and physical activity. |
|  | Wind | Terminate all work during periods of high winds due to snag hazards. |
|  | Dusty Conditions | Dust masks will be worn while working in dusty conditions along with eye protection ORNL SME:Instead, See RSS LAST Question for dust mask and eye protection controls \& information. |


|  |  | Although most common in the summer, thunder and lightning can occur anytime. If caught in a <br> storm near a vehicle, return to the vehicle and stay inside while the storm is most active. Park <br> vehicle in an open area away from trees. Turn off radios during the storm. Lightning is more likely <br> to strike when radio transmission occurs. After the storm passes, turn forest radio on and check in <br> with communications. If caught in a storm away from your vehicle, try to find some form of building <br> or shelter. DO NOT seek shelter under large trees or open areas. Stay off ridge tops and mountain <br> tops. Seek shelter in low lying areas such as a ditch or cave. High winds can snap off snags and <br> healthy trees unexpectedly. <br> ORNL SME: See also RSS Question 12.3 for other details/controls. |
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| Line Officer Signature | Title | Date |

