Heat Stress Management Program In Construction Industry

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Heat is an environmental and occupational hazard. Heat stress is known as aggregate of external heat from the environment, internal heat generated by human body through physical activity and metabolism, and the insulating effects of the clothes worn which collectively impose a thermal load on a person. Construction workers are susceptible to heat stress because of hot weather, highly demanding physical work, and prolonged exposure to direct sunlight. Heat stress prevention is a pressing issue for researchers and practitioners, particularly because of the alarming number of heat related causalities and the corresponding financial and legal issues. From both moral and economic perspectives, controlling heat stress may offer multiple benefits, including decreasing accidents and morbidity rates, improved productivity and improved sense of social wellbeing. This study aims to identify the heat related problems faced by construction employees and design a structured heat stress management program to prevent them. This study helps to understand the physiology of heat stress and understand the preventive measures which can be taken to best manage and prevent heat stress. Strategies will be provided on how to establish the best environment to prevent heat stress in the workplace, as well as tools for employees to optimally manage heat stress.
Risk Analysis In Textile Plants Using Task Variation And Analysis Using Task Risk Assessment Tool (TARA)

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The main aim of this study carried out in textile industries located in southern part of Tamilnadu. As the investigation carried out during the workplace, outcomes of this investigation there was a lot of process will be carried out by the workers. To considered the most hazardous job in textile industries in routine work. We would have observed the job of hot work and height work is the most hazardous task and beyond the risk level. We separate the work to its nature. We observed each task and its hazards, risk level and its existing control methods. We used the Task Risk Assessment (TARA) tool to observe, analyze and measure the risk level. To know who were affected and how will be affect by this hazard. This tool most effective for observing each and every task will include in the job. The objective of the study is to develop the Task Risk Assessment (TARA) in hazardous task and to control in below the risk level.

Key words: Height work, Hot work, Textile industry.