



Working under cold conditions can lead to injuries or health effects, collectively known as cold stress. Construction workers may experience cold stress when working:

- Outdoors on a cold day.
- In a refrigerated room.
- In an unheated building.
- In cold water, rain, or snow.
- While handling cold objects or materials.

Other workers susceptible to cold stress include field workers, cold storage workers, and workers who work with refrigerated or frozen foods.

The hazardous effects of cold on the body may include dehydration, numbness, shivering, frostbite, trench foot, and hypothermia. Hazards associated with cold stress are categorized into systemic and local effects. Local effects impact the part of the body where the exposure to cold is the greatest. Systemic effects affect the whole body.

How can you recognize cold stress? Shivering is the body's response to cold stress and serves as a protection mechanism by increasing the rate of metabolism. Be on guard for cold stress if workers are shivering because it's an important sign of cold stress and possible hypothermia.

Recognizing cold stress in the workplace requires regular interactive communication with potentially exposed employees. Behaviors that may indicate cold stress exposures include:

- Seeking warm locations
- Adding layers of clothing
- Increasing their work rate

Local cold stress may occur if there is a noticeable drop in manual dexterity for workers. Manual dexterity decreases with cold, which could result in safety hazards to the worker and coworkers.

Employers can help protect workers from cold stress by providing training, controlling temperature and wind exposure by using heaters and windbreaks, rotating workers in cold jobs so that no one is exposed too long, scheduling work at warmest times, encouraging self-pacing and extra breaks if necessary, establishing a buddy system, and keeping first aid supplies and equipment available.

Equally important, employees can do their part to prevent cold stress. Proper insulation and good ventilation are critical for clothing worn during cold stress exposures. Better insulation is achieved by layering clothes rather than by wearing just one warm garment. Layering allows a person to add or remove layers to adjust for different insulation needs during work.