

Table 3-3 Recognition and Identified Actions for Cold-Induced Events

60.8°F (16°C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initiate and record temperature measurements.
39.2°F (4°C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide gloves for stationary workers.• Provide gloves for light work and appropriate total body protection.• Provide additional protection to individuals exposed to evaporating liquids.
35.6°F (2°C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treat wet workers and remove any wet clothing.• Provide eye protection, including UV protection for work in snow- or ice-covered terrain.
30.2°F (-1°C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initiate dry bulb temperature measurements every four hours; record wind speed if in excess of 5 mph. These readings are necessary to calculate equivalent chill temperature (ECT). At these temperatures, a safety officer should be designated to determine ECT and applicable actions.• Review/exclude workers with body temperature regulation concerns.• Prevent contact with cold surfaces.
19.4°F (-7°C) ECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide gloves for moderate work. Provide warming shelters and warming fluids; record measurements every four hours.
10.4°F (-12°C) ECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use buddy system and acclimatization; provide safety/awareness training to workers.
4°F	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide mittens for hand warming.
0°F (-18°C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure medical approval for workers at these temperatures (this may be reduced to -11.2°F if wind speeds are below 5 mph).
25.6°F (-32°C) ECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At this ECT, prohibit continuous skin exposure. ECT includes the cooling wind power on exposed flesh relative to the actual temperature. It was developed by the U.S. Army Research Institute of Medicine (Natick, MA).