Monthly Safety Advisory Call

April 2026

Heat Stress – OSHA National Emphasis Program

HazCom – Chemical Inventory Lists and SDS

Safety Helpline is an FCA Member Benefit

For Your Safety Questions:

FCA SAFETY Line™

Contact Us:

safetyhelpline@finishingcontractors.org

(844)-414-SAFE

Your Questions are Private and are Answered by a Safety Professional.

OSHA News

News Rel

U.S. Department of Labor | April 10, 2026

US Department of Labor updates national e
protect workers from indoor, outdoor he

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Heal
updated its National Emphasis Program that protects workers from outdoor and indoor h
to direct agency resources where they can make the biggest impact – focusing inspections a
industries and workplaces where heat stress risks are most likely to occur.

Originally issued in April 2022, the revised National Emphasis Program – Outdoor and Indoor Heat-Related Hazards uses OSHA and the Bureau of Labor Statistics data from calendar years 2022-2025 to direct inspection priorities to 55 high-risk industries in indoor and outdoor work settings.

Through this data, OSHA identified industries with high rates of heat-related illness and industries with employers that have received heat-related citations or hazard alert letters. The revised emphasis program removes outdated background information, updates links, and eliminates the former numerical inspection goal and introduces two reorganized appendices, one for evaluating heat programs and another for citation guidance. The update also includes clearer guidance that will improve tracking and more effectively implement the program's enforcement and outreach efforts.

Compliance officers will continue to conduct outreach and compliance assistance and expand any inspection where there is evidence of heat-related hazards on heat priority days. Additionally, compliance officers will conduct random inspections focused on heat hazards in high-risk industries on days when the National Weather Service issues a heat advisory or warning.

Effective Immediately and through April of 2031

OSHA News

National Emphasis Program (NEP)

- Increasingly recognized as a serious work-related injury/illness factor, especially in construction

2025

- **More than 50 heat-related worker fatalities**
- **18 in construction (more than one third)**
- **28,000 workplace injuries related to heat exposure**

OSHA News

FOCUS

Outdoor and Indoor Environments

- Construction
- General Industry
- Maritime
- Agriculture

2361 – Residential Building Construction
2362 – Nonresidential Building Construction
23815 – Glass and Glazing Contractors
2383 – Building Finishing Contractors
23831 – Drywall and Insulation Contractors
23832 – Painting and Wall Covering Contractors
23833 – Flooring Contractors
23834 – Tile and Terrazzo Contractors
23835 – Finish Carpentry Contractors
23839 – Other Building Finishing Contractors

FCA INTERNATIONAL

Heat Stress National Emphasis Program (NEP)

OSHA News

National Emphasis Program (NEP)

- Temporary programs that focus OSHA's resources on particular hazards and high-hazard industries
- OSHA identifies certain activities and industries with high rates of workplace injuries and illnesses

Fall Prevention/Protection
Machine Guarding
Heat Stress
Excavation
Respirable Crystalline Silica

OSHA News

National Emphasis Program (NEP)

Compliance Officers may show up for any reason

- Outreach
- Investigation
- Inspection
- Complaint
- Follow-up Visits
- On site for another reason

OSHA News

Where?

- Outdoors on hot sunny days
- Days when the heat index is above 80^{o}F
- Indoors in un-air-conditioned buildings
- Poorly ventilated structures
- Under roof decks
- Enclosed areas
- Buildings with limited cooling

Indoor heat is just as dangerous as outdoor heat! (sometimes more)

OSHA News

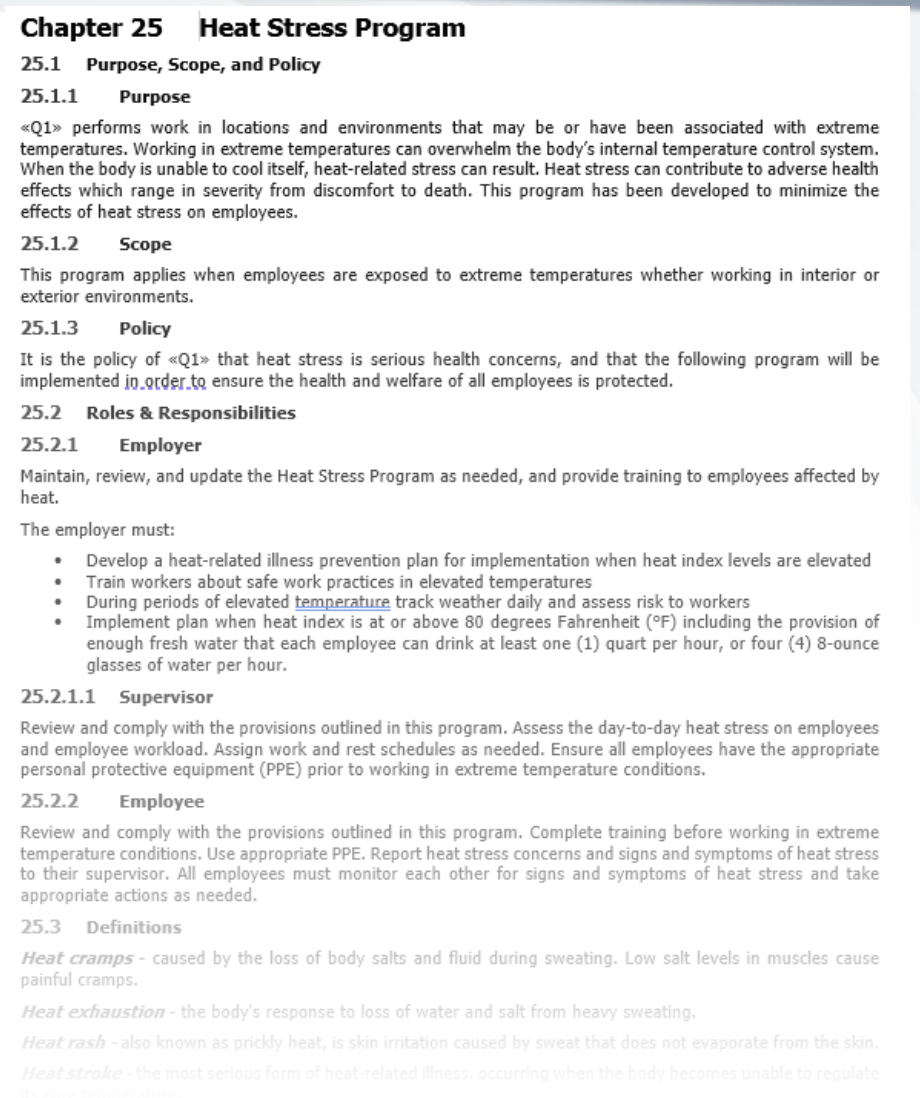
What?

- High-exertion tasks (lifting, carrying, mobility)
- Enclosed spaces with poor/no ventilation
- Minimal air circulation (breeze)
- Breaks not emphasized
- Employees often expected to provide their own water
- Minimal breaks

The EMPLOYER must provide for worker relief (breaks, water, monitoring, etc.)

Heat Stress Program

- While not required (YET), OSHA expects employers to have a heat stress program to protect workers from the effects of heat exposure.
- Citations are issued under the General Duty Clause.
- A standard is being developed.



Chapter 25 Heat Stress Program

25.1 Purpose, Scope, and Policy

25.1.1 Purpose

«Q1» performs work in locations and environments that may be or have been associated with extreme temperatures. Working in extreme temperatures can overwhelm the body's internal temperature control system. When the body is unable to cool itself, heat-related stress can result. Heat stress can contribute to adverse health effects which range in severity from discomfort to death. This program has been developed to minimize the effects of heat stress on employees.

25.1.2 Scope

This program applies when employees are exposed to extreme temperatures whether working in interior or exterior environments.

25.1.3 Policy

It is the policy of «Q1» that heat stress is serious health concerns, and that the following program will be implemented in order to ensure the health and welfare of all employees is protected.

25.2 Roles & Responsibilities

25.2.1 Employer

Maintain, review, and update the Heat Stress Program as needed, and provide training to employees affected by heat.

The employer must:

- Develop a heat-related illness prevention plan for implementation when heat index levels are elevated
- Train workers about safe work practices in elevated temperatures
- During periods of elevated temperature track weather daily and assess risk to workers
- Implement plan when heat index is at or above 80 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) including the provision of enough fresh water that each employee can drink at least one (1) quart per hour, or four (4) 8-ounce glasses of water per hour.

25.2.1.1 Supervisor

Review and comply with the provisions outlined in this program. Assess the day-to-day heat stress on employees and employee workload. Assign work and rest schedules as needed. Ensure all employees have the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) prior to working in extreme temperature conditions.

25.2.2 Employee

Review and comply with the provisions outlined in this program. Complete training before working in extreme temperature conditions. Use appropriate PPE. Report heat stress concerns and signs and symptoms of heat stress to their supervisor. All employees must monitor each other for signs and symptoms of heat stress and take appropriate actions as needed.

25.3 Definitions

Heat cramps - caused by the loss of body salts and fluid during sweating. Low salt levels in muscles cause painful cramps.

Heat exhaustion - the body's response to loss of water and salt from heavy sweating.

Heat rash - also known as prickly heat, is skin irritation caused by sweat that does not evaporate from the skin.

Heat stroke - the most serious form of heat-related illness, occurring when the body becomes unable to regulate

OSHA News

Heat Stress Program

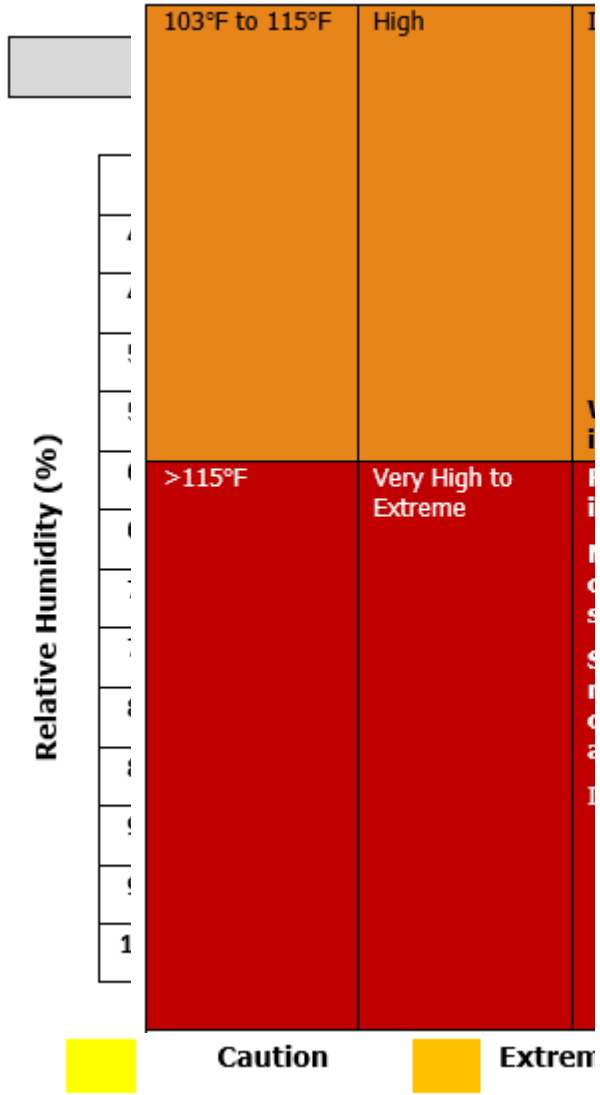
OSHA visits last year…

Looking for:

- Employee knowledge
- Understanding of signs/symptoms of heat-related stress
- Available water
- Available shade
- Available means of cooling

Heat Stress Program

Is there a plan?



HOT WEATHER - UNDERSTANDING HEAT-RELATED EMERGENCIES

How to Prepare for a Heat-related Emergency

- Employers should confirm that worksite emergency procedures include sufficient information to properly address heat-related and hot weather emergencies.
- Have a plan in the event a worker experiences a heat-related illness
- Ensure medical services are available and that workers know what to do if someone develops signs and symptoms of a heat-related illness.
- Be prepared to provide first aid for any heat-related illness and call emergency services (third-party (911) or onsite medical provider) if a worker shows signs and symptoms of heat stroke.
- Be able to provide clear and concise directions to the work site
- Respond immediately to symptoms of heat-related illness
- Ensure emergency procedures are used when appropriate.
- Develop a plan to reschedule or terminate work if conditions become too risky

How to Respond to a Heat-related Emergency

If workers report or supervisors observe sign and/or symptoms of heat-related illness, stop work activity immediately. Take action while waiting for help.

HEAT STROKE IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY.
Call 911 immediately if a worker shows any signs of heat stroke.

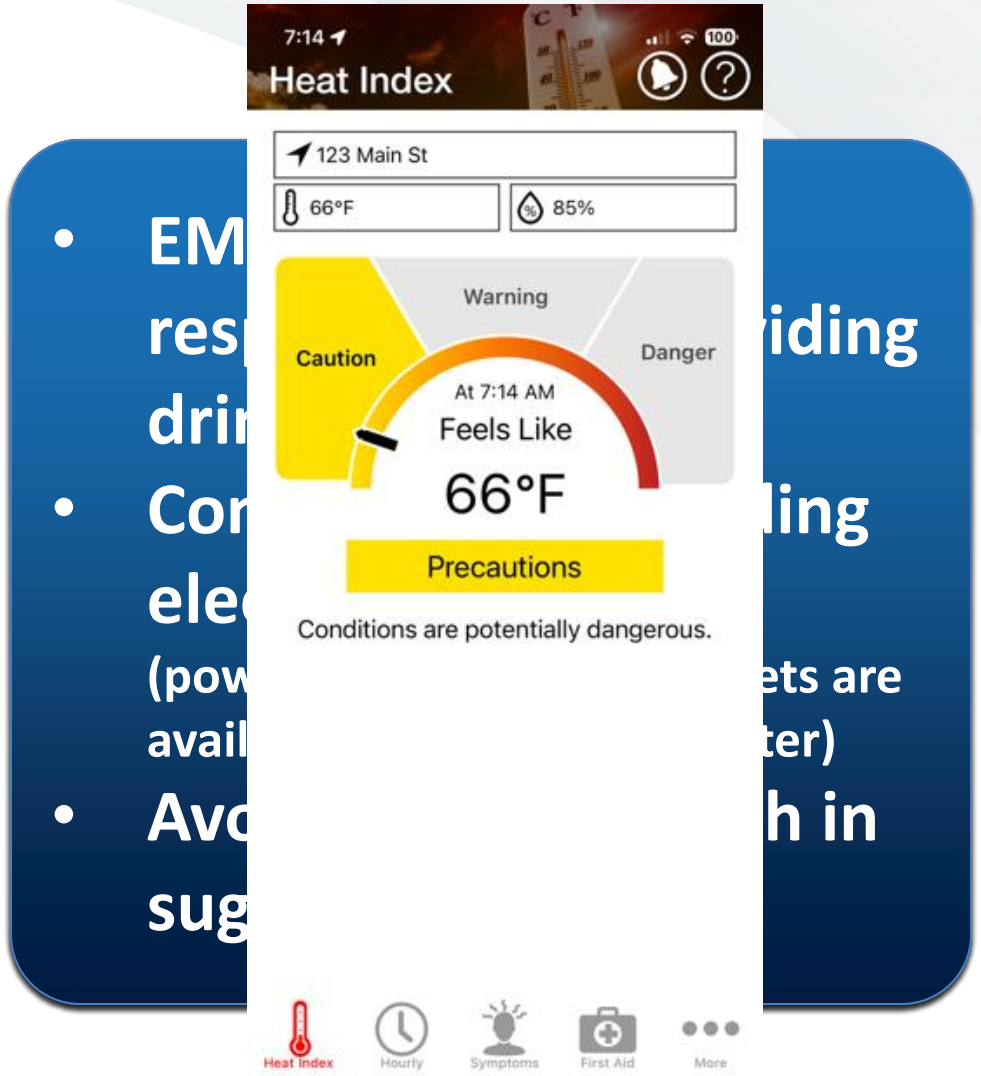
Illness	Signs and Symptoms	First Aid
Heat Stroke	• Red, hot, dry skin • Very high body temperature • Confusion • Loss of consciousness • Seizures	• Call 911 While waiting for help: • Place worker in shady, cool area • Loosen clothing, remove outer clothing • Fan air on worker • Place cold packs in armpits • Wet worker with cool water, apply ice packs, cool compresses, or ice if available • Provide fluids (preferably water) as soon as possible • Stay with worker until help arrives
Heat Exhaustion	• Cool, moist skin • Heavy perspiration • Headache • Nausea and/or vomiting • Dizziness • Light headedness • Weakness • Thirst • Irritability • Rapid heart rate	• Have worker sit or lie down in cool, shady area • Give worker plenty of water or other cool beverages to drink • Cool worker with cold compresses or ice packs • Take to clinic or emergency room for medical evaluation or treatment if signs or symptoms worsen or do not improve with one hour (60 minutes) • Do not return to work that day
Heat Cramps	• Muscle spasms • Pain in abdomen, arms, or calves	• Have worker rest in cool, shady area • Worker should drink water or other cool beverages • Wait a few hours before allowing worker to return to strenuous work • Have worker seek medical attention if cramps do not go away
Heat Rash	• Clusters of red bumps on skin • Often appears on neck, upper chest, folds of skin	• Move worker to a cooler, less humid environment when possible • Keep affected area dry

NOTE: If you are not a medical professional, use this information only as a guide to help workers in need

Heat Stress Program

Worker Protection - Have a plan

- Intentionally implement the plan
- Engineering controls
- Schedule work and work rotations to avoid the hottest work periods
- Schedule and enforce shade/rest breaks
- Provide plenty of COOL drinking water



OSHA News

Heat Stress Program

Worker Protection

- Training
- Acclimatization
- Effort
- Monitoring

- **Supervisor should look for and be alert to signs and symptoms**
- **Workers should look out for each other**

FCA INTERNATIONAL

Hazard Communication
GHS

Hazard Communication Standard –
29 CFR 1910.1200

Hazardous Chemicals Inventory List

- Commonly neglected, often cited
- Must list all hazardous chemicals in the workplace
- Unique Identifier
  (product name must match the SDS
- Must have SDS for all chemicals on the list
- Reviewed annually
- Continually updated

LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS IN THE WORKPLACE

Reviewed by: ______________ (Name) ______________ (Signature) ______________ (Date)

Product Name	Product Manufacturer	Manufacturer Address (street, city, state)	Manufacturer Telephone (business and emergency)	SDS on File?
			( ) ____ - ____ (Bus) ( ) ____ - ____ (Emer)	❑ YES ❑ NO
			( ) ____ - ____ (Bus) ( ) ____ - ____ (Emer)	❑ YES ❑ NO
			( ) ____ - ____ (Bus) ( ) ____ - ____ (Emer)	❑ YES ❑ NO
			( ) ____ - ____ (Bus) ( ) ____ - ____ (Emer)	❑ YES ❑ NO
			( ) ____ - ____ (Bus) ( ) ____ - ____ (Emer)	❑ YES ❑ NO
			( ) ____ - ____ (Bus) ( ) ____ - ____ (Emer)	❑ YES ❑ NO
			( ) ____ - ____ (Bus) ( ) ____ - ____ (Emer)	❑ YES ❑ NO
			( ) ____ - ____ (Bus) ( ) ____ - ____ (Emer)	❑ YES ❑ NO
			( ) ____ - ____ (Bus) ( ) ____ - ____ (Emer)	❑ YES ❑ NO

Hazard Communication

Hazard Communication Standard – 29 CFR 1910.1200

- Product Name
- Chemical Name
- Which one is used in the workplace?
- If the common name is different from the SDS name they must both be on the list AND the SDS.

RUBINATE® 1245

Modified Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate

DESCRIPTION

RUBINATE 1245 is a member of the Modified Polymeric MDI isocyanate family. These products are modified with a specific amount diisocyanate to provide enhanced performance and properties when compared to standard Polymeric MDI.

RUBINATE 1245 has been developed to contain a high amount of diisocyanate and further tailored to contain a moderate percentage of the 2,4 MDI isomer when compared to other available products. Depending upon the specific end-use, formulators are advised to verify the performance of RUBINATE 1245 in their application.

Typical Properties	
Color	Light Brown Liquid
Isocyanate Equivalent Weight	128
NCO content, %	32.8
Viscosity at 77°F (25°C), cps	25
Specific Gravity at 77°F (25°C)	1.23
Flash Point, (Cleveland Open Cup) °C (°F)	>110 (>230)
Vapor Pressure at 77°F (25°C) (mm Hg)	$< 10^{-5}$
Functionality	2.21
Recommend Storage Temperature	70-95°F (21-35°C)
Shelf Life	6 Months

APPLICATIONS

RUBINATE 1245 is designed for use in the manufacture of cellular and non-cellular

SDS Management

Hazard Communication Standard – 29 CFR 1910.1200

Managing your SDS system

- Review your list of hazardous chemicals annually
- Compare it with what is actually used in the field
- Ensure you have an up-to-date SDS for each chemical used in the workplace
- Retail items used as intended by the manufacturer do not require SDS in the workplace

SDS Management

Hazard Communication Standard – 29 CFR 1910.1200

Managing your SDS system

- Check each SDS to ensure it is complete and the pages are in order
- Organize the SDS book
  - Alphabetically?
  - By chemical type?
  - By operation or process?
- Have local copies available at all work areas
  - Office
  - Plant
  - Near emergency station
  - Near an exit
- Inspect and update regularly

SDS Management

Hazard Communication Standard – 29 CFR 1910.1200

Managing your SDS system – Best Practices

- An up-to-date SDS book should be:
  - kept on all foreman trucks for mobile work
  - kept in the gangbox or with the safety/emergency equipment on all static sites
- Don’t rely exclusively on online or electronic resources
- For specific sites develop a site-specific SDS book referring only to the chemicals that will be used on that job and at that site. Include it with the job scope and prints
- Make sure all workers are aware of its location and how to use it

SDS Management

Hazard Communication Standard – 29 CFR 1910.1200

Managing your SDS system – Best Practices

- Provide awareness training of all hazards presented by the chemicals being used, especially new chemicals or those not frequently used.
  - Hazards
  - Protective measures including PPE
  - Emergency response actions; fire, spill/leak, damaged container, etc.
  - First aid
- If an SDS is pulled and provided to emergency services replace it immediately

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