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ACSO
1207
(FIRST REVISE)



ARMY

ARMY COMMAND STANDING ORDER

NO 1207

CLIMATIC INJURY PREVENTION

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Sponsored By:

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RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

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AIM, SCOPE AND PURPOSE

Aim

1. The aim of this ACSO is to prevent Climatic Injury¹ through the implementation of JSP 375 (Chapters [41](#) & [42](#)) and Army-specific training and education; while allowing the Army to train at the intensity and tempo required to meet our operational commitments in the UK and overseas. This ACSO remains focussed on Heat Illness (HI) prevention but will encompass Cold Injury (CI) prevention following the MOD HS&EP review of JSP 375 (Chap 42) in 2021.
2. In preventing HI, we must build upon previous experience of developing and improving the management processes in place backed up by education, training and communications. Through previous events we know certain activities present an increased risk of HI. This document directs increased levels of training and assurance activities to prevent and mitigate this.
3. CI prevention policy, direction and guidance is detailed in JSP 375 (Chap 42) and must be adhered to by all Army personnel. Where increased levels of training and assurance are required by the Army, they will be encompassed within this ACSO.
4. To ensure the Army maintains focus on the prevention of HI and CI, DCGS has appointed Director Personnel as the 2* Proponent for the management of Climatic Injuries.

Scope

5. This ACSO applies to all Army personnel, Regular and Reserve in all TLBs. It will be subject to annual review or following any change to Defence policies or a significant Climatic Injury incident.

Purpose

6. This ACSO provides additional *Army-specific* direction and guidance to that detailed in JSP 375 (Chap 41). Both ACSO 1207 and JSP 375 (Chap 41) must be adhered to during the planning and conduct of all activities. Improved HI prevention requires greater awareness of the risk at all levels, as well as training in assessing the risk, putting in place the right control measures, and ensuring that the control measures are adhered to. To aid familiarisation of this ACSO a quick reference guide is available at Annex A.
7. JSP 375 (Chap 41) remains the principal MOD document for HI prevention and must also be followed by Commanders, line managers and those managing, supervising and delivering activities. It applies **to all MOD activities** wherever and whenever they occur. It is designed to approach HI prevention through risk assessment and management.

GOVERNANCE AND ASSURANCE

General

8. The terms Governance and Assurance (G&A) refer to the values and behaviours, structures and processes that are required to enable an organisation to deliver and monitor its outputs. A positive G&A strategy regarding the prevention and management of HI will

¹ Heat Illness (HI) and Cold Injury (CI).

allow the Army to ensure that essential standards of safety are achieved and maintained. Furthermore, a comprehensive and proactive G&A strategy will reinforce Safety as a key enabler that will be at the forefront of planning and delivery outputs.

Command Responsibilities

9. Commanding Officers must ensure that a Risk Assessment (RA) is carried out and that the mitigation measures are implemented and followed. At all levels, commanders have a duty under Health & Safety (H&S) legislation to assess and control risks to their workforce.

10. The unit Command is to provide 1st Line of Defence Assurance (LoDA) to all unit training activity, ensuring adherence to JSP 375 (Chap 41) and this ACSO. HI cases must be an agenda item on the Unit Health Committees (UHC) where root causes and confirmation of reporting are to be discussed with a view to prevent reoccurrence and enforce relevant controls.

11. All commanders and the CoC have a role in providing G&A for the prevention and management of HI and applicable Audit and Inspection regimes (eg G1, PD, Safety and Environmental Management System, Force Health Protection).

Unit Responsibilities

12. All Commanders are required to provide appropriate and necessary RAs², undertaken by a competent individual, for to all activities conducted. RAs³ are to be retained for a period of 3 years following the activity, as directed in [ACSO 1200](#)⁴. Fmn/unit personnel trained to a competent level⁵ to undertake / support the RA⁶ process include:⁷

- a. Unit Health and Safety Staff.
- b. Environmental Health Practitioners (EHP).
- c. Army Force Protection Advisers (AFPA).
- d. Combat Health Advisor (CHA).⁸
- e. Combat Medical Technicians (Class 1).
- f. Physical Training Instructors (ie RAPTCI, AAPTI, SIO PT, other arms and services equivalent).
- g. Personnel trained as a Health and Safety at Work Risk Assessor (recorded on JPA as Health and Safety at Work (RISK ASSESSOR (Joint)) and delivered by a qualified trainer (JPA qualification Health and Safety at Work (RISK ASSESSOR

² The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 and ACSO 1200.

³ Using AF5010 RA.

⁴ ACSO 3216 will be renumbered to ACSO 1200 in Jan 21.

⁵ This list is not exhaustive and units may wish to conduct internal trg to increase the number of competent personnel able to fulfil this function. Training is available from AFPAs, formation and garrison FP and SHEF staff and Train the Trainer courses.

⁶ In accordance with JSP 375 (Chap 41).

⁷ Units are to refer to the Compendium of Mandated Course Trained Personnel within an Army unit.

⁸ If trained since Sep 19.

TRAINER (Joint))). Details of qualified trainers can be sought from Deputy Chief Safety (Army).

Assurance Responsibilities

13. The following assurance responsibilities exist to support Commanders and line managers in the prevention of HI.

14. **Formation (Fmn) HI Assurance.** 2* Fmns are to: conduct assurance visits prior to or during events where an increased risk of HI is identified and provide support/advice as necessary; share any lessons or examples of best practice across the Fmn and – if appropriate – with Command Health Committees and the Army Heat Illness Working Group.

15. **Formation G1 Personnel.** Within fmns, units are required to discuss the occurrence, management and prevention of HI as part of their routine UHC⁹ in accordance with AGAI Vol 2 Chap 57. Fmn G1 personnel will audit units to ensure UHCs are compliant with current policy, including HI as per JSP 375 (Chap 41).

16. **Formation Physical Development Staff.** The PD Audit requires PD staff to assure that training activities are compliant with JSP 375 (Chap 41). This must include the provision and recording of suitable and sufficient HI RAs as part of the audit process.¹⁰

17. **Army Safety and Environmental Management Staff.** The Army Safety and Environmental Management System Audit (ASEMSA)¹¹ assures compliance with relevant health and safety legislation, including the training and provision for risk assessments. It is the CoC responsibility to ensure that suitable and sufficient RAs have been completed for the relevant declared activities and recorded.

18. **Formation Environmental Health Staff.** The Force Health Protection Audit¹² requires Environmental Health Staff to assure that the prevention and management of HI is compliant with JSP 375 (Chap 41) policy. This is determined by ensuring that unit HI RAs are conducted by competent personnel, appropriate to the activity and formally recorded along with any dynamic alterations. Environmental Health Staff may also be required to investigate cases of HI when directed by Army HQ (either SHA(A) or Army Safety Centre (ASCen)).

19. A summary of the various responsibilities from unit to fmn are detailed in Figure 1:

⁹ AGAI Vol 2 Chap 57 Annex A.

¹⁰ ACSO 9018 Annex B.

¹¹ ACSO 9016 Annex A.

¹² ACSO 9017.

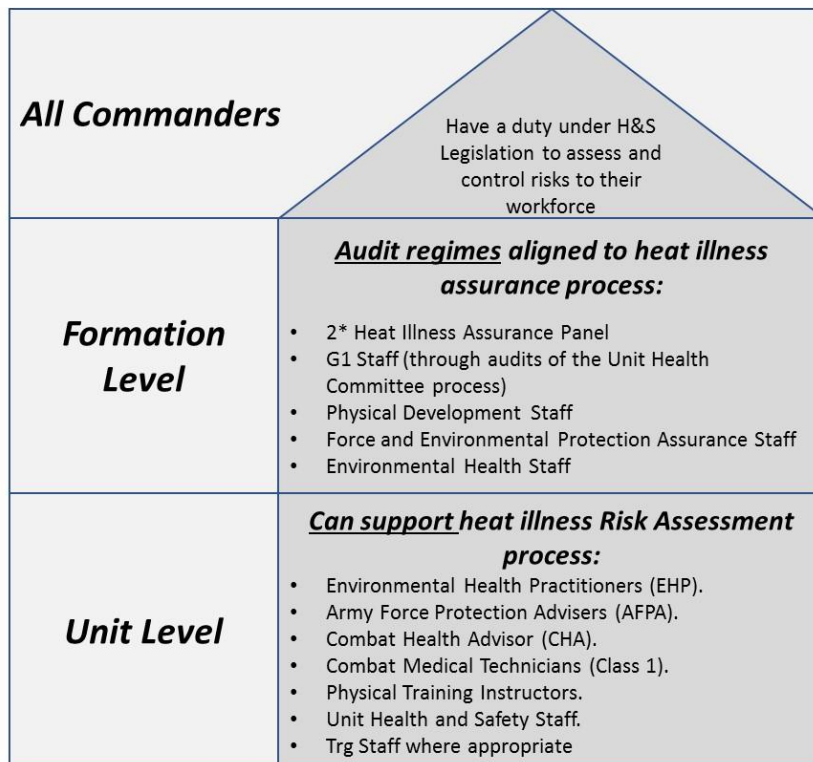


Figure 1 - Responsibilities for the prevention of HI

Non-Compliance

20. Any unit non-compliance observations must be formally reported by the Audit Teams through their respective CoC. Audit Teams are responsible for providing ongoing advice and support to rectify the non-compliance. If deemed necessary, they are to raise the issue to the appropriate CoC. Significant concerns are to be evaluated and, where appropriate, the Army Inspector informed through ACAI reporting processes.¹³

Army HI Working Group

21. The Army Heat Illness Working Group (AHIWG) is established at Army HQ as detailed in Figure 2. Chaired by Army Health Branch and Professional Development, representatives from Fd Army, Home Command and JHC attend, alongside relevant SQEP on request. This WG will advise on policy, identify trends and review the Army's HI Management Prevention implementation. It will report to the AHC and ASEWG as required and represent the Army at the Defence HI WG by exception.

¹³ ACSO 4001.

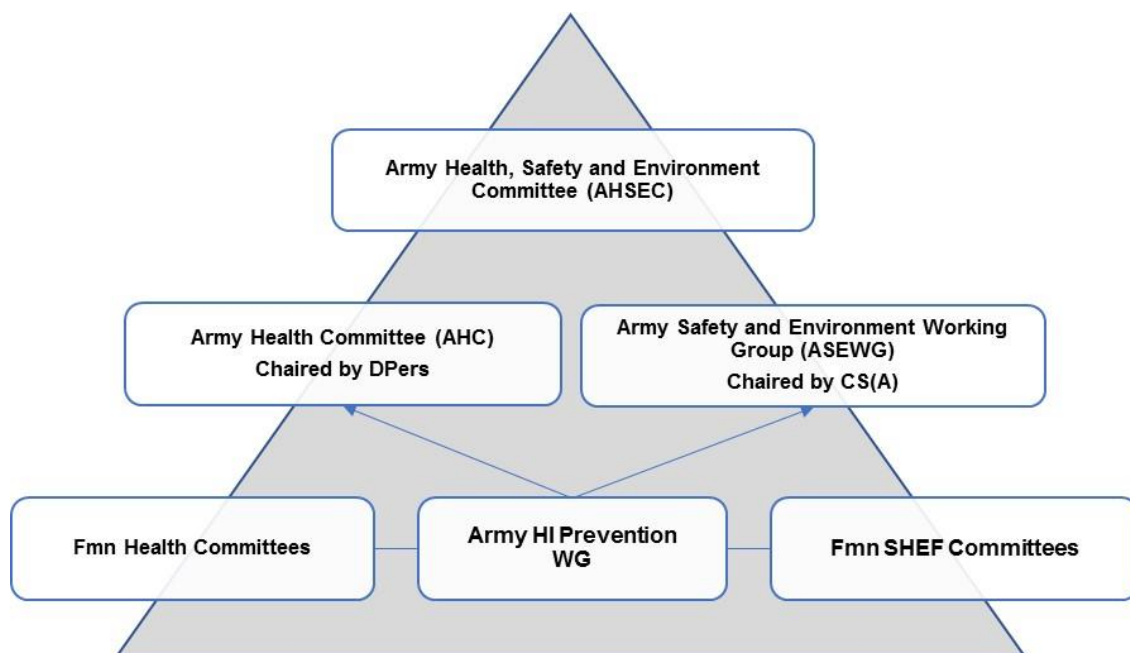


Figure 2 – HI Responsibilities

EXECUTION OF POLICY - RISK MANAGEMENT

General

22. JSP 375 (Chap 41) contains the Joint Service code of practice for the prevention, through Force Protection measures, of HI due to either the effects of hot environments, or as a result of physical activity (exertional).

23. The risk of HI is not exclusive to operations in hot environments as cases occur in temperate climates (such as the UK) and occasionally in cool conditions.

Risk Management

24. **Organisational Risk Factors.** In addition to the individual risk factors contained in JSP 375 (Chap 41) there are certain training activities with a physical element where participants are known to be at an increased risk of HI¹⁴ and will therefore attract the requirement for additional resources, training and assurance. These events include but are not exclusive to:

- Centralised selection cadres, especially those of a competitive nature.
- Field-based exercises including live firing.
- Arduous Army training activities.¹⁵
- Annual physical tests.
- Loaded marching (based on duration, repetition and intensity).
- Reserve mobilisation physical tests.
- Time pressure (real or perceived) to complete the activity.

25. The Army HI WG is to cascade to the Army CoC in Apr of each year, a reminder of the requirement to incorporate HI risk as a factor for consideration in all external activities'

¹⁴ Army Inspectorate Thematic Review: Application of HI Prevention Policy.

¹⁵ See definition of Arduous Army Training in ACSO 1200.

risk assessments during May – Sep, targeting training within Northern Europe. Other regions (such as Brunei, Cyprus) will require bespoke arrangements coordinated by the immediate CoC.

Risk Assessment

26. **Risk Assessment Process.** The key components and 5 steps of a RA are detailed in [ACSO 1200](#), Chap 4 – Army Safety Risk Management. Commanders and Line Managers are to follow the key steps.

27. **Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT).** Activity planning for physically demanding events such as selection and fitness tests must take account of the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) forecast (see Policy Statement 3 in JSP 375 (Chap 41). Dynamic assessments must always take account of local WBGT readings. JSP 375 (Chap 41) also recommends that all other activity such as ceremonies, organised sport and adventurous training should include WBGT readings.

28. **WBGT Readings Log.** For Army assurance purposes units are to retain (under local arrangements) a written log of daily WBGT readings in accordance with JSP 375 (Ch 41) for 3 years as a demonstration of due diligence for any future inquiries or investigations. The requirement applies to Northern Europe (including UK) only between 1 May to 30 Sep where temperatures vary more frequently. A template for recording WBGT readings is at Annex B and should be customised as required.

29. **Medical Plan.** The medical plan is an integrated part of the RA process. An appropriate medical response is required for all potential casualties. This is the activity Commanders responsibility (see Policy Statement 2 in JSP 375 Chap 41).

30. **Risk Elevation.** The controls in the risk assessment must be complied with. If the controls in the risk assessment or any other aspect of the JSP 375 (Chap 41) cannot be complied with but the activity must proceed the risk **must be elevated** (see Policy Statement 4 in JSP 375 Chap 41)).

31. **Pausing the Activity.** All activity must be dynamically risk managed. If HI symptoms are observed, the activity must be paused, must be dynamically risk assessed and further mitigations must be applied (see JSP 375 Chap 41 Policy Statement 5).

MATT 2 Fitness Testing

32. Enhanced HI mitigations for Army specific Fitness Testing (ie Role Fitness Test/Annual Fitness Test) are mandated and detailed in [MATT 2](#) policy. They are:

- Maximum upper WBGT readings for conducting testing.
- Termination of the test (for all participants) when a suspected HI case is observed/identified.

REPORTING

33. Occurrence reporting is fundamental to supporting the Army's HI prevention strategy, allowing causal factors to be identified, an appropriate action plan to be developed

and resources allocated. All suspected HI incidents¹⁶ are to be reported using the Army's extant reporting system to the [Army Incident Notification Cell](#) (AINC) by the CoC and confirmed following a medical examination through the medical chain.

34. **Investigation.** All reported cases of suspected HI must be investigated, in the first instance by the unit. This must be conducted using the Army's extant reporting system and sent to AINC where it will be electronically stored against the reported incident and used to inform further actions as necessary. Where additional expertise is required, the unit can call on support from their Environmental Health Team (EHT). Subsequent confirmation of HI will trigger appropriate investigation by relevant SQEP. The investigation should inform the unit/formation's preventative actions.

HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION TRAINING

General

35. The unit CoC is to provide 1st Line of Defence Assurance to all unit training activity. Individuals appointed into the role of Unit Training Officer¹⁷ / WO (UTO / WO) should possess appropriate SQEP to fulfil the role. In addition to the various cap-badge specific exercise planning and management qualifications, the UTO / WO should attain the following qualifications prior to taking up the appointment:

- All Arms Unit Safety Advisor.
- Unit Fitness Training Officer (UFTO).

36. Commanders at every level must ensure the risk of HI is reduced to As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP), therefore a commander or line manager must be nominated to command or supervise any activity where the risk of HI exists. Those taking part in an activity must know who the commander or line manager of the activity is. All Army personnel, including appointed activity Commanders and line managers must have an overall awareness of how to:

- Assess HI Risk.
- Prevent HI.
- Identify HI.
- Treat HI (ie First Aid).
- Report and record HI.

37. Training on the above is to be delivered to all personnel as conditions, circumstances and resources dictate (ideally prior to 1 Apr annually in the UK). Training is to be delivered by the appropriate SQEP. In addition, refresher training is to take place as follows:

- Immediately prior to any deployment to an environment where the climate is equal to or warmer than a UK summer.
- As part of Unit Workplace Induction Programs.
- During Comd Training Cses e.g. Tp / PI Comds Cses / JNCO Cadres / MATT Training events or arduous training as per ACSO 1200.

¹⁶ In accordance with the signs and symptoms detailed in JSP 375 (Chap 41).

¹⁷ Training Officer might have other unit roles eg Regimental 2IC. For Reserve units, this will likely be the Trg Major.

- Mandated [MATT 3](#) available via AKX/DLE.

38. Commanding Officers are to ensure suitable training in RAs has been received by those nominated to command or supervise any activity. RA training is to be conducting in accordance with ACSO 1200, Chap 4.

SQEP and Support

39. HI prevention and treatment requires a coordinated approach. The list below details SQEP advisors (located at fmn or unit level) available to commanders and outlines their skills and how they contribute to HI prevention and treatment:

- **Fmn Environmental Health Practitioners (EHP).** The primary role of the EHP on operations is to maintain and enhance military capability through assessing, communicating, correcting, controlling and preventing those factors in the environment that can potentially adversely affect the health or survival of personnel. EHPs have an increased level of knowledge of HI prevention. EHPs are also trained in the use and interpretation of WBGT monitor and to conduct environmental investigations where required.
- **Army Force Protection Advisers (AFPA).** Army Force Protection Advisers are a cadre of SHEF professionals who operate across the Army TLB to provide advice and guidance to units. They have a limited SHEF training capability and can act as incident investigators when directed by ASCen. AFPAs can provide unit level RA training and advise on the production of RAs.¹⁸ After formal training on RA training by an AFPA a certificate of attendance valid for 3 years will be issued to those in attendance and a JPA competency recorded (Health and Safety at Work (RISK ASSESSOR (Joint)).
- **Fmn/Unit Royal Army Physical Training Corps Instructor (RAPTCI).** The RAPTCI is the Comd's advisor on all Physical Development matters. They possess the SQEP to provide advice to the CoC on the impact of climate on the physical performance of personnel. They are also qualified in the use and interpretation of the WBGT monitor and application within the RA process. RAPTCIs possess the SQEP that enables them to conduct HI prevention briefings, produce RAs and advise the CoC on how to mitigate the risk of HI in support of non-PD activities that place a physical demand on personnel.
- **Unit Physical Training Instructor (PTI).** PTIs are employed within units under the supervision of a RAPTCI or, for units without a RAPTCI, the Unit Fitness Training Officer (UFTO). In units with a RAPTCI, the PTI is responsible for assisting with the delivery of the Army Physical Training System (APTS) and MATT 2 testing. A PTI is qualified in the use of the WBGT monitor and RA. They also possess the SQEP that enables them to assist with low level HI prevention briefings, produce RAs and advise the CoC on how to mitigate the risk of HI.
- **Unit Medical Staff.** Unit medical staff are to inform the CoC¹⁹ where appropriate, of any personnel who may be at increased risk of HI due to predispositions, relevant

¹⁸ For units without an assigned AFPA, they should contact Deputy Chief Safety to identify a local AFPA to assist them.

¹⁹ Using a Light Duties Proforma or JMES and observing medical in conference protocols.

medication or illness etc. Routinely discussed at UHCs, this can be raised at any appropriate time prior to certain activities / training. Additionally, Combat Medical Technicians Class 1 (CMT1) are trained by EH Staff in the prevention and management of HI (including the use and interpretation of the WBGT monitor).

- **Unit Combat Health Advisor (CHA).** Combat Health Advisor is a unit level deployed function. CHAs are trained to identify potential health threats when deployed, incl climatic injury threats. Although predominantly required for providing deployed preventive health advice, as of Sep 19 the CHA course now includes instruction on prevention of HI and use and interpretation of the WBGT monitor.
- **Unit Health & Safety Advisor (UHSA)/Regional Point of Command (RPoC) Safety Health Environment & Sustainable Development Advisor (SHE&SD Adv.).** They can provide RA practitioner training if suitably qualified.

HI Prevention Training

40. Units are to ensure specific serials on prevention and treatment of HI are included within all training planning (to include Competent Medical Authority Approved Health Risk RSOI / Pre-Deployment packages). This is to take place prior to any deployment into the field or on Operations regardless of location or environment. The same rigour is to be applied to UK and overseas deployments, thereby reinforcing the understanding of HI across all ranks. The depth of the brief must be proportionate to the risk of HI. The following table provides guidance on what should be briefed and by whom:

Event	Pre-training Required	Timescale	MATT 3 In-date	Delivered by	Key Reference Doc / Material
Operations (incl PDT)	RSOI Package	Prior to or within 2 weeks of arriving	Yes	JHBT ²⁰	OP Mounting Instruction / JSP 950 (Lft 3-2-2) JSP 375 (Chap 41)
Exercises (overseas)	RSOI Package	Prior to or within 1 week of arriving	Yes	JHBT	JSP 375 (Chap 41) / JSP 950 (Lft 3-2-2) EASP
Non-OP Named STTT	RSOI Package	Prior to or within 1 week of arriving	Yes	EHP or JHBT for overseas	JSP 375 (Chap 41)/ Mounting Instruction Commander's Guide to Heat Illness
Exercises (UK)	RSOI Package	Prior to Ex	Yes	EHP or JHBT	JSP 375 (Chap 41), Commander's Guide to Heat Illness, JSP 950 (Lft 3-2-2) EASP
Arduous Training	Safety Brief	Within 12 hours prior to event	Yes	EHP / RAPTCI	JSP 375 (Chap 41) Commander's Guide to Heat Illness
Ad Hoc Trg	Safety Brief	Within 4 hours prior to event	Yes	Plt / Tp Comd	EASP, JSP 375 (Chap 41), Commander's Guide to Heat Illness
Physical Training / Testing	Safety Brief / Test protocols	Within 4 hours prior to event	Yes	OIC PT / RAPTCI / AAPT / SIO PT	AGAI V1 Ch7, MATT2, JSP 375 (Chap 41)
Sport	Safety Brief	Within 4 hours prior to event	Yes	Event Organiser	NGB, RA, JSP 375 (Chap 41) Commander's Guide to Heat Illness
Cadre Courses	Safety Brief	Within 1 week prior to event	Yes	UTO / RAPTCI	JSP 375 (Chap 41) Commander's Guide to Heat Illness

²⁰ The Joint Health Briefing Team (JHBT) is a Defence EH Briefing team created to specifically deliver Health Risk Briefings for overseas deployments and exercises and some UK based activities. Included in all relevant briefings is the control, management and prevention of HI. JSP 950 Leaflet 3-2-2 provides relevant contact details.

HI Awareness Training

41. Unit Comds are to ensure all Unit Training Staff undertake seasonal (ie within the first 3 months of the training year (Q1)) refresher training on the prevention of HI by an appropriate SQEP. As a minimum this training is to be provided to the following personnel:

- Unit Training Offr / WO.²¹
- Trg Offr / WO (sub-unit).
- PI / Tp Comds.
- RAPTCIs / AAPTIs / SIO PT.
- Unit MATT Instrs.

Approved Training Material

42. Current and approved training material (written and audio-visual) that supports JSP 375 (Chap 41) can be sourced through the British Defence Film Library catalogue accessed the defence gateway and the MILLIE online portal. The following key documents and DVDs are available:

- Key policies and reference documentation at Annex C.
- WBGT Guidance Videos (as per JSP 375 (41) Annex D).
- MATT 3 via DLE and AKX.

HEAT STRESS MONITORING

Roles and Responsibilities

43. Roles and responsibilities for heat stress monitoring capability, systems and equipment are as follows:²²

- a. **Capability Sponsor.** HOC CSS is the Capability Sponsor and responsible for developing heat stress monitoring capability. Contact: ArmyCap-CSS-MedCap-Plans-SO2@mod.gov.uk.
- b. **Through Life Support.** Assistant Head Equipment (Through Life Support) is responsible for the through life support of fielded monitoring equipment. Contact: ArmySpEqpt-TLS-OIP-CIMSO2@mod.gov.uk.

Weather Forecasts

44. **General.** When planning activity, commanders should use weather forecast information well ahead as part of the HI RA as detailed in JSP 375 (Chap 41).

45. **Heatwave Planning.** The Met Office provides a system of heatwave alerts, which operate in England from 1 Jun to 15 Sep each year. During this period, the Met Office may forecast heat waves. The heat-health watch system has five alert levels (see Figure 3 below). Each alert level triggers appropriate action as set out in the national heatwave plan. Actions by the Army may differ from the civilian population, but heat wave alerts are an

²¹ As a minimum Unit Trg Offrs/WOs are to be in possession of the SQEP that enables them to conduct 1st LoDA on all aspects of Unit Trg.

²² Additional information in JSP 375 Chap 41 Annex C and D.

important aid to planning. From summer 2021 the Heatwave Alert Level will be cascaded through the CoC for all training using various communication channels available to the unit/organisation (eg social media). The Army HI WG will be responsible for developing the mechanism/ToRs for cascading the Heatwave Alerts. For heatwave information outside the UK, commanders should use [JOMOC](#).

Level 0	Long-term planning - All year
Level 1	Heatwave and Summer preparedness programme - 1 June – 15 September
Level 2	Heatwave is forecast – Alert and readiness - 60% risk of heatwave in the next 2 to 3 days
Level 3	Heatwave Action - temperature reached in one or more Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service regions
Level 4	Major incident – Emergency response - central government will declare a Level 4 alert in the event of severe or prolonged heatwave affecting sectors other than health

Figure 3. Heatwave Alert Levels promulgated by the MET Office

WBGT Monitors

46. Management.

- a. **Holdings.** All Army units must hold at least two WBGT monitors, with any *independent* sub-units having access to at least one WBGT monitor. Total holdings for any unit will vary dependent on unit role and location and must be enough to enable the release of monitors for annual calibration and routine maintenance. Deviations from this policy can be authorised by Fmn EHP staff. Holdings must be reviewed annually by unit SQEP as part of the annual Force Health Protection Audit process set out in [ACSO 9017](#). Fmns are responsible for balancing any short-term deficit in availability amongst subordinate units in the event of unusually high levels of demand or unserviceability.
- b. **Accounting.** All WBGT holdings must be recorded and managed on MJDI. Unit Equipment Entitlement advice is available from Army Medical Services Equipment Sponsor (ArmyCap-CSS-Med-EqptLiab-WO@mod.gov.uk).
- c. **Routine Checks and Maintenance.** Units are responsible for undertaking routine checks and maintenance in accordance with the QT34 AESP, accessed by searching for the AESP reference²³ on the [Technical Documents OnLine \(TDOL\) Viewer](#), as detailed in JSP 375 (Chap 41, Annex D).
- d. **Warning Label.** All WBGT monitors are to have a pre-affixed label to the front face of the sensor bar. The label is to show the following text: “**ATTENTION:** *When using this WBGT to take daytime outdoor readings, make sure that it is not shaded in any way from sunlight. It must be in any direct sunlight*”. Labels will be placed prior to issue and will be checked as part of the calibration and repair process. However, units are also to check label placement as part of routine maintenance and replace labels, where they may have become or damaged.

²³ AESP Reference: 685-D-120-201. Monitor, Thermal Environment, QT-34 Operating Information.

Employment and Use

47. The WBGT monitors must be employed in accordance with JSP 375 (Chap 41).

a. **Operating Instructions.** All users must comply with the operating instructions for WBGT. The QT34 Aide Memoire and user video at Annex D App 1 to JSP 375 (Chap 41) are available to refresh trained users on the use of WBGT.

b. **Siting.** WBGT must be sited in accordance with the direction and guidance within JSP 375 (Chap 41) and the WBGT AESP. Unit SOPs must specify where WBGT monitors should be sited for different routine activities and users must be made aware. Unit WBGT must review siting at least annually and whenever the location of an activity changes. Siting must take account of daily and seasonal variation and this must also be included within SOPs.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Title
AFPA	Army Force Protection Advisers
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
APTS	Army Physical Training System
ASCen	Army Safety Centre
CHA	Combat Health Advisor
CI	Cold Injury
EHP	Environmental Health Practitioners
HI	Heat Illness
JHBT	Joint Health Briefing Team
NGB	National Governing Body
PD	Physical Development
PTI	Physical Training Instructor
QT34	QUESTemp 34 WBGT Monitor
RA	Risk Assessment
RAPTCI	Royal Army Physical Training Corps Instructor
RPOC	Regional Point of Command
SH&E Advisor	Safety, Health & Environment Advisor
SHE&SD	Safety Health Environment & Sustainable Development Advisor
SQEP	Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person
TTPs	Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
UFTO	Unit Fitness Training Officer
UHC	Unit Health Committee
UHSA	Unit Health & Safety Advisor
UTO	Unit Training Officer
WBGT	Wet Bulb Globe Temperature
WO	Warrant Officer

ACSO 1207 – QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

The following table can be used as a quick reference guide to aid familiarisation with this ACSO. It highlights the key points from each chapter; but must not be used in isolation. Personnel must be fully conversant with the ACSO and its application.

Key Points	Pages
Aim, Scope and Purpose	
This is the Army's Direction & Guidance on the prevention of Climatic Injury - specifically Trg & Education of HI Prevention	1
We must train hard to the intensity and tempo required - but safely . The way we plan and deliver training must achieve both these requirements	
ACSO applies to all Army personnel in all TLBs	
JSP 375 (Chap 41) remains the principal MOD document for the prevention of HI	
Governance and Assurance	
A thorough RA is essential. It is the responsibility of all involved in the management and execution of training to ensure RAs are in place (and reviewed dynamically throughout). Units must retain RA documentation for 3yrs	1-2
Unit Health Committees (UHC) must cover HI, in particular root causes and reporting	2
Various appointments are available to provide advice/guidance at fmnn & unit level. Fmnn: G1, PDA, Force and Environmental Protection Assurance etc. Unit: Unit H&S staff, Environmental Health Practitioners, Army Force Protection Advisers, PT Staff etc	2-3
Fmnns have a responsibility to ensure HI risk is being managed appropriately. A fmnn assurance team is available to assist using SQEP	3
The Army's HI WG is in place to provide greater focus and increased governance	4-5
Execution of Policy - Risk Management	
Risk of HI is increased for certain activities. While not exclusive, they may include: Centralised career selection cadres, Field-based exercises including live firing, Arduous Army training, Annual physical tests etc	5
5-Step RAs detailed in ACSO 1200 . Ensure that HI risk, prevention and control measures are briefed and followed as per JSP 375 (Chap 41)	6
Units must retain a written log of daily WBGT readings (between 1 May to 30 Sep where temperatures vary more frequently). Must be retained for 3 years	
Enhanced mitigations are mandated during MATT 2 testing	
Reporting	
All suspected HI incidents are to be reported to using the Army's extant reporting system Army Incident Notification Cell (AINC)	6-7
All reported cases of suspected HI must be investigated	
HI Prevention Training	
Unit Trg Offr (Trg Major) / WO should be Unit SH&E Advisor and UFTO trained	7-8
Annual training on HI risk, prevention, identification, treatment and reporting must be delivered to all personnel prior to the summer season. In particular, those planning and leading activities	
There are a number of unit SMEs that can provide advice and support for HI and RAs. Training materials are available	
Units are to ensure specific serials on prevention and treatment of HI are included within all training planning	9
HI Awareness Training must be conducted by Unit Training Staff	10
Heat Stress Monitoring	
Use weather forecasts to inform planning ahead of the event so that mitigations can be put in place, rather than leaving it to the day.	10
Heatwave alert levels will be cascaded through the CofC	11
Hold at least two WBGT per unit. Calibrated annually	
WBGT monitors must have labels affixed and aide memoire with them	
QT34 Aide Memoire and user video are accessible at Annex D App 1 to JSP 375 (Chap 41)	12

WBGT DAILY READINGS

Date:

WBGT Serial Number:

Timings	Requirement	Temperature (°C WBGT)	Location of Reading ²⁴	Work Rate ²⁵	Recorded By
0000 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
0100 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
0200 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
0300 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
0400 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
0500 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
0600 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
0700 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
0800 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
0900 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
1000 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
1100 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
1200 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
1300 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
1400 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
1500 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
1600 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
1700 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
1800 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
1900 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
2000 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
2100 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
2200 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
2300 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				
2359 hrs	Subject to RA/unit activity				

²⁴ Readings should be taken in direct sunshine.

²⁵ JSP 375 (Chap 41).

KEY DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HI PREVENTION

Joint Policy Army Policy Guides

