# VPP POWER GENERATION WORK GROUP

August 17, 2023

Please check in on the chat function with your name, title and company. Feel free to add email





# 2023 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Meeting

### Your Facilitators:

Alex Miller
Sr. Regional Safety Manager & VPP Coordinator
Vistra Corporation

Kelli Heflin
Director of Safety
Onward Energy

# Safety Moment

Presented By:

Justin Maynard

Safety EHS Specialist

**Onward Energy** 





### WHAT IS HEAT STRESS

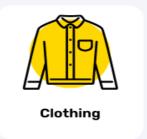
• HEAT STRESS IS THE EFFECT OF HEAT LOAD ON A WORKER'S BODY FROM EXPOSURE TO A COMBINATION OF FACTORS SUCH AS THE ENVIRONMENT, METABOLIC HEAT, AND CLOTHING.

• HEAT STRESS CAUSES THE BODY TO LOSE THE ABILITY TO CONTROL HEAT AND CAN LEAD TO HEAT EXHAUSTION AND HEAT STROKE.

### **3 Sources of Heat Stress**







Safety Culture

- Environmental factors These are the high-temperature workplaces that can either be indoors or outdoors. Working in indoor areas such as bakeries, foundries, factories, and furnaces or in outdoor sites such as construction, road, mining, and agriculture can make the worker more susceptible to heat stress. Other environmental factors that can cause heat stress are weather or seasonal changes such as summer, as well as places high with humidity such as kitchens and laundries.
- •Metabolic heat This is the heat generated by a person's body during physical activity. Metabolic heat is ,in simple terms, internal heat. There are 3 ways the body can exchange heat with its surroundings, which are radiation, convection, and evaporation of sweat. Radiation is heat transfer from a source of heat, usually associated with the sun. Convection is the process wherein the body exchanges heat through the surrounding air. Lastly, the body cools itself through sweat evaporation. However, cooling through sweat is limited in areas with high humidity since the air can't easily accept more moisture.
- •Clothing Employees should avoid wearing extra layers of clothing and clothing that absorbs heat. Their clothing should be made up of materials that can reflect heat and are appropriate for their workplace and tasks.

### SYMPTOMS OF HEAT STRESS

- PEOPLE THAT HAVE HEAT STRESS WILL COMMONLY EXPERIENCE HEAT RASH, MUSCLE CRAMPS, AND SEVERE THIRST. OTHER SYMPTOMS INCLUDE:
- DIZZINESS
- HEADACHE
- BODY ACHE
- FATIGUE
- RAPID HEARTBEAT
- NAUSEA
- CHEST PAIN
- LABORED BREATHING

• IF HEAT STRESS IS LEFT UNTREATED, IT CAN LEAD TO ILLNESSES SUCH AS HEAT EXHAUSTION OR HEAT STROKE. THE TWO HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES HAVE DIFFERENT SYMPTOMS, WHICH ARE:

### HEAT EXHAUSTION

- LOSS OF BODY WATER AND SALT THROUGH EXCESSIVE SWEATING
- DIZZINESS
- MUDDLED VISION
- FATIGUE
- SEVERE THIRST
- HEADACHE
- NAUSEA AND VOMITING
- DIARRHEA
- MUSCLE CRAMPS
- LABORED BREATHING
- PALPITATIONS
- TINGLING AND NUMBNESS OF HANDS AND FEET

### • HEAT STROKE (SEVERE HEAT ILLNESS)

- WHEN HEAT EXHAUSTION DEVELOPS INTO HEAT STROKE, CALL FOR MEDICAL HELP AS SOON AS
  POSSIBLE. WHAT YOU CAN DO: MOVE THE WORKER TO A COOLER PLACE, REMOVE CLOTHING,
  WET THE PERSON'S SKIN, APPLY COLD PACKS TO NECK, ARM PITS, GROIN AREA, WHERE LARGE
  BLOOD VESSELS LIE CLOSE TO THE SKIN, WILL HELP QUICKLY COOL DOWN A VICTIM OF HEAT
  STROKE. THE SYMPTOMS OF HEAT STROKE INCLUDE:
- BODY TEMPERATURE GREATER THAN 40°C (104 F)
- COMPLETE OR PARTIAL UNCONSCIOUSNESS
- CONFUSION
- HOT, DRY, OR HEAVY SWEATING, LACK OF SWEATING
- SEIZURES

### HEAT STRESS PREVENTION

### **How to Prevent Heat Stress?**



Provide water or other beverages



Provide a shaded area



Discourage drinking caffeinated or alcoholic beverages



Provide clothing fit for the weather (e.g., cooling vests)



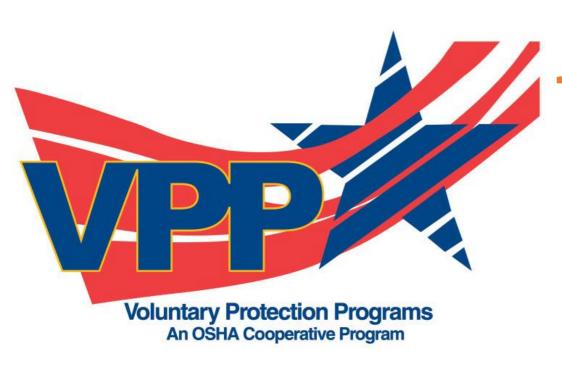
Schedule periodic breaks



Allow employees to acclimate by gradually increasing workload



- •Provide water or other beverages (preferably cold drinks).
- •Provide a shaded area or a place that is cooler in temperature.
- •Discourage workers from drinking caffeinated or alcoholic beverages during work hours.
- •Prepare clothing fit for the weather and the type of work such as providing a hat or cooling gear.
- Schedule periodic breaks.
- •Allow employees to acclimate by gradually increasing workload (metabolic heat) and heat exposure.



# **VPP Updates**

Since last meeting:

New VPP Applications Submitted or Accepted

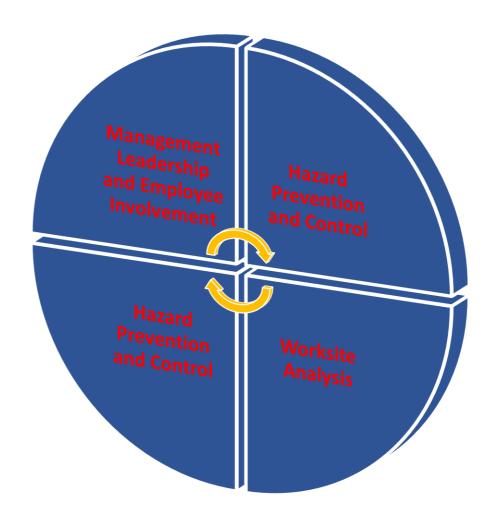
**Initial VPP Approvals** 

**VPP** Reapprovals



# VPP Element

Employee Involvement
Bradley Kelley
Lamar Power Plant





## **VPP Element**

Employee Involvement







### What is Employee Involvement?

- 1. Employees taking safety courses.
- 2. Employees leading programs.
- 3. Employees helping with suggestions on safety improvements.
- 4. Employees performing Pro-active safety engagements.



### How do you get us involved?

- 1. Educate us.
- 2. Empower us
- 3. Make requirements for us and set expectations.



### Engagement

- Management can make requirements and set expectations to encourage engagement.
- 1. Require a certain amount of Behavior based safety observation per month.
- 2. Require Safety Work orders to be wrote or closed per year
- 3. Require 1 safety topic presentation per year during turnover
- 4. Require attendance at a safety conference
- 5. Require Loto/Confined space audits
- 6. Require Safety team participation
- 7. Require Safety Procedure reviews.
- The most important part is for these expectations to be measurable and attainable.



### Currency

What is our currency?

- 1. Recognition.
- 2. Is it a simple thankyou?
- 3. Is it an extra day of vacation?
- 4. Is it a new Jacket or shirt?
- 5. Is it 100% come bonus time?
- 6. Is it having lunch catered to the plant because you met certain safety goals? (Up stream goals of course.)



### Recognition how to keep us involved.

### **Statistics**

29% of employees haven't received recognition for good work in over a year, if at all.

80% of employees would work harder if they felt better appreciated.

Strong employee recognition programs reduce turnover rates by 31%.

Employees who are recognized are almost six times more likely to stay at their jobs than those who aren't.

37% of employees report that the best way to improve their engagement is for their superiors to give them recognition.

92% of employees are likely to repeat a specific action if given recognition for it.



# Committee Updates





### Newsletter Team – Michael Circle

• Q3, 2023 Delivered



• Send ideas, proactive topics, presentations, etc. by October 31<sup>st</sup>.

- Contact:
  - Michael Circle

Michael.Circle@OnwardEnergy.com







# QEW Team Update Alex Miller







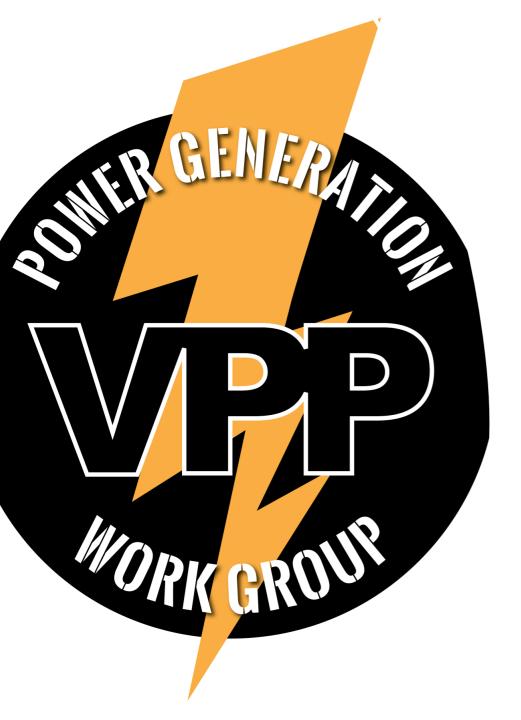


### Benchmarking

- 2023 Goal: Develop benchmarking questionnaire for deployment in Q1 2024
  - Auditing
  - Training Practices
- Team member volunteers? If not, we will selectively ask!
- Contact Kelli Heflin

Kelli.Heflin@OnwardEnergy.com





# Open Discussion

**Questions?** 

**Suggestions?** 

**Discussion points?** 





# 2023 VPPPA Conference Schedule

Region 1 - August 22 – 24, 2023. Southbridge, MA

Region 2 – In conjunction with Region 3

Region 3 – April 24 – 27, 2023. Kalahari Resort, PA

Region 4 – In conjunction with VPPPPA Safety+

Region 5 – June 14-15, 2023. South Bend, IN

Region 6 – May 22 – 25, 2023. Corpus Christi, TX

Region 7 – June 19-21, 2023. Branson, MO

Region 8 - In conjunction with VPPPPA Safety+

Region 8 Networking Day—June 8 (registration closes

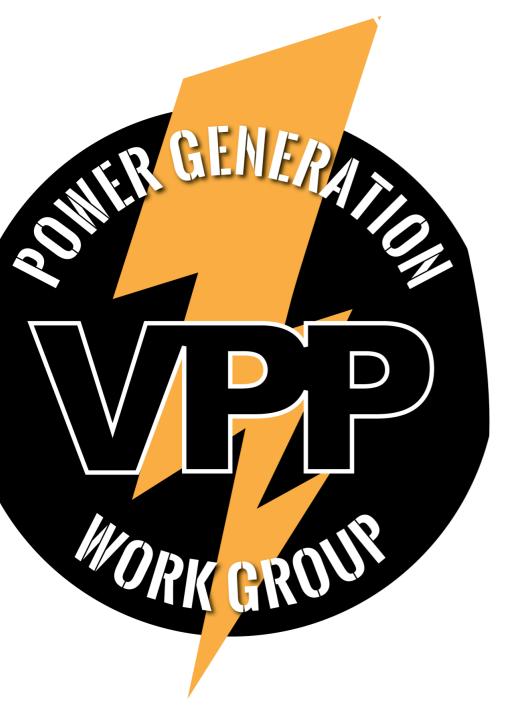
<del>May 23)</del>

Region 9 – In conjunction with VPPPPA Safety+

Region 10 - May 16-18, 2023. Kennewick, WA

VPPPA Safety+ - September 18 – 20, 2023. Orlando, FL





# Next Call: November 16<sup>th</sup> 2023 Q4 Meeting

If you have not already done so, please enter your attendee names, site name and company name into the chat function on the Zoom meeting.

Send Suggestions or offers to volunteer to:

Alex Miller – <u>alexander.miller@vistracorp.com</u>

Or

Kelli Heflin – <u>Kelli.Heflin@OnwardEnergy.com</u>

# 2023 Meeting Schedule

February 16<sup>th</sup>

May 18<sup>th</sup>

August 17<sup>th</sup>

**November 16th** 

Meetings are scheduled from 1430 - 1600ET (1230 - 1400MT)

