

Sun Safety

A 5-Minute Safety Training Aid



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People who spend a lot of time outdoors run the risk of suffering from more than just exhaustion or heat stress.

Repeated exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation places them at risk

for various forms of skin cancer and eye diseases, such as cataracts. The number of skin cancer cases in the United States continues to increase each year.

Skin cancer is the most commonly occurring cancer in the United States. The American Cancer Society estimates that over one million cases of skin cancer are diagnosed each year. The most serious form of skin cancer is Melanoma. An estimated 53,600 Americans will be diagnosed with Melanoma this year and about 7,300 of those people will die from the cancer.

UV radiation also damages the sensitive retinal and corneal areas of the eyes. Long term exposure can cause macular degeneration, cataracts, pterygium, and cancer of the eyelids. These disorders affect vision and in some cases cause blindness.

Farmers, landscapers, and others whose occupations require long working hours outdoors are at risk for prolonged exposure to UV radiation. Skin cancer is not usually the result of a single, painful sunburn. Small changes occur to the skin each time it is exposed to sunlight and repeated exposure can cause progressive damage to the skin's biological structure.

The sun's rays are most intense and damaging during the summer months. The greatest exposure occurs from 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m., but you can still get a sunburn during cloudy weather, other seasons, and other times of the day.

Population Groups at Risk

Everyone is vulnerable to damage from UV radiation, but people who burn easily and rarely tan, have freckles, have light complexions, have blonde or red hair, and/or blue or gray eyes have a greater risk of developing skin cancer. Early detection of skin cancer is the first step for successful treatment. If you notice the growth of a new mole, discoloration or other change in an existing mole, see a physician.

Protective Measures

The areas of the body most at risk are: back of the neck, ears, face, eyes, and arms. These and other body parts can be easily protected by wearing proper clothing, sunglasses, and sunscreen. You will reduce your risk by taking precautions and avoiding repeated exposure to the sun.

Hats

Protection for the face and other parts of the head can be as simple as wearing a hat. A hat with a 2- or 3-inch brim is ideal. When selecting a hat, ask yourself the following questions:

- How much of your face, ears, and neck are protected?
- Is it made so that it will be comfortable on a hot day?
- Is it practical for the conditions under which you work (i.e., high humidity, winds, etc.)?
- Will it stay on while performing various tasks?
- Can it be worn around or in close quarters?
- Does it limit your vision or hearing?
- Will you wear it?

Clothing

Proper clothing protects against damaging UV radiation and minimizes heat stress. Long-sleeved shirts and long pants in lightweight, tightly woven fabrics (preferably 100% cotton) provide both comfort and protection.

Sunglasses

UV-absorbent sunglasses can help protect your eyes from sun damage. When purchasing sunglasses look for the manufacturer's label specifying the UV rating of the lens. The best sunglasses should block 99% to 100% of UV radiation including the entire spectrum of UVA and UVB radiation. If no UV rating is specified, the sunglasses may offer minimal or no protection.

Sunscreen

Parts of the body that cannot be covered with clothing should be protected with a sunscreen, though sunscreens should not be a substitute for wearing proper clothing. Sunscreens recommended for outdoor work should have a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 15, be waterproof, and labeled broad-spectrum. Broad-spectrum sunscreen protects against both UVA and UVB radiation. A SPF 15 rating means that your skin is protected from the sun 15 times longer than without the sunscreen. Be sure to read the label for specific application instructions.

Avoidance

The best way to reduce exposure to UV radiation is to avoid the sun. Sun avoidance may be impossible for some activities, but scheduling tasks around the critical time period of 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. will reduce your exposure. Be aware of the risks involved and make it a habit to protect yourself.

The Texas Department of Insurance,
Division of Workers' Compensation (TDI/DWC)
E-mail resourcecenter@tdi.state.tx.us
or call 1-800-687-7080 for more information.

Safety Violations Hotline
1-800-452-9595
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