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DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

DATE: May 21, 2026

TO: Nevada Businesses

FROM: Kym Heckman, Chief Administrative Officer

SUBJECT: **Updated.** Guidance for Regulation R131-24AP: Heat Illness Prevention

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Nevada OSHA developed this guidance to help the regulated community better understand the requirements of the heat illness regulation. The information below clarifies which actions are required under the regulation and which are recommended as best practices. It is intended to support employers and employees in maintaining compliance and promoting safe practices related to heat exposure in the workplace.

On April 10, 2026, Federal OSHA released an update to the Outdoor and Indoor Heat-Related Hazards National Emphasis Program (NEP). As part of this update, Federal OSHA revised the Outdoor and Indoor Heat-Related Hazards NEP, which is incorporated into the new Compliance Policy Letter (CPL). This updated NEP cancels the previous OSHA instruction contained in CPL 03-00-024, issued April 8, 2022.

On May 21, 2026, Nevada OSHA posted to its website a memorandum notifying Nevada businesses of its adoption of the updated NEP in a modified form to reflect current Nevada OSHA enforcement practices for indoor and outdoor heat related hazards. This memorandum includes a list of industries that will be included in programmed inspections as part of the NEP. Guidance can be found in resources and publications at the end of this document.

Scope and Coverage

1. **Does the regulation apply to any size of business?**

The heat-illness regulation applies to employers that are required to establish a written safety program, which is employers with more than 10 employees (*See* NRS 618.383 and NAC 618.538).

2. **If my business is not required to establish a written safety program, am I still required to protect my workers from occupational exposure to heat illness?**

All employers in the State of Nevada are required to protect their employees from recognized hazards, including occupational exposure to heat illness (NRS 618.375(1)). Employers must provide safeguards and adopt practices, means, methods, operations, and processes as are reasonably adequate to render

employment and places of employment safe from heat-related hazards (NRS 618.375(2)). However, unless engaged in the manufacture of explosives, employers with 10 or fewer employees are exempt from the specific requirements of the heat-illness regulation. (NRS 618.383).

3. Does the regulation apply to all industries?

The regulation applies to all industries covered under Nevada OSHA's jurisdiction. NRS 618.315(2) excludes the following working conditions from Nevada OSHA's jurisdiction: household domestic service, motor vehicles operating on public highways, and mining facilities.

4. Does the regulation apply to private and public employers?

The regulation applies to all private employers and all state and local government employers. The regulation does not apply to Federal employers.

5. Does the regulation apply to both indoor and outdoor workers?

Yes, the regulation applies to both indoor and outdoor workers. Specific provisions related to indoor workers in climate-controlled environments are discussed under the questions regarding Indoor Workplaces.

General Requirements

6. What requirements are included in the heat illness regulation?

Requirements include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting a one-time, written job hazard analysis;
- Designating a person to carry out the applicable provisions of the written safety program and to perform certain required functions;
- Establishing measures within the written safety program for protecting employees from heat-related exposure;
- Training employees as necessary to reasonably mitigate the risk of heat-illness; and
- Ensuring protection measures reasonably mitigate the risk of heat illness.

Job Hazard Analysis

7. How often is a job hazard analysis required to be performed?

A job hazard analysis is only required to be performed once before a task for a job is undertaken for the first time by employees. However, the following two provisions apply with regards to reviewing and revising a job hazard analysis:

- Pursuant to Section 5 of R131-24AP, when a task for a job materially changes – the job hazard analysis must be reviewed, and if necessary, revised to address any changes that may impact conditions related to occupational exposure to heat illness.
- Pursuant to NAC 618.540, in compliance with the requirements of a written safety program, following an accident, an employer must review, and if necessary, revise any and all elements of the program that may have led to the accident. This includes all components of the employer's Heat Illness Program.

8. What criteria are used to determine if "a task for a job materially changes?"

To determine if "a task for a job materially changes," employers should consider any change to a task that could increase an employee's exposure to heat including, but not limited to, changes in the work environment, work processes, or exertion levels.

9. Who should perform the job hazard analysis?

Generally speaking, a job hazard analysis should be performed by staff trained to understand the working conditions that create a reasonable likelihood that heat illness could occur as it relates to the work performed.

Pursuant to OSHA Publication 3071, involving employees in the job hazard analysis that perform the work is a critical step in the process due to their unique understanding of the job they perform. Involving employees will help minimize oversights, ensure a quality analysis, and get "buy-in" for the strategies identified in the job hazard analysis because they share ownership in the program.

10. Are employees required to participate in the job hazard analysis?

Employers with more than 25 employees are required to have a safety committee per NRS 618.383. The safety committee should be comprised of both management *and* employee representatives. Members of a safety committee should be capable of recognizing hazards and conducting workplace safety inspections. While there is no statutory requirement for employees to participate in the job hazard analysis process, employee participation is beneficial in the overall safety and health of the workplace, and employees who are responsible for identifying and recognizing hazards in the workplace are highly encouraged to participate in the development of job hazard analyses.

11. What does the job hazard analysis need to include and is there a specific form needed?

Nevada OSHA does not require a specific template or form and instead will expect that specific information is contained within the document provided by employers. Employers may also consult OSHA Publication 3071 for a sample form.

Per Section 5(2) of the regulation, a job hazard analysis must include, without limitation:

a. A list of all job classifications of the employer in which the majority of employees in those classifications have occupational exposure to heat illness for more than 30 minutes of any 60-minute period, not including breaks,

b. A list of all tasks and procedures, or groups of closely related tasks and procedures, performed by employees of the employer:

    1. In which occupational exposure to heat illness may occur; and
    2. Which are performed by employees in job classifications that are included in the list required by paragraph (a).

Based on the guidance in OSHA Publication 3071, a job hazard analysis should also include:

a. Identification of working conditions that may cause occupational exposure to heat illness; and

b. Identification of measures to mitigate or eliminate the heat illness hazard if identified. The precedence and effectiveness of hazard control is the following:

    1. Engineering controls,
    2. Administrative controls, and
    3. Personal protective equipment.

In conducting a job hazard analysis pursuant to this section, the employer shall assess the working conditions of a job without consideration of whether an employee in the job being analyzed would have access to water, rest or shade. This is because access to water, rest, and/or shade are considered mitigation or corrective steps as it relates to occupational exposure to heat illness.

It is important to remember that a job hazard analysis, under this regulation, focuses on the relationship between job classifications of workers, the tasks and procedures of those job classifications, the tools and equipment of those job classifications, and their work environment. Once that information is listed out, you will then work on identifying where there are working conditions that may cause occupational exposure to heat illness, and how best to mitigate or eliminate the heat illness hazard if identified. How it is presented is entirely up to the employer and may change depending on the quantity of job classifications, complexity of closely related tasks and procedures, etc.

12. How can an employer determine if there is an occupational exposure to heat illness?

To determine if there is an "occupational exposure to heat illness," the employer should use the definition in Section 4 of R131-24AP and take into account any working condition that creates the reasonable likelihood that heat illness could occur, including without limitation:

- Air temperature;
- Relative humidity;
- Radiant heat from the sun or other sources;
- Conductive heat from the ground or other sources;
- The movement of air;
- The severity and duration of workloads; and
- Protective clothing and personal protective equipment worn by an employee.

13. How does an employer know if a specific heat-related working condition, like air temperature or humidity, creates a reasonable likelihood that heat illness could occur?

Guidance can be found in resources and publications such as: OSHA Heat Stress Calculator, OSHA-NIOSH Heath Safety Tool App, National Weather Service Heat Forecast Tools, Heat Stress Resources - ACGIH and/or other applicable consensus standards.

14. What are examples of measures an employer can include in the job hazard analysis to mitigate or eliminate occupational exposure to heat?

Information obtained in a job hazard analysis is only useful if hazard control measures recommended in the analysis are incorporated into the tasks. The order of precedence and effectiveness of hazard control measures is the following: engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment. Employers should also consider acclimatization and inform employees of health risk factors. Examples in each category are provided below.

a. Engineering Practice Controls

Engineering controls focus on the elimination or minimization of the hazard. Employers should consider the following types of engineering controls:

- Use air conditioning.
- Increase general ventilation.
- Provide cooling fans.

- Run local exhaust ventilation where heat is produced (e.g., laundry vents).
- Use reflective shields to block radiant heat.
- Insulate hot surfaces (e.g., furnace walls).
- Stop leaking steam.
- Provide shade for outdoor work sites.

b. Administrative and Work Practice Controls

Employers can also utilize the following administrative and work practice controls:

- Schedule hot jobs for cooler parts of the workday; schedule routine maintenance and repair work during cooler seasons of the year when possible.
- Provide adequate, cool drinking water on the worksite that is easily accessible and permit employees to take frequent rest and water breaks.
- Use relief workers and reduce physical demands of the job.
- Use work/rest schedules.

c. **Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment**

Employers should consider the following types of protective clothing:

- Provide hats for work outdoors in the sun.
- For indoor work, use loosely worn reflective clothing designed to deflect radiant heat, such as vests, aprons, or jackets.
- Provide cooling vests and water-cooled/dampened garments, which may be effective under high temperature and low humidity conditions. However, be aware that cooling vests can become an insulator when they reach the body's temperature.
- In environments where respirator usage is necessary, consult with an industrial hygienist to determine the appropriate clothing to prevent heat stress while still protecting the workers.
- Consider the use of dermal patches for monitoring core temperature to better identify when workers need to be removed from the work area.
- Consider the use of heart rate monitoring to better identify when workers need to be removed from the work area. Both sustained (180 bpm minus age) and recovery (120 bpm after a peak work effort) heart rates are recommended guidelines for limiting heat strain.

d. **Health Risk Factors and Acclimatization**

Employers should also consider the following acclimatization protocols and inform employees of health risk factors:

- Allow new workers to get accustomed to hot working environments by using a staggered approach over 7-14 days. For example, new workers should begin work with 20% of the normal workload and time spent in the hot environment, and then gradually increase the time over a 7–14-day period. The same should be done for workers returning from an absence of three or more days, starting with 50% of the normal workload and time spent in the hot environment, then staging acclimatization over three consecutive days.

- Advise workers that certain medications can increase the risk of heat stress. These include:

- Amphetamines - sometimes prescribed for narcolepsy or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD),
- Diuretics - water pills,
- Antihypertensives - blood pressure medication,
- Anticholinergics - for treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and
- Antihistamines - allergy medications

- Alert workers to the dangers of using illegal drugs and alcohol in hot work environments. Illegal amphetamines, such as methamphetamine, are particularly hazardous when heat stress is present.
- Alert workers that some conditions, such as pregnancy, fever, gastrointestinal illness, heart disease, and obesity, may increase the risk of heat-related illness.
- Encourage workers to consult a doctor or pharmacist if they have questions about whether they are at increased risk for heat-related illness because of health conditions they have and/or medications they take.

15. What happens if an employer's job hazard analysis does not identify hazardous working conditions that may cause occupational exposure to heat illness?

The job hazard analysis must be a thorough review of occupational exposure to heat illness. As defined in Section 4 of R131-24AP, this means any working condition that creates the reasonable likelihood that heat illness could occur, including without limitation:

- Air temperature;
- Relative humidity;
- Radiant heat from the sun or other sources;
- Conductive heat from the ground or other sources;
- The movement of air;
- The severity and duration of workloads; and
- Protective clothing and personal protective equipment worn by an employee.

If an employer conducts a job hazard analysis using the criteria discussed above and determines that employees are not exposed to hazardous working conditions that may cause occupational exposure to heat illness, then the employer should document its analysis in writing and have it available for OSHA to review if an inspection takes place.

If an OSHA inspector determines that the facts identified in the job hazard analysis do not accurately reflect the conditions of the workplace or jobsite which resulted in the employer not taking required action in accordance with their written safety program, and the provisions of R131-24AP, the employer may be issued one or more citations for non-compliance.

Written Safety Program

16. If my job hazard analysis determines my employees are occupationally exposed to heat illness what required actions must I take?

Pursuant to Section 6 of R131-24AP, employers that conduct the one-time job hazard analysis and determine that employees are exposed to working conditions that may cause occupational exposure to heat illness, the employer must:

a. Designate a person to perform the functions set forth in Section 6(2) of the regulation (**This step is covered under the monitoring section of this guidance document.)**; and

b. Include in the written safety program required by NRS 618.383 provisions that address potentially hazardous working conditions that may cause occupational exposure to heat illness.

17. What provisions must I include in the written safety program?

Pursuant to Section 6(3) of R131-24AP, the following must be added to the written safety program:

a. The provision of potable water, as described in 29 C.F.R. § 1926.51(a)(1). As used in this paragraph, "potable water" has the meaning ascribed to it in 29 C.F.R. § 1910.141(a)(2).

b. The provision of a rest break for an employee who exhibits signs or symptoms of heat illness.

c. The provision of means of cooling for employees.

d. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph and to the extent practicable, monitoring by the person designated by the employer pursuant to Section 6(1)(a) of the regulation, or the designee of that person, of working conditions that may create occupational exposure to heat illness. Such monitoring is not required when an employee of the employer is loading or unloading a motor vehicle which operates on public highways of this State.

e. Identification and mitigation of any work process that may generate additional heat or humidity.

f. Training of employees of the employer as necessary to reasonably mitigate the risk of occupational exposure to heat illness.

g. Procedures for responding to a medical emergency.

Recommendations for New Provisions in Written Safety Program

- All provisions required pursuant to R131-24AP should be contained in a distinctly separate chapter of the written safety program with a title such as **Heat Illness Prevention Plan.** This chapter should contain each of the required provisions.
- If the employer chooses to defer to an already established chapter of their written safety program, such as for training requirements under NAC 618.540(1)(c) or control of hazards under NAC 618.540(1)(b), to comply with this regulation, a reference page should be included in the newly created chapter for ease of review.

By following these recommendations, employers provide easier access and review to employees. Additionally, doing so can assist during an OSHA inspection by preventing potential unnecessary compliance issues if an employer representative or the inspector are unable to locate a required provision.

Monitoring

18. What are the monitoring requirements?

Pursuant to Sections 6 and 10 of R131-24AP, an employer is required to designate an employee who is authorized **by the employer** to perform the following monitoring duties:

a. If an employee of the employer is experiencing signs or symptoms of heat illness that require an emergency response:

   1. Contact emergency medical services or ensure that emergency medical services are contacted;

   2. Provide, as promptly as possible, all information necessary to enable a provider of emergency medical services to reach the employee, including, without limitation, contact

information and directions, or ensure that such information is provided as promptly as possible; and

3. Ensure that, if necessary and appropriate, the employee is transported to a location where a provider of emergency medical services is able to reach the employee.

b. If an employee of the employer is showing signs of possible heat illness:

c. Monitor the employee to determine whether medical attention is necessary.

d. Monitor the working conditions that could create occupational exposure to heat illness;

e. Carry out the provisions of the written safety program that address occupational exposure to heat illness; and

f. Appoint a designee as backup when appropriate who meets the same requirements as the designated person.

It is important to note that an employee designated pursuant to this regulation that lacks authority to carry out any component of this requirement is not considered a designated person and the employer will be considered non-compliant.

19. Do employers need to have a monitor on site?

It is best practice to have a monitor onsite so they can actively observe conditions and address hazards in real-time. However, an employer may monitor employees remotely if onsite monitoring is not feasible because employees are working alone at a remote site.

Nevada OSHA will consider it a best practice if the designated employee is part of the crew or work unit performing the work. For example, in a residential framing crew, designating the crew's foreman as the monitor would ensure the monitor is present and available at all times should a medical emergency arise and allow continuous monitoring of the crew's condition.

20. How can an employer monitor employees who work alone at a remote site?

In certain cases, Nevada OSHA will consider it acceptable for employers to utilize offsite monitoring when employees are working alone at a remote site.

The employer should establish a monitoring plan for remote workers that includes:

- How communication will be maintained between the monitor and the worker.
- Frequency of monitoring when employees are working in conditions identified in the employer's job hazard analysis for which occupational exposure to heat illness could occur.
- Contingencies when responses are not provided by the remote worker based on the established frequency in the plan.

The employer's designated monitor must comply with the requirements of R131-24AP regarding emergency medical response and ability to carry the provisions of the written safety program that address occupational exposure to heat illness.

Pursuant to NAC 618.540, in compliance with the requirements of a written safety program, the employer must articulate how it will ensure that both the monitor and remote worker comply with the safety rules and work practices of the employer.

Examples of best practices for monitoring remote workers include:

- Utilizing a satellite or cell phone (depending on service needs of the area) to contact the employee at the start of their shift and discuss the following:

- Fitness for duty,
- Availability of water and other needed materials,
- The necessity to take breaks as needed, and
- The work location / job task for the day.

- Every 30 to 60 minutes contact the worker and perform a status check.
  - The frequency dictated by the information contained in the employer's JHA (job hazard analysis).
    - Work environment, type of work, etc.

- If an employee fails to respond to a status check:
  - Wait a prescribed amount of time and make a second attempt.
  - This will be identified in the monitoring plan.
  - If the employee fails to respond on the second attempt – initiate the provisions of the employer's written safety program related to emergency medical response.
  - If the employee returns the call much later after emergency medical response has initiated and has therefore not followed the employer's policy - the employer will be expected to follow their progressive disciplinary policy as outlined in their written safety program NAC 618.540(1)(e).

Training

21. If required pursuant to R131-24AP, what must an employer provide in their training program?

As required by Section 7 of the regulation, employers must:

- Provide information to enable each employee receiving the training to recognize the hazards of heat illness; and
- Train each employee receiving the training in the procedures to be followed to minimize the hazards of heat illness.

22. Who must receive this training?

As required by Section 7 of **R131-24AP**, at a minimum, the employer must train:

- All employees identified in the job classifications in the employer's job hazard analysis as having occupational exposure to heat illness for more than 30 minutes of any 60-minute period not including breaks.

- The person designated under Section 6(1)(a) of the regulation.
  - This person cannot perform their role without training due to the requirement to monitor working conditions related to occupational exposure to heat illness and the need to monitor for employees experiencing signs or symptoms of heat illness requiring an emergency medical response.

As a best practice, Nevada OSHA recommends that the following people also be trained:

- Any line-level supervision, foreman, lead, etc. role that has direct involvement with the work performed by the identified job classifications.
    - If the lead, foreman, supervisor, etc. are identified in the job classifications in the employer's job hazard analysis as having occupational exposure to heat illness for more than 30 minutes of any 60-minute period not including breaks than they are required to be trained.

- Any staff designated to be in a safety role for their employer who may be responsible for training others or conducting jobsite inspections.

It is highly recommended that positions such as site superintendents, managers, and related leadership obtain training to support their line-level leadership and to set a high standard for their workforce.

23. When should employees receive training?

Employers are required to provide training to all employees before performing their work duties pursuant to their established written safety program (*See* NAC 618.540).

While some standards and regulations have annual retraining requirements, this regulation does not impose retraining requirements upon employers. However, it is considered a best practice to retrain employees each year. Compliance issues may arise during an inspection if employees and employer representatives, despite having training documentation, are unable to explain to compliance staff how the employer is addressing the hazard of heat. This may be viewed as a lack of training or that the training provided was ineffective.

Indoor Workplaces

24. How does the regulation apply to indoor workers?

For employers with indoor workers in environments that are not climate-controlled, all the provisions of the regulation apply, which include conducting a job hazard analysis, designating a person to perform certain functions, creating a plan in the Written Safety Program, and providing training.

For employees who work indoors in a climate-controlled environment, including, without limitation, a motor vehicle with a properly functioning climate control system, employers are not required to perform the activities in sections 5 through 8 of R131-24AP, which include, conducting a job hazard analysis, designating a person to perform certain functions, creating a plan in the Written Safety Program, and providing training.

If the climate control system becomes non-functional or does not effectively address the hazard of heat illness exposure, the employer must make a good faith effort to reestablish an effective climate control system as soon as practicable, and until the climate control system is rendered effective, implement measures that address potential hazards that could cause heat illness for employees.

25. What is a climate-controlled environment?

A climate-controlled environment is an indoor space where temperature and humidity levels are actively regulated and maintained within a range, often achieved through cooling and dehumidification systems, that effectively addresses the hazard of heat illness.

26. How can it be determined if a climate control system effectively addresses the hazard of heat illness?

The effectiveness of a climate control system will depend on various factors such as heat-producing equipment, ambient temperatures, individual workload, etc. Employers may utilize existing consensus standards and references such as, but not limited to, the CDC: Criteria for a Recommended Standard: Occupational Exposure to Heat and Hot Environments, the or other technical publications to ensure the hazard of heat illness is effectively addressed through climate control.

27. What is an employer's responsibility if there is an indoor workplace, like a restaurant kitchen or warehouse, that has a properly functioning climate control system, but it does not effectively address the hazard of heat illness exposure?

If a climate control system is in place but it does not effectively address the hazard of heat illness exposure, the regulation requires the employer to implement measures that address potential hazards that could cause heat illness.

In these cases, the employer is not required to perform the activities in sections 5 through 8 of R131-24AP, which include, conducting a job hazard analysis, designating a person to perform certain functions, creating a plan in the Written Safety Program, and providing training.

Because employers must address the hazard, it is a best practice to follow sections 5–8 of the regulation to document the measures taken. Employers with a history of climate control system failures are strongly encouraged to do the same, as Nevada OSHA may view repeated failures as evidence of awareness of a potentially hazardous condition.

28. What is a good faith effort to reestablish an effective climate control system?

A good faith effort is dependent on the situation. If an OSHA inspection were to occur, an employer would need to provide documentation showing what steps they had taken to reestablish an effective climate control system as soon as practicable. Documentation could include a contract, an invoice showing a part had been ordered, correspondence with vendors, etc.

29. What measures can an employer implement to address potential hazards that could cause heat illness when the climate control system becomes nonfunctional or does not effectively address the hazard of heat illness?

See examples of Engineering Practice Controls, Administrative and Work Practice Controls, Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment, and Acclimatization in the Job Hazard Analysis section of this guidance.

Emergency Medical Response

30. What is the employer's responsibility during a medical emergency?

Per Section 6(2) of **R131-24AP**, the employer must, at minimum, do the following when an employee is experiencing signs or symptoms of heat illness that require an emergency medical response:

1. Contact emergency medical services (or ensure they were contacted),
2. Provide all information necessary to ensure that emergency medical services are able to reach an employee, and
3. If necessary and appropriate, the employee is transported to a location where emergency medical services are able to reach the employee.

To assist in ensuring emergency medical services can access the employee, employers should review the following:

1. In remote, rural locations get the employee to surface streets, surface level, or to a clearing.

2. When the employee is working at heights and the employer has to utilize a personnel hoist or aerial boom lift to lower an employee to ground level.
    a. See: NAC 618.507 Approved Alternative Means of Access

31. When does the employer's responsibility during a medical emergency end?

The employer's responsibility ends when emergency medical services make physical contact with the employee. The employer has no obligation to make an employee utilize emergency medical services upon arrival, and employees have the right to refuse those services.

Enforcement Guidance (Updated May 21, 2026)

32. How will inspections be assigned regarding heat illness?

Nevada OSHA will assign inspections based on the following:

Unprogrammed Inspections – Inspections which are scheduled in response to alleged hazardous working conditions identified at a specific worksite. This type of inspection is prompted in response to:

- Imminent Dangers
- Fatalities/Catastrophes
- Complaints (Hazards alleged by an employee or representative of an employee)
- Referrals (Hazards alleged by anyone other than an employee or representative of an employee)

Programmed Inspections (i.e. Nevada OSHA Programmed Inspection Plan (PIP)) - In order to achieve Nevada OSHA's goal of reducing the number of injuries and illnesses that occur at individual workplaces, the PIP directs enforcement resources to those worksites where the highest rate of injuries and illness have occurred. The workplaces are selected based on a State-developed high hazard inspection targeting system. Primarily, Nevada OSHA uses state data such as the most current injury and illness rates compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Nevada OSHA may also consider other factors including national scheduling plans for safety and health, or local, regional, and National Emphasis Programs (NEP).

In addition, pursuant to the CPL 03-00-024 NEP - Outdoor and Indoor Heat-Related Hazards Effective Date April 10, 2026 which includes Appendix A., inspections may be assigned on "heat priority days." Nevada OSHA will consider a heat priority day as any day where the temperature reaches or exceeds 90-degrees Fahrenheit.

On heat priority days Nevada OSHA will do the following:

- Coordinate with the Safety Consultation and Training Section to initiate joint outreach efforts with the regulated community with emphasis on high-risk industries.
- Refer businesses in high-risk industries to the Safety Consultation and Training Section for consultation and training services.
- Conduct inspections or inquiry investigations for all complaints regardless of whether the worksite falls within a targeted industry of this NEP.

33. What documentation will a Compliance Safety Health Officer (CSHO) look at? (Updated: May 21, 2026)

All necessary information related to documentation of violations will be requested and reviewed by the CSHO. The following checklist will be used to assess compliance with the regulation: Heat-Illness-Prevention-Checklist.pdf

Technical Assistance

34. Who can I call with questions about the new regulation?

You can contact the Nevada Safety Consultation and Training Section (SCATS) of the State of Nevada for no-cost assistance at 877-472-3368.

35. Can someone review my job hazard analysis and/or heat illness plan to see if I am in compliance? (Updated: May 21, 2026)

You can request an on-site consultation from Nevada SCATS by going to their website https://www.4safenv.state.nv.us. You can also use the following checklist to evaluate your program Heat-Illness-Prevention-Checklist.pdf.

36. How can I get training on the new regulation?

Nevada SCATS provides training at no cost to the public. You can see available classes online on the training section of their website located at: https://www.4safenv.state.nv.us/training/classes/.

Additionally, Nevada SCATS can provide on-site training at no cost depending on availability. A request form can be filled out here: https://www.4safenv.state.nv.us/training/request-a-training/.

Nevada SCATS has developed a class that will cover the new regulation, Nevada OSHA guidance, and how to comply. This class will launch in March 2025. For the most up to date information sign up for the DIR/SCATS mailing list. The sign up is at the bottom of the SCATS' homepage. (see: https://www.4safenv.state.nv.us/)

Additional References

R131-24AP- Nevada Heat Illness Regulation- Approved by Legislative Commission- 11/15/2024
https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Register/2024Register/R131-24AP.pdf

Guidance for Nevada Businesses Related to Updated Indoor and Outdoor Heat Hazard NEP (5/21/2026)

CPL 03-00-024 NEP - Outdoor and Indoor Heat-Related Hazards Effective Date April 10, 2026 which includes Appendix A.

Nevada OSHA Heat Complaints Dashboard
https://app.powerbigov.us/view?r=eyJrIjoiNTA5YzY0NjYtNDg3ZC00OTc5LTlkZGEtYWJkMzkzNjZlNDJjI iwidCI6ImU0YTM0MGU2LWI4OWUtNGU2OC04ZWFhLTE1NDRkMjcwMzk4MCJ9

ANSI/ASSP A10.50-2024 Standard for Heat Stress Management In Construction (For purchase)
https://my.assp.org/s/product-details?id=a1BUJ000004hFyw2AE&_ga=2.129318917.880780928.1736833306-632019935.1736833306
ANSI Thermal Ergonomics Standards (For Purchase)
https://webstore.ansi.org/industry/ergonomics/thermal-ergonomics

CDC: Criteria for a Recommended Standard: Occupational Exposure to Heat and Hot Environments
https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2016-106/

National Weather Service: Heat https://www.weather.gov/safety/heat
NIOSH Heat Stress and Workers https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/heat-stress/about/index.html

OSHA-NIOSH Heath Safety Tool App
https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/heat-stress/communication-resources/app.html

OSHA Publication 3071 Job Hazard Analysis
https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/publications/osha3071.pdf

OSHA.gov: Heat Illness Prevention https://www.osha.gov/heat

Videos
Heat Related Emergencies (ProCPR) https://youtu.be/UjurqmDOAJA

Remembering Tim: A life Lost to Heat Illness at Work (US Department of Labor)
https://youtu.be/o3ULhPd0KQg

What is Wet Bulb Globe Temperature? (National Weather Service) https://youtu.be/jstHHkm_6vQ