



WILDFIRES

often result from natural or human-made sources of ignition to dry vegetation. Although wildfires usually occur in rural mountainous areas, smoke moves with the wind and can settle into the bowl shape of the Willamette Valley. Extended exposure to wildfire smoke can exacerbate pre-existing health conditions, such as asthma, or lead to the onset of other health issues. Visit the LRAPA (Lane Regional Air Protection Agency) website for frequently updated air quality index (AQI) readings around the valley.

If the AQI reaches a certain threshold, supervisors may determine that outdoor work at the University should be shortened or stopped. Although not recommended by EHS, some employees may feel more comfortable utilizing an N95 respirator during high smoke events. To use an N95, even on a voluntary basis, you must first receive OSHA required training through EHS.

POTENTIAL HEALTH ISSUES

- Shortness of breath
- Sore throat
- Light headed
- Dizziness
- Burning eyes
- Headache

WHAT TO DO!

- If the fire alarm goes off, evacuate the building. Do not assume it is the smoke from outside!
- Drink lots of water to help flush dust from your throat.
- Do not overexert yourself. Work at a controlled pace.
- Tell your supervisor about smoke health concerns.
- Do not confuse an N95 with a dust mask. Do not use on the job without receiving training from EHS!
- If a temporary alternate work area may be needed, speak to your supervisor.
- Visit lrapa.org for updated AQI readings of the area.
- In an emergency, call **911** and **UOPD** (541-346-2919) for immediate assistance!



Do not confuse N95's (left) with dust masks (right)!



Do not overexert yourself in the smoke!



Cottage Grove
Mar 21, 2018 at 01:00PM
Pollutant: Particulate Matter



Eugene/Springfield
Mar 21, 2018 at 01:00PM
Pollutant: Particulate Matter



Oakridge
Mar 21, 2018 at 01:00PM
Pollutant: Particulate Matter

Check lrapa.org for updated AQI readings!

