



Governance and Difference: lessons from northern Australia

Building a Heat Health Management Network - Institutional Capacity and Partnerships

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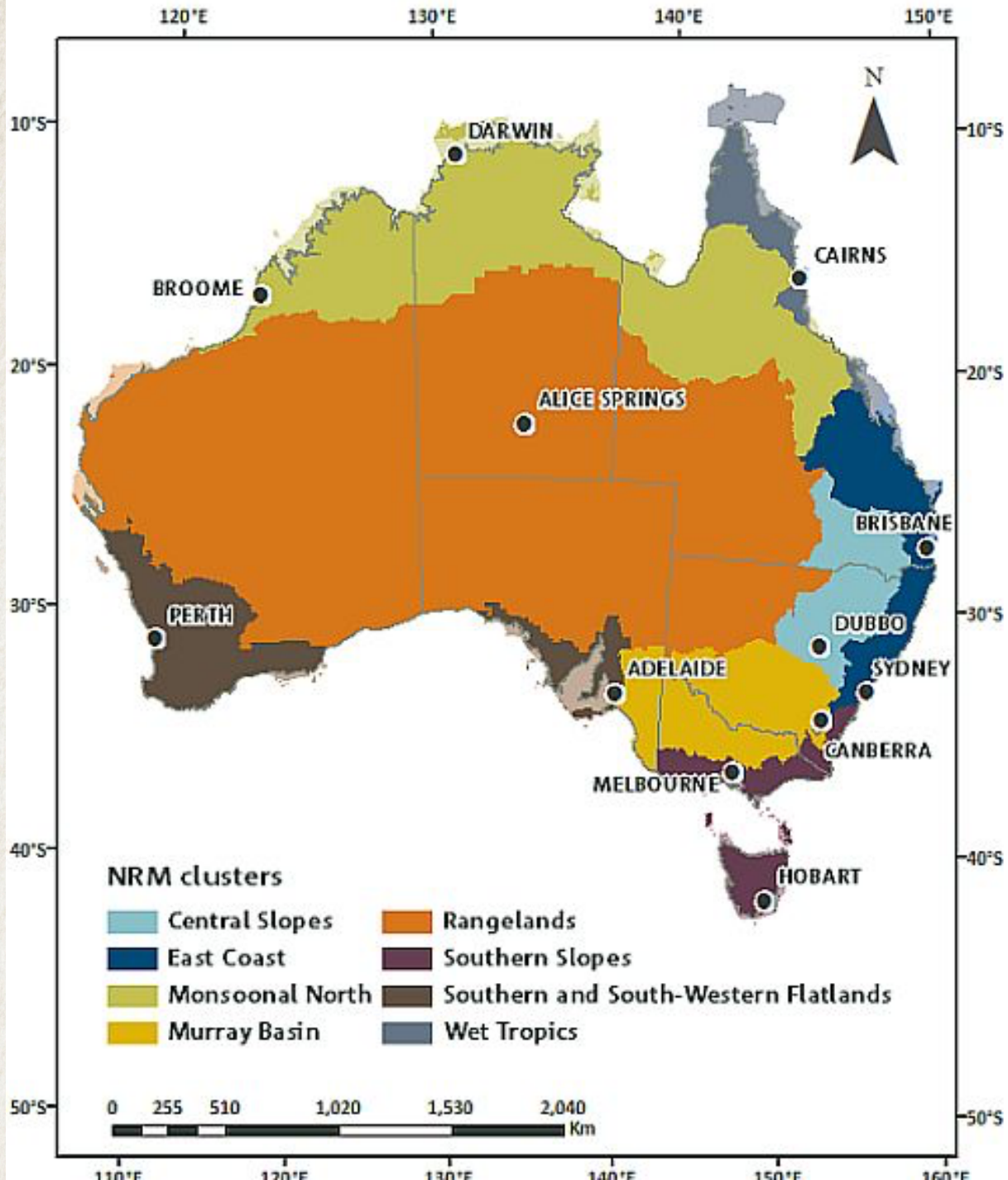


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Heat Stress Research Partnership

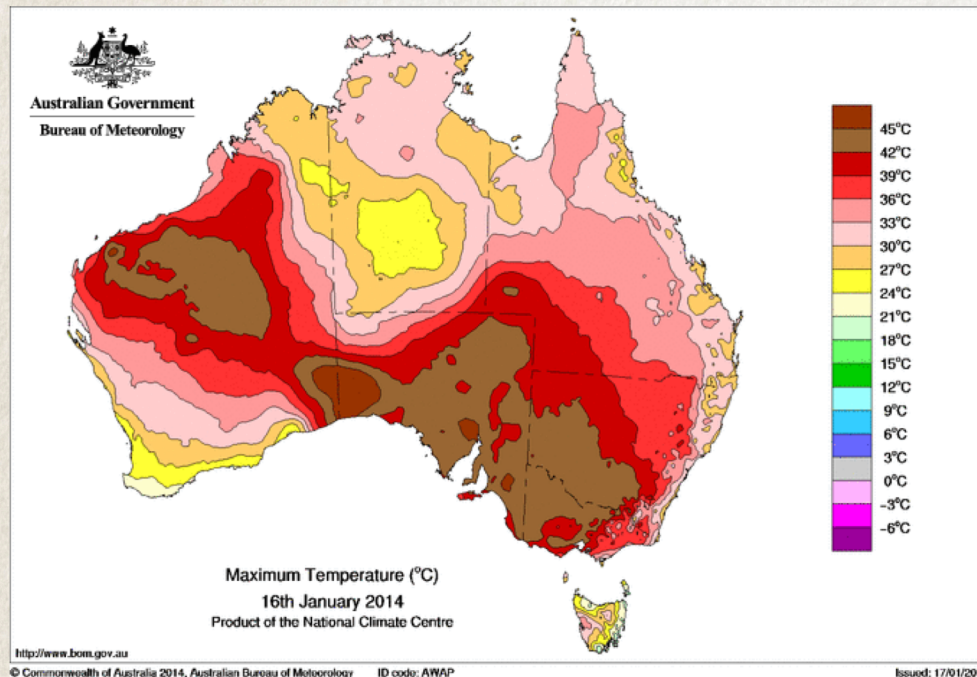




How heat 'matters' differently in northern Australia

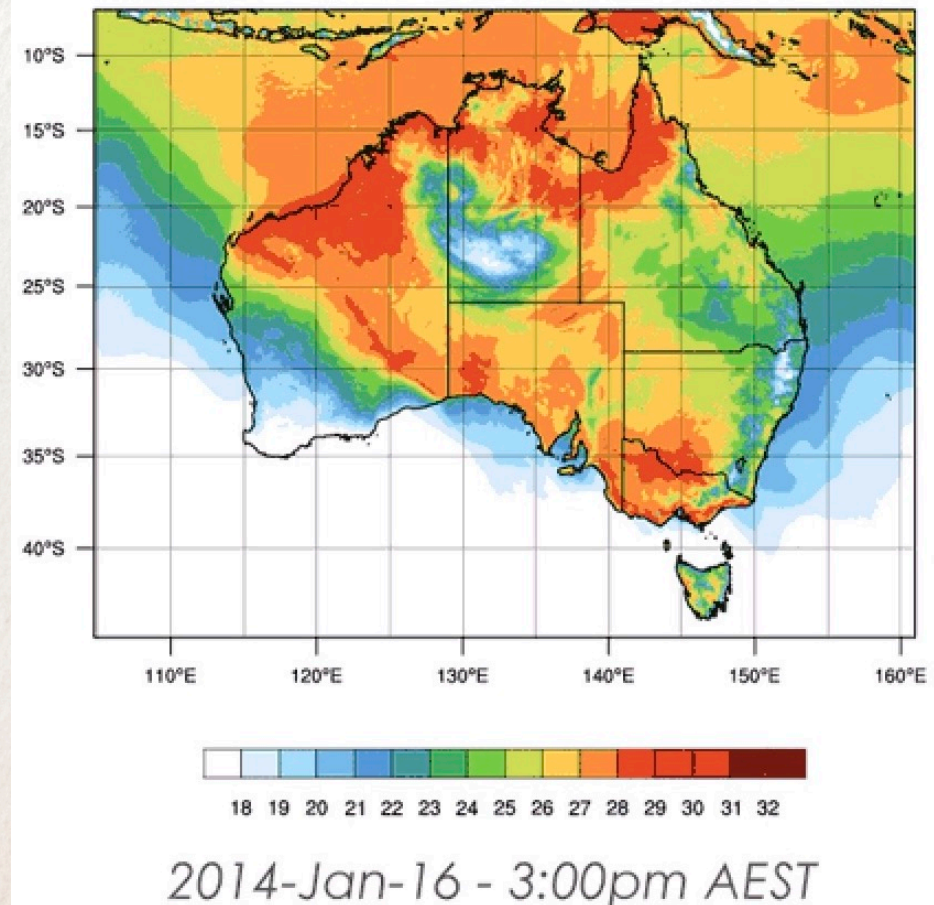
Materiality of extreme heat: more than just 'T'emperature – considering humidity and other factors

Temporality of extreme heat: occlusion of 'chronic heat' exposure



K-WRF WBGT FORECAST

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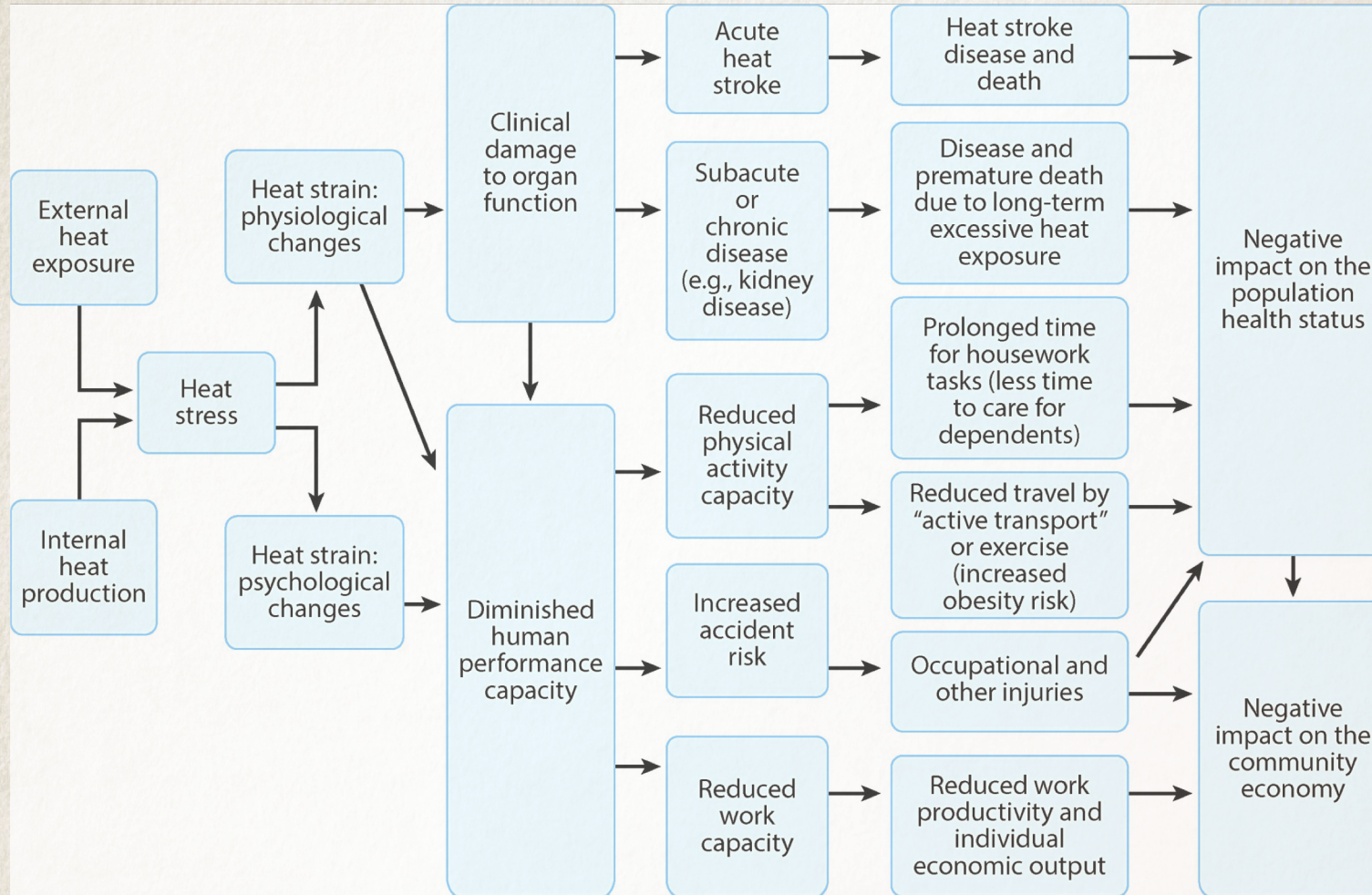
Differences in population: for whom is heat a problem?

- When, where and for whom is heat dangerous?
 - Morbidity and mortality discourse - focussed on the very young and elderly
 - Yet the 'healthy' population is also affected - major impacts on health and safety, wellbeing and productivity
 - Annual productivity loss from heat stress in Australia: \$6.9 billion (Zander et al. 2015)





How and Why Heat Matters



Kjellstrom T, et al. 2016.

Annu. Rev. Public Health 37:97–112

Case Study	Location	Year
Electrical Grid Maintenance	Darwin Region	2015
Volunteer Fire Fighters	Outer Darwin	2015
Pharmacists and Mental Health Professionals	Darwin	2016
Open Cut Mine-Site	Monsoon Tropics	2017



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(Video) Ethnographic Observation, Site 'Walk-throughs'



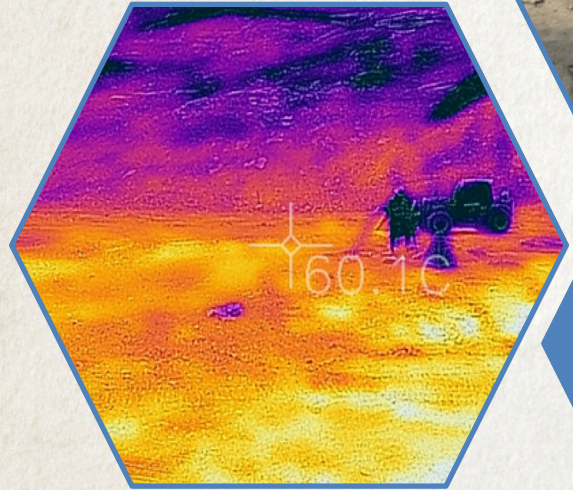
Environmental Symptoms Questionnaire; Activity Survey; Medical incident analysis

	score (inter-quartile range)	ESQ (inter-quartile range) N
At work		
Rest in shade		
Rest in front of fan		
Pour water over head		
Change clothes		
Ice/wet towels		
Ice packs		
Rest in air-con vehicle		
Rest in air-con building		
Slushies		
Food		
No work strategy		
At home		
Rest under fan		
Water		
Shower/bath		

Interviews



Physiological monitoring: Respiratory Rate; Heart Rate; Core Temperature; Urine Specific Gravity



Environmental Monitoring & Thermal Imaging



Multi- and Trans-disciplinary Methods

Outdoor work in Darwin: survival of the fittest practice?

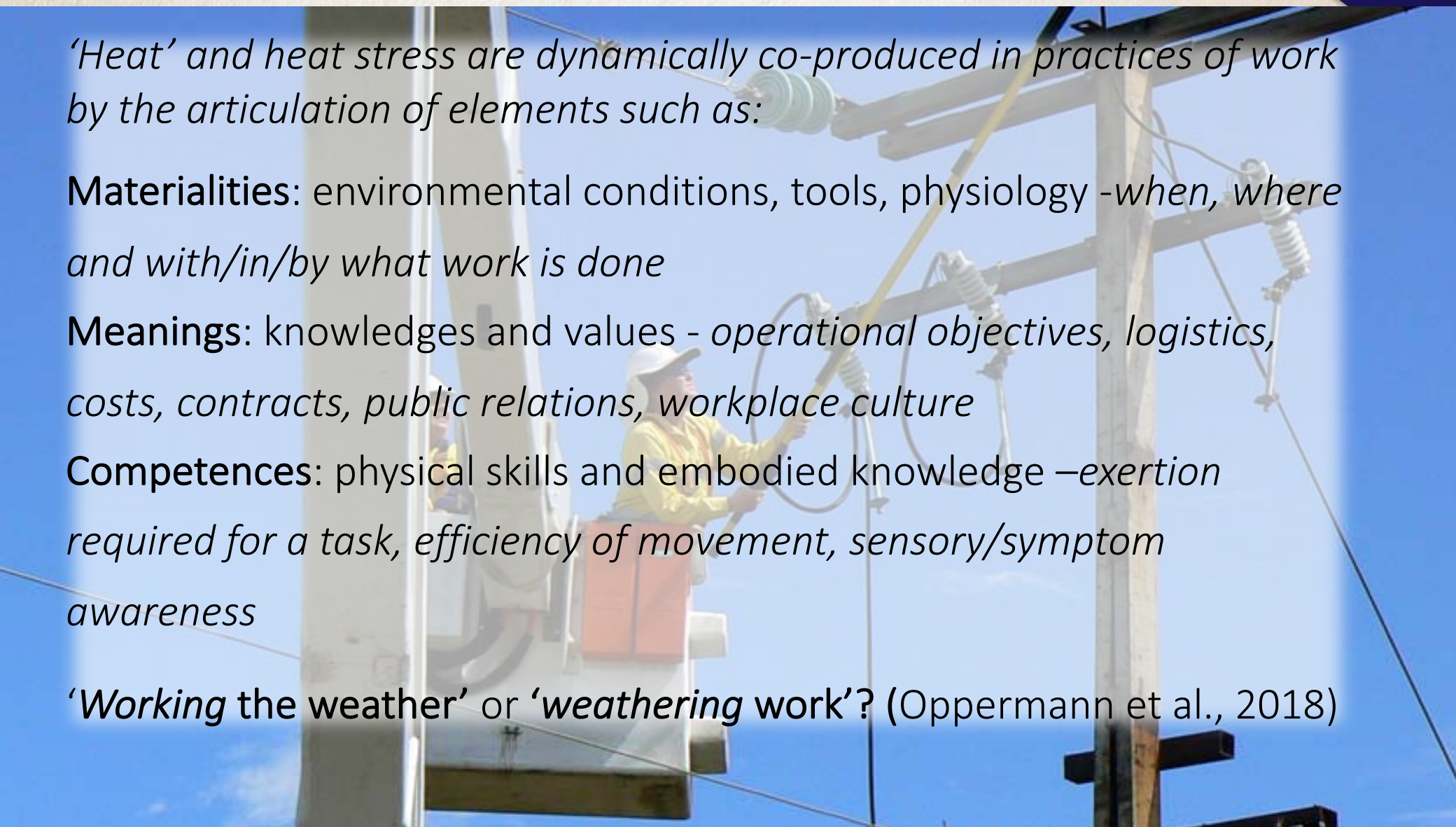
'Heat' and heat stress are dynamically co-produced in practices of work by the articulation of elements such as:

Materialities: environmental conditions, tools, physiology -*when, where and with/in/by what work is done*

Meanings: knowledges and values - *operational objectives, logistics, costs, contracts, public relations, workplace culture*

Competences: physical skills and embodied knowledge -*exertion required for a task, efficiency of movement, sensory/symptom awareness*

'Working the weather' or 'weathering work'? (Oppermann et al., 2018)



Everyday adaptation

The *right* knowledge:

- humid heat and chronic exposure
- cooling, exposure and exertion (as well as hydration)

Not 'ceasing work' but 'working *smart*', through improved practices, e.g.

- rotation - staff and roles
- sequencing and scheduling jobs
- seasonal planning
- mechanical aid/replacement and material supports
- cultural change and awareness

Political will and funding...





Thank you

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www.cdu.edu.au/northern-institute/Heat-Stress-Research-Partnership

Technische Universität München

