Heat Safety Tips

**TERMS TO KNOW:**

**Heat Wave:**

 More than 48 hours of high heat (90° F or higher) and high humidity (80% relative humidity or higher) are expected.

**Heat Index:**

 A number in degrees Fahrenheit that tells how hot it feels when relative humidity is added to the actual air temperature. Exposure to full sunshine can increase the heat index by 15°.

**BE PREPARED!**

* Slow down on strenuous activity and exercise, especially during the sun’s peak hours- 11AM to 4 PM. Exercise should be done in the early morning between 4-7AM.
* Eat less protein and more fruits and vegetables. Protein produces and increases metabolic heat, which causes water loss. Eat small meals but eat more often. Do not eat salty foods.
* Drink at least 2-4 glasses of water per hour during extreme heat, even if you do not feel thirsty. Avoid beverages containing alcohol or caffeine.
* If possible, stay out of the sun and stay in air conditioning. Sunburn slows the skin’s ability to cool itself. The sun will also heat the inner core of your body, resulting in dehydration. If air conditioning is not available, stay on the lowest floor, out of the sunshine, or go to a public building with air conditioning.
* If you must go outdoors, wear sunscreen with a high sun protector factor rating (at least SPF 15) add a hat to protect your face and head. When outdoors, wear loose-fitting, light weight and light-colored clothing. Cover as much skin as possible to avoid sunburn and over-warming effects of sunlight on your body.
* Do not leave children, pets, or those who require special care in a parked car or vehicle during periods of intense summer heat. Temperatures inside a closed vehicle can reach over 140° F quickly. Exposure to such high temperatures can kill within a matter of minutes.
* Check on your neighbors during a heat wave, especially if they are elderly, have young children or have special needs.
* Make sure there is enough food and water for pets.

**Heat Health Hazards**

Heat Cramps

* Heat cramps are muscular pins and spasms caused by heavy exertion. Loss of water and salt from sweating causes cramping
* Signals are abdominal and leg muscle pain
* Relief can be firm pressure on cramping muscles, or gentle massages to relieve cramping.

Heat Exhaustion

* This condition is less dangerous than heat stroke. It usually occurs when people exercise too heavily or work in warm, humid places where body fluids are lost.
* Signals include cool, moist, pale, or flushed skin; heavy sweating; headache; nausea or vomiting, dizziness and exhaustion.
* If symptoms occur, get the victim out of sun, and apply cool, wet cloths.

Heat Stroke

* Also known as sunstroke, can be life threatening. Body temperature can rise and cause brain damage; death may result if not cooled quickly.
* Signals include hot red, and dry skin; changes in consciousness; rapid, weak pulse and shallow breathing.
* Relief for lowering body temperature can be with a cold bath or sponge.

Sunburn

* Symptoms include redness and pain. In severe cases, swelling of skin, blisters, fever, and headaches can occur. Sunburn hampers heat dissipation.
* Ointments can be a relief for pain in mild cases.
* A physician should see serious cases

**PEOPLE WHO SHOULD BE AWARE**

* Elderly persons and small children are mostly affected.
* Persons with weight or alcohol problems are very susceptible to heat reactions.
* Persons on certain medications or drugs.

**Energy Conservation**

* Power outages are more likely to occur during warm weather, when utility usage is at its peak. To avoid putting a strain on the power grid, residents are urged to conserve energy to help prevent power disruptions.
* Set your air conditioner thermostat to no lower than 78°. Only use the air conditioner when you are home.
* Turn non-essential appliances off.
* Use appliances that have heavy electrical loads early in the morning or very late at night.