

HEAT WARNING VS. WATCH

Excessive Heat Watch

An Excessive Heat Watch is typically issued two to five days ahead of possible dangerous heat conditions. Certainty regarding the development and timing of the event is lower than a warning.

Excessive Heat Warning

An Excessive Heat Warning, sometimes preceded by an Excessive Heat Watch, is typically issued within one to three days of the onset of extremely dangerous heat conditions and remains in effect until the extreme danger subsides. Certainty is high that the event will occur.

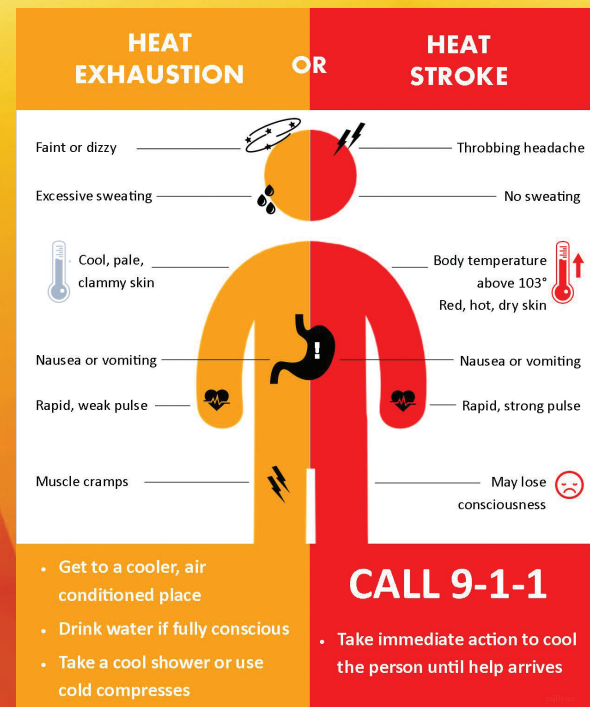
Heat Advisory

A Heat Advisory is typically issued within one to three days of the onset of dangerous heat and remains in effect until the danger subsides. Certainty is high that conditions will occur.



Excessive Heat - America's Deadliest Weather

Excessive heat poses a significant risk to people's health, including heat stroke and heat exhaustion, which can result in death. Excessive heat generally means unusually hot temperatures, possibly combined with oppressive humidity, that persists for two or more days. However, specific guidelines vary across the country and may be refined through work with local and state health professionals.



**LEARN MORE ABOUT
HEAT SAFETY AT:**
weather.gov/safety/heat

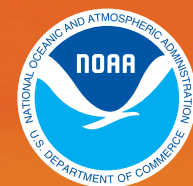
NOAA PA 201851

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE



HEAT SAFETY

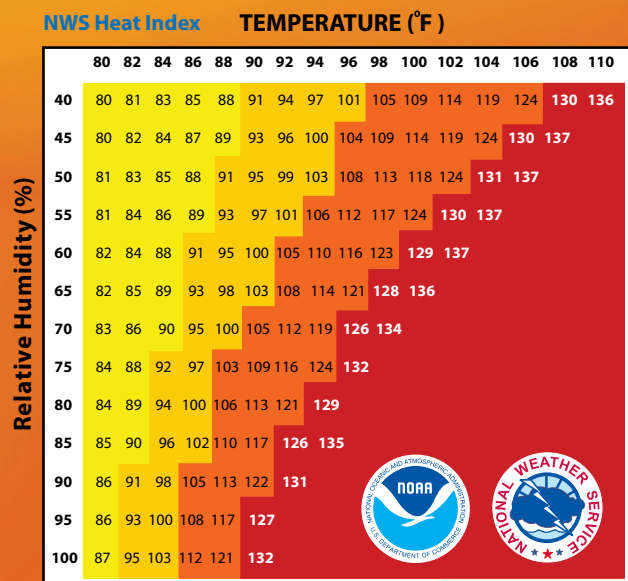
FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY



THE HEAT INDEX

The Heat Index is one way to measure how hot it feels when humidity is considered with the temperature. For example, when the temperature is 95 °F and the relative humidity is 50%, the Heat Index is 105 °F. To find the Heat Index temperature, use the chart below or use the online calculator available at weather.gov/safety/heat-index.

Heat Index temperatures shaded in red indicate extreme danger. The National Weather Service utilizes the Heat Index in many parts of the country to determine when and where to issue heat alerts.



LIKELIHOOD OF HEAT DISORDERS
with Prolonged Exposure or Strenuous Activity

Caution

Extreme Caution

Danger

Extreme Danger

DURING A HEAT WAVE

- ✓ **Slow down:** Reduce, eliminate or reschedule strenuous activities until the coolest time of the day. Children, seniors and anyone with health problems should stay in the coolest available place, not necessarily indoors.
- ✓ **Dress for summer:** Wear lightweight, loose fitting, light-colored clothing to reflect heat.
- ✓ **Eat light:** Choose easy-to-digest foods such as fruit or salads. If you pack food, put it in a cooler or carry an ice pack. Meats and dairy products can spoil quickly in hot weather.
- ✓ **Drink plenty of water (not very cold):** Focus on non-alcoholic and decaffeinated fluids. Drink water even if you don't feel thirsty. If you are on a fluid restrictive diet or have a problem with fluid retention, consult a physician before increasing consumption of fluids.
- ✓ **Use air conditioners:** Spend time in air-conditioned locations such as malls and libraries if your home isn't air conditioned.
- ✓ **Use portable electric fans:** Fans exhaust hot air from rooms or draw in cooler air. Do not direct the flow of portable electric fans toward yourself when the room temperature is hotter than 90°F. The dry blowing air will dehydrate you faster, endangering your health.

- ✓ **Minimize direct exposure to the sun.** Sunburn reduces your body's ability to dissipate heat.
- ✓ **Take a cool bath or shower.**
- ✓ **Do not take salt tablets:** Only take salt tablets if recommended by a physician.
- ✓ **Be aware of infants, older, sick, or frail people and pets.** Never leave children, disabled adults or pets in a car.
- ✓ **For more heat health tips, go to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:** cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/index.html



NEVER leave a baby, senior or pet locked in a car, even for a few minutes. Dozens of infants and untold numbers of pets die every year in hot vehicles.

For more information, visit weather.gov/safety/heat