

# Stay Cool

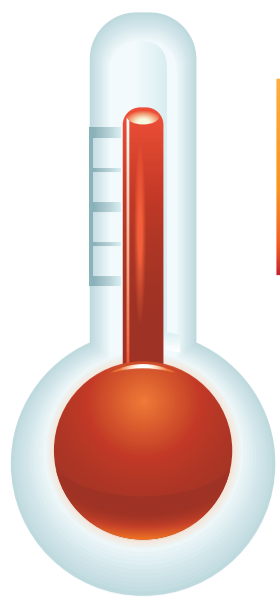
Heat can make you sick. In some cases, heat can kill you.  
Protect yourself. Stay cool after a flood or hurricane.



## On a hot day:

- ✓ If you can, cool down in a room that is air conditioned.
- ✓ Drink water often. Make sure you drink water that is clean and safe.
- ✓ Wear clothes that are light in color, made for warm weather, and fit loosely.
- ✓ Work or play outside in the morning or evening, when it is cooler.
- ✓ If you work or play outside, take a break in the shade or in a cool room.
- ! NEVER leave anyone in a parked car.





# BEAT THE HEAT: Extreme Heat

Heat-related deaths are preventable

## WHAT:

Extreme heat or heat waves occur when the temperature reaches extremely high levels or when the combination of heat and humidity causes the air to become oppressive.

## WHO:



Children



Older adults

More males than females are affected



Outside workers



People with disabilities

## WHERE:



Houses with little to no AC



Construction worksites



Cars

## HOW to AVOID:



Stay hydrated with water, avoid sugary beverages



Stay cool in an air conditioned area



Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose-fitting clothes



During extreme heat the temperature in your car could be deadly!

Outside Temperature 80°



Time Elapsed: 20 minutes



Time Elapsed: 40 minutes



Time Elapsed: 60 minutes

## HEAT ALERTS: Know the difference.

### HEAT OUTLOOK

Minor

Excessive heat event in 3 to 7 days

### HEAT WATCHES

Excessive heat event in 12 to 48 hours

### HEAT WARNING/ADVISORY

Major

Excessive heat event in next 36 hours

## DID YOU KNOW?

Those living in **urban areas** may be at a greater risk from the effects of a prolonged heat wave than those living in rural areas.

Most **heat-related illnesses** occur because of overexposure to heat or over-exercising.

**Sunburn** can significantly slow the skin's ability to release excess heat.

During 1999–2009, an average of **658** people died each year from heat in the United States.

**\$30 BILLION** estimated total cost of the 2012 US drought and heatwave.

For more information on ways to beat the heat please visit:  
<http://www.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat>



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response

# HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES

## WHAT TO LOOK FOR

## WHAT TO DO

### HEAT STROKE

- High body temperature (103°F or higher)
  - Hot, red, dry, or damp skin
  - Fast, strong pulse
  - Headache
  - Dizziness
  - Nausea
  - Confusion
  - Losing consciousness (passing out)
- Call 911 right away-heat stroke is a medical emergency
  - Move the person to a cooler place
  - Help lower the person's temperature with cool cloths or a cool bath
  - Do not give the person anything to drink

### HEAT EXHAUSTION

- Heavy sweating
  - Cold, pale, and clammy skin
  - Fast, weak pulse
  - Nausea or vomiting
  - Muscle cramps
  - Tiredness or weakness
  - Dizziness
  - Headache
  - Fainting (passing out)
- Move to a cool place
  - Loosen your clothes
  - Put cool, wet cloths on your body or take a cool bath
  - Sip water
- Get medical help right away if:**
- You are throwing up
  - Your symptoms get worse
  - Your symptoms last longer than 1 hour

### HEAT CRAMPS

- Heavy sweating during intense exercise
  - Muscle pain or spasms
- Stop physical activity and move to a cool place
  - Drink water or a sports drink
  - Wait for cramps to go away before you do any more physical activity
- Get medical help right away if:**
- Cramps last longer than 1 hour
  - You're on a low-sodium diet
  - You have heart problems

### SUNBURN

- Painful, red, and warm skin
  - Blisters on the skin
- Stay out of the sun until your sunburn heals
  - Put cool cloths on sunburned areas or take a cool bath
  - Put moisturizing lotion on sunburned areas
  - Do not break blisters

### HEAT RASH

- Red clusters of small blisters that look like pimples on the skin (usually on the neck, chest, groin, or in elbow creases)
- Stay in a cool, dry place
  - Keep the rash dry
  - Use powder (like baby powder) to soothe the rash



# Understand the Weather



## Wind-Chill

- 30° is **chilly** and generally uncomfortable
- 15° to 30° is **cold**
- 0° to 15° is **very cold**
- 32° to 0° is **bitter cold** with significant risk of **frostbite**
- -20° to -60° is **extreme cold** and **frostbite** is likely
- -60° is **frigid** and exposed **skin will freeze** in 1 minute

## Heat Index



- 80° or below is considered **comfortable**
- 90° beginning to feel **uncomfortable**
- 100° **uncomfortable** and may be **hazardous**
- 110° considered **dangerous**

All temperatures are in degrees Fahrenheit

# Child Care Weather Watch

Wind-Chill Factor Chart (in Fahrenheit)										
		Wind Speed in mph								
		Calm	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
Air Temperature	40	40	36	34	32	30	29	28	28	27
	30	30	25	21	19	17	16	15	14	13
	20	20	13	9	6	4	3	1	0	-1
	10	10	-1	-4	-7	-9	-11	-12	-14	-15
	0	0	-11	-16	-19	-22	-24	-26	-27	-29
	-10	-10	-22	-28	-32	-35	-37	-39	-41	-43
	-20	-20	-34	-41	-45	-48	-51	-53	-55	-57
	-30	-30	-46	-53	-58	-61	-64	-67	-69	-71



Comfortable for out door play



Caution




Danger

Heat Index Chart (in Fahrenheit %)														
		Relative Humidity (Percent)												
		40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
Temperature (F)	80	80	80	81	81	82	82	83	84	84	85	86	86	87
	84	83	84	85	86	88	89	90	92	94	96	98	100	103
	90	91	93	95	97	100	103	106	109	113	117	122	127	132
	94	97	100	102	106	110	114	119	124	129	135			
	100	109	114	118	124	129	136							
	104	119	124	131	137									
110	136													


## Child Care Weather Watch

**W**atching the weather is part of a child care provider's job. Planning for playtime, field trips, or weather safety is part of the daily routine. The changes in weather require the child care provider to monitor the health and safety of children. What clothing, beverages, and protections are appropriate? **Clothe** children to maintain a comfortable body temperature (warmer months - lightweight cotton, colder months - wear layers of clothing). **Beverages** help the body maintain a comfortable temperature. Water or fruit juices are best. Avoid high-sugar content beverages and soda pop. **Sunscreen** may be used year around. Use a sunscreen labeled as SPF-15 or higher. Read and follow all label instructions for the sunscreen product. Look for sunscreen with UVB and UVA ray protection. **Shaded** play areas protect children from the sun.

 Condition **GREEN** - Children may play outdoors and be comfortable. Watch for signs of children becoming uncomfortable while playing. Use precautions regarding clothing, sunscreen, and beverages for all child age groups.

INFANTS AND TODDLERS are unable to tell the child care provider if they are too hot or cold. Children become fussy when uncomfortable. Infants/toddlers will tolerate shorter periods of outdoor play. Dress infants/toddlers in lightweight cotton or cotton-like fabrics during the warmer months. In cooler or cold months dress infants in layers to keep them warm. Protect infants from the sun by limiting the amount of time outdoors and playing in shaded areas. Give beverages when playing outdoors.


YOUNG CHILDREN remind children to stop playing, drink a beverage, and apply more sunscreen. OLDER CHILDREN need a firm approach to wearing proper clothing for the weather (they may want to play without coats, hats or mittens). They may resist applying sunscreen and drinking beverages while outdoors.

 Condition **YELLOW** - use caution and closely observe the children for signs of being too hot or cold while outdoors. Clothing, sunscreen, and beverages are important. Shorten the length of outdoor time.

INFANTS AND TODDLERS use precautions outlined in Condition Green. Clothing, sunscreen, and beverages are important. Shorten the length of time for outdoor play.

YOUNG CHILDREN may insist they are not too hot or cold because they are enjoying playtime. Child care providers need to structure the length of time for outdoor play for the young child.

OLDER CHILDREN need a firm approach to wearing proper clothing for the weather (they may want to play without coats, hats or mittens), applying sunscreen and drinking liquids while playing outdoors.

 Condition **RED** - most children should not play outdoors due to the health risk.

INFANTS/TODDLERS should play indoors and have ample space for large motor play.

YOUNG CHILDREN may ask to play outside and do not understand the potential danger of weather conditions.

OLDER CHILDREN may play outdoors for very short periods of time if they are properly dressed, have plenty of fluids. Child care providers must be vigilant about maximum protection of children.

## Understand the Weather

The weather forecast may be confusing unless you know the meaning of the words.

**Blizzard Warning:** There will be snow and strong winds that produce a blinding snow, deep drifts, and life threatening wind chills. Seek shelter immediately.

**Heat Index Warning:** How hot it feels to the body when the air temperature (in Fahrenheit) and relative humidity are combined.

**Relative Humidity:** The percent of moisture in the air.

**Temperature:** The temperature of the air in degrees Fahrenheit.

**Wind:** The speed of the wind in miles per hour.

**Wind Chill Warning:** There will be sub-zero temperatures with moderate to strong winds expected which may cause hypothermia and great danger to people, pets and livestock.

**Winter Weather Advisory:** Weather conditions may cause significant inconveniences and may be hazardous. If caution is exercised, these situations should not become life threatening.

**Winter Storm Warning:** Severe winter conditions have begun in your area.

**Winter Storm Watch:** Severe winter conditions, like heavy snow and ice are possible within the next day or two.