safety**ALERT**

July 20

... DANGEROUS HEAT WAVE CONTINUES...

HOT WEATHER FIREFIGHTING AND EMERGENCY OPERATIONS...AND FIREFIGHTER <u>REHAB</u>!

Published: Wed, 20 Jul 2011 08:39:14 EDT

The heat wave that has been affecting much of the central U.S. continues to produce dangerous levels of heat and humidity from the Dakotas to Texas and eastward into the Ohio Valley. Heat index values as high as 131°F were reported yesterday and excessive heat watches, warnings and heat advisories are in effect today for a large portion of the central U.S., with temperatures in many locations exceeding 90 degrees, but feeling like 100-110 degrees or higher with the high humidity factored in. The large area of high pressure responsible for the excessive heat will expand eastward over the next several days, with high temperatures in the mid- to upper 90s reaching the Mid-Atlantic states today, and nearing 100 degrees by Thursday across the Mid-Atlantic and parts of the Southeast. Many parts of New York State will see hazy sunshine, very hot temperatures and near oppressive humidity levels. Excessive Heat Advisories will likely be issued for many sections of the New York State, especially the NYC Metro area, as heat index values will likely rise above 1000F. Excessive heat is forecast to grip most of the eastern half of the country through at least the weekend.



Current weather information from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): http://www.weather.gov/

The anticipated extremes in temperature pose a life safety hazard to firefighters, EMS, and law enforcement. Incident Commanders must consider adequate resources for the safety of emergency responders.

When challenged with this situation, remember the LIFE SAVING TACTIC of firefighter REHAB!

- Once firefighters rotate out of the firefighting mode, they must report to REHAB so they can be ready to get back into the "working" mode when needed.
- REHAB is a critical process, so much more than a candy bar and a bottle of water.
- Command, chief officers, and line officers must closely monitor their personnel for the signs and symptoms of heat-related emergencies.
- Command must ensure that adequate resources are available to rotate crews into REHAB without depleting firefighting resources.

The U.S. Fire Administration has done a great job outlining the proper REHAB procedure.

A copy of the original USFA Emergency Incident Rehabilitation manual may be viewed and downloaded from the following page of the USFA Web site:

http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/FA-114.pdf

Link to PowerPoint presentations on heat stress and REHAB: http://www.dhses.ny.gov/ofpc/alerts-bulletins/safety/documents/2011/osha-heat-stress.pdf

°F	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100]		
110	136			Same a second	Textor pri		and the		Sec.	San s	Sec. 1			N 201 N 12 N 12		
108	130	137									1		1	With Prolonged Exposure		
106	124	130	137					Heat Index					and/or Physical Activity			
104	119	124	131	137			(/	(Apparent Temperature)								
102	114	119	124	130	137				and the second second		-			Extreme Danger		
100	109	114	118	124	129	136								Heat stroke or sunstroke highly likely		
98	105	109	113	117	123	128	134		Sec. 1	1.1						
96	101	104	108	112	116	121	126	132				Constants.		Danger		
94	97	100	102	106	110	114	119	124	129	136	- 22.4		Sec.	Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion likely		
92	94	96	99	101	105	108	112	116	121	126	131					
90	91	93	95	97	100	103	106	109	113	117	122	127	132	Extreme Caution		
88	88	89	91	93	95	98	100	103	106	110	113	117	121	Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion possible		
86	85	87	88	89	91	93	95	97	100	102	105	108	112			
84	83	84	85	86	88	89	90	92	94	96	98	100	103	Caution		
82	81	82	83	84	84	85	86	88	89	90	91	93	95	Fatigue possible		
80	80	80	81	81	82	82	83	84	84	85	86	86	87			

NYS Office of Emergency Management (OEM) has additional information for the general public at: http://www.dhses.ny.gov/oem/safety-info/publicsafety/heataware.cfm

Information from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: http://www.noaawatch.gov/themes/heat.php

OSHA pamphlet on Heat Stress:

http://www.dhses.ny.gov/ofpc/alerts-bulletins/safety/documents/2011/rehab.pdf

The Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDCP) maintains information on Extreme Heat emergencies here: <u>http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/</u>

Excessive Heat Events Guidebook from EPA

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has produced the Excessive Heat Events Guidebook with assistance from Federal, state, local, and academic partners.

Designed to help community officials, emergency managers, meteorologists, and others plan for and respond to excessive heat events, the guidebook highlights best practices that have been employed to save lives during excessive heat events in different urban areas and provides a menu of options that officials can use to respond to these events in their communities.

http://epa.gov/heatisland/about/heatguidebook.html



Distributed by the NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services



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