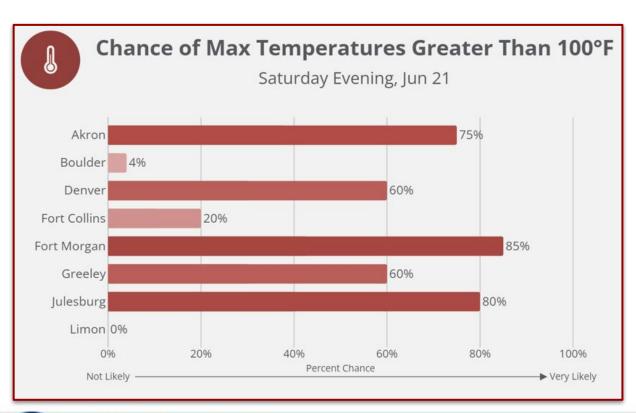


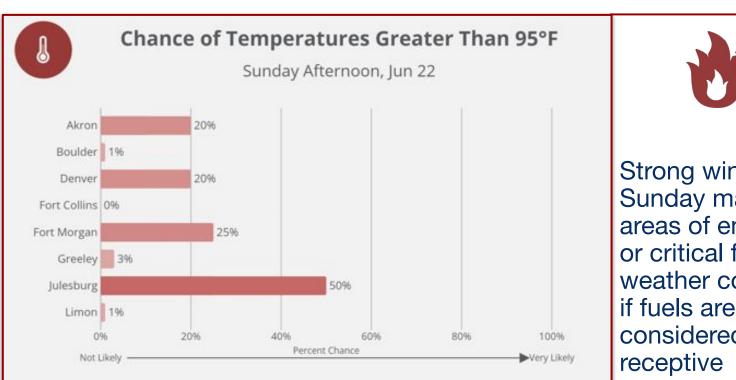
Very Hot Temperatures On The Way

Friday through Sunday

Key Messages

- → Extreme heat on Saturday
 - High likelihood (80%+) of triple digit heat over I-25 Urban Corridor & plains on Saturday
 - Not as hot on Sunday, highs 92 to 97







Sunday may lead to areas of enhanced or critical fire weather conditions, if fuels are considered

Key Messages



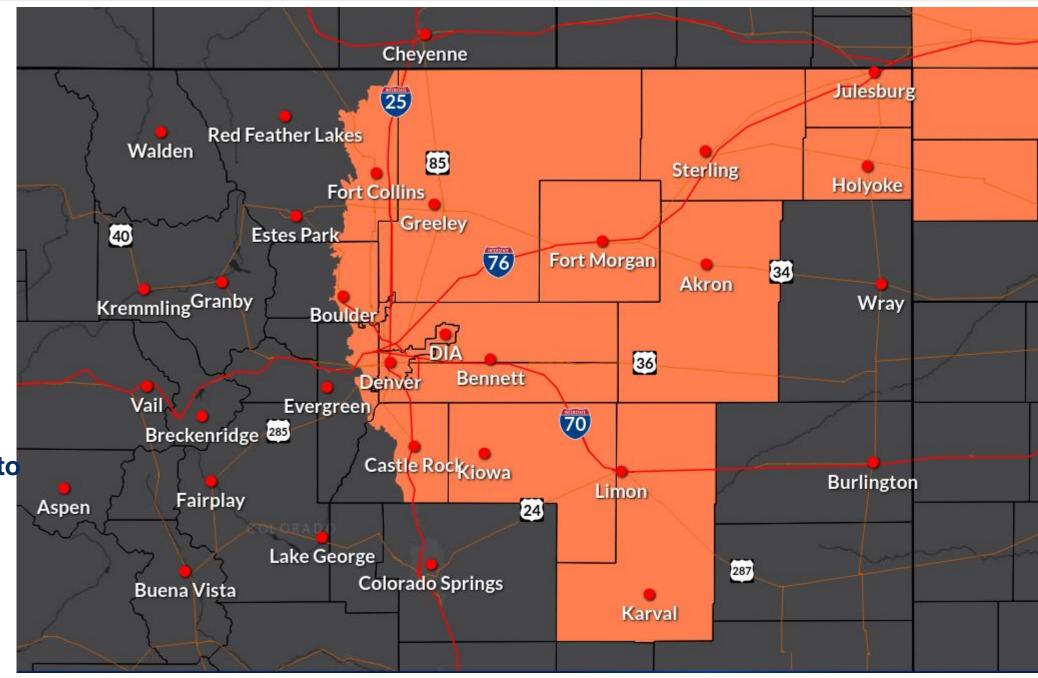
Hot temperatures around 100 degrees in the Denver metro and up to 103 across the eastern plains.



Worst heat will be from 11 AM to 6 PM on Saturday.

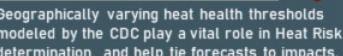


Hot temperatures may cause heat illnesses.



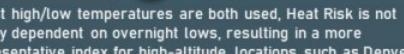
WHAT IS

HEAT-HEALTH RELATIONSHIPS



Geographically varying heat health thresholds modeled by the CDC play a vital role in Heat Risk determination, and help tie forecasts to impacts.

The Heat Risk tool describes the risk posed to the general population due to heat via a 5-tier system. This process combines multiple factors that influence heat stress (not just temperatures), applying local climatology and established health impacts to create dynamic heat thresholds that vary by area and time of year. It provides a simple, quick view of potential heat stress as it applies to your local area.



Humidity is not a direct input for Heat Risk, but

TEMPERATURES

Whilst high/low temperatures are both used, Heat Risk is not overly dependent on overnight lows, resulting in a more representative index for high-altitude locations such as Denver.



due to its known influence on temperature, its effects are nonetheless factored in.

LOCAL CLIMATOLOGY

Considers how much above normal the temperatures will be at any given location (using 30-year average).

HEAT DURATION

COMPONENTS

OF

HEAT RISK

Prolonged heat and lack of overnight relief considerably increase Heat Risk.

TIME OF YEAR

Early season heat can pose a higher risk, as people will not yet be acclimated to excessive heat.



Low Risk | For those very sensitive to heat

No Risk

Moderate Risk | For those who are sensitive to heat (especially those without effective cooling/hydration)

High Risk | For much of the population

Very High Risk | For the entire population due to long duration heat and little to no overnight relief

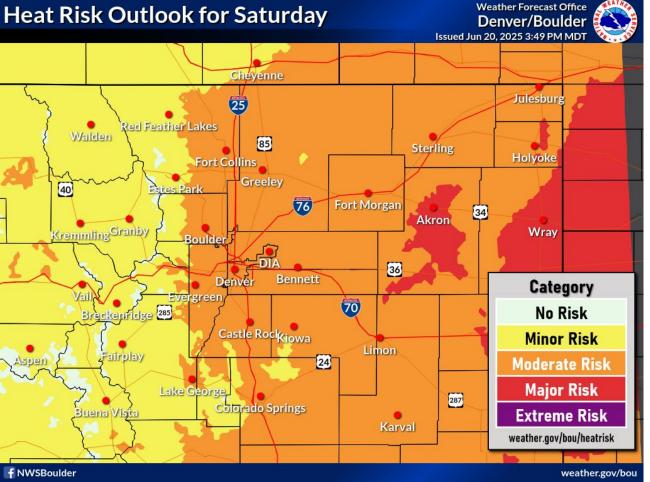




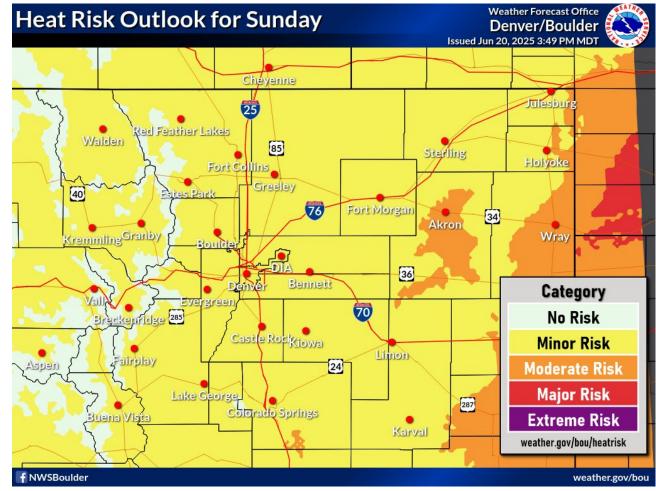




Heat Risk







PROTECT YOURSELF FROM HEAT & SUN



Drink plenty of water and avoid alcohol. Beverages with electrolytes can also help protect against heat stress.



Apply sunscreen (SPF 30 or higher) every two hours.



Wear lightweight, loose-fitting, and light-colored clothing.



Take regular breaks in the shade.



