Extreme heat impacts under a changed climate and opportunities for action

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Climate Change has turned summer into a Danger Season

Goodbye, carefree summers—hello, ‘Danger Season’

The AMA has declared the warming climate ‘a public health crisis that threatens the health and well-being of all people’

by Erika Spanger-Siegfried — June 20, 2022 - influencer

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Dangerous heat index (108-112°F) forecast today for Mobile County, AL & nearby counties. @ClimateCentral says made 4 x more likely by #climatechange. More heat is in the forecast. Stay safe! #DangerSeason weather.gov/mob climatecentral.org/tools/climate-

Scientists warn of summer ‘danger season’ amid fires, floods and heatwaves

10:01 AM · Jun 23, 2022 · Twitter Web App
Killer Heat in the United States
Heat Index
Above 90°F

Outdoor workers become more susceptible to heat-related illness.

Heat Index
Above 100°F

Children, elderly adults, pregnant women, and people with underlying conditions are at heightened risk of heat-related illness.

Heat Index
Above 105°F

Anyone could be at risk of heat-related illness or even death as a result of prolonged exposure.

Heat Index
Off the Charts

Undetermined: any level of exposure is presumed extremely dangerous for all people and likely to result in heat-related illness or even death.
### Annual Days of Extreme Heat Per Year in Utah’s 2nd District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat index above</th>
<th>Historical</th>
<th>By midcentury</th>
<th>By late century</th>
<th>By late century, if we limit warming to 2°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90°F</td>
<td>11 days per year</td>
<td>42 days per year</td>
<td>71 days per year</td>
<td>36 days per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100°F</td>
<td>0 days per year</td>
<td>4 days per year</td>
<td>17 days per year</td>
<td>2 days per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105°F</td>
<td>0 days per year</td>
<td>1 days per year</td>
<td>4 days per year</td>
<td>0 days per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With no action to reduce global heat-trapping emissions, the average frequency of extreme heat in this district would rise as shown here. Taking rapid action to reduce emissions and cap future global warming at 2°C (3.6°F) would limit the increase in extreme heat days. For more information and detailed data, visit [www.ucsusa.org/killer-heat](http://www.ucsusa.org/killer-heat).
Too Hot to Work
Extremr heat puts outdoor workers’ earnings at risk

• By midcentury, outdoor workers’ exposure to extreme heat would quadruple, risking $55.4 billion in annual earnings nationwide.
• Disproportionate impacts on outdoor workers of color
• The average outdoor worker risks losing more than $1,700 in annual earnings, though workers in the 10 hardest-hit counties risk losing nearly $7,000 per year on average.
• Outdoor workers in construction and extraction occupations are projected to face the highest total earnings at risk at about $14.4 billion annually, followed by those in installation, maintenance, and repair occupations at nearly $10.8 billion annually.
National Occupational Safety Standards for Heat

H.R.3668 - Asuncion Valdivia Heat Illness and Fatality Prevention Act of 2019
Federal and local action to create heat protections

- OSHA/DOL National Emphasis Program on heat illness
- Sen. Markey’s (D-MA) Preventing Health Emergencies And Temperature-related (HEAT) Illness and Deaths Act
- Congresswoman Coleman’s (NJ-12) Stay Cool Act
- Grijalva’s (AZ-3) Asunción Valdivia Heat Illness and Fatality Prevention Act
Questions?

Learn more:
www.ucsusa.org/killer-heat
https://www.ucsusa.org/resources/too-hot-to-work

Thank You!