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## APPARENT TEMPERATURE HEAT INDEX AND THE EFFECTS OF HEAT

Source: Ergodyne 2013 catalogue (<http://www.ergodyne.com>)

	Air temperature (forecasted daily high)																	
	21		24		26		29		32		35		38		41		43	
°C	70		75		80		85		90		95		100		105		110	
°F																		
Relative humidity	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F
0%	18	64	21	69	23	73	25	78	28	83	30	87	33	91	35	95	37	99
10%	18	65	21	70	24	75	26	80	29	85	32	90	35	95	38	100	41	105
20%	18	66	22	72	25	77	27	82	30	87	34	93	37	99	41	105	44	112
30%	19	67	23	73	25	78	28	84	32	90	35	96	40	104	45	113	51	123
40%	20	68	23	74	26	79	29	86	34	93	38	101	43	110	50	122	58	137
50%	21	69	24	75	27	81	31	88	35	96	42	107	49	120	57	135	66	150
60%	21	70	24	76	27	82	32	90	38	100	45	114	56	132	65	149		
70%	21	70	25	77	29	85	34	93	41	106	51	124	62	144				
80%	22	71	25	78	29	86	36	97	45	113	58	136	69	157				
90%	22	71	26	79	31	88	39	102	50	122	66	150	77	170				
100%	22	72	26	80	33	91	42	108	56	133	74	166						

Index	Warning	Risks	Advice
Under 27	None		
27-32	Caution	Fatigue. Working without adequate break times may lead to heat cramps.	Take basic preventive measures to protect workers from the effects of heat and of dehydration.
32-40	Extreme caution	Heat cramps and exhaustion. Working without adequate break times may lead to heat stroke.	Ensure that workers take adequate protective measures. Increase awareness of the dangers of heat.
41-54	Danger	Heat stroke and exhaustion are highly likely. Working without adequate break times may lead to heat stroke.	Take strong protective measures to protect workers from the effects of heat.
54 and higher	Extreme danger	Rapid onset of heat stroke.	Avoid working outdoors. Take aggressive protective measures against the effects of heat.

The temperature perceived by an individual depends on the ambient air temperature as well as the relative humidity. In the United States, these two factors are used to calculate the **Heat Index**. In Québec, the CSST uses a similar calculation when determining **heat stress limits**.

**WARNING:** These values are calculated using the ambient air temperature in the shade, so the listed values are **valid only in the shade**. The heat index for exposure to sunlight **is always higher** than the listed values, and it may be as much as **8°C (15°F) higher**.

Environment Canada and Canada's National Centre for Occupational Health and Safety remind the public that meteorological forecasts do not always reflect the meteorological conditions of a particular work site (construction site, dark roof, etc). With this table, it is possible to estimate the local Heat Index with a shaded **thermometer** and a **hygrometer**.

It is vital to keep properly hydrated. The CSST recommends to **not drink more than 1.5 liters of water** per hour.