



MISSISSIPPI WING HEADQUARTERS  
CIVIL AIR PATROL  
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AUXILIARY  
1635 Airport Drive  
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39209



10 May 2019

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

FROM: MSWG/CC

SUBJECT: MSWG Heat Injury Awareness and Prevention

1. This memorandum prescribes the MSWG heat injury awareness and prevention policy and protocol.

a. Heat injury should be considered a serious problem, especially for our Cadets. All seniors in leadership, especially ground team leaders, IC's, safety officers, and encampment and cadet activities leaders should be alerted to prevent injury. All mission leaders, cadet leaders, and health service officers should receive initial training on identification, prevention, and first aid for heat injury. All health service officers and medical officers will be expected to be knowledgeable about the causes, treatment, and prevention of heat injury.

b. A safety briefing concerning heat injury should be given to all units in April each year and at other times as needed. Wing Safety Officers should document this training and no unit should perform missions or cadet outdoor activity until this briefing has been done. Each unit in an Emergency Services (ES) mission or cadet outdoor activity should have a means of measuring Heat Index (HI) or Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT).

c. When the heat index is above 85°F, the heat protocol (see below) should be followed. Heat indexes above 95°F require extreme protocol procedures. ICs or Cadet senior leaders should designate a staff member to follow temperature levels and alert the activity commander. This should be checked hourly during any activity from May 1 through August 31st from 1000 hours to 1600 hours. During this period, Safety Officers should assure that this is done, and necessary documentation kept. Note: Outside of the dates and times specified above, this protocol should be performed anytime inordinate heat is forecast.

d. Operational ORM should reflect the above policies to evaluate risks of heat injury.

e. Any heat injury shall be reported IAW CAPR 62-2 and the MSWG Mishap Reporting Policy.

2. Heat Injury Protocol

a. During warm weather, activity leaders should assure adequate supplies of water, shelter, and protection is available for all participants. Air marshaling teams should be provided a canopy, water cooler or ice chest and chairs for all teams. Cadets should have canteens or bottles filled with water and air crews should have at least 32 ounces of water for each hour of sorties with a minimum of 64 ounces for each crew member on takeoff. The PIC and/or Observer should monitor this action.

b. At the beginning of outdoor ground team or cadet activity in warm weather all cadets should consume 16 ounces of water, and 32 ounces of water each hour thereafter while outside. Caffeinated drinks are not a substitute.

c. In extreme conditions, after 50 minutes, participants should go to shade for 10 minutes and consume 32 ounces of water and refill containers. Leaders should assure all fluid is consumed by Cadets.

d. With a heat index above 100°F cadet activities should cease, and cadets returned to shade or air-conditioned areas until index is below 85°F. Adults are encouraged to follow this protocol also.

e. All personnel should be instructed concerning the early signs of heat injury such as thirst, change of sweating pattern (increased or decreased), dizziness, weakness, headache, nausea or vomiting, swelling, shortness of breath, rapid heart rate, changes of sensorium, confusion or weakness. Participants shall report this to a leader if noted in themselves or fellow participant.

f. Participants, especially Cadets, with above signs or symptoms of heat injury shall be removed from the activity to a cool place, given extra fluids and measures taken to cool the individual. They shall not return to the activity until free of all signs and symptoms for at least an hour or permanently at the judgment of the activity leader, commander or medical officer.

g. Any participant that loses consciousness shall immediately be transported by the quickest means to a medical facility and cooling efforts are to begin at once before transport and during the travel. Appropriate medical personnel shall oversee the care at this point. This shall be reported to the Safety Officer as an injury, who will in turn notify the Wing Commander and Wing Safety Officer per the MSWG Mishap Reporting Policy and MSWG Mishap Reporting Pyramid.

3. This memorandum supersedes and replaces any prior Heat Injury Awareness and Prevention policies.

DAVID A ROGERS, Colonel, CAP  
Commander

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