



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO:
ASO 6200.1J
S3WX
21 OCT 2016

AIR STATION ORDER 6200.1J

From: Commanding Officer
To: Distribution List

Subj: HEAT CASUALTY PREVENTION

Ref: (a) MARADMIN 111/15
(b) NAVMED P-5010-3 Manual of Naval Preventative Medicine Heat and Cold Stress Injuries
(c) MCO 5100.29B Marine Corps Safety Program
(d) Navy Environmental Health Center Technical Manual 6260.6A

Encl: (1) Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of Heat Casualties
(2) How to Avoid Becoming a Heat Casualty
(3) Use of the Wet-Bulb Globe Temperature Index (WBGTI) System
(4) Automated Heat Stress System (AHSS) Information/Procedures
(5) Wet-Bulb Globe Temperature Index Call Out Sheet
(6) Wet-Bulb Globe Temperature Index Logbook Sheet
(7) Record of custody

1. Situation. Per the references, this Order establishes the policies and procedures designed to ensure that commanders at all levels aboard Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort follow the guidance provided to mitigate the potential for heat-related casualties.

2. Cancellation. ASO 6200.1H

3. Mission. High temperatures combined with the high humidity that prevails in this locale from 1 May to 30 September, make it particularly important for commanders to implement an effective Heat Casualty Prevention Program. By adhering to the provisions of the references and this Order, heat casualties can be limited to an absolute minimum.

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent. This Order is applicable to all MCAS Beaufort commands responsible for the oversight, administration, and conduct of mandated physical training (PT) programs during the hot weather season. All units shall adhere to the requirements established by the references and enclosures (1) through (3) as applicable.

(1) Unit commanders/Officers-in-charge (OICs) shall implement this Order, the requirements of the references, and enclosures (1) through (6) as applicable. Local policies and orders may be established only if they direct guidance that is more stringent.

(2) All personnel will apply principles of Risk Management (RM) to all PT sessions and hot weather operations.

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

b. Concept of Operations

(1) In an effort to minimize heat-related injuries, all unit commanders/OICs shall evaluate all hot weather operations and training activities prior to their execution.

(2) Unit leaders (Staff Non-Commissioned Officers/Non-Commissioned Officers) shall ensure RM and the appropriate level of hands-on supervision is incorporated into all outdoor activities during the hot weather season. All personnel are required to be thoroughly familiar with the provisions described in enclosures (1) through (3).

(3) The OIC of Branch Health Clinic (BHC), MCAS Beaufort shall ensure that all medical personnel attached to this Command are familiar with the types, causes, prevention, recognition and treatment of heat-related casualties as listed in enclosure (1).

(4) Coordinating Instructions

(a) The MCAS Beaufort Weather Chief or Duty Forecaster will ensure that the WBGTI readings, as prescribed in the references and enclosures (4) through (6), are available and disseminated during routine airfield hours. Upon closing of the airfield each day, the Duty Forecaster will notify the MCAS Beaufort Staff Duty Officer (SDO) or Staff Duty Clerk (SDC) via phone call at (843) 228-7121 to report the closing of the airfield. Once the airfield is closed, the SDO and SDC are now solely responsible for documenting and reporting flag conditions.

(b) The MCAS Beaufort SDO or SDC will ensure that WBGTI readings, as prescribed in the references and enclosures (4) through (6), are documented using enclosure (5) and disseminated using enclosure (6) when outside routine airfield hours, to include weekends and holidays.

(c) During airfield hours, the MCAS Beaufort Weather Chief will be the authority for setting flag conditions, notifying The Regional Meteorology and Oceanography Center (RMC) East and MCAS Beaufort BHC of the designated flag conditions. After airfield hours and on weekends, the MCAS Beaufort SDO will be responsible for setting flag conditions and making notifications as outlined in Enclosure (5).

(d) Marine Wing Support Detachment 31 (MWS-31) SDO, Fitness Center, Corporal's Course Duty NCO, Marine Aircraft Group 31 (MAG-31) Duty Officer, and Combat Logistics Company 23 (CLC-23) S-1 or Squadron Gunnery Sergeant, and Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 31 (MAL-31) Duty Clerk will ensure that the appropriate flag is hoisted after being notified of changes in the WBGTI from MCAS Weather Office during airfield hours, and the MCAS SDC after airfield hours.

(e) The WGBTI logbook sheet included in enclosure (6) will be maintained in a binder annually and records kept for at least two years. Additionally, the MCAS Beaufort SDO/SDC will ensure that hard copies WGBTI logbook sheets are maintained in a binder and kept at the MCAS Beaufort duty desk in the event of power outages and/or computer issues. The MCAS Beaufort SDO/SDC will also record WGBTI readings in the excel spreadsheet named "SDO WGBTI Logbook page_month". This is located on the SDO desktop computer. The MCAS Beaufort SDO/SDC excel spread sheet can be printed in lieu of the required written hard copy if desired. If the computer logbook is not

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functional, written log book entries are required during heat season as defined in this order. Both binders will be completed daily from 1 May to 31 October of each year. At the end of each WBGTI season, on 31 October, the MCAS Beaufort Weather Office will collect the logbook sheets from the MCAS Beaufort SDO duty hut binder and keep them on file in the weather office. Replacement blank logbook sheets will be provided to the MCAS SDO by the MCAS Beaufort Weather Office for use during the following season.

5. Administration and Logistics. This order shall be reviewed annually. All recommended revisions or changes will be routed to the MCAS Beaufort Director of Operations for consideration.

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to all personnel aboard MCAS Beaufort.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.



P. D. BUCK

DISTRIBUTION: A

CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF HEAT CASUALTIES

1. General

a. Acclimatization

(1) Personnel who are not accustomed to physical activity under conditions of high temperature are particularly susceptible to heat injury. This is especially true of individuals who are overweight by 10 pounds or greater, or in whom a circulatory or sweating deficiency is noted. Conditions of high humidity and solar heat increase the possibility of heat injury.

(2) Training programs for personnel who are climatically and/or physically deficient should be limited in intensity and time. A gradual breaking in period of two to four weeks with a progressive degree of physical exertion and heat exposure will normally suffice for achieving acclimatization. During this period, the workload should be increased gradually and not to the point of exhaustion or where personnel will lose greater than normal quantities of water and salt. Replacement of these losses is essential in helping to prevent personnel from becoming heat casualties.

(3) While acclimatization increases tolerance against heat casualties, overexertion can lead to heat illness even in Beaufort's mild winters. Factors that contribute to heat casualties may include environments with high humidity values and little to no air circulation, direct sun exposure, elevations below sea level, sunburns or other skin conditions, clothing/gear that degrades skin ventilation, recent immunizations, prior heat injury, recent heat stress exposure, age (children and elderly), unacclimated personnel, dehydration, medications, substance abuse, fatigue, intense activity levels, higher body mass index values, or being around objects that are already hot or attract heat. Figure (1), below, provides a good reference for outside activities regardless of whether personnel are new to South Carolina or if they are someone who has been in the area beyond the three week standard, but primarily works indoors. When using the chart, it is important that leaders are aware that wearing of body armor or the Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) warfare uniform, effectively adds 10 degrees Fahrenheit to the measured WBGTI. Adjust heat matrix considerations accordingly.

b. Water and Salt Intake

(1) Water and salt are required in quantities sufficient to prevent dehydration and electrolyte imbalances which may result from losses through sweat, urine, etc. Under conditions of profuse sweating, e.g. strenuous physical activity, personnel are recommended to consume a maximum of 1.5 quarts of water per hour. Consuming too much water too quickly may result in hyper-hydration, causing conditions such as hyponatremia (lack of electrolytes), or pulmonary or cerebral edema, which can lead to death. It is advised to consume fluids that contain sodium at meal times or intermittently throughout periods of increased water consumption to avoid electrolyte depletion. Remember, thirst plus one. If you are thirsty enough for a drink of water, the body fluid levels are already one quart low of where it should be. The optimum temperature of fluid used for body rehydration is 50-70°F.

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(2) Salt tablets should not be used as a way to replace the body with sodium. A moderate increase of table salt at meals will normally be sufficient.

(3) If food or water is not available, salt in any form should not be taken alone. Salt in concentrated form is not readily absorbed into the system and may cause gastric irritation, nausea, and dehydration.

Heat Index and Physical Exercise Chart		
WBGT Index (F)	Flag Color	Heat Condition Flag Warning System
80-84.9	Green	Heavy exercises, for acclimatized personnel will be conducted with caution and under constant supervision.
85-87.9	Yellow	Strenuous exercises, such as marching at standard cadence, will be suspended for acclimatized troops in their first three weeks. Outdoor classes in the sun are to be avoided.
88-89.9	Red	All physical training will be halted for those troops who have not become thoroughly acclimatized by at least 12 weeks of living and working in the area. Those troops who are thoroughly acclimatized may carry on limited activity not to exceed 6 hours per day.
90 and Above	Black	All strenuous non-essential outdoor physical activity will be halted for all units. Essential activities are defined as those activities associated with scheduled exercises or other major training evolutions where the disruption would cause undue burden on personnel or resources, be excessively expensive, or significantly reduce a unit's combat readiness. Essential outdoor physical activity will be conducted at a level that is commensurate with personnel acclimatization as determined by the unit's commanding officer in coordination with the unit's medical officer or medical personnel. All efforts should be made to reschedule activities during cooler periods of the day.

Figure (1)

c. Rest, Sleep, and Recreation during Acclimatization Periods

(1) Schedules should call for a 10 minute break every hour. The hour immediately following afternoon and evening meals should be devoted to relaxation or non-strenuous training. Seven hours of sleep per 24-hour period is the normal minimum requirement for maximum efficiency of most personnel.

CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF HEAT CASUALTIES

(2) Temperature conditions should help encourage optimal amounts of restful sleep. If at all possible, sleep should be obtained in a cooler environment than the working conditions. Recovery from cumulative fatigue is a paramount for preventing heat illness. A WBGTI of greater than 80°F at night calls for artificial cooling, if possible.

d. Clothing

(1) Clothing and equipment should be worn in a manner which permits free circulation of air between the uniform and the body surface. Wearing the shirt collar, shirt cuffs, and trouser bottoms open will aid in ventilation. This practice, however, may not be permissible in those areas where loose fitting or open style clothing would present a safety hazard (i.e., around machinery with moving parts, etc.). In the presence of full sunlight, keeping the body covered in permeable clothing prevents evaporative cooling of the body.

(2) In adjusting clothing and equipment, care should be taken to avoid restriction of blood circulation.

e. General

(1) The human body uses energy in its vital processes and in doing work. This energy becomes heat which, at ordinary temperatures, is radiated from the body to the environment. When the environmental temperature becomes equal to the skin, this is no longer possible. When the environmental temperature becomes higher than that of the skin's surface, the process is reversed and the body gains heat.

(2) When the body cannot lose heat to the surrounding environment, it begins sweating. The sweat evaporates and transfers heat from the body to the surrounding air. This process cools the body. When the humidity is high, the effectiveness of this process is greatly diminished.

(3) Sweating causes the body to lose water and salt. This reduces the body's ability to regulate its temperature which can result in the individual becoming a heat casualty.

2. Types, Causes, Symptoms, and First Aid. There are three types of heat injuries according to severity and the degree of mental alertness. The types, causes, symptoms, and first aid treatments are listed below.

a. Heat Rash and Heat Cramps

(1) Cause. Heat rash is caused by an inflammatory skin reaction that results from heat stress exposure. Heat cramps are caused primarily from excess loss of salt through sweating.

(2) Symptoms. Heat rash consists of papules and vesicles at the sweat glands, and is accompanied by a burning sensation as well as heat intolerance. Heat Cramps are painful and severe cramps of voluntary muscles, primarily in the extremities and abdominal wall.

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(3) First Aid

(a) Seek medical aid for both heat rash and heat cramps.

(b) For heat rash, remove casualty from heat exposure and apply cool wet cloths to alleviate symptoms. Cool starch baths, calamine lotion, and corticosteroid lotion sometimes with 0.25% menthol added may also be used to treat heat rash. For heat cramps, lower the body temperature by placing casualty in a cool, shady area with circulating air.

(c) Replace fluids and electrolytes by drinking water and sports drinks with low sugar content.

b. Heat Exhaustion

(1) Cause. Heat exhaustion is caused by exposure to high temperatures and humidity. Solar heat is also an important contributing factor. Prolonged physical exertion, not being acclimatized to hot climates, and wearing excessive or rubberized clothing are contributing factors for heat exhaustion.

(2) Symptoms. Shortness of breath, feeling ill, headache, weakness, dizziness, blurred vision, nausea, and muscle cramps may occur. After onset, the casualty will have pale to red, cool, wet skin.

(3) First Aid

(a) Send for medical aid.

(b) Place casualty in a cool, shady place with circulating air.

(c) Lay casualty down with head level or lower than feet.

(d) Remove clothing and equipment down to under garments and pour water on the individual to wet him/her down. Use shirt that was removed and soak in water to help maintain cool compress to body.

(e) Give liberal amounts of fluids by mouth if alert and talking.

c. Heat Stroke

(1) Cause. Heat stroke is caused by exposure to high temperatures and humidity coupled with the loss of the ability to sweat. Solar heat is also an important contributing factor. When sweating stops, the temperature of the body rapidly builds to dangerous levels.

(2) Symptoms. Lack of sweating, weakness, headache, dizziness, and loss of appetite, nausea, shortness of breath, faintness or even collapses may occur before onset. Onset is sudden and will be recognized by convulsion, delirium, or loss of consciousness. The skin will be flushed, hot, and dry. DEATH WILL OCCUR IF BODY TEMPERATURE IS NOT LOWERED.

(3) First Aid

(a) Send for medical aid. Advise emergency responders that patient has stopped sweating and needs immediate medical attention.

CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF HEAT CASUALTIES

(b) The primary objective is to lower the body temperature as quickly as possible.

(c) Move casualty to a cool, shady place with circulating air. Do not attempt to force casualty to drink fluids.

(d) Remove clothing and equipment down to undergarments.

(e) Apply cold or ice water to the entire body. Use shirt that was removed and soak in water to help maintain cool compress to body. Be careful to avoid the nose and mouth. Apply ice packs to back of neck, underarms and groin.

(f) Fan patient constantly to promote cooling of the body by evaporation of applied water.

HOW TO AVOID BECOMING A HEAT CASUALTY

1. General

a. According to documented research, heat stroke is a medical emergency with a up to a 70 percent mortality rate and produces approximately 4,000 deaths per year in the United States. Heat stroke is the second leading cause of death in high school athletes, leaving 25 percent of survivors with permanent kidney damage. Statistics like these should motivate all personnel toward the education and prevention of this potential life-threatening problem.

b. The physiology of heat regulation in the body and acclimatization factors are delineated in enclosure (1) of this Order.

2. Preventative Measures. The following actions are necessary to prevent injuries during periods of high heat conditions.

a. Water. Increased water and table salt intake is recommended to prevent dehydration and electrolyte imbalances which may be lost through sweat or urine. The belief that individuals can be trained or conditioned to a level of decreased water intake is incorrect. Under conditions of profuse sweating, each person requires at least one liter or more of water intake per hour. The water should be taken at frequent intervals, about every 30 minutes. Leaders shall ensure Marines drink water frequently and drink as much as is needed. Some personnel may require over a gallon of water per day for strenuous activity. Remember "thirst plus one." If you are thirsty, your body is already low by one quart.

b. Salt. The recommended way of replacing salt lost from perspiration is by seasoning food properly at meal times. The use of salt tablets is exceedingly dangerous as it can induce dehydration and nausea.

c. Meals. Marines should eat lightly during hot weather and should avoid excessive sugar intake. The heaviest meal should be the evening meal rather than the noon meal. Adequate amounts of table salt should be available for seasoning food.

d. Clothing. Clothing and equipment should be worn in a manner that permits free circulation of air between the uniform and the body surface. In the presence of full sunlight or high radiant heat source, keeping the body covered with permeable clothing helps reduce the radiant heat load upon the body. Head gear should be kept on while in the sun.

e. Physical Exercise. Maintaining physical fitness throughout the year will increase your resistance to heat injuries. Exercise at least three times a week for no less than 30 minutes at a time, when outside of heat stress environment.

f. Additional Recommendations

(1) If you feel sick or dizzy when heated, take it easy for a while. Do not over exert yourself. If the conditions persist, seek medical attention.

(2) If active perspiration stops, get prompt medical aid.

(3) Use the buddy system while performing all strenuous physical activity. Never jog or walk alone.

(4) Avoid alcohol consumption prior to and immediately after physical exertion, as it is a diuretic.

(5) Avoid nicotine products immediately prior to, and after physical exertion as it constricts the blood vessels.

(6) Drink plenty of caffeine-free fluids throughout the day.

(7) Individuals taking nasal decongestants (Benadryl, Claritin, etc.) or diuretics (water pills for hypertension/high blood pressure), or who have a history of heat illness, should avoid prolonged exposure to high temperatures.

(8) Dress appropriately when participating in PT (no sweat gear or rubberized sweat suits).

USE OF THE WET-BULB GLOBE TEMPERATURE INDEX (WBGTI) SYSTEM

1. When the WBGTI exceeds 80°F (26.6°C), heavy exercise for personnel who have not been acclimatized should be conducted with caution and under constant supervision. Call outs in accordance with enclosure (5) will be made and a green flag will be hoisted at predefined locations.

2. When WBGTI exceeds 85°F (29.44°C), strenuous exercises, such as marching to standard cadence, should be suspended for personnel who have been aboard for less than four weeks. Outdoor classes in the sun are to be avoided. Call outs in accordance with enclosure (5) will be made and a yellow flag will be hoisted at predefined locations.

3. When WBGTI exceeds 88°F (31.11°C), all physical training should be halted for those troops who have not become thoroughly acclimatized by at least 12 weeks of living and working in the area. Those troops who are thoroughly acclimatized may perform limited activity not to exceed six hours per day. Call outs in accordance with enclosure (5) will be made and a red flag will be hoisted at predefined locations.

4. When the WBGTI exceeds 90°F (32.33°C), strenuous activity shall be halted for all personnel. Call outs in accordance with enclosure (5) will be made and a black flag will be hoisted at predefined locations.

AUTOMATED HEAT STRESS SYSTEM (AHSS)

1. Location. There are two Automated Heat Stress Systems (AHSS) sensors for MCAS Beaufort. One sensor is located outside of Building 601, which is connected to a desktop computer located at the MCAS Beaufort SDO desk. The other sensor is located outside Building 600, which is connected to a desktop computer located at the weather observer's desk in the weather reception area.
2. AHSS Description. The AHSS provides a continuous measurement of dry bulb temperature, wet bulb temperature, globe temperature, and relative humidity. These values are used to determine the wet bulb globe temperature index (WBGTI) that is used to determine the flag conditions.
3. Frequency of Readings. WBGTI readings shall be taken whenever surrounding temperatures are expected to exceed 80°F and/or during the season for WBGTI readings (1 May through 31 October) whichever comes first. Once in a flag condition, WBGTI is checked hourly until MCAS Beaufort is out of flag conditions. The exception is during the hours of max heating (1100L-1600L) when the WBGTI will be read every 30 minutes.
4. Procedures During Airfield Hours. During normal airfield hours (Mon-Thurs 0700-2300 and Fri 0700-1800) the MCAS Beaufort weather office is authority for flag conditions aboard MCAS Beaufort. Beaufort weather personnel will call the Regional METOC Center (RMC) East in Cherry Point, NC and notify them of the appropriate flag condition to be issued for MCAS Beaufort via their PKI Website. This website can be found at the following link: (<https://weather.navy.mil/AviationWeb/ViewLocalForecast?stationId=26>) and is a Common Access Card (CAC) enabled website which makes flag conditions visible to those with CAC access. Additionally, Beaufort weather personnel will call tenant units aboard the air station, using the call out sheet in enclosure (5). This will be done anytime there is an initial onset of flag conditions, increase/decrease in flag condition, or when MCAS Beaufort goes out of flag condition criteria.
5. Procedures After Airfield Hours. The MCAS Beaufort SDO is the authority for the dissemination of flag conditions via enclosure (5), the WBGTI call out sheet, anytime the airfield is closed, to include weekends and holidays. The MCAS Beaufort SDO/SDC will manually call out to all units on the WBGTI call out sheet whenever MCAS Beaufort:
 - a. Initially establishes a flag condition (enter Green Flag)
 - b. Increases in flag condition
 - c. Decreases in flag condition
 - d. Secures from flag conditions (Remark: "No Flag" on the Call out Sheet)
 - e. If conditions are the same the previous hour, no call out is needed.

Note 1: When the units are called with the new flag condition, the caller will say, "This message is to notify personnel of the current Wet Bulb Globe Temperature Index. The current flag condition is "Flag Condition" with a wet bulb globe temperature of ___°F."

WET-BULB GLOBE TEMPERATURE INDEX CALL OUT SHEET

Name	Location	POC
1. Regional METOC Center (RMC)	Cherry Point NC	(252) 466-2346/2523/7600
2. BHC Duty (Medical)	Bldg. 598	(843) 321-6554
3. MWSD-31 Staff Duty	Bldg. 1064	(843) 228-8300
4. Fitness Center	Bldg. 3012	(843) 228-7192
5. MCAS Corporal's Course	Bldg. 662	(843) 228-6466
6. MAG-31 Duty Officer	Bldg. 585	(843) 228-7331
7. CLC-23 Primary/Secondary	Bldg. 614	(843) 228-8511/8526
8. MCAS SDO	Bldg. 601	(843) 228-7121
9. MALS-31 Duty	Bldg. 594	(843) 228-7060
10. Laurel Bay Youth Center	Laurel Bay	(843) 228-7640
11. Child Development Center	Bldg. 1142	(843) 228-7290

Figure (2)

1. Notify the units in Figure (2), any time MCAS Beaufort initially establishes a flag condition (i.e. onset of green flag), increases/decreases in flag condition, or secures from flag conditions (i.e. No Flag).
2. When the MCAS Beaufort secures from, establishes, or changes from one flag condition to another, wait until ten minutes have passed from the onset of that condition to call the above units. This will allow for any possible temperature fluctuations that may occur during transition of flag conditions.
3. Flag conditions may be verified at the locations in **bold** listed in Figure (2).

WET-BULB GLOBE TEMPERATURE INDEX LOGBOOK SHEET

Date: _____ Year/Mo/Day

Time	Flag Conditions					WX/SDO Initials	Recipient No Response
	No Flag Below 80°F	Green Flag 80°F-84.9°F	Yellow Flag 85°F-87.9°F	Red Flag 88°F-89.9°F	Black Flag 90°F and above		
0000							
0100							
0200							
0300							
0400							
0500							
0600							
0700							
0800							
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1700							
1800							
1900							
2000							
2100							
2200							
2300							

Figure (3)

Max Heating: Temperatures must be read every 30 minutes.

Instructions:

1. WBGTI temperatures will be read every hour from the AHSS interface (Bldgs. 600 or 601), and documented above in the appropriate block. Document what flag condition was reported and the WBGTI reading.

WET-BULB GLOBE TEMPERATURE INDEX LOGBOOK SHEET

Example: The first reading of 80°F was observed at 0900 on this date. An entry of 80°F would be made within the column for Green Flag corresponding with 0900 time frame on the left.

2. The duty observer (Bldg. 600 during airfield hours) or MCAS Beaufort SDO (Bldg. 601 after airfield hours) would also initial within the "initials" column on the row in which they made their entry. (i.e. from the example above, initials would go in the initial column that corresponds with the row for 0900). Any Recipients that do not answer when called should be annotated in the "Recipient No Response" column according to their number as indicated (1-11) on the "Wet-Bulb Globe Temperature Index Call Out Sheet".

3. Questions on the use of the WBGTI logbook sheet should be directed to the MCAS Beaufort Weather section at (843) 228-7904.

RECORD OF CUSTODY

The purpose of this custody card is for tracking annual issuance and recovery of heat stress flags. One set of four heat stress flags (one green, one yellow, one red, and one black) will be issued each year to Marine Air Group 31, Marine Wing Support Detachment 31, Combat Logistics Company 23 and MCAS Beaufort Corporal Course. MCAS Beaufort Weather Office will issue flags 30 April and recover them 30 September. Each flag is 4x6 feet and is marked in the bottom left hand corner with a designation number to indicate what set it is a part of (set 1, 2, 3, or 4). These flags are to be utilized by the unit they are issued to in accordance with ASO 6200.1H (Heat Casualty Prevention). The Operations Chief from each unit will sign for their unit's set of flags. The date, time, issuer, receiver, and condition of flags both at beginning of the heat season and end of the heat season will be annotated below. The MCAS Beaufort Weather Office will keep a copy of this receipt as well as the operations chief of each unit signing for the flags. The receiving unit is responsible for the care and accountability of their set of flags until recovery of flags 31 October.

ISSUE DATA (Beginning of heat season)

CONDITION AT ISSUE: Excellent Good Fair Poor

COMMENTS: _____

ISSUED BY:

(Print Name/Unit)

(Sign/Date)

ISSUED TO:

(Print Name/Unit)

(Sign/Date)

RECORD OF CUSTODY

COLLECTION DATA (End of heat season)

CONDITION AT TURN IN Excellent Good Fair Poor

COMMENTS: _____

COLLECTED BY: _____

(Print Name/Unit)

(Sign/Date)

COLLECTED FROM: _____

(Print Name/Unit)

(Sign/Date)