So, roughly

$$N_n \cong \frac{60\text{ kg}}{1.67\times10^{-27}\text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cong 1.8\times10^{28} \text{ neutrons} \ldots$$

Number of interactions will be

$$N_{inter} \cong \left(1.8\times10^{28}\text{ neutrons}\right)\left(10^{-50}\frac{m^2}{\text{neutron}}\right)\left(4.2\times10^{33}\frac{\nu}{m^2}\right)$$

$$= \left(1.8\times10^{-22}\ m^2\right)\left(4.2\times10^{33}\ \nu/m^2\right)$$

$$= 7.5\times10^{11}$$

Assuming further that each neutrino has a typical energy of

$$E_\nu \sim 0.3\text{ MeV} \cong 5\times10^{-14}\text{ J}$$

the total energy transferred to the human body is

$$E_{tot} \sim \left(5\times10^{-14}\frac{J}{\text{inter}}\right)\left(7.5\times10^{11}\text{ inter}\right)$$

$$\sim 3.5\times10^{-2}\text{ J}$$

The heat capacity of water is

$$c = 4186\ \frac{J}{kg\cdot{}^\circ C}$$ required to heat 1 kg by 1 °C

So the rise in body temperature would be ... small.

$$\Delta T \sim \frac{E_{tot}}{c\cdot m_{human}} = \frac{0.035\text{ J}}{4186\frac{J}{kg\cdot{}^\circ C}\cdot 60\text{ kg}} \cong 10^{-7}\ {}^\circ C$$