



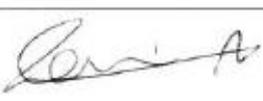
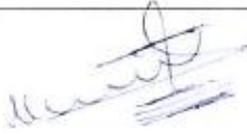
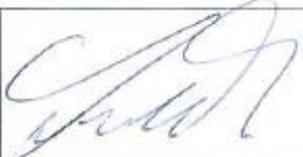
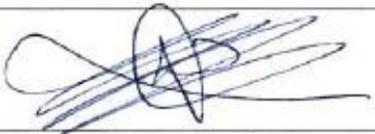
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GUIDELINES FOR ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS IN DUKHAN CONCESSION AREA

IMD-SFT-GDL-010

Description: Issued for Use

Rev: 00

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1.0 OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this guideline is to highlight the restrictions and precautions to be taken when performing activities in times of inclement or adverse weather conditions. This would be in line with other corporate procedures that highlight requirements and precautions of work activities.

2.0 SCOPE

The contents of this guideline are applicable to all IM(D) owned and managed sites, facilities and roads in Dukhan Concession Area. Contractors working on IM(D) owned or managed sites, facilities or roads are also responsible for alignment with this guideline. This guideline does not however cover the extreme heat conditions as this is included in *QGDL-DC-004 Heat Stress Prevention Guidelines*.

3.0 TERMINOLOGY - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3.1 DEFINITIONS

Terms	Description
Adverse Weather	Environmental conditions which may affect people, equipment or facilities to such an extent, that particular precautionary measure must be taken to maintain a safe system of work.
Beaufort Scale	An empirical measure that relates wind speed to observed conditions at sea or on land. The scale refers to a 13-point wind speed rating.
Contingency Plan	A course of action designed to help in effectively responding to a significant future event or situation that may or may not happen.
Dust storm	A meteorological phenomenon characterized by very strong winds that blow dust-filled air over an extensive area. Dust storms arise when a gust front or other strong wind blows loose dirt, sand, and/or small rocks from a dry surface into the atmosphere, drastically reducing visibility.
Dry Squall	A sudden, sharp increase in wind speed lasting minutes, contrary to a wind gust lasting seconds.
Flash Flood	A rapid and extreme flow of high water into a normally dry area. Ongoing flooding can intensify to flash flooding in cases where intense rainfall results in a rapid surge of rising flood waters.
Fog	A visible aerosol of minute water droplets or ice crystals that is suspended in the air at or near the Earth's surface. Fog is often considered a type of low-lying cloud and is heavily influenced by local topography, nearby bodies of water, and wind conditions.
Gust	A rapid fluctuation of wind speed with variations of 10 knots or more between peaks and clam.
Heavy rain	When the precipitation rate is > 10 mm per hour.
Knot	A unit of speed equal to one nautical mile per hour, exactly 1.852 km/h.



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Terms	Description
Lifting Equipment	Any work equipment used for lifting and lowering loads, and includes any accessories used in doing so.
Light rain	When the precipitation rate is < 2.5 mm per hour.
Moderate rain	When the precipitation rate is between 2.5 mm - 10 mm per hour.
High wind	Any wind that is greater than normal in degree, intensity, or amount.
Inclement Weather	Please refer to "Adverse Weather" definition as they are used interchangeably. However, the term inclement indicates a deterioration in the weather condition.
Precipitation	The action of rain falling on the ground.
Poor Visibility	A condition that occurs when weather conditions affect the visibility range.
Sandstorm	Please refer to Dust storm definition as they are used interchangeably.
Weather Forecasting	The application of science and technology to predict the conditions of the atmosphere at a given time and location.

3.2 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
DCA	Dukhan Concession Area
HSSE	Health, Safety, Security and Environment
ICE	Institute of Civil Engineers (UK)
IH(D)	Manager HSSE, DCA
IHS(D)	Head of Safety, DCA
IO(D)	Manager DCA Operations
IE(D)	Manager Development Planning & Engineering
IM(D)	Manager, Dukhan Concession Area
MEWP	Mobile Elevated Working Platform
JHA	Job Hazard Analysis
Kt	Knot
Km/h	Kilometres per hour
Mol	Ministry of Interior
PTW	Permit to Work
QCAA	Qatar Civil Aviation Authority
QCS	Qatar Construction Standard
RACI	Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed
Shall	Mandatory Action
Should	Preferable Action
TBT	Toolbox Talk



4.0 EVALUATION AND CONSIDERATION

The decision on whether a particular activity or task may proceed, or needs to proceed, is very much a matter of the judgement of the Permit Authority for works under PTW control for other activities in consultation with IHS(D) department. This judgement is based on experience, risk assessment and using this document and other appropriate standards and procedures.

4.1 Risk Evaluation

The need for a particular activity or task will have to be evaluated to determine whether it could be carried out when weather conditions are more favourable and additional controls would not be required. Such assessments must take into account the fact that adverse weather condition can:

- Increase risk to the individual.
- Increase risks on the assets.
- Impair the prospects of efficient rescue and recovery.

4.2 Special Exclusion

If the activity or task has to be carried out for essential safety reasons in periods of adverse weather, then every effort should be made to ensure the personnel involved are not overly exposed and they themselves become victims of the weather. These activities include the following:

- Emergency response and rescue operations that have to be initiated and executed to save life and assets.
- Necessary works that are aimed to restore vital services (e.g. electricity and water supply).
- Urgent road works that involve unblocking drainage or removing obstacles from the road that are considered too dangerous for road users.
- Deployment of commercial security personnel to maintain the security aspects within DCA.

4.3 Considerations for Management Controls

Weather conditions are most likely to affect outdoor work, or work which involves the movement of personnel, equipment or materials in external areas. The effect of adverse weather must be considered in the planning and execution of those tasks.

The weather forecast received from QCAA should be reviewed at the time of activity planning so that any precautions, which may be required, are discussed and necessary arrangements put in place.

Where activities which are particularly weather dependent are scheduled, or have to be performed, the pre-planning and control of work must make reference to the prevailing weather and the predicted weather development. Limiting weather parameters when work should be suspended or contingency plans put into action must be defined.

It must be taken into account that routine jobs may take longer due to the adverse weather, and lead to fatigue of personnel.

Toolbox talks should include prompts to ensure that weather-limiting parameters are explained, that actions to be taken in the event of deteriorating weather forecasts are specified, and that the person to authorise the cessation or continuation of work is identified.



4.4 Contingency Planning

Where contingency plans are prepared to cover adverse weather, they should be critically examined to ensure that they could in fact be followed.

For example, the contingency plans must take account of factors such as rescue equipment being available or unable to be worked due to the prevailing weather. Similarly if such plans require the movement of vehicles and personnel, the environmental effects on these actions and overall time taken should be considered and confirmed to be acceptable.

The effect of adverse weather on equipment functionalities must also be considered. Contingency plans to cater for such events should form part of the emergency response plans and drills.

4.5 Movement of Personnel and Vehicles

The assigned Worksite Supervisors shall carry out dynamic assessment of the risk to personnel during adverse weather. In addition, they shall continue to monitor external and other vulnerable areas throughout periods of adverse weather and put in place any necessary control measures to minimise the risk to individuals. The Worksite Supervisor must inform the Permit Controller of such decisions.

The Permit Authorities shall keep the management team [comprising of the Department Manager IE(D) or IO(D) in addition to IH(D)] advised of the situation and the need to review all other work being performed to assess the impact of the adverse weather, and in particular access to and from work sites.

Personnel movement in external areas affected by adverse weather should be limited to the sheltered or protected areas of the location. Emergency Exit doors should not normally be used. However, in the event of abnormal weather phenomena (e.g. dry squall) these doors may have to be used to access areas by personnel already working outside.

Personnel should be made aware of restrictions or alternatives to normal access routes by their supervisors through permit controllers their delegates

In accordance with Mol directive, heavy vehicles are prohibited from using the roads during thick and dense fog conditions due to the elevated risk from collisions with other light vehicles.

During particularly severe weather, there may be occasions when all personnel may have to remain inside. Any operations which cannot safely be continued without personnel access to weather affected areas may have to be suspended.

The timing of shift change of personnel might also have to be altered if the weather conditions are deemed dangerous during the changeover time. This will lead to an extended shift for the outgoing personnel within reasonable limits considering the effects of fatigue and weakening situational awareness.



5.0 ADVERSE WEATHER CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to clarify the characteristics of each adverse weather condition, the following four classifications are fully explained in addition to their own sub-categories. This will aid in evaluating the risk and making risk-based decisions on a timely manner:

- a) Sandstorms
- b) Fog
- c) Rain
- d) High Wind

Note: the national weather prediction can be accessed on the following link:

<https://qweather.gov.qa/CAA/GForecast.aspx>

5.1 Sandstorm

Emission of sand and dust particles in the air typically have a wind threshold 15km/h blowing loose sand and dirt from a dry surface. As a first approximation, and being fully aware that visibility in sandstorms and duststorms may be influenced by the lighting conditions, the following thresholds, which are familiar to human observers and automated systems alike, could be used:

Sandstorm Type	Visibility	Gust
LIGHT sandstorm	Less than 3000m	More than 20 kt (37km/h)
MODERATE sandstorm	Less than 1500 m	More than 30 kt (55 km/h)
HEAVY sandstorm	Less than 500m	More than 40 kt (74km/h)

The main risks from sandstorm are:

- Damage or irritation to the eyes due to exposure to sand particles.
- Aggravating breathing conditions such as asthma.
- Reduction in visibility, both for vehicle drivers and pedestrians. This increases the likelihood of collisions.
- Loose items being knocked off from high platforms or even at ground level, in turn becoming hazards to personnel and assets.

5.2 Fog

The official definition of fog is a visibility of less than 1,000 m. This limit is appropriate for aviation purposes, but for the general public and road users an upper limit of 200 m is more realistic. Severe disruption to transport occurs when the visibility falls below 50 m.

Useful labels for these three categories are aviation fog, thick fog and dense fog. The reduction in visibility is due to tiny water droplets suspended in the air. The thickest fogs tend to occur in industrial areas where there are many pollution particles on which water droplets can grow.



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Fogs which are composed entirely or mainly of water droplets are generally classified according to the visibility restriction they create. The classifications are:

Fog Type	Visibility
Aviation Fog	Less than 1000m
Thick Fog	Less than 200m
Dense Fog	Less than 50m

The main risks from fog are:

- Difficulty in performing specific tasks that involve heightened levels of focus or using ladders.
- Reduction in visibility, both for vehicle drivers and pedestrians. This increases the likelihood of collisions.

5.3 Rain

Although rainfall in Dukhan Concession Area is limited, we can experience up to 10 mm of rain in one day which can cause safety issues within the worksites and roads. Rain can be expected from Early October to March every year, although it is not consistent, it creates a sense of anticipation and surprise. Therefore, weekly forecasts are essential to allow for proactive measures to be taken when clouds start forming with potential showers.

There are three main types of rain experienced in Qatar (the fourth one being violent rain which has never been experienced before). They are classified based on the precipitation rate as follows:

Rain Type	Precipitation Rate
Light Rain	Less than 2.5 mm per hour
Moderate Rain	between 2.5 mm - 10 mm per hour
Heavy Rain	More than 10 mm per hour

The main risks from rain are:

- Increased stopping distances for vehicles when braking, leading to crashes.
- Aquaplaning effects when a vehicle hits a pool of water, leading to loss of control.
- Flooding of excavated areas, leading to instability and potential collapse.
- Sand and dirt being washed out on the roads, leading to difficult driving conditions.
- Effects on electrical equipment leading to short circuits and electrocution to the user.
- Impaired visibility for pedestrians and those performing work.
- Slippery surfaces leading to slips at entrances/exits and on smooth surfaces



5.4 Wind

High winds can be a common issue within Dukhan Concession Area, with speeds reaching over 100km/h gusts. One of the main risks from strong winds will be to people and loose material which is at a height, as it is more likely to be exposed and therefore more susceptible to high winds.

In order to categorize wind, the Beaufort scale is used. The table bellows highlights the 12-point rating used in Beaufort scale.

Beaufort number	Description	Wind Speed	Land Conditions
0	Calm	< 1 knot < 2 km/h	Smoke rises vertically.
1	Light air	1–3 knots 2-5 km/h	Direction shown by smoke drift but not by wind vanes.
2	Light breeze	4–6 knots 6-11 km/h	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; wind vane moved by wind.
3	Gentle breeze	7–10 knots 12-19 km/h	Leaves and small twigs in constant motion; light flags extended.
4	Moderate breeze	11–16 knots 20–28 km/h	Raises dust and loose paper; small branches moved.
5	Fresh breeze	17–21 knots 29–38 km/h	Small trees in leaf begin to sway; crested wavelets form on inland waters.
6	Strong breeze	22–27 knots 39–49 km/h	Large branches in motion; umbrellas used with difficulty.
7	High wind, moderate gale	28–33 knots 50–61 km/h	Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against the wind.
8	Gale, fresh gale	34–40 knots 62–74 km/h	Twigs break off trees; generally impedes progress.
9	Strong/severe gale	41–47 knots 75–88 km/h	Slight structural damage. Tents moving violently.
10	Storm, whole gale	48–55 knots 89-102 km/h	Trees uprooted; considerable structural damage.
11	Violent storm	56–63 knots 103-117 km/h	Very rarely experienced in Dukhan; accompanied by widespread damage.
12	Hurricane force	≥ 64 knots ≥ 118 km/h	Devastation. Never Experienced in Dukhan.



The main risks associated with high wind are:

- Cranes and man-lift equipment could be toppled due to high wind if not secured correctly.
- People working at height can be blown to the side, increasing the chances of them falling if there is insufficient side protection to stop them from falling.
- If the wind is on a scale 7 and above, there can be a risk of materials and structures (e.g. independently-tied scaffolds) and fast-moving debris striking a person.
- It would also create similar conditions like those of sandstorm.
- Strong winds can also make it difficult to hear properly, so much so that workers may be oblivious to approaching vehicles if they cannot hear them coming.
- Risks from “no wind” condition (Beaufort scale 0) can occur during confined space work that require natural ventilation as a control measure since it cannot be established effectively.

6.0 ADVERSE WEATHER SEVERITY AND AUTHORITY

6.1 Adverse Weather Severity Classification

In order to assist with making decisions on what the risk levels are for different types of adverse weather, the following table clarifies the severity level for each of the four main adverse weather conditions.

Weather Condition	WEATHER SEVERITY LEVEL				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Fog	Aviation Fog (Visibility<1000m)		Thick Fog (Visibility<200m)	Dense Fog (Visibility<50m)	
Sandstorm	Light Sandstorm (Visibility<3000m) (Gust>20 kt)		Moderate Sandstorm (Visibility<1500m) (Gust>30 kt)	Heavy Sandstorm (Visibility<500m) (Gust>40 kt)	
Rain	Light Rain (Precipitation <2.5mm/hr)		Moderate Rain (Precipitation <10mm/hr)	Heavy Rain (Precipitation >10mm/hr)	
Wind	0-3 (Beaufort) (Gust<19km/h)	4-5 (Beaufort) (19-38km/h)	6-7 (Beaufort) (39-61 km/h)	8-10 (Beaufort) (62-102 km/h)	11-12 (Beaufort) (Gust >103 km/h)



6.2 Adverse Weather Decision-Making

Based on the table above in relation to the adverse weather severity levels; the permit authorities and contract holders have the responsibilities on making decisions on the appropriate controls to cope with a particular condition at a certain severity level. It is important to note that adverse weather conditions can come in very quickly and as such consider delegating authority as appropriate.

Appendix 1 illustrates the recommended specific actions to be taken based on common activities. This can be used as a guidance when making a decision. It should be noted that combined weather conditions (e.g. high wind during rain) will increase the risk level, and those situations should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The standby duty Safety Officer must in turn inform the Operations Command Control Room of the decisions made to cease activities at a wider scale in order to notify other Directorates.

As a rule of thumb, the following interpretations are considered based on the weather severity level:

Low Impact [Insignificant-Minor]:

Maintain general controls and oversight to ensure that the requirements in the approved JHA are met at all times.

Medium Impact [Moderate]:

There is a noticeable reduction in the safety margin that call for additional measures to ensure the safety of people and assets. The dynamic risk assessment concept shall be applied for individual activities to decide on feasible and effective risk management controls.

High Impact [Major-Catastrophic]:

There is a substantial reduction in the safety margin that require an immediate decision to be made to halt all outdoor activities due to the potential effect from the weather condition on people and assets.

7.0 TYPICAL CONTROL MEASURES OF ADVERSE WEATHER

The specific control measures to be implemented in anticipation of the adverse weather condition will be primarily based on the following factors:

- The classification of the adverse weather;
- The location of work that is forecasted to be affected by the adverse weather condition; and
- The type of activity conducted in the worksite location.

The table below provides only a few examples of the hazards that can be present due to adverse weather, these can change dependent on the industry and activities which are being undertaken. For example the construction sites will be affected a lot more by adverse weather than an office complex.

Permit Applicants should ensure they have considered adverse weather within their risk management, otherwise this should be reviewed and any foreseeable adverse weather events included and updated in the risk assessment or JHA by going through all the documented risk assessments for the workplace and ask how these could be affected by adverse weather.



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Weather Conditions	Hazard	Possible controls
Fog	Reduced visibility on roads may lead to vehicle collisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle speed to be reduced, keeping a longer gap from the vehicle in front • Fog lights to be used • Vehicle to be driven using dipped headlights • If visibility becomes very poor, driver to pull over in a safe place until it improves
	Reduced visibility of pedestrians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of high visibility clothing • Warning alarms (audio and visual) for plant and equipment • Restrict work activities that can significantly get affected. • Suspend all heavy vehicles movement.
Rain	Reduced visibility and increased stopping distances may lead to vehicle collisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windscreen wipers to be kept in good condition • Vehicle speed to be reduced, with at least a 4-second gap from the vehicle in front • Lights to be used if visibility is poor • Screen heater to be used to prevent misting.
	Slippery surfaces caused by heavy rainfall. (Entrances to offices, workshops, plants, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate signage provided • Good housekeeping in place • Non-slip rugs or mats provided at entrance • Ensure that the drains are not blocked and inspected regularly
	Flooding/unstable Structures, mainly in (construction sites) due to heavy rain or wash out of sand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular inspections • Equipment secured • Stop the work • Clear surrounding areas • Use of gully emptier (vacuum trucks) for removing excess water.
High Wind Sandstorms	Objects overturned Objects blown loose from fittings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular checks and maintenance • High risk items including scaffolding structures, heavy cranes etc. removed or secured during extreme high wind conditions • Follow manufacturer's instructions • Stop the work in extreme high winds
	High winds may lead to driver losing control of the vehicle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle speed to be reduced, maintaining a steady course • Drivers to keep a safe distance from other vehicles • Drivers to avoid overtaking, especially high-sided vehicles and very small vehicles • Consider postponing any driving
	Reduced visibility due to sandstorms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle to be driven using dipped headlights • If visibility becomes very poor, driver to pull over in a safe place until it improves • Warning alarms (audio and visual) for plant and equipment • Use of high visibility clothing



8.0 REFERENCES

1. IP-OPS-015 Permit to Work System Dukhan Fields
2. IMD-SFT-GDL-009 PTW Implementation Guideline for DCA
3. QP-STD-S-102 QP Standard for Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)
4. IP-OPS-032 Excavation Procedure – Dukhan Fields
5. IP-SF-004 Job Hazard Analysis
6. QP-REG-Q-001 QP Lifting Equipment Regulation
7. IMD-SFT-GDL-006 DCA Road Safety Guideline
8. Qatar Construction Standard, Section 11, 2010
9. ICE Manual of health and safety in construction, Ch. 17
10. ICE manual of health and safety in construction. 2010. London: Thomas Telford.
11. OSHA / 1926.552 - Material hoists, personnel hoists, and elevators
12. OSHA / 1926.651 - Specific Excavation Requirements
13. OSHA / 1926.964 - Overhead lines and live-line barehand work
14. Health and Safety Executive (UK) ACOP L101; Confined Spaces Regulations, 1997, UK



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9.0 APPENDIX 1: Activities Restriction for Adverse Weather Conditions

Activity	Condition	Restrictions	Reference
Working at Height	Wind	When using aluminium structures, if the wind reaches a speed of 15 knots then all work should cease on the tower. The tower to be tied-in to a rigid structure if the wind speed is in excess of 21 knots. The tower to be dismantled if the wind speed reaches 34 knots. For all other works at height, activities to be stopped by making the area safe when wind speeds reach 17 knots.	QCS, Section 11; 1.3.4.14
	Rain	Work to cease during moderate and heavy rain.	QCS Section 11; 1.3.6.8
	Fog	Work to cease during thick and dense fog.	ICE Manual of health and safety in construction, Ch. 17
	Dust Storm	Work to cease during all types of sandstorms when the gust is projected to be in excess of 17 knots.	QCS, Section 11; 1.3.4.14
Mechanical Lifting using cranes	Wind	Cranes not to be used when wind speed is more than 25 knots.	QP-REG-Q-001 C.2.2
	Rain	Work to cease during moderate and heavy rain.	OSHA 1926.552
	Fog	Work to cease during thick and dense fog.	OSHA 1926.552
	Dust Storm	Work to cease during all types of sandstorms when the gust is projected to be in excess of 25 knots.	QP-REG-Q-001 C.2.2
Man-lift operations	Wind	MEWP operations should cease when wind speeds are in excess of 24 knots.	QP-REG-Q-001 C.17.2
	Rain	Work to cease during moderate and heavy rain.	OSHA 1926.552
	Fog	Work to cease during thick and dense fog.	OSHA 1926.552
	Dust Storm	Work to cease during all types of sandstorms when the gust is projected to be in excess of 24 knots.	OSHA 1926.552



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Activity	Condition	Restrictions	Reference
Road maintenance works	Wind	Work to be ceased when winds reach Beaufort level 6 (22 knots).	Based on risk evaluation
	Rain	Work to cease during the initial 30mn of any rain due to the hazardous conditions on the road (vehicles losing control) in addition to moderate and heavy rain.	Based on risk evaluation
	Fog	Work to cease during thick and dense fog. Special precautions to be implemented for aviation fog and this is considered on every case (type of work and location).	Based on risk evaluation
	Dust Storm	Work to cease during all types of sandstorms when the gust is projected to be in excess of 24 knots.	Based on risk evaluation
Manual/mechanical excavation	Wind	All manual excavations to be stopped when wind speeds reach 17 knots. Mechanical excavations to stop when wind speed reach 24 knots.	OSHA 1926.651
	Rain	Work to cease during moderate and heavy rain. All excavations have to be inspected after moderate and heavy rain prior to authorizing work to resume.	IP-OPS-032 6.3
	Fog	Work to cease during dense fog. If work is in proximity to roads with speed limits higher than 50 km/h, activities to cease during thick fog	OSHA 1926.651
	Dust Storm	Work to cease during all types of sandstorms when the gust is projected to be in excess of 17 knots.	OSHA 1926.651
Confined Space	Wind	Work to be ceased when winds reach Beaufort level 6 (22 knots)	ACOP L101; HSE UK
	Rain	Work to stop during moderate and heavy rain.	ACOP L101; HSE UK
	Fog	Work to stop during dense fog conditions surrounding the confined space area.	ACOP L101; HSE UK
	Dust Storm	Work to cease during all types of sandstorms when the gust is projected to be in excess of 24 knots.	ACOP L101; HSE UK



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Activity	Condition	Restrictions	Reference
Outdoor Electrical Works	Wind	Work to be ceased when winds reach Beaufort level 6 (22 knots)	OSHA 1926.964(c)(5)
	Rain	All activities to cease during any type of rain	OSHA 1926.964(c)(5)
	Fog	All activities to cease during thick and dense fog	OSHA 1926.964(c)(5)
	Dust Storm	Work to cease during all types of sandstorms when the gust is in excess of 24 knots.	OSHA 1926.964(c)(5)
Scaffolding (Erection and Dismantling)	Wind	All activities to be stopped by making the area safe when wind speeds reach 17 knots	QCS, Section 11; 1.3.4.14
	Rain	Work to cease during heavy rain. If the structure can be affected by water in terms of slip hazards (access and egress in addition to platforms) work should cease during moderate rain.	QCS Section 11; 1.3.6.8
	Fog	Work to cease during dense fog	ICE Manual of H&S in construction, Ch. 17
	Dust Storm	Work to cease during all types of sandstorms when the gust is projected to be in excess of 17 knots.	QCS, Section 11; 1.3.4.14
Use of manually powered equipment outdoor	Wind	Work to be ceased when winds reach Beaufort level 6 (22 knots)	Based on risk evaluation
	Rain	All activities to cease during any type of rain	Based on risk evaluation
	Fog	All activities to cease during thick and dense fog	Based on risk evaluation
	Dust Storm	Work to cease during all types of sandstorms when the gust is projected to be in excess of 17 knots.	Based on risk evaluation
Painting & Grit Blasting (Outdoor)	Wind	All activities to cease during any wind that exceed Beaufort level 3 (7 knots)	Based on risk evaluation
	Rain	All activities to cease during any type of rain	Based on risk evaluation
	Fog	All activities to cease during thick and dense fog	Based on risk evaluation
	Dust Storm	All activities to cease during any type of sandstorm	Based on risk evaluation
General outdoor activities that do not fall under the categories above	Wind	Work to be ceased when winds reach Beaufort level 6 (22 knots)	Based on risk evaluation
	Rain	During moderate rain, the decision will be made on a case-by-case basis. All activities to cease during heavy rain	Based on risk evaluation
	Fog	All activities to cease during dense fog. If work is in proximity to roads with speed limits > 50 km/h, activities to cease during thick fog	Based on risk evaluation
	Dust Storm	All activities to cease during heavy sandstorm	Based on risk evaluation



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