

ANNEX

Summary of WSH Guidelines on Preparing for Adverse Weather Recommendations

| Weather Condition | Recommendation | |
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| Strong winds | Anticipate | Subscribe to strong wind alerts and consider the movements of debris in high wind conditions. |
| | Remove | Dismantle and remove structures where possible. |
| | Reinforce | Assess and reinforce structures (including temporary structures like scaffolds, hoardings etc.) to withstand higher wind speeds. |
| | Lower and secure | Ensure outdoor machinery, equipment, tools and materials are lowered as far as possible, and securely anchored or stored. |
| | Stop work | Implement a company policy to temporarily stop outdoor work during strong wind conditions. |
| | Evacuate | Evacuate workers from outdoor work areas that become collapse zones should a structure fail. |
| | Assess integrity | Check the post-event integrity of structures and conditions of equipment and ensure safe conditions before resuming work activities. |
| Extreme rainfall/floods | Anticipate | Subscribe to heavy rain and flash flood alerts. |
| | Stabilise | Put in place measures (e.g. proper shoring) to stabilise the ground and prevent soil movement during heavy rainfall. |
| | Secure | Add tiebacks to prevent temporary structures from being washed away. |
| | Educate | Train workers on possible flood-related hazards during the recovery phase (e.g. electrical hazards). |
| Lightning | Anticipate | Subscribe to lightning activity alerts. |
| | Communicate | Set up a communication system for supervisors to notify workers of possible lightning activity. |
| | Stop work | Stop outdoor work once thunder is heard or lightning is seen. |
| | Take shelter | Get workers to move to the nearest building or lightning-protected shelter. Advise workers to stay away from tall objects such as isolated trees and lamp posts. |
| Heat stress | Anticipate | Subscribe to high temperature and heat stress alerts. |

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| | Acclimatise | Acclimatise workers new to Singapore and workers returning from prolonged leave. |
| | Drink | Ensure workers drink water regularly. |
| | Rest and shade | Provide adequate rest in shaded areas. |
| | Reschedule | Reschedule outdoor physical work to the cooler parts of the day where feasible. |
| | Good ventilation | Provide cool rest/work areas and loose-fitting, light-coloured clothing. |
| | Monitor WBGT | Monitor WBGT hourly during work hours, especially during the hotter periods of the day. |
| | Monitor workers | Monitor workers, especially those vulnerable to heat stress. |
| | Emergency response | Implement an emergency response plan including first-aid measures for workers demonstrating signs of heat illness. |
| Haze | Anticipate | Subscribe to air quality alerts. |
| | Avoid or minimise outdoor work | Defer non-essential work. Rotate jobs to shorten the time spent working outdoors. |
| | Reduce manual exertion | Provide workers with mechanical aids (e.g. trolleys, hoists) to make the job less strenuous. Schedule more indoor rest breaks. |
| | Reduce dust exposure | Reduce the use of machines that generate dust and/or install air filters at their exhaust points. Deploy air cleaning devices for those working in indoor environments. |
| | Personal protection | Provide workers exposed to haze with suitable masks or respirators. |
| | Educate | Train workers on the importance of fit-testing and the proper use of respirators. |