

Extreme Weather

High Temperatures

When the temperature exceeds 30 °C , an environmental assessment shall be undertaken and consideration should be given to reducing the match format at:

- a) the completion of the current set for matches in progress, or
- b) all sets for matches which are yet to commence.

When the temperature exceeds 32.5 °C or the ambient air temperature exceeds 36.0 °C (for under 16 year olds and over 65 year olds) and 38 °C (for 16 to 65 year olds)

- a) matches in progress shall be suspended at the completion of the current game, and
- b) new matches must not commence until the temperature is less than 32.5 °C or the ambient air temperature less than 36 °C.

Rain, Flood and Hail

Rain storms, flooding and hail have the potential to create dangerous conditions for players.

Where rain, flood and hail create an unacceptable risk, play should be suspended until the court surfaces and surrounds are fit for play or cancel the days' play if it is unlikely to be safe.

Thunderstorms and Lightning

The definition of a thunderstorm is where lightning can be seen and/or thunder can be heard. Any storm which produces thunder means lightning is always present, even if it is obscured by cloud (it is the lightning which produces the thunder).

The simplest and most effective way to assess this distance of lightening is the 30-second rule. If there is less than 30 seconds between the lightning and thunder, then the lightning is within 10 km of the listener. (30 seconds at the speed of sound is 10.2km). When a lightning strike is within 10km of the match, play should be suspended. Players should move to a safe place, such as a large, structurally sound building.

Play can resume once the threat of lightening has passed, which is measured by the lightning and thunder being greater than 30 seconds apart.

High Wind

High winds have the potential to create dangerous conditions. Examples of windy conditions:

- Foreign objects being blown onto the court,
 - Court furniture or court fixtures being disturbed,
 - Fences or court equipment being damaged, or
- Player health being effected by the force of the wind.

Sand, Dust or Smoke (Airborne Contaminants)

Airborne contaminates can come in many forms, but the most common are sand, dust or smoke. Play should be suspended where the air quality conditions create an unacceptable risk. If smoke is present it is recommended that the source is determined to ensure that the smoke is not toxic, not likely to worsen or is not due to a fire in the vicinity. If the smoke presents any danger, through reduction in visibility or ability to breathe properly, then play must be suspended or cancelled and all patrons removed to a safe area.