Lightning Safety



Background in Australia

- Since 1803 5-10 deaths per year (x10 injuries)
- 70-90% survivors serious long term disability.
- 20% strikes are during recreational activities water sports, golf, cricket
- Cricket fatalities 1901, 24,25, 41 and 2004

Background

Lee Trevino 1975

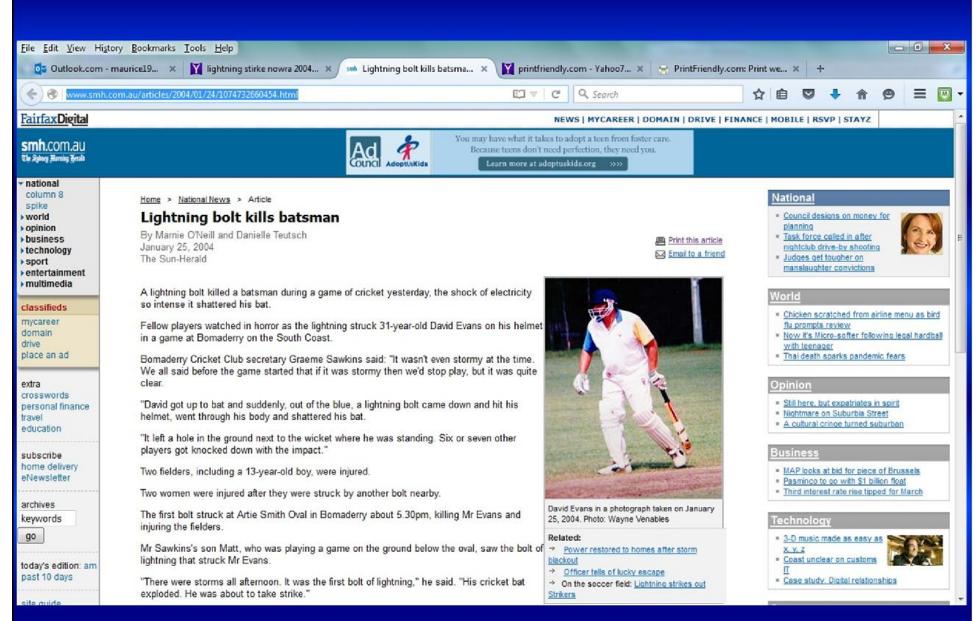
Ted Dexter 1978

Miami 1995 10 injured "bolt from the blue"

Nowra 2004 1 dead Several injured

Merv Dillon & Fernix Thomas Oct 2003 Red Stripe Cup game Jamaica

England and USA 2009



SMH 25 Jan 2004

The 30-30 Rule



See

30 seconds then hear



IMMEDIATELY get EVERYONE OFF for minimum of 30 minutes

Clock reset: 30 sec gap or less

<u>Time</u>	Gap	Return to Field?
1.45pm	45 seconds	Keep watching, play on, covers nearby
1.55pm	39 seconds	Keep watching, play on, covers nearby
2.00pm	29 seconds	Immediately off till 2.30pm
2.05pm	25 seconds	RESET the clock , Off till 2.35pm
2.10pm	45 seconds	Storm going, Off till 2.35pm
2.25pm	35 seconds	Off till 2.35pm, fix covers, stumps
2.35pm	50 seconds	Play restarts

In the Premier Cricket (Grade) Handbook 2015-16 p36 http://premier.qld.cricket.com.au/files/12832/files/

Premier%20Cricket%20Handbook%2015-16.pdf

3.9 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions The following shall apply in addition to Law 3.9:

[30/30 Rule] If thunder follows a lightning flash by thirty (30) seconds or less, play must cease immediately.

Players and officials must leave the field immediately and must not return until thirty (30) minutes after the initial lightning flash. If during the suspension of play thunder follows a lightning flash by thirty (30) seconds or less, the thirty (30) minute suspension period is to recommence.

Storm factors: The "Average Storm"

24km diameter

Moves at av. 43.2 km/hr

Lightning strikes average 4- 9 km apart (50% 9km)

The "Average Storm"

Last average

30-60 minutes

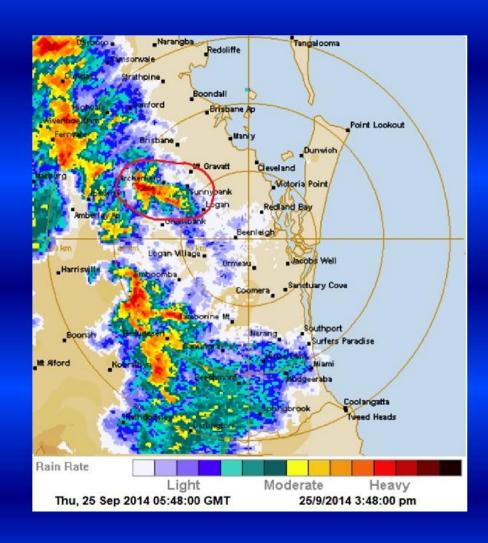
Flash Bang Gap

3 seconds = 1km

10km is the danger zone for lightning

So 30 seconds is about 10km distance

Often storms in Brisbane come in groups



A Lightning Strike

1. Direct hit

3-5%; usually fatal

2. Contact

20%

3. Side splash

Trees etc. 40%

4. Ground Strike

35%

5. Blast effect

A Lightning Strike; Blast Effects



A Lightning Strike Direct hit, side splash

First Aid measures
CPR etc



A Lightning Strike; Contact



A Lightning Strike; Ground strike

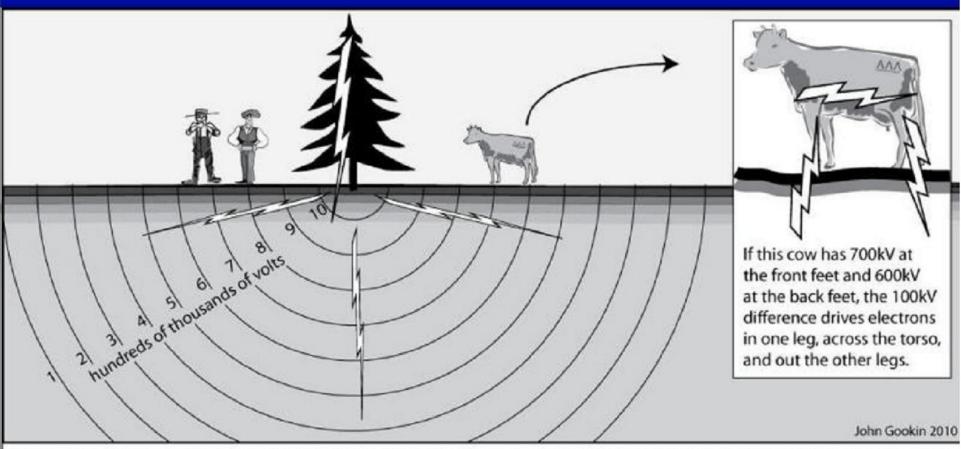


Fig. 3: **Ground current** causes roughly half of all lightning injuries to humans. The difference in voltage between one foot and the other drives current through us. In this simplified illustration the cow has a 100kV (100,000 volts) differential, one farmer has a 50kV differential, and the other farmer has her feet together so her voltage difference is close to zero. See Uman's book (2008, ch.5) for a more precise representation of ground current distribution.

"Lightning Position"

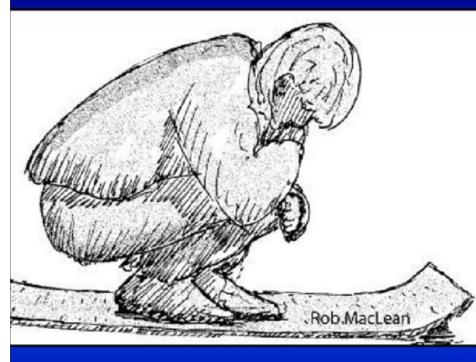


Fig. 8: **the lightning position** is for waiting out storms in stationary situations when it is impractical to move to a safer location.

- Put your feet together to significantly reduce the effects of ground current which causes about half of lightning fatalities.
- Crouch to slightly reduce the effects of side flash and upward leaders which together cause ~40% of lightning fatalities.
- Don't touch long conductors to avoid contact voltage which causes ~20% of lightning fatalities.

Lightning DO s

- Get INSIDE A BUILDING OR CAR
- Do not touch metal
- Stay away from power lines, metal fences, pipes
- If caught in open
 - 1. Remove metal sprigs
 - 2. Squat in hollow
 - 3. Minimise ground contact

Lightning DONTs

- Shelter under a tree
- Shelter in an open pavilion
- Have a bath or shower
- Use a landline phone



Fig.6: Rock shelters, cave entrances, and overhangs are especially hazardous because lightning travels along vertical surfaces to seek the ground. When lightning needs to jump a gap, any object bridging that gap can help conduct the current. Standing near the edge of an overhang is extremely dangerous during a thunderstorm. This even includes standing on the porch of a building where you could help conduct current across the open gap.

The 30-30 Rule



See

30 seconds then hear



IMMEDIATELY get EVERYONE OFF for minimum of 30 minutes

Common Sense prevails??

Be prepared; are storms predicted?

Tell the Captains and ground officials the plan

Have covers ready to go.

4- 10 minute window

Common Sense prevails??

NOT just an umpire's responsibility

ANYONE can/should make the call!

ONE OUT ALL OUT

DON'T ARGUE THE TOSS

Common sense

Most people are hit either

i) Early in the storm

"it's not here yet"

Yes, it is!

ii) Late in the storm "it's gone now"

No, it isn't!

The 30-30 Rule



See

30 seconds then hear



IMMEDIATELY get EVERYONE OFF for minimum of 30 minutes