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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 28593-2026

Replacing GB/T 28593-2012

Sand and dust weather warning levels

沙尘天气预警等级

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Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

2 Edition and transition

3 Classification and status

4 Structure of the document

5 The English edition

Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 28593-2012 "Dust Storm Weather Warning". Compared with GB/T 28593-2012, the main differences are in structural adjustments and rewriting. Aside from the logical changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) A grading system has been added (see Chapter 4);
- b) The classification indicators for sandstorm weather warning signals have been removed (see Chapter 3 of the 2012 edition);
- c) The warning levels and indicators for sandstorm weather have been changed (see Chapter 5, Chapter 4 of the 2012 edition). Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed by the China Meteorological Administration. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Meteorological Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC345). This document was drafted by: National Meteorological Center, National Forestry and Grassland Administration, National Forestry and Grassland Administration Forestry and Grassland Survey and Planning Institute, and Beijing Meteorological Bureau. Meteorological Observatory of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The main drafters of this document are: Hua Cong, You Yuan, Wang Fan, Liu Xusheng, Kong Xiangji, Guo Heng, Sun Xin, Gui Hailin, and Xu Ran. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in 2012 as GB/T 28593-2012;

---This is the first revision. Dust storm warning level

1 Scope

GB/T 28593-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering grading a dust storm warning - the visibility and wind thresholds that separate floating dust from blowing sand, a sandstorm and a severe sandstorm, and the warning colour attached to each. It replaces GB/T 28593-2012 and has been in force since 1 October 2026. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and takes effect on 1 October 2026, replacing GB/T 28593-2012. The document is under the responsibility of the China Meteorological Administration. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document specifies the levels and criteria for determining sandstorm weather warnings. This document applies to the creation and issuance of sandstorm weather warnings and signals, as well as the monitoring, forecasting, and disaster prevention and mitigation emergency response for sandstorm weather. response.

5 Indicator Judgment

5.1 Blue Alert It is expected that within the next 24 hours, more than 20% of the surface meteorological observation stations within the warning area or parts of two or more administrative regions will experience [weather conditions]. A blue alert for sandstorm weather should be issued if blowing sand or dust occurs, or if it has already occurred and is likely to continue. Specifically.

a) The indicators for national-level and provincial-level early warnings should be based on more than 20% of ground meteorological observation stations or 2 to 5 departments within their respective administrative regions. By region;

b) The indicators for prefecture-level and county-level early warnings should cover more than 50% of surface meteorological observation stations or parts of 2 to 5 administrative regions. area.

Note. The ground meteorological observation stations mentioned in this document are meteorological observation stations established to measure and determine the near-surface atmospheric conditions and their changes.

5.2 Yellow Alert It is expected that within the next 24 hours, more than 20% of the surface meteorological observation stations within the warning area or parts of two or more administrative regions will experience [weather conditions]. A yellow alert for sandstorm weather should be issued if a sandstorm occurs, or has already occurred and is likely to continue. Specifically.

a) The indicators for national-level and provincial-level early warnings should be based on more than 20% of ground meteorological observation stations or 2 to 5 departments within

their respective administrative regions. By region;

b) The indicators for prefecture-level and county-level early warnings should cover more than 50% of surface meteorological observation stations or parts of 2 to 5 administrative regions. area.

5.3 Orange Alert It is expected that within the next 24 hours, more than 20% of the surface meteorological observation stations within the warning area or parts of two or more administrative regions will experience [weather conditions]. A strong sandstorm, or one that has already occurred and is likely to continue, should be addressed by issuing an orange alert for sandstorm weather. Specifically.

a) The indicators for national-level and provincial-level early warnings should be based on more than 20% of ground meteorological observation stations or 2 to 5 departments within their respective administrative regions. By region;

b) The indicators for prefecture-level and county-level early warnings should cover more than 50% of surface meteorological observation stations or parts of 2 to 5 administrative regions. area.

5.4 Red Alert It is expected that within the next 24 hours, more than 20% of the surface meteorological observation stations within the warning area or parts of two or more administrative regions will experience [weather conditions]. A red alert for sandstorm weather should be issued if an exceptionally strong sandstorm occurs, or if it has already occurred and is likely to continue. Specifically.

a) The indicators for national-level and provincial-level early warnings should be based on more than 20% of ground meteorological observation stations or 2 to 5 departments within their respective administrative regions. By region;

b) The indicators for prefecture-level and county-level early warnings should cover more than 50% of surface meteorological observation stations or parts of 2 to 5 administrative regions. area. GB/T 28593-2026. Sandstorm Weather Warning Levels ICS

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