

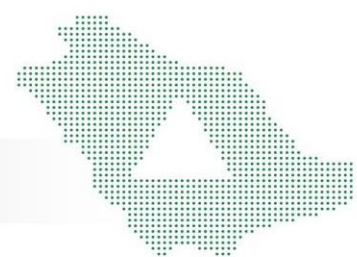


Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Interior
General Directorate of Civil Defense

Regulation of Safety in Technical and Business Shops

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Chapter 1

1st: Definitions: The terms in this list mean:

1. Technical and business shops:

This regulation applies to all businesses shops that are licensed or required a licence to carry out businesses or technical activities either independently or attached to another activity. The business shall not be subjected to an independent regulation regulates the safety and firefighting requirements.

2. The Law:

Civil Defense Law issued by the Royal Decree No. M/10 and dated on 10/5/1406 H, and all other relevant laws/ regulation.

3. Regulations of Inspection, forfeiture, investigation and penalties:

The regulation issued by HRH, the Minister of Interior, and the President of the Civil Defense Council to determine the procedures of inspection, forfeiture and investigation of violations and misuses related to Civil Defense works and the penalties imposed on them.

4. Civil Defense Representative:

The authorized person or persons by the General Directorate of Civil Defense, or one of its centers to carry out inspection, forfeiture, and investigation of violations as per the rules and procedures specified in the relevant regulation, to ensure the safety of the building, installed safety and firefighting equipment and tools, and to impose the penalty stipulated.



5. The Responsible Authority:

The Ministry of Interior, the General Directorate of Civil Defense, and other public authorities concerned with issuing a license for the facility, store and its own business.

6. Safety Officer:

a person responsible for ensuring safety and security of the establishment. However, the licensee is responsible for safety in all circumstances.

7. Specifications:

- a) Saudi Standards, issued by the Saudi Standards, Metrology, and Quality Organization, SASO.
- b) International Standards: in the absence of Saudi Standards, the United States of America Standards, or the Standards of the European Common market countries, are to be considered. If the equipment or material are manufactured in other countries (other than US or EU countries). In that case, the specifications must be based on the manufactured countries' relevant authorities. A document must be submitted to prove the availability of all safety rules in equipment or material used in all cases.

2nd: In accordance with Article (20) of the Civil Defense Law, the applicant will not be granted a license for any business subject to this regulation, or to renew or expand an existence one before submitting an application to the General Directorate of Civil Defense (General Department of Safety and Firefighting) or one of its centers.

The application should include the following:

- a) A copy of the constructional drawing of the site, its area and height.
- b) A detailed report about the nature of the business(s), number of tools and equipment and its origin, number of employees. This type of report should be submitted when applying for new license or renewing an existence one.



3rd After reviewing the application and visiting the site to ensure that it is suitable for the business, Civil 'Defense representative, in accordance with this regulation, will prepare a report of the appropriate safety and firefighting requirements. Factors such as size of the facility or shop, nature of the business and extent of risk of the tools and devices used in it, and other related factors might alter safety and firefighting requirements. The municipalities' relevant authority must consider not issuing a license or renewing an existence one until receiving the approval of Civil Defence to ensure the availability of safety requirements and firefighting means.

4th: In the events of large and dangerous facilities and shops, the applicant will not be granted a license for such before submitting a technical report. This report is prepared by one of the technical offices specialized in safety works and firefighting and approved by the General Directorate of Civil Defense to highlight the extent of compliance with the specifications, requirements, and rules mentioned in this Regulation. Specialist in the General Directorate of Civil Defense has the right to modify or add some of the terms and requirements mentioned in the report to ensure that the facility size or shops suite their activities. The municipalities' relevant authority must consider that granting a license or renewing an existence one is conditioned to applying the safety and firefighting requirements indicated in the approved report.

5th: The technical office that prepared the report mentioned above is responsible for implementing other safety and firefighting requirements. The office will undertake to provide a final certificate confirming the building's compliance with the terms and conditions included in this Regulation. These offices shall be considered responsible in solidarity with the building owner for any default or fraud in this regard.



6th: The safety officer in the facility or the shop shall monitor and ensure the safety of the equipment and tools on a daily basis. In the event of any malfunction or defect, the safety officer must stop using these tools and equipment until they are repaired by the competent technical department. In case of danger, safety officer must vacate the place and inform competent Civil Defense centre to take the necessary precautions.

7th: The safety officer (applicant) is responsible for conducting monthly inspections and periodic tests (maintenance) of the shop or the establishment, all equipment and tools used in it, mechanical and electrical installations, safety and firefighting devices, and promptly carrying out all repairs and defects. Failure to do this shall be considered gross negligence.

8th: The safety officer shall assign a register called (safety and firefighting record) according to the application form prepared by Civil Defense. All pages are stamped with the seal of the relevant Civil Defense department\center. All the periodic tests and inspections, and maintenance works of the building and the establishment and shop's electrical and mechanical installations, plus all safety means, control, and firefighting, are recorded in this register. This record is kept in the facility or the shop management office so that the record is at the disposal of civil defense representative at all times to view and write notes in it.

9th: The safety officer in facility and shop may inform the competent Civil Defense center of the dates of the periodic test and entities that do so. This is to agree on date that suits Civil Defense representative to attend the test. The Civil Defense representative must sign the record to prove his presence.



10th: All employees in shops and facilities subjected to this regulation, must be trained in safety and ambulance tasks in one of the specialized national institutes that are approved by the General Directorate of Civil Defense or through an agreement with Civil Defense in regions where there are no such institutes, to conduct training courses for this purpose, provided that the training requesting party bears the costs of such or its share of the course costs based on the cost of one trainee. However, it must be proven that employees have obtained the required training, and failure to do so will consider as a convince reason for closing shop/establishment and withdrawing the license.

11th: The safety officer in shops or large and dangerous establishments must contact the relevant Civil Defense center and prepare a detailed plan for evacuation and firefighting during emergencies and shall be responsible for training personnel to implement this plan and clarify the actions to be taken until the arrival of Civil Defense teams.

12th: Safety officer in shops or establishment subjected to this regulation must provide a first aid box fits the size of the establishment, the nature of the business, number of employees and customers. The Civil Defense representative must ensure that the First Aid Box is available and that it is equipped with adequate equipment.

13th: In the event that an independent regulation is issued that organizes safety and firefighting requirements for any business subject to this regulation. The granting of a new license will be in accordance with this independent regulation. All licensed shops and establishments must be given sufficient time to implement the requirements of the independent regulation.



Chapter 2

Safety, Prevention and Firefighting Requirement

1. The Site:

It must fulfil the permit requirements issued by the Municipality and other relevant authorities. Municipalities must ensure that all requirements are met before granting a license. It is worth noting that this regulation deals with safety and 'Civil Defense requirements only and does not conflict with other licensing requirements that fall within the jurisdiction of other authorities.

2. Buildings:

All structures and buildings must be in accordance with Saudi Standards and the requirements of the Municipality, and Ministry of Public Works & Housing, taking into account the following:

1. Exterior walls, separate walls, ceiling are designed from non-flammable materials. External doors shall be fire-resistance type.
2. It is not permitted to engage in unlicensed businesses or professions.
3. It is not permissible to use the shop or part of it for accommodation purpose.

3. Risky Activities :

If the nature of the business requires engaging in some risky activities such as using gases, chemical materials, cutting, welding and other dangerous works. The relevant safety regulation must apply to each of these activities separately.

4. Safety of the building's structure and the protection from the external spread of fire:

1. The building structure and exterior walls are designed from non-flammable materials in accordance with the engineering standards approved by competent authorities such as the Municipality, Saudi Standards, Metrology, and Quality Organization and Ministry of Public Works & Housing.



2. The building walls and open balconies' exterior cladding must not be less than grade "A" (non-combustible materials as per the international standard 1182/1979) for buildings with more than two stories. The building walls and open balconies' exterior cladding must not be less than grade "B" (low flammable materials as per the American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM International specification No. 84) for one or two-story buildings.

5. Fire Sectors:

1. The building can be divided on the basis of use, size, height and fire safety measures into sectors separated by fire-resistance walls to reduce the risk of fire and stop its spread. This will also facilitate extinguishing and evacuating operations.
2. The division of building is conducted in accordance with SASO, to the Saudi Standards, Metrology, and Quality Organization, taking into account the following considerations:
 - a) Each floor below ground level represents an independent fire sector.
 - b) The areas of escape stairs and protected halls represent independent fire sectors.
 - c) Hazard locations such as warehouses, machine rooms, and power switch rooms represent independent fire sectors.
3. Doors installed on the walls of fire sectors must be fire resistant (at least an hour). These doors open outward and are of the sliding and self-closing type.

6. Mechanical and electrical installations, and the light:

All electrical and mechanical equipment and services must be designed and installed per Saudi Standards and by a specialized technical authority, considering the following:

1. All extensions and wires should be of suitable types and diameters and must be well isolated and protected against wear & tear or high current.

2. Electrical equipment and appliances (heaters, stoves, ovens, refrigerators, air conditioners, etc.) of the approved type in the Kingdom and in accordance with the international standards and safe to use.
3. The necessary grounding extensions are provided for all devices, installations and electrical circuits and shall be in conformity with the Saudi Standards.
4. Spaces and opening designated for services must be closed with protective barriers.
5. Appropriate and secure power breakers must be provided against short circuits and arc circuits risks, plus installing a main breaker to cut out the entire building's electricity if necessary.
6. Heating devices with a capacity of 1,000 kilowatts are installed on a containment dyke made of non-flammable material.
7. Sufficient lighting in the building, the lamps are of a non-explosive type and placed inside bottle glasses. The use of hanging lamps is not allowed.
8. Continuous backup power to automatically illuminate exit signs and escape routes in the event of a primary power outage.
9. All electrical installations and equipment are installed under the supervision of a specialized technical authority, and they must be checked and maintained periodically to ensure their suitability for work and to avoid any defects.

7. Gas and liquid fuel installation and cookstoves:

1. Gas tanks and connections must comply with Saudi Standards and must be installed with the Saudi Gas Company's follow-up and provided with the necessary safety methods and safety valves, including a quick shutoff valve next to gas-powered appliances. The installation of gas tanks must be outside the building as per the regulations and conditions regulating it.
2. The use and handling of LPG cylinders should be per the special Regulation and Civil Defense instructions issued in this regard.

3. Gas tanks, connections and cylinders must comply with Standards and must be approved by SASO.
4. In case of using liquid fuel (Kerosene) in the business, then the quantity allowed for use in portable containers should not exceed 10 Liters or in a suitable tank placed on containment dyke made of non-flammable materials with a capacity of 50 liters maximum. If the quantity required for storage exceeds these numbers, the following safety requirements should be applied:
 - a) It must be stored in underground tanks outside the building with a capacity of no more than 5000 liters. These tanks must be equipped with an explosion and combustible proof pump to feed the connected devices. In the event that these tanks are not installed underground, then an external (outside the building) fire-resistant room (at least 2 hour) must be provided to store no more than 1500 Liters.
 - b) When it is necessary to install liquid fuel tanks inside a building, they must be located in the basement. The tank must be insulated inside a room made of fire-resistant materials and its floor is made of non-flammable materials, walls constructed of brick or block with a thickness of not less than (9) inches or built of concrete (5 inches thick), roof of reinforced concrete with a thickness of no less than (4) inches and fire-resistant doors equipped with barriers to prevent liquid fuel leakage.
 - c) Gas tanks and connections must comply with Saudi Standards.
 - d) Driving over underground fuel tanks is prohibited.
 - e) All Stoves driven by gas or liquid fuel must be approved and comply with SASO.

8. Exhaust ducts and chimneys

1. Gas and chimney ducts must be made of non-combustible materials such as bricks, cement, and steel and must comply with Saudi Standards.
2. It must be well ventilated and not connected to flammable materials.

3. The exhaust vents should be at the top of the building and away from other residential units to ensure that they are not affected by smoke and rising fumes.

9. Ventilation and Air Conditioning Systems:

- a) Natural and mechanical ventilation is provided to ensure the air is replenished and fumes and gases do not accumulate in the building.
- b) All ventilation and air conditioning systems must be designed, installed, and maintained as per SASO specifications to not cause any spread of smoke and hot gases from one part to another.
- c) Emergency ladders and halls should not be used as returning methods for ventilation systems. If the space of the ceiling used as a return method for ventilation purpose, then its length should not exceed the vertical fire barriers limits unless these areas equipped with fire detection system connected to an automated alarm system to produce early warning and turn off the air suction system.
- d) Emergency ladders have independent mechanical ventilation systems.
- e) Air conditioning units installed on the exterior walls of the building must be provided with a steel frame to prevent them from falling in the event of a fire.

10. Escape Means with Emergency Exits:

Emergency exit:

A special exit connected to a route, hall or stair leading to an escape route outside the building in the event of emergency. Exit width not less than (100) CM, escape route not less than (130CM), considering the followings:

1. Escape routes and emergency exits must be provided to enable the quick evacuation to the outside of the building in the event of emergencies.
2. Adequate emergency exits inside the shop or facility must be provided as per the number and specifications of this regulation.

3. Emergency exits are used in the emergencies only to carry out evacuation operations.
4. All emergency exits must lead to a safe, secure and vernalized place outside the building.
5. Emergency exits doors must be easy to open and self-locking and be equipped with illuminated signs. It is not permitted to install curtains on these doors or mirrors around them as this will create a confusing when determining escape routes.
6. The number of exits can be determined according to the recognized internationally considerations and rates, as follows:
 - a) The distance required for one person to pass should not be less than 21 inches.
 - b) The flow rate of people from the exit which means the number of people who can exit within one minute, 25 persons.
 - c) The time required to evacuate varies by building according to the following:
 - 1) Type 1 buildings: Buildings are all fire-resistant and should be evacuated within three minutes.
 - 2) Type 2 buildings: These buildings are fire-resistant materials, including easily combustible materials that should be evacuated within two and a half minutes.
 - 3) Type 3 buildings: Made of easily combustible materials and should be evacuated within two minutes.
 - 4) The expansion of the required exit units is calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{Units} = \frac{\text{Number of occupants (building capacity)}}{\text{flow rate of people from the exit (25) time required to evacuate}}$$

The emergency exit should not be less than two units (42 inches) and a minimum of 100 cm.



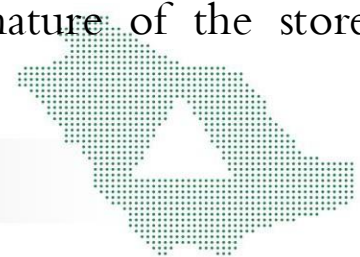
To determine the number of emergency doors required, the number of units needed should be divided into four and then add one to the total. In general, the number of emergency doors required for a building must be not less than two doors.

7. Escape routes must be protected as per the relevant Saudi standards. Walls, roofs and the floors of the escape routes and the floor of halls and satires leading to them must not be less than grade "A" (non-combustible materials as per the international standard 1182/1979).
8. Exits doors and doors leading to escape routes are fire-resistant and push out with a self-locking feature.
9. Escape routes must be equipped with emergency lighting. Power for these lights should come from a backup power source such as batteries to illuminate these routes and exit & guidance signs during a main power outage.
10. The guide signs for escape routes, exits, and all safety requirements must be in accordance with the designs approved by Civil Defense.

11. Storage

it is only permissible to store a limited and appropriate quantity of raw materials and products in the various stores, provided that this does not cause crowding or disrupt safety requirements in these stores. The following considerations shall be taken:

1. If the nature of the business requires storing various materials in large quantities more than what is permitted based on the above mentioned element, sub-warehouses (service storages) must be established in a separate place of the store using fire-resistant partitions. The applicant should obtain the approval of the Civil Defense representative to inspect the site ensure the extent of suitability of firefighting and safety requirements in relation to the size of the warehouses and the type and nature of the stored materials by observing the followings:



- a) Provide adequate natural and mechanical ventilation.
 - b) Provide escape routes and emergency exits.
 - c) Provide electrical extensions and connections in accordance with standards.
 - d) Provide suitable extinguishing equipment such as hose reel, fire extinguisher, and other means.
 - e) Implementation of the most important technical requirements for which are:
 - f) Storage must be in form of stacks with suitable size according to the types of the stored products and the space of the warehouse.
 - g) Provide corridors (no less than 1m) between stacks to facilitate the distribution process and the movement in the event of emergency.
 - h) Provide a secure distance between the top of the stacks and the ceiling to be not less than 3 feet.
1. Classification by the type of products should be applied.
 2. Smoking is strictly prohibited. It is also prohibited to set a fire or using heating appliances. Warning signs must be provided.
2. If the nature of the licensed business is to sell a variety of products such as clothes, fabrics, food consumer food products, etc, the following requirements must be applied:
 - a) Shelves and display cabinets arranged in rows with corridors at least 1 meter wide.
 - b) The principle of classification should be applied when storing these goods.
 - c) The storing should be in an appropriate quantity so as not to create crowding or disrupt safety measures.
 - d) Corridors and passages must be free of goods all times.
 - e) Provide a secure distance between the top of the stacks and the building roof not less than 3 feet.
 - f) A place designated for shopping carts to be permanently organized by the designated employee.



12. Instructions of Occupational Safety:

In addition to the workers safety instructions of the labor Law, the following point shall be applied:

1. The worker must be trained and familiar with the assigned work, the machine and its risks. The occupational safety regulations must be enforced and monitored by the employer.
2. All precautionary measures must be taken to ensure worker safety against machinery hazards by installing resistance barriers around all belts, axles, frames, and dangerous moving parts.
3. The provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) at work. Workers must wear PPE to avoid any risks might occur in workplace.
4. Hazardous, toxic and harmful substances must be stored in special sealed containers. They must be kept in a private place that only authorized workers are allowed to enter. Appropriate warning signs indicating type of hazards shall be installed.
5. Precautionary measures must be taken to ensure quick intervention in the event workers contaminate with chemicals. This should be in accordance with the risks of the profession and the predetermined protective measures to face its risks.
6. Defective machines are not permitted until they are repaired and secured.
7. Workers must be familiar with workplace safety tools and must be well trained in the use of fire and rescue tools.

13. Industrial Machinery Terms and Instructions:

1. All machines must be in accordance with SASO and international standards.
2. Installing of the machines plus their periodic and daily maintenance must be carried out by specialized technical authority.
3. All precautionary measures of machines power sources (electrical sources, liquid fuel, liquid gases) must be applied as per this regulation.
4. Means of mechanical and natural ventilations, exhaust ducts and chimneys, escape means, and emergency exits should be provided.

5. Safety rules must be applied when installing machines, and this includes organizing these machines, maintaining a safe distance between them, and providing appropriate corridors to use in emergencies.
6. Precautionary measures must be applied when performing maintenance and lubrication works on machines. This is to prevent leaks of flammable fluids and to remove and clean up any spills.
7. All moving parts of machines must be secured with an appropriate barrier (frame) to prevent unintended touching.
8. Dangerous instrument must be placed in an appropriate place or between protective barriers. Visible warning signs should be provided.
9. Machines shall be provided with operating panels and instructions on how to fix defects.
10. Employer must ensure that workers are well trained in operating machines and are aware of its risks.
11. Instructions prohibiting smoking or the use of ignition sources inside machine rooms must be strictly implemented. This must be indicated by warning signs and penalties shall be issued against any violation.
12. Cleaning work must be carried out regularly in machine rooms and to remove any cause of fire.

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Each store/shop must be equipped with the necessary first aid equipment based on the risks of the profession or the nature of the business. However, a first aid box must be provided that contains all medicines and aids appropriate to the nature of workers and the professions that they practice. Some workers must be trained to perform first aid services.



15. Elevators and Escalators:

1. All elevator equipment & escalators must comply with the International Standards that are approved by SASO and must be provided with the necessary safety methods, especially the alarm bell, which provides an audible alarm sound throughout the building. Also, providing the elevator with a telephone connection connected to the supervisor, manager and control room or the reception so that the elevator users can call for help in case the elevator malfunction.
2. Adequate mechanical ventilation must be provided in the elevator passenger cabin, and it must be equipped with a manual drop-off device from the engine compartment.
3. A specialized technical company should handle the maintenance and repair works. The company shall quickly send its technical staff as soon as it is notified of malfunctions, plus regular maintenance schedules.
4. The provision of adequate ventilation in the engine compartment and not to store any movables in it, noting that elevator shafts are clean and free of trash or waste.
5. All components and materials of the shaft walls shall be of fireresistant materials.
6. In the event of an elevator malfunction with people inside it, the following measures must be carried out immediately:
 - a) Notify the nearest Civil Defense center and the maintenance company by the administrative building's safety officer and the security guard or the person assigned to monitor the elevator for residential buildings.
 - b) People confined inside the elevator are to be calmed down and assured that the technicians are on their way while trying to identify the numbers of persons and their health conditions until the arrival of Civil Defense personnel or repair technicians to the scene. The elevator is dropped down and opened by technical means, rescue the people inside and provide them with the necessary first aid and assistance.

- c) Civil defense centers and the maintenance company phone numbers must be visible on signs that are fixed on all floors of the building next to elevator doors.
- d) The malfunctioning elevator must be closed until the maintenance company is finished repairing the elevator.

16. Firefighting Equipment and Means:

The shop shall be equipped with appropriate firefighting equipment of the types mentioned in this regulation. The advice of the concerned Civil Defence center should be taken after reviewing the charts and inspecting the site to determine the types and numbers of firefighting equipment appropriate to the nature and size of the business and number of workers and customers as follows:

a) Manual fire extinguishers:

- 1. The shop must be equipped with appropriate manual fire extinguishers to enable people inside to carry out an initial fire attack.
- 1. Fire extinguisher is distributed allocated per 100 M².
- a) The number of fire extinguishers in each store, no matter how small, shall not be less than (2) dry chemical powder extinguishers (12 kg) and a number of (1) Co² extinguisher (10 kg) for electrical installations. This number is increased based on the size of the store and the type of risks might occur there.
- b) Manual fire extinguishers must comply with SASO.
- c) Fire extinguishers are placed or hung near doors and exits in a visible and accessible way for use when needed.
- d) The extinguishers should be maintained to be ready to use and checked periodically according to the manufacturer's instructions. A specialized technical authority must carry out this procedure. The inspection and filling date must be visible on card date and testing on each extinguisher must be visible on each extinguisher.

b) Fire Hose Reels:



Fixed hose systems permanently connected to a water supply to use by occupants to carry out the initial steps to extinguish the fire in a timely manner. The following points should be considered:

- a) The diameter of the hose shall not be less than (20) mm.
- b) Hoses and reels are SASO standards.
- c) Hose reels should be installed in appropriate places of the building such as corridors, passageways, near stairs). A fire hose reel must be installed for each (200 m²) of each floor.
- d) Instruction signs highlight all fire hose installation must be placed in the building.
- e) Regular testing for these installations must be carried out periodically to check their readiness.

c) Wet & Dry Rising Mains:

Vertical metal pipes (3 diameters) installed along the length of the building, provided with an outlet (wheeled valve) at each floor level.

They are two types:

a. Dry Risers:

1. They are Installed in any building more than (21m) high, and less than (60m).
2. The pipes in dry risers are empty and are only filled with water by fire appliance pump. They are equipped with inlet at ground level on an outside face of the building and can be reached by freighting large vehicles.

b. Wet Risers:

The wet pipes are directly connected with pressurised water source and are full of water at all times. When a building is (60m) and over, wet pipes must be installed.

1. Cabinets are fitted near the landing valve on each floor and are equipped with a fire hose, on / off valve, multi-purpose nozzle of the type used In Civil Defense centre.



2. A main vertical pipe is allocated for each (600 M²) of the space. The space between each floor level and landing valve shall not be more than (50m).
3. Wet and dry rising mains are installed and designed in accordance with SASO.

d) Fire fighting water sources:

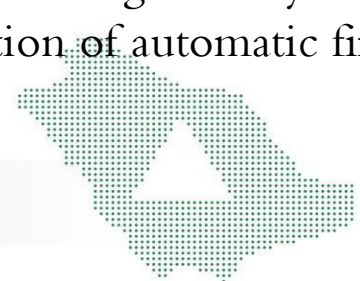
There must be a suitable pressurized water source for fire fighting purposes in the building. In case the water pressure is insufficient, then water tanks are provided according to the requirements of the Civil Defense. The distance between any point in the building and the nearest fire hydrant or a similar water source is not more than 100 meters.

e) Manual and automatic fire alarm systems:

1. The site is equipped with a manual and automatic fire alarm system (heat and smoke sensors). It is also provided with fire extinguishing system using sprinklers, Co², Halon. These systems are connected to control room which must be equipped with the necessary insulations
2. The installation of such systems is based on the evaluation of the Civil Defense after reviewing the layouts and inspecting the site.
3. These systems must comply with SASO standards.
4. The installations and testing of these systems are carried out by specialized technical companies.
5. Periodic maintenance and testing must be carried out to check their readiness according to the technical instructions of the manufactures.

f) Manual fire alarm:

A system operates by a conventional manual call points installed throughout all areas of the building. By breaking the call point glass, this then triggers the alarm to warn people in the building. This system is installed in shops that do not require the installation of automatic fire alarm.



g) Preventive Health Requirements:

All shops related to the business of food industry must comply with all health conditions and requirements issued by the ministry of health and all relevant health authorities, the followings must be considered:

1. Any contamination of the surroundings atmosphere or odors that may harm the neighboring areas shall be avoided.
2. The work areas are equipped with sufficient technical means to remove gases, fumes and dust. This is to not harm other business or neighboring buildings.
3. Health instructions issued by the relevant authorities regarding the disposal of waste and sewage must be followed and implemented.
4. Garbage and waste must be kept inside metal boxes and disposed the on a daily basis according to the instructions of health agencies.
5. Appropriate health tools / equipment should be provided to ensure the safety of workers and customers, especially those working in the fields of chemicals, paints, etc., This must be in accordance with the health requirements issued by the relevant authorities.
6. With regard to shops operating in the food industry, in the stages requiring the use of hands, workers must clean their hands well and wear sterile gloves before entering the workplace.
7. Drinking water, clean water for cocking and washing, the use of taps, tools and refrigerators must be provided and complied with SASO standards.
8. Containers used for transporting and storing water must be kept clean in sanitary ways.
9. Water coolers are equipped with disposable paper cups for drinking purposes.
10. Food products must be kept in the designated containers and refrigerators according to SASO standards. Immediate appropriate measures must be taken to get rid of corrupted food and the monitoring health agencies must follow the implementation of this.
11. The validity of food products must be observed. Expired foods must be thrown away as per health regulations.
12. Water boxes for the purpose of manufacturing or extinguishing must be marked to avoid the use by human.