

**Saudi Arabia  
Environment, Health & Safety  
Profile and Checklist**

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1. General Overview of Saudi Arabia

#### 1.1 Summary

One of the most devout countries in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia, has gone from being an underdeveloped desert kingdom to becoming one of the world's wealthiest countries due to its extensive oil resources. Saudi Arabia was named after the ruling Al Saud family, which first came to power in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and is the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad and the cradle of Islam. Saudi Arabia was established in 1932 by King Abd-al-Aziz - known as the Lion of Najd - who took over Hijaz from the Hashemite family and united the country under his family's rule. Since his death in 1953, he has been succeeded by various sons.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Figure 1) is located in Southwest Asia and is the largest country on the Arabian Peninsula.



Figure 1- Map of Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is bordered by Jordan to the north; Iraq to the north and north-east; Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates to the east; Oman to the south and south-east; and Yemen to the south. It is situated between the Red Sea to the west and the Persian Gulf to its north-east. Saudi Arabia, which covers an area of approximately 2,149,000 sq. km. (830,000 sq. miles), is slightly larger than Alaska or approximately one-fifth the size of the United States of America.

Saudi Arabia consists mostly of uninhabited desert; half of which is taken up by the Rub' al-Khali, or Empty Quarter, the largest sand desert in the world. In most parts of the country, vegetation is limited to shrubs and weeds. Western Saudi Arabia is dominated by a mountain range that runs the entire length of the country, with the center and northern parts of the country consisting of gravelly plains, and the east being flat and low-lying with *sabkhas* (salt flats). The highest point of elevation is Jabal Sawda', in the southwest, at 3,133 meters (10,339 feet).

The harsh, dry deserts of Saudi Arabia have extreme climates. From mid-April to mid-October the average daytime temperatures are 45°C (113°F) or higher throughout the country; while during the winter, between December and January, temperatures during the day are only around 15°C (59°F), and colder still overnight. In addition to topographical factors, Saudi Arabia's climate is also affected by tropical winds which result in monsoons in the west and southwest during the summer months. In the south, tropical continental winds are common in winter and are often accompanied by sandstorms.

Saudi Arabia is one of the driest countries in the world, with average precipitation of less than five (5) inches of rainfall annually. There are no marked seasons. On the coastal areas, rainfall is regular, with high humidity.

The population of Saudi Arabia is approximately 27.3 million (July 2014 estimate). The population was primarily nomadic or semi-nomadic up until the 1960s, but as a result of rapid economic and urban growth, over 95% of the population is now settled.

The majority of inhabitants of Saudi Arabia are ethnically Arab (90%), with Afro-Asians constituting the remaining 10%. Arabic is the common language although English is also widely spoken. Riyadh, situated in the centre of the Arabian Peninsula on a large plateau, is the capital city. Other major cities include:

- Jeddah;
- Makkah; and
- Damman/ Khobar/ Dhahran

Saudi Arabia is considered the birthplace and heartland of Islam. The predominant religion is Islam, with approximately 85-90% of these being Sunni, while the rest are Shiites, who inhabit the Eastern Province, and are concentrated in small cities and villages such as Qatif. The public practice of any religion other than Islam is prohibited in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia's economic system is based on free and private enterprise. Prior to the discovery of oil, Saudi Arabia's economy relied heavily upon the pilgrimage to Makkah and Medina, and on the export of dates. While still one of the worlds' leading producers of dates, the economy is now dominated by oil, with strong government controls over major economic activities. The country's oil reserves are the largest in the world, and Saudi Arabia is the world's leading oil producer and exporter. Oil and petroleum products constitute more than 90% of the country's income.

Saudi Arabia has implemented five-year development plans with a view to allocating its petroleum income to transform its relatively undeveloped oil-based economy into that of a modern industrial state, without compromising traditional Islamic values and customs. In 1999 the government announced plans to commence the privatization of the electricity companies, subsequent to the ongoing privatization of the telecommunications company. The government has encouraged private sector growth to divert dependence on oil and, in addition, to provide more employment opportunities for the constantly growing Saudi population. A great deal of Saudi investment is also focused on infrastructure, human services, mining and petroleum-related industries, and on privatized petrochemical companies. Other industries include ammonia, industrial gases, sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), cement, construction, fertilizer, plastics, commercial ship repair, and commercial aircraft repair.

The central institution of Saudi Arabian Government is the monarchy. In 1992 the Basic Law was adopted, declaring that the country is a monarchy ruled by the sons and grandsons of King Abd-Al-Aziz Al Saud, and that the Holy Qu'ran represents the constitution, which is governed on the basis of Islamic law (*Shari'a*). The formation of political parties is forbidden and there are no national elections. As the King must observe the *Shari'a* and other Saudi traditions, his powers are restricted. He must also retain a consensus of the Saudi royal family, religious leaders (*ulema*), and other important elements in Saudi society. The king is chosen from the royal family by its leading members, with the subsequent approval of the *ulema*.

Saudi kings have, however, gradually developed a central government. Since 1953, the Council of Ministers, which was appointed by and responsible to the king, has advised on general policy and directed the activities of the growing bureaucracy. This council comprises a prime minister, the first and second deputy prime ministers, 20 ministers (of whom the minister of defense also is the second deputy prime minister), two ministers of state, and a small number of advisers and heads of major autonomous organizations.

The country is divided into thirteen (13) provinces governed by princes or close relatives of the royal family, appointed by the King. In August 2005 King Abdullah succeeded the late King Fahd, his half brother. As crown prince, Abdullah had been, in effect, the ruler of Saudi Arabia since the former king suffered a stroke in the mid-1990s.

## **1.2 Approach to Environmental, and Health and Safety Issues**

The Constitution of Saudi Arabia, under Article 32 sets forth the requirement for the country to preserve, protect, and improve the environment, although no requirements for how to make that happen is provided in the Basic Law, which serves as the implementing regulation of the Constitution. The full constitution, in English, can be viewed on-line at:

[www.the-saudi.net/saudi-arabia/saudi-constitution.htm](http://www.the-saudi.net/saudi-arabia/saudi-constitution.htm).

The main implementing regulations addressing environmental and occupational health and safety issues in Saudi Arabia are the Labour Law and the General Environmental Law, implemented by The Rules for Implementation. The Rules for Implementation include as appendices the national Environmental Standards. These Laws set forth broad national requirements, implementation methods and enforcement tactics. The local governmental authorities and the applicable facilities are then required to create plans and conduct EIA studies in order to comply with the national requirements and standards. More specific regional standards and regulations are not uncommon in Saudi Arabia. For example the cities of Jubail and Yanbu have two volumes of their own Royal Commission Environmental Regulations, which will be explained in more detail later on in this document.

The extent of laws and regulations is extremely limited in Saudi Arabia, most adopted on an ad-hoc basis and often contained as part of other laws and regulations not seemingly related to the environment or health and safety. Saudi Arabia has also used the signing of international agreements and treaties regarding environmental matters as an extension of its regulations. However, it should be noted that many summaries of Saudi environmental protection is strongly linked to the production, processing and transportation of oil and natural gas, requiring industry in that sector to implement certain environmental controls as part of the development and permitting process.

In addition, Islamic law has the force of law in Saudi Arabia. The two main sources of Islamic law are the Qur'an, and the authentic sayings of the Prophet Mohammed (May peace and blessing be upon him) known as the hadith. Throughout the Qur'an and hadith there are many general references to the environment (i.e. animals, plants, mountains, seas etc), which are all considered to be blessings from Allah. Islamic law generally requires that the environment be protected, insofar as animals must be treated with kindness, and land must be utilized sensibly.

## 2. Regulatory Agencies

### 2.1 Environmental

#### ***The President of Meteorology and Environment (PME)***

The President of Meteorology and Environment, previously named the Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration (MEPA), is the primary agency in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with responsibility for environmental issues. The PME's responsibilities include but are not limited to the following:

- Environmental surveys and pollution assessment and control;
- Establishment of environmental standards and regulations;
- Recommendations on practical measures for emergency situations;
- Keeping up to date with environmental developments internationally; and
- Preparing and issuing climatological, environmental, and meteorological analyses, forecasts and bulletins.

The agency's contact details are:

Address: P.O. Box 1358, Jeddah 21431  
Saudi Arabia  
Tel: +966-2- 6570945/6511424  
Fax: +966-2-6570945  
Website: <http://www.pme.gov.sa/>

### 2.2 Occupational Health and Safety

#### ***Ministry of Labor***

The Ministry of Labor deals with the development and use of the Kingdom's human resources. It is responsible for manpower planning, labor relations and the general monitoring of all matters relating to employment affairs. This Ministry also deals with labor disputes, employment in the private sector and labor visas.

The agency's address and contact details are:

Minister: Dr Ghazi bin Abdulrahman Al Gosaibi  
Address: Omar bin Al-Khatab Street  
Riyadh 11157  
Tel: +477 1480/478 7166  
Fax: +477 7336  
Website: <http://www.mol.gov.sa/>

### 3. Key Laws and Regulations

#### 3.1 Environmental Laws and Regulations

A listing of applicable Saudi Arabia environmental laws and regulations is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**  
**Saudi Arabia Environmental Legislation**  
 (Laws and regulations are presented by chronologically by promulgation date)

Topic Area & Legislation Title	Promulgated
<b>General Environmental</b>	
• Rules for Implementation (28 Rajab 1422 H)	10/15/2001
• Public Environmental Law (Royal Decree No. M/34)	10/2001
• Resolution No. 1/1/4/5/1/924 Implementing Requirements under the Public Environmental Law	09/2003
<b>Air Quality/Emissions</b>	
• Ambient Air Standard 2012	3/24/2012
• Standard on Emissions from Mobile Sources 2012	3/24/2012
<b>Water/Wastewater</b>	
• National Ambient Water Quality Standard of 2012	3/24/2012
• Wastewater Discharge Standard of 2012	3/24/2012
<b>Hazardous/Non-Hazardous Waste</b>	
• Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal ( <a href="http://www.basel.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1275/Default.aspx">http://www.basel.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1275/Default.aspx</a> )	03/22/1989
• Hazardous Waste Disposal Standards 1413-03	1992
• Regulations and Procedures for Hazardous Waste Control (Document No. 01-2002)	2002
• Environmental Standards on Material Recovery and Recycling of Waste 2012	3/24/2012
<b>Hazardous/Dangerous Substances</b>	
• Technical Guideline of 2012 on the Prevention of Major Accidents	3/24/2012

### 3.2 Occupational Health and Safety Laws and Regulations

A listing of applicable Saudi Arabia health and safety laws and regulations is presented in Table 3.

**Table 3**  
**Saudi Arabia Occupational Health and Safety Legislation**  
 (Laws and regulations are presented chronologically by promulgation date)

Legislation Title	Promulgated
• Royal Decree No. 21 (6/9/1389 H) on Safety in the Workplace	11/15/1969
• Labor Inspection Order No. 435 (4/11/1404 H)	1970
• Ministerial Decree No. 435	1983
• Ministerial Decree No. 435 of 1983 to Establish Which Industries Potentially Have Workers Who Are Exposed to Poison by Lead and the Procedures to be Taken by Employers to Protect those Workers	11/04/1983
• Cooperative Health Insurance Law (Issued by Royal Decree no. M/10 01/05/1420 H and the Council of Minister's Resolution No. 71 27/04/1420)	1999
• Occupational Hazards Branch Benefits Regulations ( <a href="http://www.gosi.gov.sa/portal/web/guest/regulation">http://www.gosi.gov.sa/portal/web/guest/regulation</a> )	11/02/2000
• Social Insurance Law (Council of Minister's Decision No. 199 17/08/1421/H)	11/13/2000
• Ratification of the ILO Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	05/04/2001
• Labour Law (Royal Decree No. M/51)	09/27/2005
• Council of Ministers Order No. 162 Regarding Social Insurance	06/10/2006
• Minister of Labour Decree No. 693 Regarding Executive Regulations of Labour Systems	04/20/2007
• Minister of Labour Decree No. 159 (7/3/1430 H), Establishing a Chart of Occupational Diseases in the Kingdom Saudi Arabia	03/07/2009
• Minister of Labour Decree No. 160 (7/3/1430 H), Establishing a Table Directory for Determining Occupational Disabilities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	03/07/2009

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE QUESTIONS

### General Environmental Requirements

No.	General Environmental Requirements Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.1	Does the facility have an up-to-date operating license from the government?		
1.2	Has the facility been cited for any environmental violations or been issued any notifications relating to environmental matters, and if so, have the conditions or violations been addressed and subsequently approved or signed off by the appropriate authorities?		
1.3	Has an Environmental Impact Assessment study been performed during the project feasibility stage as regulated by the Competent Agency?	General Environmental Law § 5	
1.4	Is the facility executing a new project, making modifications to an existing project, or does the facility own a project of which the specified terms of investment have expired, and if so, does the facility ensure that it utilizes the best possible and most suitable technologies for the local environment, and use materials which introduce the lowest possible level of pollution to the environment?	General Environmental Law § 6	
1.5	Does the facility recognize and comply with the following responsibilities required of everyone within Saudi Arabia? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rationalize the use of natural resources to preserve and prolong the reserve life of non-renewable resources and to develop renewable resources;</li> <li>• Achieve coherence between the bearing capacity of the resources and utilization levels of the various resource</li> </ul>	General Environmental Law § 8	

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No.	General Environmental Requirements Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>categories;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply recycling technologies and reuse of resources;</li> <li>• Develop conventional technologies and traditional systems that are coherent with the local and regional environmental conditions; and</li> <li>• Promote the technologies associated with traditional building materials.</li> </ul>		
1.6	Does the facility ensure that it takes environmental aspects into consideration when planning for projects and programs, when developing plans, and in the General Development Plan?	General Environmental Law § 10	
1.7	Does the facility comply with all applicable regulations and standards when designing or operating any project or activity?	General Environmental Law § 11.1	

**Air Quality/Emissions**

No.	Air Quality/ Emissions Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.8	<p>Does the facility have any stationary sources of air emissions, and if so, has an inventory of the emission sources been developed?</p> <p>Is there a register of when each source came on line and/or when it was last modified?</p>		
1.9	Are any of the limit values listed in Table 3 and listed in more detail as Attachment A to this document, exceeded at the facility?	The Rules for Implementation	
1.10	Does the facility have an emissions monitoring program for each emission source and emission control unit which identifies the frequency and methodology for monitoring, and provides for evaluation of monitoring data to determine the efficiency of control technology, and that it is achieving the permitted emission limits, and has the facility documented compliance with the monitoring program?		

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No.	Air Quality/ Emissions Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.11	Does the facility ensure that emission of smoke, gases, vapors, and solid or liquid residues resulting from the burning of any kind of fuel or a similar action are within allowable limits permitted in the environmental standards listed under Attachment A of this document?	General Environmental Law §12.2	
1.12	Does the facility ensure that there is no leaking or emission of air pollutants into the work place beyond the allowable limits of the environmental standards (Attachment A)?	General Environmental Law §12.3	
1.13	Does the facility apply adequate ventilation in enclosed and semi-enclosed areas?	General Environmental Law §12.4	

**Wastewater Discharges**

No.	Wastewater Discharges Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.14	Does the facility take the necessary precautions to ensure the following? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention of direct or indirect contamination of surface, ground and coastal waters that may be caused by solid or liquid residues; and</li> <li>• Soil and land are preserved and its deterioration and/or contamination is curbed.</li> </ul>	General Environmental Law § 13	
1.15	Does the facility prohibit discharge of harmful pollutants, poisonous, hazardous, or radioactive wastes into territorial waters or exclusive economic zones?  <b>Regulatory Note:</b> Hazardous, poisonous or radioactive wastes are	General Environmental Law §14.3	

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No.	Wastewater Discharges Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>prohibited from entering the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or its territorial waters and exclusive economic zone.</p> <p>Subject to Article (230) of UN Marine Convention ratified by the Royal Decree No. (M/17) dated 11 Ramadan 1416, and without prejudice to any severe penalty imposed by Islamic laws or provided for in other regulations, whoever violates the provisions of Article fourteen of the General Environmental law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed 5 years, by a fine not to exceed SR 500,000 or both. An appropriate compensation shall be ordered and the violator shall be obligated to eliminate the violation. The facility may be closed or the vessel detained for a period not exceeding 90 days. In case of recurrence, the maximum limit of imprisonment shall be raised but may not exceed double the initial term, or the maximum limit of the fine shall be increased but may not exceed double the initial fine or both. An appropriate compensation shall be ordered and the violator shall be obligated to eliminate the violation. The facility may be temporarily or permanently closed or the vessel temporarily detained or confiscated.</p>		
1.16	If wastewater is discharged to a municipal or other treatment plant, are any of the compounds, substances, or parameters listed in Table 6 and in more detail under Attachment A to this document, exceeded?	Rules for Implementation	
1.17	If discharged on-site or to or into the natural environment off-site, has a permit been obtained from the appropriate authorities?		
1.18	If there is direct discharge of wastewater, are any of the compounds, substances, or parameters listed in Table 7 and in more detail under Attachment A to this document, exceeded?	Rules for Implementation	
1.19	Are guidelines for the edge of the Mixing Zone, as shown in Table 8 and in more detail under Attachment A to this document, exceeded?	Rules for Implementation	

**Hazardous Waste Management**

No.	Hazardous Waste Management Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.20	Are any hazardous wastes generated and/or managed or handled at the facility, and if so, has the facility applied for, or does the facility have a current license or permit for the handling of hazardous wastes?		
1.21	Is the disposal of any hazardous or dangerous wastes or substances in accordance with the Kingdom’s requirements set forth in its <i>Hazardous Waste Disposal Standards (1413-03)</i> ?		
1.22	Does the facility have a permit for transport and/or disposal of hazardous wastes? If so, does the permit specify any requirements and have they been met?		
1.23	Is there a register of hazardous wastes maintained or in possession by the facility; does it define the composition of the waste; and does the facility report to the appropriate governmental authorities about the generation of all such wastes, in accordance with any other applicable regulations?		
1.24	Has the facility ensured that all hazardous wastes are not mixed with other types of waste or substances?		
1.25	Are all hazardous wastes after its generation, labeled in accordance with any applicable regulations during its storage prior to its removal from the facility?		
1.26	Are all areas where hazardous wastes are generated or stored outfitted with appropriate collection and spill prevention systems in accordance with any applicable regulations?		

**Radioactive Materials Handling and Disposal**

No.	Radioactive Materials Handling and Disposal Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.27	<p>Does the facility produce, transport, store, recycle, treat, or handle the final disposal of poisonous, hazardous, or radioactive materials, and if so, does the facility comply with the procedures and controls set forth in the Rules for Implementation?</p> <p><b>Regulatory Note:</b> Hazardous, poisonous or radioactive wastes are prohibited from entering the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or its territorial waters and exclusive economic zone.</p> <p>Subject to Article (230) of UN Marine Convention ratified by the Royal Decree No. (M/17) dated 11 Ramadan 1416, and without prejudice to any severe penalty imposed by Islamic laws or provided for in other regulations, whoever violates the provisions of Article fourteen of the General Environmental law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed 5 years, by a fine not to exceed SR 500,000 or both.</p> <p>An appropriate compensation shall be ordered and the violator shall be obligated to eliminate the violation. The facility may be closed or the vessel detained for a period not exceeding 90 days. In case of recurrence, the maximum limit of imprisonment shall be raised but may not exceed double the initial term, or the maximum limit of the fine shall be increased but may not exceed double the initial fine or both. An appropriate compensation shall be ordered and the violator shall be obligated to eliminate the violation. The facility may be temporarily or permanently closed or the vessel temporarily detained or confiscated.</p>	General Environmental Law §14.2	
1.28	Does the facility handle the production, circulation, storage, treatment, recycling, and transportation of hazardous, toxic, and/or radioactive wastes, and if so, are all local regulations, standards, guidelines, and instructions complied with?	The Rules for Implementation § 14.1.1	

**Hazardous/ Dangerous Substance Compliance Programs**

No.	Hazardous/ Dangerous Substance Compliance Programs Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.29	<p>Is there a listing of all dangerous chemical substances used at the facility? Are the following records maintained for each chemical used and stored on-site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Names;</li> <li>• Properties; and</li> <li>• Quantities.</li> </ul>		
1.30	<p>Does the facility produce, transport, store, recycle, treat, or handle the final disposal of poisonous, hazardous, or radioactive materials, and if so, does the facility comply with the procedures and controls set forth in the Rules for Implementation?</p> <p><b><u>Regulatory Note:</u></b> Hazardous, poisonous or radioactive wastes are prohibited from entering the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or its territorial waters and exclusive economic zone.</p> <p>Subject to Article (230) of UN Marine Convention ratified by the Royal Decree No. (M/17) dated 11 Ramadan 1416, and without prejudice to any severe penalty imposed by Islamic laws or provided for in other regulations, whoever violates the provisions of Article fourteen of the General Environmental law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed 5 years, by a fine not to exceed SR 500,000 or both. An appropriate compensation shall be ordered and the violator shall be obligated to eliminate the violation. The facility may be closed or the vessel detained for a period not exceeding 90 days. In case of recurrence, the maximum limit of imprisonment shall be raised but may not exceed double the initial term, or the maximum limit of the fine shall be increased but may not exceed double the initial fine or both. An appropriate compensation shall be ordered and the violator shall be obligated to eliminate the violation. The facility may be temporarily or permanently closed or the vessel temporarily detained or confiscated.</p>	<p>General Environmental Law §14.2</p>	

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No.	Hazardous/ Dangerous Substance Compliance Programs Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.31	<p>Does the facility handle the production, circulation, storage, treatment, recycling, and transportation of hazardous, toxic, and/or radioactive wastes, and if so, are all local regulations, standards, guidelines, and instructions complied with?</p>	The Rules for Implementation § 14.1.1	
1.32	<p>Is the facility in charge of the production, transportation, storage, recycling, treatment, or final disposal of toxic, hazardous, and/or radioactive materials, and if so, has the facility obtained a license to perform such processes, and are all requirements issued with such license complied with?</p> <p>Does the facility plan to make a change in one of the activities listed above, and if so, has the facility coordinated with the appropriate agency to obtain approval for said change?</p>	The Rules for Implementation § 14.2.2	
1.33	<p>Does the facility take full responsibility for any incidents of environmental pollution that are a result of activities or projects that handle toxic, hazardous, or radioactive wastes and materials during the stages of production, transportation, storage, and/or recycling?</p> <p>If any such incidents have occurred, was the incident immediately reported to the concerned and licensing agencies?</p> <p><b>Regulatory Note:</b> The party that caused such incident shall bear all the costs of pollution control, abatement, treatment and remediation of the polluted environment as well as compensation for damages caused by such pollution incidents.</p>	The Rules for Implementation § 14.2.4	
1.34	<p>Does the facility handle toxic, hazardous, and/or radioactive waste, and if so, has the facility coordinated with the concerned, licensing, and Competent agencies to develop and implement training programs for the handling, production, transportation, storage, recycling, treatment, and disposal of toxic, hazardous, and/or radioactive waste?</p>	The Rules for Implementation § 14.2.5	

**Environmental Noise**

No.	Environmental Noise Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.35	Does the facility take the necessary precautions to ensure the following? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention of direct or indirect contamination of surface, ground and coastal waters that may be caused by solid or liquid residues;</li> <li>• Soil and land are preserved and its deterioration and/or contamination is curbed; and</li> <li>• Noise pollution is limited, particularly when operating machinery or other equipment or using horns or loudspeakers.</li> </ul>	General Environmental Law § 13	
1.36	Does the facility ensure that noise levels do not exceed allowable environmental standard limits?	General Environmental Law § 13	
1.37	Does the facility comply with the following requirements? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with the environmental standards and criteria and coordinate with the appropriate public agency to ensure their implementation;</li> <li>• Coordinate and cooperate with the concerned agency to establish the terms, arrangements and precautions required to guarantee compliance with the stipulated environmental standards, criteria and guidelines;</li> <li>• Limit noise pollution, particularly when operating machinery or other equipment or using horns or loudspeakers;</li> <li>• Coordinate and cooperate with the Concerned Agency to develop and implement the environmental standards, criteria and guidelines for noise pollution and employ the best available and possible means to control and reduce the noise level; and</li> <li>• Use technologies and equipment with low noise levels in new projects, and upgrade technologies and equipment used in existing activities in order to attain allowable noise levels.</li> </ul>	The Rules for Implementation § 13	

**External Emergency Planning**

No.	External Emergency Planning Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.38	Does the facility have the potential to cause adverse impacts on the environment, and if so, has the facility prepared emergency plans to prevent or alleviate the hazards of such impacts, and does the facility have sufficient means to implement these plans?	General Environmental Law § 9	
1.39	Does the facility ensure to take environmental aspects into consideration when planning for projects and programs, when developing plans, and in the General Development Plan?	General Environmental Law § 10	
1.40	Has the facility established and enhanced environmental disaster management plans?	The Rules for Implementation § 9.1	
1.41	Has the facility verified plans required for environmental protection from pollution resulting from conducted projects, and periodically reviewed these plans in order to coordinate efforts for their implementation?	The Rules for Implementation § 9.2.2	
1.42	Has training been provided and technical manpower and equipment secured as needed, in order to activate emergency environmental protection plans?  Have training plans been developed and implemented?	The Rules for Implementation § 9.2.3	
1.43	Does the facility ensure that the Competent Agency is immediately notified in case of any pollution emergency incident?  Are emergency plans effectively implemented in case of a pollution emergency incident?	The Rules for Implementation § 9.2.4	
1.44	Does the facility coordinate with the Competent Agency to assess the environmental damage resulting from emergency pollution incidents?	The Rules for Implementation § 9.2.5	

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No.	External Emergency Planning Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.45	Does the facility have the potential to cause adverse impacts on the environment, and if so, have emergency plans been prepared to prevent or alleviate hazards of such impacts; and does the facility have sufficient means to implement such plans?	The Rules for Implementation § 9.3	
1.46	Does the facility provide trained and qualified manpower and all required equipment necessary to develop and implement emergency plans for preventing and alleviating potential adverse environmental impacts caused by the facility?	The Rules for Implementation § 9.3.1	
1.47	Does the facility ensure that emergency plans for projects conducted at the facility prevent or alleviate the risks of potential adverse environmental impacts, as much as possible; and that the plans are in compliance with environmental standards, criteria, and guidelines specified in Appendix 1 (Attachment A of this document)?	The Rules for Implementation § 9.3.2	
1.48	Does the facility periodically review the emergency plans that protect the environment from pollution or prevent or reduce the potential adverse impacts on the environment?	The Rules for Implementation § 9.4.1	
1.49	Does the facility coordinate with the Competent Agency to conduct periodical trial drills with regard to the implementation of emergency plans?	The Rules for Implementation §9.4.3	

## HEALTH AND SAFETY PROFILE QUESTIONS

### General Occupational Health and Safety Requirements

No.	General Occupational Health and Safety Requirements Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.1	Have workers been trained in basic safety and the use of first-aid kits?	Royal Decree No. 21 (6/9/1389 H)	
2.2	Has a health and safety official been assigned to ensure that safety procedures are being followed by all employees?	Royal Decree No. 21 (6/9 /1389 H)	
2.3	Has a health and safety official been assigned to ensure that safety procedures are being followed by all employees?	Royal Decree No. 21 (6/9 /1389 H)	
2.4	Does the facility ensure that employers and workers adhere to the provisions of Shari’ah when implementing provisions of this Law?	Labor Law (2005) § 4	
2.5	Does the facility use Arabic as the primary language when assembling data, records, files, and work contracts as provided for in this Law, or in any decision issued in the implementation of this Law’s provisions as well as the instructions issued to workers from the employer?	Labor Law (2005) §9	
2.6	Are all workers and the employer familiar with the provisions of the Labor Law?	Labor Law (2005) §12	
2.7	<p>Does the facility employ ten or more workers, and if so, has the facility submitted a work organization regulation to the Ministry, including internal work provisions?</p> <p><b>Regulatory Note:</b> The regulation should include the work organization rules and all related provisions, including the provisions related to privileges, violations, and disciplinary penalties. The regulations must not contradict this Law.</p> <p>Work organization regulations should be submitted to the Ministry</p>	Labor Law (2005) § 12	

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No.	General Occupational Health and Safety Requirements Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	within a year of the effective date of this law or from the date that the facility reaches the quota.		
2.8	Has the employer had the work organization regulation and all amendments approved by the Ministry, and if so, has the employer announced the regulation by displaying it in a prominent location in the facility, or by other means that ensure the awareness of all workers?	Labor Law (2005) §13	
2.9	<p>Has the employer notified the competent labor office, in writing, of the following data?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name, type and headquarters of the firm, as well as its mailing address and any information that facilitates contact therewith;</li> <li>• Line of business for which it is licensed, providing the number of the Commercial Register or the license, its date and issuing authority, together with a copy thereof;</li> <li>• Number of workers to be employed in the firm;</li> <li>• Name of the firm’s manager in-charge; and</li> <li>• Any other data required by the Ministry.</li> </ul>	Labor Law (2005) §15	
2.10	<p>Is the employer unable to run the facility in person, and if so, has the employer designated a representative at the work place and notified the competent labor office, in writing, of the name of the partner or manager?</p> <p><b>Regulatory Note:</b> If the employer or representative is replaced, the competent labor office must be notified of the change within seven days.</p> <p>If no manager is appointed to be in charge of the firm, or if the appointed manager does not assume his duties, then the person who actually runs the firm or the employer himself shall be considered the manager in charge of the firm.</p> <p>In all cases, the employer is ultimately liable.</p>	Labor Law (2005) §16	

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No.	General Occupational Health and Safety Requirements Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.11	Does the employer maintain at the workplace, records, statements, and files containing content specified in the regulations?	Labor Law (2005) §17	
2.12	Does the employer display in a prominent location at the workplace, a schedule of working hours, breaks, weekly rest days, and time of start and end of shift when operating in shifts?	Labor Law (2005) §17	
2.13	<p>Has the employer sent the following to the competent labor office?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A statement of vacant and new jobs, their types, locations, wages, and qualifications within a period not exceeding fifteen days from the date of vacancy or creation;</li> <li>• A notice of measures taken to employ the citizens nominated by the employment unit within seven days from receiving the nomination letter;</li> <li>• A list of names, jobs, professions, wages, ages, and nationalities of workers, numbers and dates of work permits for non-Saudis, and other data specified in the Regulations; and</li> <li>• A report on the status, conditions and nature of work, and the anticipated increase or decrease in jobs during the year following the date of the report.</li> </ul> <p><b>Regulatory Note:</b> The should be sent during the month of Muharram every year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A list of names, jobs, professions, wages, ages, and nationalities of workers, numbers and dates of work permits for non-Saudis, and other data specified in the Regulations; and</li> <li>• A report on the status, conditions and nature of work, and the anticipated increase or decrease in jobs during the year following the date of the report.</li> </ul>	Labor Law (2005) § 25	

**Worker Right-to-Know/Hazard Communication**

No.	Worker Right-to-Know/ Hazard Communication Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.14	Has the employer had the work organization regulation and all amendments approved by the Ministry, and if so, has the employer announced the regulation by displaying it in a prominent location in the facility, or by other means that ensure the awareness of all workers?	Labor Law (2005) §13	
2.15	<p>Does the facility take all necessary precautions to protect workers from hazards, occupational diseases, machinery, and to ensure work safety and protection?</p> <p>Does the facility post instructions related to work and workers safety in a prominent place in the facility, in Arabic and in all other used languages?</p> <p><b>Regulatory Note:</b> The employer may not charge the workers or deduct from their wages any amount for the provision of such protection.</p>	Labor Law (2005) § 122	

**Employee Medical and Well-Being Requirements**

No.	Employee Medical and Well-Being Requirements Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.16	Does the facility use the daily and/or weekly work criterion, and if so, does the facility ensure that workers do not work for more than eight hours a day or more than 48 hours a week?	Labor Law (2005) §98	
2.17	<p>Does the facility ensure that all Muslim workers' hours are reduced to a maximum of six hours a day and 36 hours a week during the month of Ramadan?</p> <p><b>Regulatory Note:</b> The number of working hours may be raised or lowered due to special circumstances determined pursuant to a</p>	Labor Law (2005) § 98-100	

No.	Employee Medical and Well-Being Requirements Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>decision by the Minister.</p> <p>In facilities where work is done in shifts, an employer may, with the Ministry’s approval, increase the number of working hours to more than 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week, provided that the average working hours in three weeks time shall not be more or less than eight hours a day or 48 hours a week.</p> <p>Exceptions to the above requirement are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons in high positions of authority in management and policy, if such positions grant the said persons authority over workers;</li> <li>• Preparatory or supplemental works which must be completed before or after commencement of work;</li> <li>• Work that is intermittent by necessity; and</li> <li>• Guards and janitors, excluding civil security guards.</li> </ul>		
2.18	<p>Does the facility ensure that workers do not work more than five hours without a break of no less than 30 minutes?</p> <p><b>Regulatory Note:</b> The periods designated for rest, prayers and meals shall not be included in actual working hours. During such periods, workers shall not be under the employer’s authority, and should not be required to remain at the workplace.</p> <p>Exceptions to the above requirement are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons in high positions of authority in management and policy, if such positions grant the said persons authority over workers;</li> <li>• Preparatory or supplemental works which must be completed before or after commencement of work;</li> <li>• Work that is intermittent by necessity; and</li> <li>• Guards and janitors, excluding civil security guards.</li> </ul>	Labor Law (2005) § 101-102	

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No.	Employee Medical and Well-Being Requirements Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.19	<p>If Friday is the weekly rest day for all workers, do all workers receive full pay on the rest day, and is the rest day no less than 24 consecutive hours?</p> <p><b>Regulatory Note:</b> After proper notification of the competent labor office, the employer may replace the rest day for some workers with another day of the week. The employer is required to allow all workers to perform their religious obligations.</p>	Labor Law (2005) § 104	
2.20	<p>Does the facility pay workers their hourly wage plus an additional 50% of the basic wage per hour for overtime work?</p> <p><b>Explanatory Note:</b> If the facility is operated on the basis of weekly working hours, the hours in excess of the hours taken as the criterion are designated as overtime hours.</p> <p>All working hours performed during holidays and Eid are considered overtime hours.</p>	Labor Law (2005) § 107	

**Work Environment and Controls**

No.	Work Environment and Controls Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.21	Have clear signs for exit doors and windows been posted?	Royal Decree No. 21 (6/9/1389 H)	
2.22	Have signs been posted illustrating work-related injuries related to the type of business?	Royal Decree No. 21 (6/9/1389 H)	

**Industrial Hygiene and Exposure Limits**

No.	Industrial Hygiene and Exposure Limits Checklist Questions	Regulatory Citation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.23	Have workers been made aware of the dangers of lead poisoning and the means available for protection?	Labor Inspection Order No. 435 4/11/1404 H.	1
2.24	Has the safety of workers been guaranteed by using machinery which does not emit lead fumes?	Labor Inspection Order No. 435 4/11/1404 H.	
2.25	Are lead particles limited to 0.15 mg per cubic meter of air?	Labor Inspection Order No. 435 4/11/1404 H.	
2.26	Has any machinery that utilizes lead been placed at a safe distance from workers?	Labor Inspection Order No. 435 4/11/1404 H.	
2.27	Have workers under 18 years of age been prohibited from being employed in those areas of the workplace where there is an exposure to the threat of lead poisoning?	Labor Inspection Order No. 435 4/11/1404 H.	

<sup>1</sup> Labor Inspection Order No. 435 4/11/1404 H:  
[http://www.oit.org/dyn/natlex/natlex\\_browse.details?p\\_lang=en&p\\_country=SAU&p\\_classification=14&p\\_origin=SUBJECT](http://www.oit.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.details?p_lang=en&p_country=SAU&p_classification=14&p_origin=SUBJECT)