



MESSAGE

SAMIR A. JAMJOOM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



WITH the coming Hajj season, the responsibilities of SBG (O&M) in this season will be increased with the starting of New Jamarat Bridge Project. SBG (O&M) will be responsible to operate and maintain this huge project complete with all its systems and assets. The project is of 4 stories, one basement and related ramps and open areas around the bridge.

The systems to be operated and maintained are civil works including the piazza tiles and new jersey barriers, electrical works including power stations, transformers, emergency generators, lighting units, mechanical works including cold water networks, firefighting water networks sewage networks, water reservoirs and the electronic works including sound systems, CCTV and people count systems.

What makes this project special is the crowd management and all what is needed for Hajjis' smooth movement such as new jersey barriers and fences in the open area around the bridge. Also the umbrellas on the top with an area of 15,000m².

With this project that is added to other works we perform in Makkah and Mena, we continue to serve the Holy Places in the best way that matches the greatness of these places for which all human and financial resources are put by the Saudi Government in order to be performed in the best possible way.

KING SAUD UNIVERSITY FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES RIYADH, JEDDAH, AL-HASSA & MADINAH

Written By: **Dr. Walid Kh. Baayoun -BDD.**



ANOTHER New Project has been added to SBG (O&M) projects. It is King Saud University project. This project has four sites in four different cities namely Riyadh, Jeddah, Al-Hassa & Madinah.

This important project is of special nature. It includes colleges of Applied Medical Sciences, Nursing, Basic Science, Pharmacy & Medicine. Academic buildings (Deanship, Administration, Medical Research Center, Worship, Clinical Skills Development Center, Ambulatory Care Center, Cardiac Vascular). Accommodation and support buildings (Academic Staff

Villas, Students Apartments, Mosque, Sports & Recreation Building, Parkings, Town House, Housing Worship, Main Gates). Utilities Buildings (Chillers Plant, Power Plant, Water Treatment Plant, Service Building)

The Operation and Maintenance of this project premises includes the non-medical systems for the project buildings, car parks and landscaping for the four sites.

The scope of work for this contract includes the operation and maintenance of the followings:

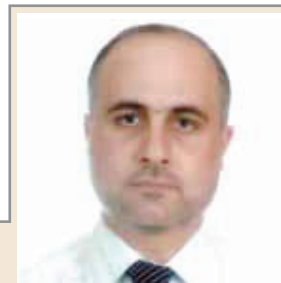
1. Air Conditioning system including the Central Chiller, Package Units, Air Handling Units, Fan Cool Units and Split Units.
2. Power Stand-by Generators and Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)
3. Electrical and Electronics systems
4. Mechanical systems, Fire Fighting system and Water Networks
5. Fire Alarm system, Building Management System (BMS) and Public Address and Nurse Calling systems
6. Landscaping, Irrigation and Pest Control
7. Civil Work
8. Kitchen and Laundry Equipment
9. Lifts and Security Barriers

Good luck to SBG (O&M) with this new contract.

DEAR READERS;

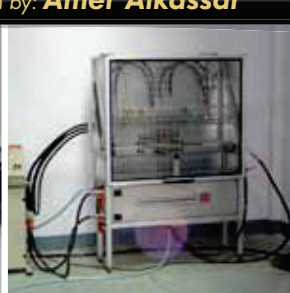
OUR Newsletter has been given a fresher look that we hope will meet with your expectations and will give you added pleasure in reading it. The Newsletter Committee is looking forward to keep on enhancing this publication and toward that end expect your constant feedback and recommendations. Please do not hesitate to drop us a line every now and then.

*Thanking you in anticipation;
From the Head of the Newsletter
Committee*



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS FILLING AND MAINTENANCE CENTER

Written by: **Amer Alkassar**



THE statistics book issued by the general statistics and information department in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia mentioned that in the year 1430/1431H, 29,471 fires occurred in all KSA regions which resulted in the death of 1,146 persons and left losses estimated at 9,104,275 SAR.

The reasons for 63% of these fires were the result of electric short circuits and children messing around. Makkah area came in the second place after the Eastern region with 28.7% of the total. When comparing these statistics to those issued by the American National Association of Fire Prevention it is found that the death cases from fires in the USA are 3,120 in the same year or 10 deaths for every 1 million while in the KSA it is 44 deaths for every 1 million. The USA rate is the highest compared to other developed countries where Switzerland, for example, has 2 deaths for every million.

The above figures are presented as an introduction to our subject which is the step forward by the SBG (O&M) Executive Management to construct a factory for filling and maintaining fire extinguishers in Al Rusaifah – Makkah. The reason to construct such a factory was to make sure that safety is guaranteed in the process of operating the fire extinguishers as it will be under complete control of SBG (O&M).

The newsletter team investigated from the safety consultant the details and information needed to give the reader a

clear picture, and the team came out with the following:

The center is equipped with a hydrostatic machine that measures the strength of the cylinders to pressure exerted, in addition to machines that can fill the cylinders with foam, powder or CO2. The operational capacity of the center is estimated at 20 cylinders with a capacity of 6-10 kg. during one hour. The operation is in stages:

1. Checking the manufacturing date on the cylinder.
2. If the manufacturing date is less than 5 years then emptying and filling will be carried out immediately. If the manufacturing date is more the 5 years then it will be passed to the hydrostatic test and drying. The cylinder then will be pressurized to 25-250 bar to make sure that it can endure the required pressure. Then it will be passed to the filling area and stored in the related pressure area where there are two pressure areas, high and low.
3. The types of filling material are: Water for 6-50 liters cylinders, foam for 6-100 liters with foam percentage between 3-6%, and CO2 with 2-30 kg capacity.
4. All the material used is of German Origin (ASSS).

It is important to mention that production does not only include what was explained above but there are lot of other processes according to the safety

consultant, like the OSHA training needed for all safety officers and staff, whereby they learn how to use the fire extinguisher

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DWARF HONEY BEES

Eng. Mohammed abusabaa, HRH Pr. Salman Palace- Ohor

DWARF honey bees seem to have arrived here only in 1994, and this is the western edge of the known range. Since then they have built their population greatly, and we believe they have partially displaced the real honey bee, an unwelcome development. Their wafer-like hives are on branches of bushes and trees in the open. It would be easy to encounter them accidentally while gardening, and of course there is the chance of being stung. They do not produce honey efficiently enough to be desired by local farmers. We receive many requests for their elimination, which we do with a pesticide spray. If you intend to do this yourself, it would be safer to do it at night when they are at rest.



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in addition to other instructions provided by this program. The safety officer also explained the types of fires as classified by National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

- 1- Class A fires: fires in ordinary combustible materials such as woods, cloth, paper, rubber and many plastics.
- 2- Class B fires: fires of inflammable liquids, oils, greases, tars, oil-base paints, lacquers and flammable gases.
- 3- Class C fires: fires that involve energized electrical equipment where the electrical non-conductivity of the extinguishing media is important (when electrical equipment is de-energized, fire extinguishers for Class A or B fires may be used safely).
- 4- Class D fires: fires in combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium and potassium.
- 5- Class E fires: fires that happen in kitchens i.e kitchen fires (this class was added lately).

Fire extinguishers types needed for each fire class are:

1. Water fire extinguishers used for Class A fires.
2. Dry chemicals used for A, B and C, it better than type filled with CO2 because it provides a coat over the fire that prevents the fire to restart. The ones filled with sodium and potassium are suitable for B and C fires while the ones filled with ammonium phosphate are suitable for A, B and C classes.
3. CO2 fire extinguishers are suitable for classes B and C and in some cases

for A class because these fires do not extinguish from the first time and can restart. It is also good for computer fires.

4. Fire extinguishers filled with sodium chloride are good for fires of sodium and magnesium of class D.
5. Foam fire extinguishers are good for class A fires and class C where water alone is not enough to extinguish the fire and is one of best to be used in hospitals and libraries.

As we can see we have now a wide spectrum of information regarding fires and its classes and the required material for each. Information that is quite necessary for everybody knowing that 80% of fires start in kitchens.

Finally, I would narrate an incident that happened with me while I was lighting the coal for the Bar-B-Q in my family house a year ago. The camping gas cylinder was not tightly closed and the gas just caught fire. We were for some time astonished and unable to act, because we had no fire extinguisher in the house, finally we just covered the fire with a blanket and removed away the surrounding material so as not to catch fire and then flooded with water. It was really a horrible lesson to learn and as you expect next day I bought a fire extinguisher ready for any new incident if it happens.

I like to extend my thanks to everyone who helped me to gather information for this article and hopefully proper planning from our management will lead to the safety in our projects.

CROWD MANAGEMENT

Faouzi Dannaoui *



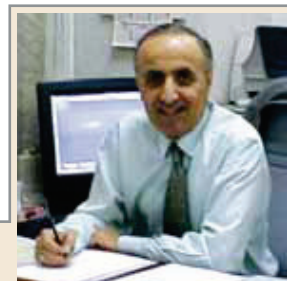
CROWD Management is the controlling of a crowd to prevent the outbreak of disorder and prevention of possible riot. Good example is what we have experienced during Ramadan season this year from the huge number of people that attended Makkah Haram and its surrounding.

Using gentler tactics to control crowd could be done by using materials such as barriers, temporary fences and painted signs on the floor to direct crowd. By using such materials, we can be in complete control of the crowd according to the direction we put for them to follow. Also some of the main responsibilities which we have to put into considerations are keeping the crowd relax and comfortable keeping in mind our hard work in providing the safest environment, they are spending a hard time too caused by the crowded areas and the long time waiting for services such as buying food or using toilets..etc.

The other key tactic is to provide the necessary training tailored for such event to our security and safety personnel to be able to deal with any problem that may occur. The security department striving to give the successful result for the upcoming season as always did by enhancing the method of teaching conducted by our training specialists who are putting time and effort to deliver the success to our mission.

The last and important key tactic is to get the full support from our executive department who are showing the high level of interest toward the success of our work.

* Security & Safety Consultant



NIT IS SBG CONTRIBUTION TOWARD NATIONALIZATION OF THE LOCAL LABOR MARKET

Written by: **Said N. Adra**, Business Development Department Manager



THE development of human resources is considered a key factor influencing the economical growth and Development of most Middle Eastern countries. The well being of societies are widely associated with their investment in human resources development. Saudi Arabia has sought to improve the quality and skills of its Human resources through an aggressive investment in modern economic infrastructure aimed at diversifying its economy and reduce its dependence on oil. Today Saudi Arabia still face important challenges in the context of overall national development planning. Those challenges have been a major concern of its policymakers and most would agree that manpower development is an important driver for real sustainable development. Development is fundamentally a human effort. The private sector play a good role in initiating, directing and benefitting from such development. They are ultimately those responsible for all development activities and tasks as they need to invest capital, utilize natural resources, and undertake commercial enterprises. A good case in point, is Saudi Binladin Group along with a group of Saudi companies with years of experience in the field of construction and Operation and Maintenance, took the initiative to invest in the National Institute of Technology a state of the art facility in the city of Bahrah, 30 kilometers east of Jeddah.

The National Institute of Technology "NIT" is a non-profit educational-technical training institute preparing young Saudis to work in construction as well as in the maintenance fields and assume a positive role in the development of the Kingdom by helping build personal careers and physically

contributing to the nationalization of the constantly expanding local labor market. Both Construction and Operation and Maintenance sectors in Saudi Arabia are currently experiencing growth while the national labor market is experiencing a sharp drop in skilled technical manpower. Saudi Nationals are the most important human resources that can bridge that gap by getting the necessary training to assume various technical positions in these sectors and provide a constant flow of manpower supply to the market place.

NIT offers a wide range of programs covering various fields of Technology and Management. The main Technology programs relate to the following subjects:

1. Instrumentation that focuses on the functioning of measuring instruments used in the design and configuration of automated systems;
2. HVAC that prepares students for careers in the heating, ventilation and air conditioning field;
3. Electronic Systems that provide knowledge and skill development in installation, troubleshooting, and servicing of electronic equipment and circuits in industrial and commercial systems;
4. Heavy Equipment Operations that provide knowledge and skill development in the operation, maintenance and repair of construction heavy equipment;
5. Plumbing that focuses on how to install, maintain and repair hot and cold water supplies and waste disposal systems in domestic, industrial, and commercial premises;
6. Rigging & Scaffolding that teaches how to perform and maintain rigging and scaffolding duties;

7. Welding that develops technical knowledge of blueprint reading, layout, metal fabrication;
8. Pipefitting focuses on pipefitting skills and knowledge required for industrial and construction appliances;
9. Electro-Mechanical Maintenance that prepares students to install, maintain, troubleshoot and repair electrical, electronic and mechanical equipment in commercial and industrial environments;
10. Electrical that provide students with skills needed to understand and apply electrical and electronic technology theories;
11. Telecommunications that focuses on the installation, maintenance and repair of telecommunications equipment;
12. Wireless Communications that covers principles of AC frequency, filters, and various modern day wireless radio applications including cellular systems, marine/aviation radios, and wireless LANs; and
13. Power Engineering that prepares students to maintain and manage industrial power and process plants.

While the Institute Management programs cover the following subjects:

1. Material Management that provides students with practical insight on material warehouse management;
2. Engineering Office Management that prepares students to build a career in modern office environments. It focuses on broad, transferable skills in the areas of office management, office automation, professional development, business communication, electronic communication via internet and electronic mail, meeting and conference planning;
3. Maintenance Planning & Control that

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GOT A QUESTION

When is an employee allowed to exceed the labor daily hours, weekly rest days and off days that are restricted by labor law?

- 1- When it is time for yearly stock taking and closing yearly accounts provided the total of these days does not exceed 30 days.
- 2- If work necessitate urgent repair that resulted from dangerous accident or to avoid loss of property.
- 3- If work conditions require operation to cover unusual work load.

What provisions does an employer need to take towards his employees?

- 1- Keep the work place clean and healthy.
- 2- Keep the work place ventilated.
- 3- Take precautions against gas or smoke

leak that can harm the labors.

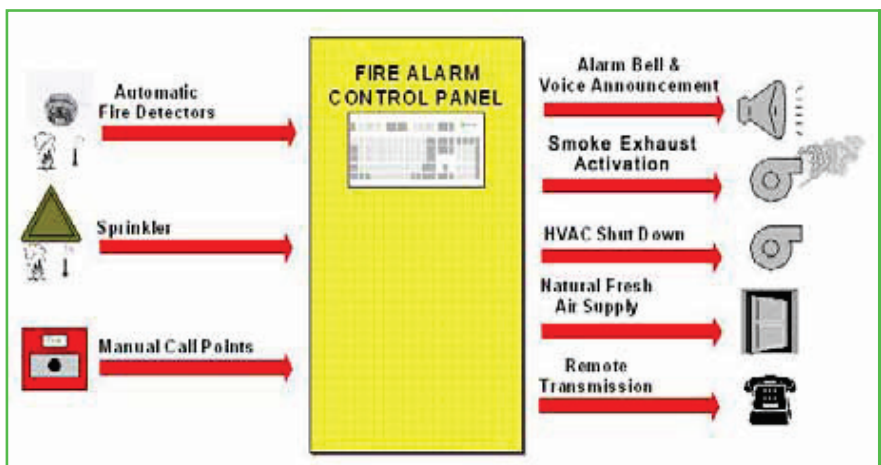
- 4- Provide proper lighting during working hours.
- 5- Provide enough drinking water.
- 6- Provide enough water for use in labors washing.

What is the definition of a labor contract?

Labor contract is an attested contract between the employer and employee wherein the employee has an obligation to work under the management of the employer or under his supervision against an agreed salary. The contract includes the condition agreed under which the contract will be executed in a defined or undefined period of time to carry out certain kind of work.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS IN DOKAAE PROJECT TUNNEL

Eng. Hamad Al Shawabkeh, Safety engineer / Dokaae project



THE Dokaae project tunnel is a main way to provide utilities for towers Zamzam, al Safa, Hajar, al Marwa, hotel, podium residential, podium commercial, and car parking area,, also this tunnel is used as main way during Ramadan and Hajj seasons to take the pilgrims from one side to the other side used by SAPTCO transport company buses.

Therefore, this tunnel is designed to protect above mentioned areas and people by fire protection systems as per KSA, NFPA & European standards as follows:

- 1- Alarm and detection system by means of Smoke Detectors (capable of identifying the location of the fire within 15m) and Double Action manual Alarm Boxes mounted in NEMA 4 (IP 65) boxes and installed at intervals of not more than 90 m.
- 2- Closed-Circuit Television System (CCTV).

3- Traffic Control to stop traffic from entering the tunnel and to stop traffic within the tunnel from approaching the fire site.

4- Wet Standpipe system with a minimum flow rate of 1920 L/min (500 gpm) connected to the municipal water supply source that is capable of supplying the system demand for a minimum of 1 hour.

5- Fire department connections per standpipe; the connections are spaced so that no location in the tunnel is more than 45m from the hose connection.

6- Portable fire extinguishers with a rating of 2-A:20-B:C, located along the tunnel in wall cabinets at intervals of not more than 90 m; the maximum weight of each extinguisher is 9 kg.

7- Fire sprinklers (not mandatory but are provided as an enhancement measure).

8- Fans and all related components that

PROMOTIONS

1- The EBM/Executive Director promoted Mr. Taha Abdullatif Al-Saeed Al-Saddiq to the position of Section Head / Mechanical Engineer due to his ability and good performance of his duties. Newsletter congratulates Mr. Taha and wishes him success.



2- The EBM/ Executive Director promoted Mr. Walid Nazir Al-Saeed Ababisa to the position of Superintendent/ Mechanical Engineer due to his ability and good performance of his duties. Newsletter congratulates Mr. Walid and wishes him success.



3- The EBM/ Executive Director promoted Mr. Saleh Mohamad Saleh Al-Raziza to the position of Administrative/ Clerical Works due to his ability and good performance of his duties. Newsletter congratulates Mr. Saleh and wishes him success.



are exposed to the ventilation airflow are designed to remain operational for a minimum of 1 hour in an air stream temperature of 400 C in excess of the NFPA requirement of 250 C; fans shall be capable of achieving full rotational speed from a standstill within 60 seconds.

9- Hydrocarbon Detection System.

10- 2 Hours fire rated exit stairways are provided throughout the tunnel and spaced so that the travel distance to an emergency exit shall not be greater than 300 m.

11- All structural elements that support the towers above the tunnel and fire walls that provided separation between the tunnel and the towers have a minimum 4-hour fire resistance rating.

12- Ramps entries and Car Park Fresh Air Supply from the tunnel are provided with automatically activated fire shutters that are activated upon smoke detection in the tunnel.

O&M manpower is maintaining fire and safety protection systems, and cover all activities related to maintenance, security and safety.

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provides students knowledge and mastery of techniques, skills, and modern tools of maintenance planning and control;

4. Insurance and Risk Management that teaches core business subjects coupled with insurance and project management courses;
5. Human Resource Management that focuses on time utilization, teamwork, result oriented presentations, interpersonal skills, decision making and problem analyses and solving; and
6. Office Administration that provides a solid background of administrative management skills which will enable the graduate to grow and progress in today's competitive business environment.

The importance of the private sector's role in the economy has recently begun to take a new direction. In response to emerging economic difficulties and changes in oil revenues, the private sector will be required to assume a greater leading role in future economic development. In the past, the initial leadership, in economic development was provided by Government; the primary

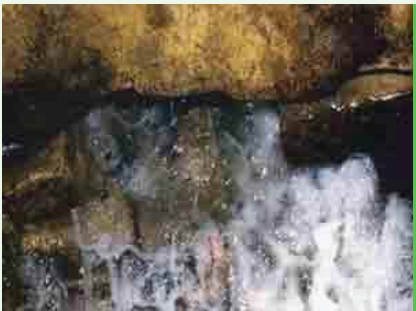
role of the private sector has always been to seek out and manage profitable enterprises. However, the Government has placed greater responsibilities on the private sector and identified five important contributions from it:

- * To raise the overall level of efficiency in the economy by making more efficient use of scarce resources and improving productivity;
- * To replace non-Saudi manpower by Saudis and create new job opportunities for citizens;
- * To diversify the economic base and reduce the dependence on hydrocarbon resources by entering into new fields of investment directed towards domestic and world markets;
- * To reduce the financial burden of government through participating in financing development projects; and
- * To raise labor productivity by participating effectively in upgrading technical and administrative skills through training.

The economic growth of a country requires both financial and human resources. Financial resources have not been a major problem for Saudi Arabia.

Obtaining a sufficient level of qualified manpower for industrialization and economic growth, though, is a major problem that needs to be overcome internally through the development of better educational and training programs. The shortage of skilled and unskilled native manpower remains of great concern to many in Saudi Arabia. It has been emphasized that the GCC countries, both as a group, and individually, face a number of very real constraints to prolonged economic growth and the chronic scarcity of human resources, both skilled and unskilled, is regarded as the most important. In addition, the quality and standard of native manpower are also key elements of labor force gaps in Saudi Arabia. The National Institute of Technology vision is to establish itself as a landmark of technical education worth imitating throughout the kingdom and various GCC countries. This said, NIT was a daring step by the private sector toward achieving set of objectives with full persistence and determination in the development of human resources and contributing to the nationalization of the local labor market.

ZAMZAM WATER



ZAMZAM water is one of the oldest and most sacred sources of water. It is located near the Holy Kaba in the valley between Al Safa and Al Marwa. This spring first supplied water 5000 years ago on the request of Hajar who prayed to God to help her thirsty child Ismail (peace be upon him), and from that day the spring is continuously supplying Zamzam water. This spring passed through many stages during history and is now in the form of an open well changing to an artesian well during rainy season.

This well was operated properly and maintained since the days of Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him), but it disappeared for some time until Abdul Mutalib discovered it again. Historians agreed that Zamzam is the quench of Ismail and his mother (peace be upon them), and is a great blessing and one of God's verses in his Holy Haram. Zamzam also has a lot of benefits that was given to Prophet Ibrahim. Zamzam water

is sterilized with ultra-violet rays and supplied clean of all bacteria, without changing its chemical composition or adding any chemical component, to keep the same taste.

The general Presidency of the Holy Haram and Prophet Mosque and other related Government health agencies keep continuously monitoring blessed Zamzam water inside the Holy Makkah Haram and the Prophet Mosque and the outside areas where Zamzam water is supplied. The reports assure with full confidence that Zamzam water is completely healthy and safe for drinking and is also complying with standard specifications related to bacterial contamination.

No complaint from the public was received at any time about Zamzam water. The Riyassah's responsibility finishes with the water leaving the sources of supply.

God help all the concerned responsible to carry this great task.



In our previous issue of the newsletter we did forget to mention that Mr. Mohamad Yousef Khan PME Basement TLB supervisor has received a special appreciation award for 2010 in the annual ceremony.

Our sincere apologies.

The Editor

EYE INJURIES

IMPALED OBJECTS

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE OBJECT.

Stabilize the impaled object by placing bulky dressings on each side of the object and then securing the object and then securing to the face.

FOREIGN BODIES

Foreign bodies such as dirt, sand, wood or metal chips may cause tearing may rid the eye of the foreign body. If the object remains in the eye, have the victim blink several times.

If the object still remains in the eye, gently flush the eye with water.