- Use ventilation, whether general or local, near the location where harmful gases, vapors, fumes, or traces are rising to collect and dispose of them before they reach the workers' breathing environment.

- Use vacuum or humidification sweeping to remove dust and impurities from the location where they settle so they do not re-enter the air and be inhaled by workers if regular sweeping is used.

5. Periodic measurements of chemical hazards in the work environment must be conducted, depending on the type of activity being performed, and recorded and compared periodically to ensure they are within permissible limits.

6. Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be provided to workers that is appropriate to the nature of their work and complies with technical specifications. Therefore, sufficient water must be provided for workers to wash or shower after work and before leaving the workplace.

7. Workers must remove any harmful chemical contaminants from their bodies, and provide cleaning equipment (such as soap, towels, etc.). Emergency shelters must be provided in the workplace and easily accessible.

8. A designated place must be provided for workers to change into their work clothes or vice versa, depending on the nature of the work. These places must be located away from areas of exposure.

9. Workers must provide places for eating away from the workplace (exposure). Eating, drinking, and smoking are prohibited inside the workplace.

10. Workers must be educated about the dangers of chemicals in the work environment and how to protect themselves from them. They must also adhere to the warnings and alerts issued by chemical-producing companies.

11- Providing adequate ventilation within warehouses ensures the safety of stored materials, taking into account the need to regularly review their industrial methods and operate them within the framework of their technical regulations.

12- If any flammable materials spill on your clothing or any part of your body, you must use a stream of water on the affected area, quickly remove contaminated clothing, and avoid areas with open flames to prevent the injury from worsening and reduce its severity.

13. Hydrochloric, nitric, and sulfuric acids are liquid chemicals with special properties, so these must be taken into consideration when storing and handling them.

14. When diluting the aforementioned acids, be careful to add them to water, not the other way around, to prevent explosions, which is one of the causes of fires in chemical laboratories.

15. It is prohibited to store hydrochloric acid next to nitric acid or any other strongly corrosive substances.

16. It is prohibited to store sulfuric acid with nitric acid or any other liquid chemicals that evaporate or contain oxidizing agents such as peroxide and its derivatives.

17. Using sand and soil to absorb spilled acids is the most appropriate method from a safety standpoint.

18. Treating spilled acids with copious amounts of water-saturated plaster or an alkaline substance is an appropriate method that must be followed.

19- Using a concentrated soda ash solution of 10% to 20% is one of the most suitable methods for cleaning floors from spilled acids.

20- Preventing unauthorized persons from entering the chemical warehouse and enforcing control over the chemical storage areas is extremely important.

21- Following instructions for receiving and receiving chemicals by documenting them in the appropriate records is extremely important. Combating loss and waste is extremely important.