7. They must be resistant to thermal shock and capable to resist the quick changes in temperature affecting them but without being subject to damage.
8. They must be fireproof and impede the spread of fire to walls.
9. They must be anti-fungus and resistant to the grow of germs, rodents and insects.
10. They must be resistant to chemical interaction and their changes.

Article (2/66): Conditions of Storing and Installing Thermal Insulating Materials.

1. Insulation materials should be stored in dry and uncovered locations in order not to be subject to damage or smash.
2. Wall insulating materials must be covered from both sides with humidity proof materials.
3. The roof insulating materials shall be covered from both sides, along with placing an isolating partition from the top and anti water leakage partition from bottom.
4. The insulating materials surfaces must be free from dust or grease.
5. Well heat absorbing insulating materials shall be placed in the internal layer of walls and roofs, in addition to placing intermediate layer of light insulating materials for getting the best thermal insulation results.
6. In the event soft and organic thermal insulating materials have been used in the bottom floors, it is necessary to confirm that the bottom concrete layer became dried completely before placing the insulating material boards over it.
7. In the event the insulating layer has been used inside the walls cavities, it should be confirmed that such cavities have been firmly closed in order to ensure no air leakage coming into them.
8. Proper ventilation must be provided inside the building for creating the convenient healthy atmosphere in it. For accurate calculation of the required ventilation rates, reference shall be made to the latest edition of (Ashrae Fundamentals – Recommended Values), or any other references approved by Municipality.
9. Storage and Change Coefficient: While setting the storage and change coefficients relevant to thermal load calculation for glass, lighting and