

4. Colour coding should be used to differentiate zones or hierarchies of text messages. Colours that create confusion in case of colour blindness should be avoided.
5. Standardised nomenclature should be adopted to organise information in similar environments.
6. Signage should be positioned at key decision-making points on the path of movement. It should be positioned over the path of travel at a height well above head level in high pedestrian traffic areas, but in a manner that a person in a wheelchair or a child can see it easily. Signage should be positioned to avoid shaded areas and glare.
7. Letters, numbers, symbols and pictographs should be glare-free and presented in high reflectance contrast.
8. Illuminated signs where the text is light on a dark background shall be avoided.
9. Printed characters shall be placed on top, centred (where there is only one word) and aligned to the left (when there is more than one word).
10. When both Arabic and English languages are used, being Arabic being the primary language texts shall be aligned to the right.
11. Braille characters will be located at the bottom left, at a minimum distance of 10 mm and a maximum of 30 mm from the left side and bottom of the sign. Accessibility pictograms shall follow the ISO 7000: 2004 standard.
12. Safety and evacuation pictograms in workplaces and public places shall follow the ISO 3864-1: 2002 international standard.
13. If signage is supplemented with Braille, it should be located at the bottom of the sign and presented in Grade One Braille that meets the standards in English.
14. Wayfinding signage is classified into the following categories according to the wayfinding processes required for the users: