



Consolidated Legislation

Royal Decree 513/2017 of 22 May, approving the Regulation of fire protection facilities.

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[Block 1: #pr]

The current Regulation on Fire Protection Facilities, approved by Royal Decree 1942/1993, of November 5, includes all aspects to be taken into account in relation to the design, installation and maintenance of active fire protection systems. In its execution, the Order of the Ministry of Industry and Energy of April 16, 1998, on rules of procedure and development of Royal Decree 1942/1993, of November 5, was approved.

However, the evolution of both the technical and the regulatory framework makes it imperative to update and review the requirements established in the aforementioned regulations on fire protection installations. In particular, it is worth mentioning Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 on harmonized conditions for the marketing of construction products. Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 lays down the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93.

The Fire Safety Regulations in industrial establishments, approved by Royal Decree 2267/2004, of December 3, and the Technical Building Code (CTE), approved by Royal Decree 314/2006 of March 17, establish that The design, implementation, commissioning and maintenance of fire protection installations, as well as their materials, components and equipment, must comply with the provisions of their specific regulations.

It is necessary, therefore, to establish the conditions that must meet the equipment and systems that make up the fire protection facilities to ensure that their operation, in case of fire, is effective. In this sense, the Industrial Safety Regulation, which, according to what is established in Law 21/1992, of July 16, Industry, is approved by this royal decree is structured in two parts: the first comprises the Regulations of facilities And the second, consisting of three annexes, contains the technical provisions. The first annex establishes the requirements relating to the design and installation of fire protection equipment and systems,

On the other hand, Law 21/1992, of July 16, not only provides for the Industrial Safety Regulations, but also defines the framework in which industrial safety is to be developed, establishing the necessary instruments for its implementation, Accordance with the competences that correspond to the different public Administrations. Thus, Article 12.5 of the aforementioned Industry Law establishes that: "The Industrial Safety Regulations at the state level shall be approved by the Government of the Nation, without prejudice to the fact that the Autonomous Communities, with legislative competence over industry, may introduce additional requirements On the same matters in the case of installations situated on its territory '.

Article 12 (1) (e) of the same legal text, which, in relation to the content of the Industrial Safety Regulations, provides that they may stipulate: "Where there is a direct and specific risk to health or The security of the recipient or of a third party, the requirement to insure professional indemnity insurance by the persons or companies involved in the project, construction management, execution, assembly, maintenance and maintenance of industrial installations and products. The security required shall be proportionate to the nature and extent of the risk covered. '

In addition, in accordance with article 12.3 of Law 17/2009, of November 23, on free access to service activities and its exercise and article 12.1.b) of the Industry Law, the Regulation approved by this Royal Decree establishes a system of responsible declaration prior to the start of the activity of companies installing and maintaining fire protection equipment and systems, justified for reasons of public order, safety, public health and protection of the environment.

This royal decree is issued under the provisions of Article 149.1.13.^a of the Spanish Constitution, which attributes to the State exclusive powers on bases and coordination of the general planning of economic activity, without prejudice to the powers of the Autonomous communities in the field of industry.

This regulation has the character of basic regulations and includes provisions of a highly technical nature, so that the law is not the ideal instrument for its establishment and its approval is justified by royal decree.

In the draft phase, this royal decree has been submitted to the hearing procedure prescribed by Law 50/1997, of November 27, of the Government, as well as to the information procedure of technical regulations and

regulations and Regulations relating to society Regulated by Royal Decree 1337/1999 of 31 July, for the purpose of complying with Directive 98/34 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June, as amended by Directive Directive 98/48 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 July 1998 and the most recent Directive 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September Establishes an information procedure on technical regulations and rules relating to information society services.

Accordingly, upon the proposal of the Minister of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness, with the prior approval of the Minister of Finance and Public Function, in agreement with the Council of State and after deliberation by the Council of Ministers at its meeting on May 19, 2017,

I DISPOSE:

[Block # 2: #au]

Single Article. Adoption of the Regulations.

The Fire Protection Installations Regulations, as well as the three annexes relating to the technical provisions, which are inserted below, are approved.

[Block 3: #da]

Single additional provision. Personal expenses.

The measures included in this standard will be met with ordinary budgetary allocations and may not result in an increase in endowments, salaries or other personnel expenses.

[Block 4: #dd]

Single derogatory provision. Normative repeal.

1. Royal Decree 1942/1993 of 5 November, which approves the Regulation on fire protection facilities and the Order of the Ministry of Industry and Energy of 16 April 1998 on procedural rules And development of the aforementioned royal decree.

2. Likewise, any provisions of equal or lower rank that contradict the provisions of this royal decree are hereby repealed.

[Block 5: #df]

Final disposition first. Basic character and title competency.

This Royal Decree has the character of basic regulations and is dictated under the provisions of Article 149.1.13.^a of the Spanish Constitution, which attributes to the State exclusive competence on bases and coordination of the general planning of economic activity.

[Block 6: # df-2]

Second final provision. Normative qualifications.

1. The Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness shall, within the scope of its powers, issue the necessary provisions to ensure the proper execution and development of this royal decree.

2. The Minister of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness is hereby authorized to modify and update the Regulations approved by this Royal Decree in order to adapt it to the progress of the technique and to the provisions of international or European law of a technical nature in this area.

[Block 7: # df-3]

Third final provision. Measures of application.

1. The General Directorate of Industry and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises shall prepare and maintain a non-binding technical guide for the practical application of the provisions of the Regulations and the annexes approved by this Royal Decree, which may establish Clarifications in general concepts.

2. Exceptionally, the Directorate-General for Industry and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises may authorize the use of guides and technical provisions with alternative technical solutions to those of the Regulation approved by this royal decree, provided they provide an equivalent level of efficiency in terms of Operation of fire protection installations.

3. The competent administrative body may require a technical report issued by a qualified and independent body for the assessment of the required level of equivalent efficiency.

[Block 8: # df-4]

Final fourth provision. UNE and other internationally recognized standards.

1. The Appendix to Annex I to the Fire Protection Facilities Regulations includes a list of UNE and other internationally recognized standards, which must be complied with in full or in part, in order to facilitate adaptation to the state of the art at any given time . These standards are identified by their titles and numbering, including the year of publication.

2. When one or more standards change their year of publication, subsequent amendments to them or new standards are published, they must be updated in the list of standards, by resolution of the head of the General Directorate of Industry and Small and Medium Business, in which it must be recorded the date from which the use of the old edition of the standard will no longer have regulatory effects.

When this resolution has not fallen, it will be understood that the edition of the standard after the one in the list of standards also fulfills the regulatory conditions, provided that it does not modify basic criteria and it is limited to updating tests or increases the intrinsic safety Of the corresponding material.

[Block 9: # df-5]

Fifth final provision. Entry into force.

The present royal decree will enter into force six months after its publication in the "Official State Gazette".

[Block 10: #fi]

Given in Madrid, on May 22, 2017.

FELIPE R.

The Minister of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness,
LUIS DE GUINDOS JURADO

[Block 11: #re]

REGULATION OF FIRE PROTECTION FACILITIES

[Block 12: #ci]

CHAPTER I

General disposition

[Block 13: # a1]

Article 1. Purpose and material scope.

1. The purpose of this Regulation is to determine the conditions and requirements applicable to the design, installation / application, maintenance and inspection of the equipment, systems and components that make up the active fire protection installations.

2. This Regulation shall also apply on a supplementary basis in respect of active fire protection installations not regulated in specific legislation, with the exception of State road tunnels, the safety regulations of which shall be governed by By Royal Decree 635/2006, of May 26, on minimum safety requirements in the State highway tunnels.

[Block 14: # a2]

Article 2. Subjective scope.

1. The installation companies and the companies that maintain fire protection installations shall be subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

2. The technical requirements of this Regulation shall also apply to manufacturers, importers, distributors or bodies involved in the certification or technical evaluation of the products, and to all those who may be affected by this regulation.

[Block 15: # a3]

Article 3. Definitions.

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall be met:

A) Active fire protection: the set of means, equipment and systems, whether manual or automatic, whose specific functions are the detection, control and / or extinction of a fire, facilitating the evacuation of the occupants and preventing the fire Spreads, thus minimizing personal and material losses.

B) Fire protection products: equipment, systems and components that integrate active fire protection installations.

(C) CE marking: marking whereby the manufacturer indicates that the product complies with all applicable requirements laid down in Community legislation and harmonization which provides for its placement.

(D) Technical assessment: assessment of the basic requirements related to the intended use and evaluation and monitoring of factory production control of fire protection products (equipment, systems or components).

E) Entities authorized for technical evaluation: those that perform activities of evaluation of the basic requirements of the product related to the intended use, evaluation of factory control and annual monitoring of factory production control. These bodies must meet the following criteria:

1. They shall act with impartiality, objectivity and transparency, having the appropriate organization and technical personnel competent for the technical evaluation of equipment, systems or their fire protection components.

2. They will have proven experience in conducting tests, inspections and / or evaluations, supported by the adequate implementation of quality management systems applied to the activities they carry out.

3. They will have specific procedures, expressly validated by the Autonomous Community where the entity submits the responsible declaration, which includes the systematics established for the evaluation and monitoring of the technical evaluations that they carry out.

4. Maintain permanent information to the public on the scope and validity of the technical evaluations carried out.

F) Installing company: entity that, following the indications of the project or the technical documentation and fulfilling the conditions established in these Regulations, performs one or more of the following activities:

1º Locates and / or installs equipment and / or systems of active protection against fires.

2. Place the signals, beacons and / or evacuation planes of the luminescent signaling systems.

G) Holding company: entity that, in compliance with the conditions established in this Regulation, performs the maintenance operations of the equipment and / or active fire protection systems.

[Block 16: # ci-2]

CHAPTER II

Fire protection products

[Block 17: # a4]

Article 4. Requirements for fire protection products.

The equipment, systems and components that make up the active fire protection installations must comply with the conditions and requirements established in the European Union regulations, Law 21/1992, of July 16, on Industry and its standards As well as in this Regulation and its annexes.

[Block 18: # a5]

Article 5. Accreditation of compliance with the safety requirements of fire protection products.

1. Fire protection products (equipment, systems or components) falling within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 on products Or other European directives applicable to them, shall bear the CE marking provided that they have a harmonized technical specification, either harmonized standard or European evaluation document.

2. Fire protection products (equipment, systems or components) which do not fall within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 or other European directives, or which, if included in that scope, do not have a harmonized technical specification, must justify compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation.

This justification shall be made by means of the corresponding mark of conformity to standard, granted by a certification body accredited by the National Accreditation Entity (ENAC), which complies with the requirements established in Royal Decree 2200/1995 of December 28, Which approves the Regulation of the Infrastructure for Quality and Industrial Safety.

3. Non-traditional or innovative fire protection products (equipment, systems or components) for which there is no standard and there is a risk must justify compliance with the requirements established in this Regulation by means of a favorable technical evaluation of the suitability for its Intended use, carried out by the bodies authorized for this purpose by the competent Public Administrations.

The favorable technical assessment of suitability shall include at least the following:

- Evaluation of the basic requirements related to the intended use (eg operational reliability, response time, behavior under fire conditions, durability, energy sources, etc.).
- Evaluation of production control at the factory, as well as an annual monitoring of factory production control.
- The intended conditions of use and the periodic maintenance program with operations that, as a minimum, require the product during its useful life to be used reliably.

4. The bodies referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall forward to the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness the list of products to which the mark has been granted in accordance with the standard or the certificate of favorable technical assessment of suitability .

[Block 19: # a6]

Article 6. Single models.

The mark of conformity to standard or the certificate of favorable technical evaluation of the suitability of fire protection equipment and systems will not be necessary when these are designed and manufactured as a unique model for a particular installation.

However, a project signed by a qualified technician, specifying the characteristics of the equipment must be submitted to the competent services in the Autonomous Community of the place of installation before the equipment or system is put into operation. Design, operation, installation and maintenance techniques, and it is proven that all the safety requirements required by this Regulation are complied with, where appropriate by carrying out the corresponding tests and tests. The competent departments in the aforementioned industry will issue, where appropriate, a resolution in which it is considered accredited that the corresponding requirements are met.

[Block 20: # a7]

Article 7. Procedure for claiming denial or withdrawal of marks of conformity and technical assessments of suitability.

1. If a manufacturer or importer considers himself to be harmed by not granting or withdrawing the mark of conformity, or by not issuing or canceling the document containing the technical evaluation, he may express his disagreement with the body granting it.

2. In the case of disagreement with the decision of said body, it may claim manifesting its disagreement with the competent departments in the matter of industry of the Autonomous Community that authorized that body, for the purposes of the provisions of Article 16.2 of Law 21 / 1992, of 16 July.

[Block 21: # a8]

Article 8. Control of products.

1. Pursuant to article 14 of Law 21/1992, of July 16, the corresponding Autonomous Community may carry out, either by itself or through the entities it designates, technical checks, carrying out the sampling and testing That it deems necessary, in order to verify the adequacy of the product to the safety requirements established in these regulations.

Where it is found that the use of a product, the conformity of which has been determined as referred to in Article 5, is manifestly dangerous, the market surveillance authorities shall promptly call upon the relevant economic operator to take all appropriate corrective measures to adapt The equipment or system to the said requirements, withdraw it from the market or recover it within a reasonable period of time, proportional to the nature of the risk, which they prescribe.

2. If the manufacturer, importer, distributor, body involved in its certification or technical evaluation or the company that installs the product proves to be in breach of the requirements established in these Regulations, as a consequence of product controls on the market, Whose breaches have been revealed, will be sanctioned in accordance with the responsibilities that derive, in accordance with the provisions of Title V of Law 21/1992 of July 16.

3. In the event of the withdrawal of the conformity marking or the cancellation of the document containing the technical assessment, the manufacturer, importer or responsible person shall immediately take the necessary corrective measures to ensure that it is withdrawn from the market or Recovered, if necessary.

[Block 22: # ci-3]

CHAPTER III

Installing companies and companies that maintain fire protection facilities

[Block 23: # s1]

Section 1. Installation companies

[Block 24: # a9]

Article 9. Scope of the installation companies.

1. The installation of equipment and systems referred to in this Regulation shall be carried out by installers, duly qualified before the competent body of the Autonomous Community in which they request to be registered as an installation company, in the equipment or systems to be installed .

2. Except as provided in the previous section:

(A) Portable fire extinguishers, to be installed by fire protection system installers, by portable fire extinguisher companies or by the extinguisher manufacturer. When the surface of the establishment is not more than 100 m² or is a single family home, they can also be installed by the user.

(B) Fire-retardant blankets, to be placed by fire-protection system installers, fire-blanket-holding companies or by the manufacturer himself. When the surface of the establishment is not more than 100 m² or is a single family dwelling, they can also be installed by the user.

[Block 25: # a1-2]

Article 10. Requirements of the installers.

1. In order to be able to perform the functions of installation company, the company must meet the following requirements:

A) Have the documentation that identifies the installation company, which, in the case of being a legal entity, must be legally constituted.

B) To have hired personnel, adequate to their level of activity, according to the established in the annex III.

C) To have the necessary technical means for the development of its activity, in safe conditions.

D) To insure civil liability insurance, guarantees or other financial guarantees granted by a duly authorized entity, covering the risks of its liability, regarding material and personal damages to third parties, for a minimum amount of 800,000 euros, without that amount Limit such liability.

E) To have a quality certificate of the quality management system implemented, issued by an accredited certification body, according to the procedures established in the Regulation of the Infrastructure for Quality and Industrial Safety, approved by Royal Decree 2200/1995, Of 28 December. The scope of the corresponding certificate shall explicitly include the design, if any, and installation of each and every one of the equipment or systems for which the rating is requested.

At the beginning of the activity, and for a maximum period of one year, this requirement shall be deemed to have been met with the accreditation of having contracted the development and implementation of said quality management system, in the terms indicated in the previous paragraph.

(F) For the installation of extinguishing systems using fluorinated gaseous agents, the qualification certificates provided for in Regulation (EC) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 and Royal Decree 115/2017 of 17 February regulating the marketing and handling of fluorinated gases and equipment based on them, as well as certification of the professionals who use them and for which Establish the technical requirements for facilities which carry out activities that emit fluorinated gases.

G) In the case of emergency lighting systems, the installation companies must comply only with the provisions of the Low Voltage Electrotechnical Regulation, approved by Royal Decree 842/2002, of August 2, and in the corresponding complementary technical instruction.

2. The authorized installation company may not provide, assign or dispose of installation certificates not made by the company itself.

3. Failure to comply with the requisites, verified by the competent authority and declared by means of a reasoned resolution, shall entail the cessation of the activity, unless a file for the correction of errors can be initiated, without prejudice to any sanctions that might arise from the seriousness of The actions taken.

[Block 26: # a1-3]

Article 11. Enabling of installation companies.

1. Before starting their activities as installation companies, natural or legal persons wishing to establish themselves in Spain, as well as the installation companies, legally established in any other Member State of the European Union and wishing to carry out the activity under the freedom to provide services In Spanish territory, must present to the competent body of the Autonomous Community in which they establish, a responsible declaration in which the holder of the company or the legal representative of the same declares:

- A) The list of fire protection equipment and systems for which the installation wishes to be enabled,
- B) That it fulfills the requirements that are required in Article 10 of these Regulations,
- C) That it has the necessary material means for the installation of said systems in safe conditions and of the documentation that so accredits it,
- D) That it undertakes to maintain them during the validity of the activity and
- E) That it is responsible for the execution of the installations in accordance with the requirements established in this Regulation, its annexes and its development orders.

Of 20 November 2006 on the recognition of professional qualifications and certain aspects of the practice of the profession of lawyer. The competent authority may verify this capacity in accordance with the provisions of article 15 of Royal Decree 1837/2008 of 8 November.

3. The Autonomous Communities shall enable the responsible declaration to be made by electronic means.

The presentation of documentation proving compliance with the requirements together with the responsible declaration can not be required. However, this documentation must be available for immediate presentation to the competent Administration, when it so requires in the exercise of its powers of inspection, verification and control.

4. The competent body of the Autonomous Community will automatically assign an identification number to the company and register it in the Industrial Integrated Register, regulated in Title IV of Law 21/1992 of July 16.

5. In accordance with Law 21/1992, of July 16, the responsible declaration authorizes the installation company, from the time of its submission to the competent Administration, for an indefinite period of time, for the exercise of the activity throughout the Spanish territory , Without imposing additional requirements or conditions.

[Block 27: # a1-4]

Article 12. Obligations of installers.

The obligations of the installation companies are as follows:

A) Obligations derived from compliance with the requirements established in these Regulations, related to the installation of active fire protection equipment and systems implemented by the installation companies.

B) Installing companies must refrain from installing fire protection equipment and systems that do not comply with the current provisions that apply to them, putting the facts in the knowledge of the buyer or user thereof, in writing and in a reliable manner. The work will not be resumed until the deficiencies noted are corrected.

C) If, in the course of the execution of the installation, the installation company considers that the technical project or documentation does not conform to the provisions of the Regulations, it shall, in writing, make such circumstance known to the author of said project or documentation , And the holder. If there is no agreement between the parties, the matter will be referred to the competent body of the Autonomous Community, so that it can resolve within a maximum period of two months.

D) Once the installation is completed, the installation company will provide the owner or user of the installation, as well as the optional address, the technical documentation and maintenance instructions corresponding to the installation, necessary for its proper use and conservation.

[Block 28: # a1-5]

Article 13. Termination of activity, temporary prohibition of submitting a new responsible declaration and modification of data.

1. Failure to submit the declaration referred to in Article 11, as well as the essential inaccuracy, falsification or omission, of data or statements, which must be included in said declaration, shall enable the competent To issue a resolution, which must be motivated and after hearing the interested party, declaring the cessation of activity and, if applicable, in case of very serious infringements according to article 31 of Law 21/1992 of July 16, Of Industry, or on the basis of the seriousness of the omission, falsity or inaccuracy in which it has been incurred, it is impossible to present a new responsible declaration during the term of one year, without prejudice to the responsibilities that could derive from the actions performed .

2. Any event involving the modification of any of the particulars included in the responsible declaration, as well as the cessation of activities or the temporary prohibition to submit a new responsible declaration, shall be communicated by the interested party to the competent body of the Community Autonomous where he submitted the original declaration, within a maximum period of one month.

3. In case of cessation of activity, temporary prohibition of submitting a new responsible declaration or in case of data changes referred to in the previous sections, the competent body of the Autonomous Community will update the data in the Integrated Register Industrial, regulated in Title IV of Law 21/1992.

[Block 29: # s2]

Section 2. Holding companies

Article 14. Scope of the supporting companies.

1. The maintenance of equipment and systems referred to in this Regulation shall be carried out by maintenance companies, duly empowered before the competent body of the Autonomous Community in which it requests the registration as a holding company, in the equipment or systems that they are going to maintain .

2. The user of equipment or systems of fire protection that has sufficient technical and human means to carry out its proper maintenance, as well as civil liability insurance, according to section e) of article 15, may acquire the status of maintainer Of these, presenting the responsible declaration referred to in Article 16 before the competent body of the Autonomous Community.

3. Fire blankets are excepted from the provisions of section 1.

Article 15. Requirements of the maintenance companies.

1. In order to be able to exercise the functions of maintaining company, the company must fulfill the following requirements:

A) Have the documentation that identifies the holding company, which in the case of a legal entity, must be legally constituted.

B) To have hired personnel, adequate to their level of activity, according to the established in the annex III.

(C) For the maintenance of extinguishing systems using fluorinated gaseous agents, the qualification certificates provided for in Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, and in Royal Decree 115/2017 of 17 February.

D) To dispose of the material technical resources for the development of its activity, including, in any case, the tools and spare parts sufficient and suitable for the effective execution of the operations of maintenance in safe conditions.

E) To insure civil liability insurance, guarantees or other financial guarantees granted by a duly authorized entity, covering the risks of its liability, regarding material and personal damages to third parties, for a minimum amount of 800,000 euros, without that amount Limit such liability.

F) To have a quality certificate of the quality management system implemented, issued by an accredited certification body, according to the procedures established in the Regulation of the Infrastructure for Quality and Industrial Safety, approved by Royal Decree 2200/1995, Of 28 December. The scope of the corresponding certificate must explicitly include the maintenance of each and every one of the equipment or systems for which the authorization is requested.

In the case of portable fire extinguishers, the accredited certification body shall take into account the additional requirements set out in standard UNE 23120 on "Maintenance of portable fire extinguishers".

At the beginning of the activity, and for a maximum period of one year, this requirement shall be deemed to have been met with the accreditation of having contracted the development and implementation of said quality management system, in the terms indicated in the previous paragraph.

G) In the case of emergency lighting systems, the maintenance companies must comply only with the provisions of the Low Voltage Electrotechnical Regulation, approved by Royal Decree 842/2002, of August 2, and in the corresponding complementary technical instruction .

2. The authorized holding company may not provide, transfer or alienate certificates of actions not performed by itself.

3. Failure to comply with the requisites, verified by the competent authority and declared by means of a reasoned resolution, shall entail the cessation of the activity, unless a file for the correction of errors can be initiated, without prejudice to any sanctions that might arise from the seriousness of The actions taken.

Article 16. Qualification of holding companies.

1. Before starting their activities as holding companies, natural or legal persons wishing to establish themselves in Spain, as well as holding companies legally established in any other Member State of the European Union and wishing to carry out the activity under free Spanish territory, must submit to the competent body of the Autonomous Community in which they establish, a responsible declaration in which the owner of the company or the legal representative of the same declares:

A) The list of fire protection equipment and systems for which maintenance wishes to be enabled,

B) That it fulfills the requirements that are required by this Regulation,

C) That it has the necessary material means for the installation of said systems in safe conditions and of the documentation that so accredits it,

D) That it undertakes to maintain them during the validity of the activity and

E) Responsible for the maintenance activity in accordance with the requirements established in this Regulation, its annexes and its development orders.

2. For the accreditation of the fulfillment of the requirement of qualified personnel by the maintenance companies legally established in any other Member State of the European Union and wishing to exercise the activity under freedom to provide services in Spanish territory, the responsible declaration must state that Company has the documentation that certifies the training of the personnel affected, in accordance with the regulations of the country of establishment and in accordance with the provisions of the European Union regulations on recognition of professional qualifications, applied in Spain by Royal Decree 1837/2008 , Of 8

November. The competent authority may verify that capacity in accordance with the provisions of article 15 of the aforementioned royal decree.

3. The Autonomous Communities shall enable the responsible declaration to be made by electronic means.

The presentation of documentation proving compliance with the requirements together with the responsible declaration can not be required. However, this documentation must be available for immediate presentation to the competent Administration, when it so requires, in the exercise of its powers of inspection, verification and control.

4. The competent body of the Autonomous Community shall officially assign an identification number to the company and register it in the Industrial Integrated Register, regulated in Title IV of Law 21/1992 of 16 July.

5. In accordance with Law 21/1992, of July 16, the responsible declaration authorizes for an indefinite period the holding company, from the moment of its submission to the competent Administration, for the exercise of the activity in all Spanish territory, Without imposing additional requirements or conditions.

[Block 33: # a1-9]

Article 17. Obligations of the holding companies.

The maintenance companies will acquire the following obligations in relation to the equipment or systems whose maintenance is entrusted to them:

A) Carry out the maintenance activities required in this Regulation to the equipment or systems, according to the regulatory deadlines, using spare parts and original parts, as long as they affect the certification of the product.

B) Correct, at the request of the owner of the installation, the deficiencies or breakdowns that occur in the equipment or systems, whose maintenance is entrusted.

C) Submit a technical report to the owner, which relates to equipment or systems that do not guarantee correct operation, present deficiencies, that can not be corrected during maintenance, that do not comply with the provisions in force that apply to them or Are not adequate to the risk of fire of the building, sector or fire area intended to protect.

D) To keep, for at least five years, the documentation justifying the repair and maintenance operations that they carry out, their dates of execution, results and incidents, replaced elements and what is considered worth mentioning to know the state of operation of the equipment or System to be maintained.

E) Issue a certificate of periodic maintenance, which includes or refers to equipment and systems subject to maintenance, attaching copies of the checklists used, during the operations and checks carried out, with the annotations made and the results Obtained.

F) To communicate to the owner of the equipment or systems the dates on which the regular maintenance operations established in these Regulations are to be carried out.

G) In the case of fire extinguishers, the holding company shall place on every fire extinguisher that it has kept, outside the manufacturer's label, a label with its identification number, name, address, date on which the fire extinguisher Operation, date on which the next review is to be performed. Likewise, the companies that maintain fire extinguishers will keep a register that will include the extinguishers and the operations performed to them.

[Block 34: # a1-10]

Article 18. Cessation of activity, temporary prohibition of submitting a new responsible declaration and modification of data

1. Failure to submit the declaration referred to in article 16, as well as the essential inaccuracy, falsification or omission of data or statements, which must be included in said declaration, shall enable the competent To issue a resolution, which must be motivated and after hearing the interested party, declaring the cessation of activity and, if applicable, in case of very serious infractions according to article 31 of Law 21/1992 of July 16, Of Industry, or on the basis of the seriousness of the omission, falsity or inaccuracy in which it has been incurred, it is impossible to present a new responsible declaration during the term of one year, without prejudice to the responsibilities that could derive from the actions performed .

2. Any event involving the modification of any of the data included in the responsible declaration, as well as the cessation of activities, or the temporary prohibition of submitting a new responsible declaration, must be communicated by the interested party to the competent body of the Autonomous Community Where he submitted the original declaration, within one month.

3. In case of cessation of activity, temporary prohibition of submitting a new responsible declaration or in case of data changes referred to in the previous sections, the competent body of the Autonomous Community will update the data in the Integrated Register Industrial, regulated in Title IV of Law 21/1992.

[Block 35: # ci-4]

CHAPTER IV

Installation, commissioning and maintenance of fire protection installations

[Block 36: # a1-11]

Article 19. Installation.

1. In establishments and areas of industrial use that fall within the scope of the Fire Safety Regulations in industrial establishments, approved by Royal Decree 2267/2004, of December 3, the installation of protective equipment and systems Against fires included in this Regulation will require the presentation of a technical project or documentation, before the competent services in the matter of industry of the Autonomous Community, in accordance with the established in that Regulation.

The aforementioned project or documentation shall be drafted and signed by a qualified technician and shall indicate the equipment and systems or their components bearing the CE marking, those subject to a mark

conforming to standards or those who have a technical assessment of suitability for their Expected use.

The project, in its structure and content, will be in accordance with the provisions of the UNE 157001 standard, without prejudice to what, in the matter of minimum content of projects, establish the competent Public Administrations.

2. In the buildings to which the Technical Building Code, Basic Document «Fire Safety (SI)» applies, the fire protection facilities shall comply with the provisions thereof.

[Block 37: # a2-2]

Article 20. Commissioning.

1. For the commissioning of the active fire protection facilities mentioned in section 1 of the previous article, it is required:

A) The presentation, before the competent organ of the Autonomous Community in industry, before putting them into operation a certificate from the installation company, issued by a qualified technician named by the same, in which Shall state that the installation has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations and according to the project or technical documentation.

B) Have signed a maintenance contract with a duly qualified holding company, which covers, at least, the maintenance of the equipment and systems subject to these Regulations, as applicable.

Exceptionally, if the owner of the installation qualifies as a maintainer and has the necessary means and organization to carry out its own maintenance, and assumes its execution and the responsibility thereof, it will be exempted from its contracting.

For the commissioning of the active fire protection facilities mentioned in section 2 of the previous article, the provisions of the Technical Building Code will be taken into account.

[Block 38: # a2-3]

Article 21. Maintenance and conservation.

1. Active fire protection equipment and systems, subject to this Regulation, shall be subject to the maintenance checks set out in Annex II, in which, in each case, the maximum time that may elapse between two Consecutive maintenance.

2. The minutes of these maintenance, signed by the qualified personnel that have carried out them, will be at the disposal of the departments competent in the matter of industry of the Autonomous Community, for at least five years from the date of its issuance .

[Block 39: #cv]

CHAPTER V

Periodic Inspections of Fire Protection Facilities

[Block 40: # a2-4]

Article 22. Periodic inspections.

1. In those cases where the inspection of active fire protection installations is not regulated by specific regulations, the owners must request, at least every ten years, an accredited control Procedures established in the Regulation of the Infrastructure for Quality and Industrial Safety, approved by Royal Decree 2200/1995, of December 28, the inspection of its fire protection facilities, evaluating compliance with applicable legislation.

2. Except as provided in the previous section, buildings designed to:

- A) Residential use housing,
- B) Administrative use with built area less than 2000 m² ,
- C) Teaching use with built area less than 2000 m² ,
- D) Commercial use with built area less than 500 m² ,
- E) Public use concurrence with built area less than 500 m² and
- F) Use parking with a built surface less than 500 m² ,

Provided that in any of these cases no zones or premises of high special risk, irrespective of the inspection function assigned to the departments competent in the matter of industry of the Autonomous Community and of the operations of maintenance provided for in this Regulation.

3. A record shall be drawn up of these inspections, signed by the competent certified technician of the inspection body who carried out the inspection and by the owner of the installation, who shall keep a copy, which shall be available to the departments responsible for inspection. Industry of the Autonomous Community.

4. In the event of a finding of non-compliance with this Regulation, the inspection body which carried out the inspection shall fix the time limits for its correction and, if they are of a very serious nature or are not corrected within such time limits, It will inform the competent services in the matter of industry of the autonomous community.

[Block 41: # cv-2]

CHAPTER VI

Penalty regime

[Block 42: # a2-5]

Article 23. Infringements and sanctions.

Violations of the provisions of this Regulation and its annexes shall be classified and sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of Title V of Law 21/1992, of July 16, of Industry, in the wording given by the third final provision of the Law 32/2014, of December 22, on Metrology.

[Block 43: # 2]

Additional provision one. Mutual recognition.

In the case of products manufactured or marketed in the Member States of the European Union, in the countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) which are Contracting Parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA) or in those States which have a customs association agreement with the European Union, the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness shall accept certificates and marks conforming to standards, as referred to in Article 5.2 of the Regulation, and the protocols of assessment of such conformity that are issued by a certification body, officially recognized in the State of origin, provided that it offers technical, professional and independence guarantees equivalent to those required by Spanish law and that the current legal provisions of the State, which serve as a basis for assessing conformity, entail technical conditions and a guarantee of safety equivalent to those required by the corresponding Spanish provisions.

[Block 44: # 3]

Second additional provision. Insurance coverage or other equivalent guarantee signed in another State.

1. The requirement established in Articles 10 and 15 of these Regulations shall be deemed to have been fulfilled when the installation or maintenance company established or operating in Spain is already covered by professional indemnity insurance or other equivalent or comparable guarantee in essence as regards its purpose and the coverage it offers in terms of insured risk, insured sum or limit of the guarantee in another Member State in which it is already established.

2. If the equivalence with the requirements is only partial, the installation or maintenance company must extend the equivalent insurance or guarantee until the required conditions are fulfilled. In the case of insurance or other guarantees entered into with insurance companies and credit institutions authorized in another Member State, the certificates issued by them shall be accepted for accreditation purposes.

[Block 45: # 4]

Third Additional Provision. Acceptance of documents from other Member States for the purpose of accreditation of compliance with requirements.

In order to prove compliance with the requirements of the installation or maintenance companies, documents from another Member State, which show that these requirements are met, are accepted in the terms provided for in Article 17 of the Law 17/2009, of 23 November, on free access to service activities and their exercise.

[Block 46: # of-5]

Additional provision four. Model of responsible declaration.

It shall be the responsibility of the Autonomous Communities to draw up and keep available the models of responsible declaration referred to in Articles 11 and 16.

In order to facilitate the introduction of data in the Integrated Industrial Registry, regulated in Title IV, of Law 21/1992, of July 16, such models of responsible declaration must include the data that will be supplied to the indicated registry.

In the electronic headquarters of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness can be placed guiding models available to the Autonomous Communities.

[Block 47: # of-6]

Additional fifth provision. Obligations regarding information and claims.

The installation companies and the maintenance companies must comply with the obligations of information of the providers and the obligations with respect to claims established, respectively, in articles 22 and 23 of Law 17/2009, of November 23.

[Block 48: # dt]

First transitional provision. Application of this Regulation to equipment or systems subject to new requirements.

Products whose compliance is determined in accordance with Article 5 (2) and (3), to which the requirements of the previous Fire Protection Regulations, approved by Royal Decree 1942/1993, of 5 Of November, will have a period of two years, from the date of entry into force of this royal decree, to fulfill the requirements established in the Regulation that is approved by the present royal decree.

[Block 49: # dt-2]

Second transitory provision. Application of this Regulation to equipment or systems already installed.

Prior to the entry into force of this Regulation, the equipment or systems already installed or with a date of application for a work permit will only be applicable to those provisions regarding maintenance and inspection. Maintenance activities not provided for in Royal Decree 1942/1993 of 5 November shall begin within a maximum period of one year from the entry into force of this Regulation.

[Block 50: # dt-3]

Transitional Provision Three. Application of this Regulation to installers and maintenance companies already authorized.

The installation and maintenance companies that carried out their activity in accordance with the conditions and requirements required by Royal Decree 1942/1993 of 5 November and the Order of the Ministry of Industry and Energy of 16 April 1998 shall have a maximum period One year from the entry into force of this Regulation for its adaptation to the provisions of this Regulation.

[Block 51: # dt-4]

Fourth transitional provision. First inspection of existing facilities.

1. Fire protection facilities existing at the entry into force of this Regulation, subject to the periodic inspections provided for in Article 22 thereof, shall be subject to the first inspection ten years after they have been put into service.

2. Existing fire protection installations with ten years or more since their entry into force on entry into force of this Regulation shall be subject to the first inspection in the following maximum periods:

- A) Facilities older than or equal to 20 years: within one year.
- B) Facilities older than or equal to 15 years and less than 20 years: within two years.
- C) Facilities older than or equal to 10 years and less than 15 years: within a period of three years.

[Block 52: # ai]

ANNEX I

Characteristics and installation of fire protection equipment and systems

[Block 53: # s1-2]

Section 1 Active fire protection

Active fire protection equipment and systems, as well as their parts and components, and the installation thereof, shall meet the following characteristics:

1. Fire detection and alarm systems

1. The UNE-EN 54-1 standard describes the components of fire detection and alarm systems, subject to compliance with this Regulation.

The design, installation, commissioning and use of the fire detection and alarm systems shall comply with the UNE 23007-14 standard.

The compatibility of the system components shall be verified in accordance with UNE-EN 54-13.

2. The power supply equipment (that) shall bear the CE marking in accordance with EN 54-4, adopted as UNE 23007-4.

3. Automatic fire alarm activation devices, ie point heat detectors, point smoke detectors, point flame detectors, linear smoke detectors and aspiration smoke detectors, where available, shall CE marked in accordance with UNE-EN 54-5, UNE-EN 54-7, UNE-EN 54-10, UNE-EN 54-12 and UNE-EN 54-20, respectively.

The detectors with autonomous power supply must carry the CE marking, in accordance with the standard UNE-EN 14604.

4. The devices for the manual activation of the fire alarm, ie the alarm buttons, shall bear the CE marking in accordance with EN 54-11.

The alarm buttons shall be located so that the maximum distance to be traveled, from any point that must be considered as a source of evacuation, until reaching a push button, does not exceed 25 m. The push buttons will be positioned so that the top of the device is at a height between 80 cm. And 120 cm.

The alarm buttons shall be marked as indicated in Annex I, Section 2 of this Regulation.

5. Control and indicating equipment (eci) shall bear the CE marking in accordance with EN 54-2, adopted as UNE 23007-2.

The eci shall be designed in such a way that the area where an alarm button or fire detector is activated is easily identifiable.

6. Both the sound level and the optical level of acoustic fire alarm devices and visual devices (incorporated when required by other applicable legislation or when the noise level where it must be perceived exceeds 60 dB (A)), Or when the usual occupants of the building / facility are deaf or likely to be hearing protection), they will be such that they will be perceived within the scope of each fire detection sector where they are installed.

Acoustic fire alarm devices must be CE marked in accordance with UNE-EN 54-3. Electro-acoustic systems for emergency services shall comply with UNE-EN 60849.

The voice fire alarm control systems and their indicating devices shall bear the CE marking in accordance with UNE-EN 54-16. The loudspeakers of the voice fire alarm system shall bear the CE marking in accordance with UNE-EN 54-24.

Visual fire alarm devices must be CE marked in accordance with UNE-EN 54-23.

7. The alarm communication system will allow to transmit differentiated signals, which will be generated, either manually from a control point, or automatically, and its management will be controlled, in any case, by the eci

Alarm transmission equipment and fault messages shall bear the CE marking in accordance with EN 54-21.

When the signals are transmitted to an integrated system, the fire protection systems will have a maximum priority level.

8. The remaining components of the automatic fire detection and fire alarm systems shall bear the CE marking, in accordance with the standards of the UNE-EN 54 series, once this marking takes effect. Until then, such components may choose to bear the CE marking, where harmonized European standards are available, or justify compliance with the European UNE-EN standards applicable to them, by means of a certificate or mark of conformity to the corresponding Accordance with Article 5 (2) of this Regulation.

In case of using anti-intrusion systems, these must be compatible with the emergency opening system of the automatic sectorization system.

2. Fire water supply systems

The fire water supply system shall consist of a set of water sources, power supplies and a general fire network designed to ensure, for one or more specific protection systems, the required water flow and pressure over time Of autonomy required.

When a fire water supply system is required, its characteristics and specifications will be in accordance with the UNE 23500 standard.

For fire-extinguishing systems which have a favorable technical assessment of their suitability for their intended use, as provided for in Article 5 (3) of this Regulation, the fire-fighting water supply systems referred to in those documents shall be deemed to comply With this Regulation.

3. Fire hydrant systems

1. Fire hydrant systems shall be composed of a network of piping for feed water and the necessary hydrants.

Fire hydrants will be column type or underground.

2. Column hydrants shall bear the CE marking, in accordance with standard UNE-EN 14384.

The hydrants underground should bear the CE marking, in accordance with standard UNE-EN 14339.

In order to ensure the protection levels of the different fire hydrants, only "2" and "B" or "C" rated range brackets are allowed. Where 'frost' risks are envisaged, only 'C' types shall be permitted. The mST required for type 'C' shall be 250 N · m. Only hydrants are allowed underground, with PFA of 1600 kPa (16 kg / cm²).

Fire hydrants will reach the flow coefficient, Kv (pressure in bar and flow in m³ / h), indicated in the following table, depending on the inlet connections, the outlets and their number.

Outputs: Number and DN	Kv minimum	
	Column hydrant	Hydrant underground
1 out of 45	33	33
2 out of 45	66	66
1 out of 70	80	80
2 out of 70	150	150
1 out of 90/100	180	150

Fittings and hoses, used in fire hydrants, will need to be approved, prior to manufacture or importation, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.2 of these Regulations, justifying compliance with the provisions of UNE 23400 and UNE 23091, respectively.

3. To consider an area protected by fire hydrants, the following conditions shall be fulfilled, unless other applicable legislation imposes different requirements:

A) The actual distance, measured horizontally, to any hydrant, will be less than 100 m in urban areas and 40 m in the rest.

B) At least one of the hydrants (located, if possible, at the entrance of the building) must have an outlet of 100 mm, oriented perpendicular to the facade and with its back to it.

(C) In the case of hydrants not located on public roads, the distance between the location of each hydrant and the outer boundary of the protected building or zone, measured perpendicular to the façade, must be between 5 m and 15 m.

In any case, it must be fulfilled that:

(A) Fire hydrants shall be located in easily accessible places, outside spaces intended for the circulation and parking of vehicles and properly marked, as indicated in section 2 of Annex I to this Regulation.

B) In places where the groundwater level is above the drain valve, it must be plugged before installation. In such cases, in areas where there is a danger of frost, the water in the column must be removed by other means after each use. These hydrants will be identified to indicate this need.

C) The minimum uninterrupted flow rate to be supplied for each fire hydrant mouth shall be 500 l / min. In urban areas, where the intended use of the fire hydrant is only the filling of trucks, the minimum required pressure shall be 100 kPa (1 kg / cm²) at the outlet. In all other areas, the minimum pressure required at the outlet shall be 500 kPa (5 kg / cm²) to counteract the pressure drop of the hoses and lances during the direct discharge of the water over the fire.

4. Fire extinguishers

1. The fire extinguisher is a device containing an extinguishing agent, which can be projected and directed on a fire, by the action of an internal pressure. This pressure may be produced by a permanent pre-compression or by the release of an auxiliary gas.

Depending on the load, the extinguishers are classified as follows:

A) Portable fire extinguisher: Designed to be carried and used by hand, having a working mass of 20 kg or less.

B) Mobile fire extinguisher: Designed to be transported and operated by hand, it is mounted on wheels and has a total mass of more than 20 kg.

2. Fire extinguishers, their characteristics and specifications shall comply with those required by Royal Decree 769/1999 of 7 May, laying down the detailed rules for the implementation of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council, 97 / 23 / EC on pressure equipment and amending Royal Decree 1244/1979 of 4 April, which approved the Pressure Equipment Regulation.

3. Portable fire extinguishers shall, prior to manufacture or import, be certified, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.2 of these Regulations, in order to justify compliance with the provisions of UNE-EN 3-7 And UNE-EN 3-10. Mobile fire extinguishers must comply with UNE-EN 1866-1.

4. The location of the fire extinguishers shall be readily visible and accessible, they shall be located near the points where the fire is most likely to be initiated, if possible, close to the evacuation exits and preferably on supports fixed to walls Vertical, so that the top of the extinguisher is between 80 cm and 120 cm above the floor.

Its distribution shall be such that the maximum horizontal travel, from any point in the fire sector, which must be considered as the source of the evacuation, up to the extinguisher, does not exceed 15 m.

5. Extinguishing agents must be suitable for each of the standard fire classes, according to UNE-EN 2:

A) Class A: Fires of solid materials, generally of organic nature, whose combination is normally done with the formation of embers.

(B) Class B: Fires of liquids or liquefiable solids.

C) Class C: Gas fires.

D) Class D: Metal fires.

(E) Class F: Fires derived from the use of cooking ingredients (vegetable and animal oils and fats) in cooking appliances.

6. Aerosol generators may be used as extinguishers provided they comply with Royal Decree 1381/2009 of 28 August, which establishes the requirements for the manufacture and marketing of aerosol generators, as amended by Royal Decree 473 2014 of June 13 and have a favorable technical evaluation of suitability for their intended use, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.3 of these Regulations. Within this evaluation, it should be taken into account that these products must comply with the requirements that are required of portable fire extinguishers in the application standards, so that their extinction capacity, reliability and safety of use is, at Less, the same as a conventional portable fire extinguisher. Additionally, Periodic maintenance should be carried out on these products where it is verified that the product is in good condition, that its contents are intact and that it can be used reliably and safely. The frequency and the personnel performing these checks will be the same as the one that would correspond to a conventional portable fire extinguisher.

7. Fire extinguishers shall be marked as indicated in Section 2 of Annex I to this Regulation. If the extinguisher is located inside a cabinet, the signage shall be placed immediately next to the cabinet and not on the cabinet surface, so that the fire extinguisher is visible and clear.

5. Equipped fire hydrant systems

1. Equipped fire hydrants (BIE) systems shall be composed of a network of pipelines for the supply of water and the necessary BIEs.

BIEs can be equipped with flat hose or semi-rigid hose.

The additional 45mm socket of the BIEs with semirigid hose, for use by professional extinguishing services, will be equipped with valve, fitting and cap for normal use.

2. BIEs with semi-rigid hose and flat hose must bear the CE marking, in accordance with the standards UNE-EN 671-1 and UNE EN 671-2, respectively.

Fittings must, prior to manufacture or importation, be approved, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.2 of these Regulations, justifying compliance with the provisions of the corresponding UNE 23400 standard.

Of the hose diameters contemplated in the standards UNE-EN 671-1 and UNE-EN 671-2, for BIEs, only 25 millimeters of internal diameter, for semi-rigid hoses and 45 millimeters of internal diameter, for flat hoses will be admitted.

To ensure protection levels, the minimum K-factor, as defined in the application standard, for BIEs with semi-rigid hose will be 42, and for BIEs with 85 flat hose.

High pressure BIE systems shall demonstrate their compliance with this Regulation by means of a favorable technical evaluation, as indicated in Article 5.3 of these Regulations. The hoses that equip these BIEs must be of nominal internal diameter not exceeding 12 mm. Larger diameters will be allowed provided that the technical evaluation justifies its manageability.

3. The BIEs shall be mounted on a rigid support so that the nozzle and manual opening valve and the cabinet opening system, if any, are located at a maximum of 1,50 m. Above ground level.

The BIEs shall always be located at a maximum distance of 5 m from the exits of the fire sector, measured on an escape route, without being an obstacle to their use.

The number and distribution of BIEs in a diaphragm or compartmentalized space shall be such that the total area of the fire sector in which they are installed shall be covered by at least one BIE, taking into account the length of its hose increased by 5 m.

For BIEs with semi-rigid hose or flat hose, the maximum separation between each BIE and its nearest one will be 50 m. The distance from any point in the protected area to the nearest BIE shall not exceed the radius of its action. Both the separation, the maximum distance and the radius of action will be measured following evacuation routes.

To facilitate its operation, the maximum length of the BIE hose with flat hose will be 20 m and with a semi rigid hose will be 30 m.

For high pressure BIEs, the maximum separation between each BIE and its nearest one will be twice its radius of action. The distance from any point in the protected premises to the nearest BIE shall not exceed the radius of its action. Both the separation, the maximum distance and the radius of action, will be measured following evacuation routes. The maximum length of hoses used in these high pressure BIEs shall be 30 m.

An obstacle-free zone shall be maintained around each BIE, allowing access to and maneuvering without difficulty.

4. For BIEs with semi-rigid hose or flat hose, the BIE network shall guarantee for at least one hour the flow discharged by the two most hydraulically unfavorable, at a dynamic pressure at the inlet between a minimum of 300 kPa (3 kg / cm²) and a maximum of 600 kPa (6 kg / cm²).

For high-pressure BIEs, the piping network shall provide, for at least one hour, a minimum dynamic pressure of 3450 kPa (35 kg / cm²) in the case of simultaneous operation of the two hydraulically The exit hole of any BIE

The conditions of pressure, flow and water reserve must be adequately guaranteed.

5. For BIEs with semi-rigid hose or flat hose, the BIE system shall undergo a leakproofness and mechanical strength test before being put into service, subjecting the system to a static pressure equal to the maximum service pressure And at least 980 kPa (10 kg / cm²), maintaining the test pressure for at least two hours, with no leakage occurring at any point in the installation.

In the case of high pressure BIEs, the BIE system shall undergo a leakproofness and mechanical strength test prior to commissioning by subjecting the mains to a pressure of 1,5 times the maximum working pressure, Maintaining said test pressure for at least two hours, and no leakage should occur at any point in the installation.

6. The BIEs shall be marked as indicated in Section 2 of Annex I to this Regulation. The sign shall be placed immediately next to the BIE cabinet and not on it.

6. Dry Column Systems

1. The dry column system shall consist of:

A) Water intake in façade or in an area easily accessible to the Fire Service, with the indication of "EXCLUSIVE USE FIRE FIGHTERS", provided with non-return valve, Siamese connection, with built-in wrenches and 70 mm fittings, with cover and key Of purge of 25 mm.

B) Galvanized steel pipe column DN80.

1. The ascending dry column systems shall consist of exits in the paired plants up to the eighth and in all thereafter, provided with Siamese connection, with built-in keys and 45 mm fittings with lid; Every four floors, a shutoff valve will be installed, above the corresponding plant outlet.

2. In the descending dry column systems, a sectioning and outlet valve shall be installed in each plant; The key just below the exit; The outlet will be provided, in all plants, of Siamese connection with built-in wrenches and 45 mm fittings with lid.

2. The outlet ports of the dry column shall be located in precincts or stairways prior to them.

The outlet located on the outside and the exits on the plants will have the center of their mouths at 0,90 m above ground level.

The valves shall be of ball, with incorporated lever of operation.

Fittings must, prior to manufacture or importation, be approved, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.2 of these Regulations, justifying compliance with the provisions of UNE 23400.

3. Each building will have the number of dry columns sufficient so that the distance between them, following evacuation routes, is less than 60 m. Each column, ascending or descending, will have its independent facade outlet.

The area next to the façade of the dry column must be kept clear of obstructions, reserving a site, duly marked, for the pumping truck.

4. The dry column system shall be subjected to a leakproof and mechanical strength test before being put into service, subjecting it to a static pressure equal to the maximum working pressure and at least 15 kg / cm²) in columns up to 30 m and 2,450 kPa (25 kg / cm²) in columns of more than 30 m in height, for at least two hours, and no leaks should appear at any point in the installation.

5. The dry column system shall be marked, as indicated in Section 2 of Annex I to this Regulation, with the words 'EXCLUSIVE USE OF FIRE FIGHTERS'. The signage shall be placed immediately next to the dry column system cabinet and not on it, identifying the plants and / or areas served by each water intake, as well as the maximum operating pressure.

7. Automatic sprinkler and water spray extinguishing systems

1. Extinguishing systems for automatic sprinklers and water spray, shall consist of the following main components:

- A) Piping network for water supply.
- (B) Control post.
- C) Required discharge nozzles.

Components of automatic sprinkler and water spray extinguishing systems shall bear the CE marking in accordance with the standards of the UNE-EN 12259 series once this marking takes effect. Until then, such components may choose to bear the CE marking, where harmonized European standards are available, or justify compliance with the European UNE-EN standards applicable to them, by means of a certificate or mark of conformity to the corresponding Standards, in accordance with Article 5.2 of this Regulation.

The design and installation conditions of automatic sprinkler extinguishing systems shall comply with UNE-EN 12845.

2. Flood or flood systems with open spray nozzles and / or spray nozzles, their characteristics and specifications, as well as the installation conditions, shall comply with UNE 23501, UNE 23502, UNE 23503, UNE 23504, UNE 23505 , UNE 23506 and UNE 23507.

3. The manual triggering and stopping mechanisms shall be indicated, as indicated in Annex I, section 2, of this Regulation.

8. Fixed systems of extinguishing by nebulized water

1. Extinguishing systems for nebulized water shall be connected to a water supply (stored in bottles or in a tank with a pumping system), by means of a system of pipes equipped with one or more nozzles, capable of misting the water in its discharge. These systems can discharge pure nebulized water or a mixture of nebulized water with other agents.

2. Extinguishing systems for nebulized water, their characteristics and specifications, as well as the conditions of their installation, shall comply with the UNE-CEN / TS 14972 standard.

3. The manual triggering and stopping mechanisms shall be indicated, as indicated in Annex I, section 2, of this Regulation.

9. Physical extinguishing systems

1. Physical foam extinction systems shall consist of the following main components:

- A) Piping network.
- B) Storage tank of foam.
- C) Dosing the proportioner.
- D) Discharge nozzles.

2. The design and installation conditions of the foam systems shall comply with the standard UNE-EN 13565-2.

The components of the fixed systems of extinguishing by physical foam will conform to the norm UNE-EN 13565-1.

The high, medium and low expansion foams will comply with UNE-EN 1568-1, UNE-EN 1568-2, UNE-EN 1568-3 and UNE-EN 1568-4.

3. The manual triggering and stopping mechanisms shall be indicated, as indicated in Annex I, section 2, of this Regulation.

10. Fixed dust extinction systems

1. Powder extinction systems shall consist of the following main components:

- A) Dust container.
- B) Propellant gas vessels.
- C) Distribution lines.
- D) Selector valves.
- E) Drive and control devices.
- F) Discharge nozzles.

They are systems in which the powder is transported by gas under pressure, through a system of pipes, and is discharged through nozzles.

These systems will only be usable when the security or evacuation of the personnel is guaranteed. In addition, the trigger mechanism will include a delay in its action and a pre-alarm system, so as to allow the evacuation of said occupants, prior to discharge of the extinguishing agent.

2. The design and installation conditions of the powder extinction systems shall conform to UNE-EN 12416-2.

The components of dust extinction systems shall conform to UNE-EN 12416-1.

The powder used in the system will conform to UNE-EN 615.

3. The manual triggering and stopping mechanisms shall be indicated, as indicated in Annex I, section 2, of this Regulation.

11. Fixed extinguishing systems by gaseous extinguishing agents

1. Gaseous extinguishing system systems shall be composed of at least the following elements:

- A) Drive devices.
- B) Function control equipment.
- C) Containers for pressurized gas.
- D) Distribution lines.
- E) Discharge diffusers.

The drive devices shall be by means of automatic detection systems, suitable for installation and risk, or by manual operation, in an accessible place.

The application concentrations shall be defined according to the risk and the capacity of the vessels shall be sufficient to ensure the extinction of the fire, both requirements being justified.

These systems will only be usable when the security or evacuation of the personnel is guaranteed. In addition, the trigger mechanism will include a delay in its action and a pre-alarm system, so as to allow the evacuation of said occupants, prior to discharge of the extinguishing agent.

2. The design and the conditions of its installation will conform to the norm UNE-EN 15004-1. This standard will be applied jointly, according to the extinguishing agent employed, to the standards of the series UNE-EN 15004. The technologies not developed in the mentioned standards will be designed according to international standards (ISO, EN) that regulate the application of these technologies, Meanwhile no national implementing rule is available.

The components of gaseous extinguishing systems shall bear the CE marking, in accordance with the standards of the UNE-EN 12094 series, once this marking takes effect. Until then, such components may choose to bear the CE marking, where harmonized European standards are available, or justify compliance with the European UNE-EN standards applicable to them, by means of a certificate or mark of conformity to the corresponding Accordance with Article 5 (2) of this Regulation.

3. The manual triggering and stopping mechanisms shall be indicated, as indicated in Annex I, section 2, of this Regulation.

12. Fixed systems for condensed aerosol extinguishing

1. Fixed aerosol condensate fire-extinguishing systems shall consist of: drive devices, operating control equipment and aerosol generator units.

2. Aerosol generators may be used in fixed condensate aerosol systems provided they comply with Royal Decree 472/1988 of 30 March and Royal Decree 1381/2009 of 28 August.

3. The manual triggering and stopping mechanisms shall be indicated, as indicated in Annex I, section 2, of this Regulation.

13. Smoke and heat control systems

1. Heat and smoke control systems limit the effects of heat and smoke in the event of fire. These systems can extract the hot gases generated at the beginning of a fire and create smoke-free areas beneath layers of floating smoke, thus favoring the evacuation conditions and facilitating the extinguishing tasks.

Heat and smoke control systems can adopt four main strategies for flue gas movement: buoyancy of hot gases (high ceiling buildings), differential pressurization (escape routes), horizontal ventilation (buildings with reduced slenderness, Such as tunnels or car parks) and extraction of fumes (in car parks or after a fire suppression system).

(A) Ventilation systems for the evacuation of smoke and heat based on buoyancy strategies shall consist of a set of openings (natural aerators) or mechanical extraction equipment (mechanical aerators) for the evacuation of flue gases and combustion gases Of a fire, by openings for the admission of clean air or mechanical fans for the supply of clean air and, where appropriate, smoke control barriers, designed in such a way as to create a smoke-free layer above the floor level of the Fire and maintain the average temperature of the fumes within acceptable levels.

The systems for temperature control and smoke evacuation by buoyancy shall be designed in accordance with UNE 23585. The installation, commissioning and maintenance of smoke control systems, when applied to buildings of a plant, multi-plant With atriums, multiplicity with stairs or to underground sites, will be carried out as indicated in UNE 23584.

(B) Differential pressure smoke and heat control systems are systems designed to limit the spread of smoke from one space to another within a building through gaps between physical barriers (eg, cracks around doors Closed), or by the open doors. These systems make it possible to maintain safe conditions for people and the services of extinguishing in the protected spaces.

The design and installation of differential pressurization systems to establish escape routes for persons and protection of Fire Extinguishing Services, especially in multi-floor buildings with common ladders, shall be carried

out in accordance with UNE-EN12101 -6 and with UNE 23584, in the aspects that the previous one does not anticipate.

(C) Horizontal venting and heat control systems are systems designed to limit the spread of smoke from one space to another within a building with reduced slenderness.

Until the entry into force of European standards UNE-EN for the design of the systems of control of smoke and heat control by horizontal ventilation, it will be possible to make use of other norms or technical documents of reference, of recognized solvency, that are recognized by The Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness. For these purposes, standards or technical documents whose use has been approved in other Member States may be considered.

(D) Ventilation systems for smoke extraction are systems designed to extract smoke generated during a fire, operating during and / or after the fire. Its design will be made according to the extraction capacity, based on a ratio of the volume of the building (renovations per hour) or through other parameters, according to the chosen method.

They may also be used for the removal of smoke after the fire when a fire suppression system incompatible with a smoke control system of the other types indicated is installed.

2. Smoke barriers forming part of a heat and smoke extraction system shall bear the CE marking in accordance with UNE-EN 12101-1. The natural extraction aerators that are part of a system of extraction of heat and smoke must carry the CE marking, in accordance with UNE-EN 12101-2. The mechanical extractors that form part of a system of extraction of heat and smoke must carry the CE marking, in accordance with UNE-EN 12101-3.

The remaining components of the smoke and heat control systems must be CE marked in accordance with the standards of series UNE-EN 12101 once this marking takes effect. Until then, such components may choose to bear the CE marking, where harmonized European standards are available, or justify compliance with the European UNE-EN standards applicable to them, by means of a certificate or mark of conformity to the corresponding Accordance with Article 5 (2) of this Regulation.

Fire-retardant blankets

1. Fire-retardant blankets are sheets of flexible material intended to extinguish small fires by suffocation.

2. Fire-retardant blankets shall, prior to their manufacture or importation, be approved, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.2 of these Regulations, in order to justify compliance with UNE-EN 1869.

3. Fire-retardant blankets shall be kept adequately packaged until their use, in order to protect them from adverse environmental conditions.

The manufacturer's maintenance instructions must be indicated on the package or in the leaflet accompanying the product.

Given the nature of this product, it should be indicated the expiration of it, which should not exceed 20 years.

4. The placement of fireproof blankets will make them easily visible and accessible. They will be located close to the points where they are most likely to be used.

5. Fire-retardant blankets shall be marked as indicated in Section 2 of Annex I to this Regulation.

15. Emergency lighting

Emergency lighting installations must ensure, in the event of failure of normal lighting, lighting in premises and access to exits, to ensure the safety of persons evacuating an area, and to allow the identification of equipment and Means of protection.

The emergency lighting installations shall conform to the specifications established in the Low Voltage Electrotechnical Regulation, approved by Royal Decree 842/2002, of August 2, and in the Complementary Technical Instruction ITC-BT-28.

[Block 54: # s2-2]

Section 2: Luminescent Signaling Systems

Luminescent signaling systems shall be included in this section, the purpose of which is to signal fire protection installations.

Luminescent signaling systems shall have the following characteristics:

1. The luminescent signaling systems shall have the function of informing about the situation of fire protection equipment and installations, for manual use, even in case of failure to supply normal lighting.

Luminescent signaling systems include signals that identify the position of fire protection equipment or installations.

Signaling systems may be photoluminescent or electrically powered systems (fluorescence, light emitting diodes, electroluminescence ...).

2. The signaling of the means of protection of fires of manual use and of the systems of alert and alarm, must comply with the norm UNE 23033-1. Signals not defined in this standard may be designed with the same criteria established in UNE 23033-1, UNE 23032 and UNE-EN ISO 7010.

In case of situation maps ("You are here"), they will be in accordance with UNE 23032, and will represent the manual means of protection against fires, through the signals defined in the norm UNE 23033-1.

3. Photoluminescent signaling systems (excluding electronically fed systems) shall comply with UNE 23035-4 in terms of characteristics, composition, properties, categories (A or B), identification and other requirements

referred to in that standard. The identification made on the signal, which must include the manufacturing batch number, will be located so that it is visible once installed. The justification for this compliance shall be made by means of a test report, issued by an accredited laboratory, in accordance with the provisions of the Infrastructure Regulations for Quality and Industrial Safety, approved by Royal Decree 2200/1995 of 28 December.

The photoluminescent signaling systems shall be of category A, in the centers where the activities described in Annex I of the Basic Regulation of Self-protection, approved by Royal Decree 393/2007 of March 23, are carried out.

4. Until such time as a national or European reference standard is available, signaling systems that are electrically supplied shall have a favorable technical assessment of suitability for their intended use, as provided in Article 5.3 of this Regulation. In any case they must meet the design requirements set out above.

[Block 55: #ap]

APPENDIX TO ANNEX I

List of UNE and other internationally recognized standards

Normative document	Title
<i>general</i>	
UNE 157001: 2014	General criteria for the formal preparation of the documents constituting a technical project
<i>Detection systems and fire alarm</i>	
UNE-EN 54-1: 2011	Fire detection and alarm systems. Part 1: Introduction.
EN 54-2: 1997, adopted as UNE 23007-2: 1998. EN 54-2: 1997 / A1: 2006, adopted as UNE 23007-2: 1998 / 1M: 2008. EN 54-2: 1997 / AC: 1999, adopted as UNE 23007-2: 1998 / erratum: 2004.	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 2: Control and indication equipment.
UNE-EN 54-3: 2001 UNE-EN 54-3 / A1: 2002 UNE-EN 54-3: 2001 / A2: 2007	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 3: Fire alarm devices. Acoustic devices.
EN 54-4: 1997, adopted as UNE 23007-4: 1998. EN 54-4 / AC: 1999, adopted as UNE 23007-4: 1998 / erratum: 1999. EN 54-4 / A1: 2003, adopted as UNE 23007-4: 1998 / 1M: 2003. EN 54-4: 1997 / A2: 2007, adopted as UNE 23007-4: 1998 / 2M: 2007.	Fire detection and alarm systems. Part 4: Power supply equipment.
UNE-EN 54-5: 2001 UNE-EN 54-5 / A1: 2002	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 5: Heat Detectors. Spot detectors.
UNE-EN 54-7: 2001 UNE-EN 54-7 / A1: 2002 UNE-EN 54-7: 2001 / A2: 2007	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 7: Smoke detectors: Point detectors that operate according to the principle of diffuse light, transmitted light or ionization.
UNE-EN 54-10: 2002 UNE-EN 54-10: 2002 / A1: 2007	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 10: Flame Detectors. Spot detectors.
UNE-EN 54-11: 2001 UNE-EN 54-11: 2001 / A1: 2007	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 11: Manual alarm buttons.
UNE-EN 54-12: 2003	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 12: Smoke detectors. Line detectors that use an optical beam of light.
UNE-EN 54-13: 2006	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 13: Assessing the Compatibility of System Components
UNE 23007-14: 2014	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 14: Planning, design, installation, commissioning, use and maintenance.
UNE-EN 54-16: 2010	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 16: Control of the alarm by voice and indicating equipment.
UNE-EN 54-17: 2007	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 17: Short-circuit insulators.
UNE-EN 54-18: 2007	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 18: Input / output devices.
UNE-EN 54-20: 2007 UNE-EN 54-20: 2007 / AC: 2009	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 20: Smoke aspiration detectors.
UNE-EN 54-21: 2007	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 21: Alarm transmission equipment and fault messages.
UNE-EN 54-23: 2011	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 23: Fire alarm devices. Visual alarm devices (VAD).
UNE-EN 54-24: 2009	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 24: Components of voice alarm systems. Speakers.
UNE-EN 54-25: 2009 UNE-EN 54-25: 2009 / AC: 2012	Detection systems and fire alarm. Part 25: Components using radio links.
UNE-EN 14604: 2006 UNE-EN 14604: 2006 / AC: 2009	Autonomous smoke alarms.
UNE-EN 60849: 2002	Electroacoustic systems for emergency services.
<i>Water feeding systems against fire</i>	
UNE 23500: 2012	Water feeding systems against fire.
<i>Hydrant Systems</i>	
UNE-EN 14384: 2006	Column hydrants.
UNE-EN 14339: 2006	Fire hydrants underground.
<i>Hoses</i>	
UNE 23091-1 1989.	Drive hoses for fire fighting. Part 1: General.
UNE 23091-2A 1996.	Drive hoses for fire fighting. Part 2A: Flat flexible hose for light service, with diameters 45 mm and 70 mm.
UNE 23091-2B 1981.	Drive hoses for fire fighting. Part 2B: Flat flexible hose for hard service, with diameters 25, 45, 70 and 100 mm.
UNE 23091-4: 1990. UNE 23091-4 / 1M: 1994 UNE 23091-4 / 2M: 1996	Drive hoses for fire fighting. Part 4: Description of processes and apparatus for testing and testing.
<i>Fittings</i>	
UNE 23400-1: 1998	Firefighting material. 25 mm connection fittings.
UNE 23400-2: 1998	Firefighting material. 45 mm connection fittings.
UNE 23400-3: 1998 UNE 23400-3: 1999 ERRATUM	Firefighting material. 70 mm connection fittings.

UNE 23400-4: 1998 UNE 23400-4: 1999 ERRATUM	Firefighting material. 100 mm connection fittings.
UNE 23400-5 1998 UNE 23400-5: 1999 ERRATUM	Material against fire. Connection fittings. Verification procedures.
<i>Fire extinguishers</i>	
UNE-EN 2: 1994 UNE-EN 2: 1994 / A1: 2005	Fire classes.
UNE-EN 3-7: 2004 + A1: 2008	Portable fire extinguishers. Part 7: Characteristics, operating requirements and test methods.
UNE-EN 3-10: 2010	Portable fire extinguishers. Part 10: Requirements for assessing the conformity of a portable fire extinguisher in accordance with the European standard EN 3-7.
UNE 23120: 2012	Maintenance of fire extinguishers.
UNE-EN 1866-1: 2008	Mobile fire extinguishers. Part 1: Characteristics, behavior and test methods.
<i>Equipped fire hydrants</i>	
UNE-EN 671-1: 2013	Fixed fire fighting installations. Systems equipped with hoses. Part 1: Fire hydrants equipped with semi-rigid hoses.
UNE-EN 671-2: 2013	Fixed fire fighting installations. Systems equipped with hoses. Part 2: Fire hydrants equipped with flat hoses.
UNE-EN 671-3: 2009	Fixed fire-fighting facilities. Systems equipped with hoses. Part 2: Maintenance of fire hydrants equipped with semi-rigid and flat hoses.
<i>Sprinkler and water spray extinguishing system</i>	
UNE-EN 12845: 2005 + A2: 2010	Fixed firefighting systems. Automatic sprinkler systems. Design, installation and maintenance.
UNE-EN 12259-1: 2002 UNE-EN 12259-1: 2002 / A2: 2005 UNE-EN 12259-1: 2002 / A3: 2007	Fire protection. Fixed firefighting systems. Components for sprinkler systems and water spray. Part 1: Automatic Sprinklers.
UNE-EN 12259-2: 2000 UNE-EN 12259-2 / A1: 2001 UNE-EN 12259-2 / AC: 2002 UNE-EN 12259-2: 2000 / A2: 2007	Fire protection. Fixed firefighting systems. Components for sprinkler systems and water spray. Part 2: Wet pipe alarm valve assemblies and delay chambers.
UNE-EN 12259-3: 2001 UNE-EN 12259-3: 2001 / A1: 2001 UNE-EN 12259-3: 2001 / A2: 2007	Fire protection. Fixed firefighting systems. Components for sprinkler systems and water spray. Part 3: Alarm valve assemblies for dry pipe systems.
UNE-EN 12259-4: 2000 UNE-EN 12259-4 / A1: 2001	Fire protection. Fixed firefighting systems. Components for sprinkler systems and water spray. Part 4: Hydromechanical alarms.
UNE-EN 12259-5: 2003	Fire protection. Fixed firefighting systems. Components for sprinkler systems and water spray. Part 5: Water flow detectors.
UNE 23501: 1988	Fixed water spray systems. Generalities.
UNE 23502: 1986	Fixed water spray systems. System components.
UNE 23503: 1989	Fixed water spray systems. Design and facilities.
UNE 23504: 1986	Fixed water spray systems. Receiving tests.
UNE 23505: 1986	Fixed water spray systems. Periodic testing and maintenance.
UNE 23506: 1989	Fixed water spray systems. Plans, specifications and hydraulic calculations.
UNE 23507: 1989	Fixed water spray systems. Automatic detection equipment.
<i>Extinguishing systems for nebulized water</i>	
UNE CEN / TS 14972: 2014	Fixed systems of protection against fires. Systems of nebulized water. Design and installation.
<i>Physical foam extinction systems</i>	
UNE-EN 13565-1: 2005 + A1: 2008.	Fixed firefighting systems. Sparkling systems. Part 1: Requirements and test methods for components.
UNE-EN 13565-2: 2010.	Fixed firefighting systems. Sparkling systems. Part 2: Design, construction and maintenance.
UNE-EN 1568-1: 2009 UNE-EN 1568-1: 2009 / AC: 2010	Extinguishing agents. Foam concentrates. Part 1: Specification for medium expansion foam concentrates for surface application in non-water miscible liquids.
UNE-EN 1568-2: 2009 UNE-EN 1568-2: 2009 / AC: 2010	Extinguishing agents. Foam concentrates. Part 2: Specification for high expansion foam concentrates for surface application in non-water miscible liquids.
UNE-EN 1568-3: 2009 UNE-EN 1568-3: 2009 / AC: 2010	Extinguishing agents. Foam concentrates. Part 3: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for surface application of non-water miscible liquids.
UNE-EN 1568-4: 2009 UNE-EN 1568-4: 2009 / AC: 2010	Extinguishing agents. Foam concentrates. Part 4: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for surface application in water miscible liquids.
<i>Fixed dust extinction systems</i>	
UNE-EN 12416-1: 2001 + A2: 2008.	Fixed firefighting systems. Powder extinction systems. Part 1: Specifications and test methods for components.
UNE-EN 12416-2: 2001 + A1: 2008.	Fixed firefighting systems. Powder extinction systems. Part 2: Design, construction and maintenance.
UNE-EN 615: 2009	Fire protection. Extinguishing agents. Specifications for extinguishing powders (except class D powders).
<i>Extinguishing systems using gaseous agents</i>	
UNE-EN 15004-1: 2009	Fixed firefighting systems. Extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 1: Design, installation and maintenance (ISO 14520-1, modified).
UNE-EN 15004-2: 2009	Fixed firefighting systems. Extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 2: Physical properties and design of gaseous extinguishing systems with FK-5-1-12 (ISO 14520-5: 2006, modified).
UNE-EN 15004-3: 2009	Fixed firefighting systems. Extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 3: Physical properties and design of extinguishing systems using gaseous agents with HCFC, mixture A. (ISO 14520-6: 2006, modified).
UNE-EN 15004-4: 2009	Fixed firefighting systems. Extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 4: Physical properties and design of extinguishing systems using gaseous agents with HFC 125. (ISO 14520-8: 2006, modified).
UNE-EN 15004-5: 2009	Fixed firefighting systems. Extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 5: Physical properties and design of extinguishing systems using gaseous agents with HFC 227 ea. (ISO 14520-9: 2006, modified).
UNE-EN 15004-6: 2009	Fixed firefighting systems. Extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 6: Physical properties and design of extinguishing systems using gaseous agents with HFC 23 (ISO 14520-10: 2005, modified).
UNE-EN 15004-7: 2009	Fixed firefighting systems. Extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 7: Physical properties and design of extinguishing systems using gaseous agents with IG-01 (ISO 14520-12: 2005, modified).
UNE-EN 15004-8: 2009	Fixed firefighting systems. Extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 8: Physical properties and design of extinguishing systems using gaseous agents with IG-100 (ISO 14520-13: 2005, modified).
UNE-EN 15004-9: 2009	Fixed firefighting systems. Extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 9: Physical properties and design of extinguishing systems using gaseous agents with IG-55 (ISO 14520-14: 2005, modified).
UNE-EN 15004-10: 2009	Fixed firefighting systems. Extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 10: Physical properties and design of extinguishing systems using gaseous agents with IG-541. (ISO 14520-15: 2005, as amended).
UNE-EN 12094-1: 2004	Fixed fire-fighting systems - Components for gaseous extinguishing systems - Part 1: Requirements and test methods for automatic and electrical control and delay devices.
UNE-EN 12094-2: 2004	Fixed firefighting systems. Components for extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 2: Requirements and test methods for automatic non-electrical control and delay devices.
UNE-EN 12094-3: 2003	Fixed firefighting systems. Components for extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 3: Requirements and test methods for manual firing and stopping devices.

UNE-EN 12094-4: 2005	Fixed firefighting systems. Components for extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 4: Requirements and test methods for tanks and their actuators.
UNE-EN 12094-5: 2007	Fixed fire-fighting systems - Components for gaseous extinguishing systems - Part 5: Requirements and test methods for high and low pressure directional valves and their actuators.
UNE-EN 12094-6: 2007	Fixed fire-fighting systems - Components for gaseous extinguishing systems - Part 6: Requirements and test methods for non-electrical deactivation devices.
UNE-EN 12094-7: 2001 UNE-EN 12094-7 / A1: 2005	Fixed fire-extinguishing systems - Components for gaseous extinguishing systems - Part 7: Requirements and test methods for diffusers for CO2 systems.
UNE-EN 12094-8: 2007	Fixed firefighting systems. Components for extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 8: Requirements and test methods for connectors.
UNE-EN 12094-9: 2003	Fixed fire-fighting systems - Components for gaseous extinguishing systems - Part 9: Requirements and test methods for special fire detectors.
UNE-EN 12094-10: 2004	Fixed firefighting systems. Components for extinguishing systems using gaseous agents. Part 10: Requirements and test methods for pressure switches and manometers.
UNE-EN 12094-11: 2003	Fixed fire-fighting systems - Components for gaseous extinguishing systems - Part 11: Requirements and test methods for mechanical weighing devices.
UNE-EN 12094-12: 2004	Fixed fire-extinguishing systems - Components for gaseous extinguishing systems - Part 12: Requirements and test methods for pneumatic alarm devices.
UNE-EN 12094-13: 2001 UNE-EN 12094-13 / AC: 2002	Fixed fire-fighting systems - Components for gaseous extinguishing systems - Part 13: Requirements and test methods for non-return valves and non-return valves.
<i>Systems for the control of smoke and heat</i>	
UNE 23584: 2008	Fire safety. Temperature control and smoke evacuation systems (SCTEH). Requirements for the installation, commissioning and periodic maintenance of the SCTEH.
UNE 23585: 2004	Fire safety. Temperature control and smoke evacuation systems (SCTEH). Requirements and methods of calculation and design to design a system of temperature control and smoke evacuation in case of fire.
UNE-EN 12101-1: 2007 UNE-EN 12101-1: 2007 / A1: 2007	Systems for the control of smoke and heat. Part 1: Specifications for smoke control barriers.
UNE-EN 12101-2: 2004	Control systems for smoke and heat. Part 2: Specifications for natural smoke and heat extraction aerators.
UNE-EN 12101-3: 2016	Smoke and heat control systems. Part 3: Specifications for Mechanical Smoke and Heat Extractor Aerators.
UNE-EN 12101-6: 2006	Systems for the control of smoke and heat. Part 6: Specifications for pressure differential systems. Equipment.
UNE-EN 12101-7: 2013	Systems for the control of smoke and heat. Part 7: Smoke duct sections.
UNE-EN 12101-8: 2015	Systems for the control of smoke and heat. Part 8: Smoke control gates.
UNE-EN 12101-10: 2007	Systems for the control of smoke and heat. Part 10: Power supply equipment.
<i>Fire-retardant blankets</i>	
UNE-EN 1869: 1997	Fire blankets.
<i>Luminescent signaling systems</i>	
UNE-EN ISO 7010: 2012	Graphic symbols. Colors and safety signs. Signs of security registered
UNE 23032: 2015	Fire safety. Graphic symbols for use in project plans, self-protection plans and evacuation plans.
UNE 23033-1: 1981	Fire safety. Signaling.
UNE 23035-2: 2003	Fire safety. Photoluminescent signaling. Part 2: Measurement of products at the place of use.
UNE 23035-4: 2003	Fire safety. Photoluminescent signaling. Part 4: General conditions. Measurements and classification.
<i>Proceedings for the revision of fire protection installations and equipment</i>	
UNE 23580-1: 2005	Fire safety. Proceedings for the revision of fire protection installations and equipment. Technical inspection for maintenance. Part 1: General.
UNE 23580-2: 2005	Fire safety. Proceedings for the revision of fire protection installations and equipment. Technical inspection for maintenance. Part 2: Fire detection and alarm systems.
UNE 23580-3: 2005	Fire safety. Proceedings for the revision of fire protection installations and equipment. Technical inspection for maintenance. Part 3: Water supply.
UNE 23580-4: 2005	Fire safety. Proceedings for the revision of fire protection installations and equipment. Technical inspection for maintenance. Part 4: General network: hydrants and valves.
UNE 23580-5: 2005	Fire safety. Proceedings for the revision of fire protection installations and equipment. Technical inspection for maintenance. Part 5: Network of fire hydrants equipped.
UNE 23580-6: 2005	Fire safety. Proceedings for the revision of fire protection installations and equipment. Technical inspection for maintenance. Part 6: Sprinkler systems.
UNE 23580-7: 2005	Fire safety. Proceedings for the revision of fire protection installations and equipment. Technical inspection for maintenance. Part 7: Foam Systems
UNE 23580-8: 2005	Fire safety. Proceedings for the revision of fire protection installations and equipment. Technical inspection for maintenance. Part 8: Gas systems.
UNE 23580-9: 2005	Fire safety. Proceedings for the revision of fire protection installations and equipment. Technical inspection for maintenance. Part 9: Fire Extinguishers

Note: In case of discrepancy between the standards UNE-EN ISO 7010: 2012 and UNE 23033-1: 1981, the UNE-EN ISO 7010: 2012 will prevail.

[Block 56: # ai-2]

ANNEX II

Minimal maintenance of fire protection installations

1. Active fire protection equipment and systems shall be subject to the maintenance program established by the manufacturer. As a minimum, the operations set out in Tables I and II shall be carried out.
2. The luminescent signaling systems shall be subjected to the maintenance program established by the manufacturer. As a minimum, the operations set out in Table III will be performed.
3. The maintenance operations listed in Tables I and III shall be carried out by personnel of the manufacturer or the maintenance company, if they comply with the requirements established in Article 16 of this Regulation; Or by the personnel of the user or owner of the installation.
4. The maintenance operations listed in Table II shall be carried out by personnel of the manufacturer or of the maintenance company, if they comply with the requirements established in Article 16 of this Regulation.

5. In order to follow the maintenance programs of the fire protection equipment and systems set out in Tables I, II and III, minutes shall be drawn up which shall be in conformity with the series of standards UNE 23580 and which shall contain at least the Following information:

A) General information.

1. Name and address of the property of the facility.
2. Name and title of the representative of the property responsible for the installation.
3. Name and title of the representative of the property responsible for the maintenance operations to be carried out.
4. Address of location of the installation and date of installation.
- 5th Company responsible for the last inspection and date of the same.
- 6º Company responsible for the last maintenance and date of the same.
7. Name, identification number and address of the holding company. Declaration that it is enabled for each and every one of the products and systems on which it will carry out the maintenance.
- 8 Name of the person (s) responsible for carrying out the maintenance operations. Declaration that said person / s is / are qualified to perform the maintenance.
9. Types of products and systems that will be subject to maintenance.

B) For each product or system on which maintenance is carried out.

1. Type of product or system, make and model.
2. Unique identification of the product or system (eg, by serial number identification, location ...).
3. Maintenance performed and result. In case of incidents, proposed actions.

Said minutes must be signed by the holding company and the representative of the property of the facility.

In the event that one or more maintenance operations are performed by the user or owner of the installation, as permitted for the operations listed in Tables I and III, it is not mandatory that the records of such operations comply with Provided by the UNE standard 23580, but it will suffice that they contain at least the aforementioned information (except for paragraphs a.6, a.7 and a.8, which must be replaced by the data of the last maintenance and the Name of the person (s) responsible for carrying out the operations).

Said minutes must be signed by the person (s) responsible for carrying out the operations and the representative of the property of the installation.

6. In all cases, both the company that carried out the maintenance, as well as the user or owner of the installation, shall keep a documentary record of compliance with the preventive maintenance program, for at least five years, indicating, as a minimum, the Operations and checks carried out, the results of the checks and tests and the replacement of defective items which have been carried out. The entries must be kept up to date and will be available to the inspection services of the corresponding Autonomous Community.

7. Firms maintaining fixed fire protection systems and fire extinguishers containing fluorinated greenhouse gases, as referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, must comply, for the operations of leakage control, recycling, regeneration or destruction of the same, established in said Regulation.

8. In the case of emergency lighting systems, the installation must be maintained, as established in the Electrotechnical Regulation for Low Voltage, approved by Royal Decree 842/2002, of August 2.

9. The document containing the technical evaluation of those products and systems whose compliance with this Regulation has been determined according to the provisions of Article 5.3 will contain the necessary maintenance operations. The installation company must provide the user or owner of the installation with the documentation that collects this information. In addition, such documentation will be available to the departments responsible for industry in the Autonomous Community.

10. In the detection, alarm and extinction systems, the remote connection to a maintenance services management center is accepted. In any case, the implementation of these systems must be done in such a way as to guarantee the integrity of the fire detection and alarm system. The purpose of this additional system will be to facilitate the tasks of maintenance and management of the system, as well as to provide services added to those already supplied by the automatic systems. This remote management center must belong to a duly authorized fire protection company.

11. Pursuant to Article 1 of this Regulation, the maintenance established therein shall be deemed not to apply to installations located in establishments regulated by Royal Decree 863/1985, of April 2, approving the General Regulations for Basic Mining Safety Standards, and in all those that have specific regulations, which establish the corresponding maintenance program, which exceeds the minimum requirements established in this Regulation.

Likewise, those parts of the fire protection installations of nuclear installations that, due to their relationship to nuclear and / or radiological risk, are subject to the specific monitoring and maintenance requirements established in the document "Technical Specifications of Operation "," Operation Requirements Manual "or equivalent document, which are included in the respective Operating Permits, or in other documents that may be derived from this and whose compliance monitoring is the responsibility of the Nuclear Safety Council. The maintenance of the rest of the fire protection installations of the nuclear installations will be carried out as established in this Regulation.

[Block 57: # s1-3]

Section 1 Active fire protection

Table I. Quarterly and semi-annual maintenance program for active fire protection systems

Operations to be carried out by specialized personnel of the manufacturer, a maintenance company, or by the personnel of the user or owner of the installation:

Equipment or system	Each	
	Three months	Six months
Detection systems and fire alarm. General requirements.	Preliminary step: Review and / or implementation of measures to avoid unwanted actions or maneuvers during inspection tasks. Verify that changes or modifications have been made to any of the components of the system since the last revision and proceed with its documentation. Checking the operation of the installations (with each source of supply). Replacement of pilots, fuses, and other defective items. Review of alarm indications, fault, disconnection and information in the control panel. Maintenance of accumulators (cleaning of terminals, replacement of distilled water, etc.). Check centralization and alarm transmission equipment.	
Detection systems and fire alarm. Power supplies.	Review of battery systems: Test of switching of the system in network failure, operation of the system under batteries, fault detection and restitution in normal mode.	
Detection systems and fire alarm. Devices for the manual activation of alarm.	Checking the signaling of the manual alarm buttons.	Verification of the location, identification, visibility and accessibility of the pushbuttons. Checking the status of pushbuttons (fixing, cleaning, corrosion, external appearance).
Detection systems and fire alarm. Alarm transmission devices.	Check the operation of the warning lights and acoustic. If applicable, check the operation of the public address system. If applicable, verify the intelligibility of the audio in each extinction zone.	
Fire extinguishers.	Perform the following checks: - That the extinguishers are in their assigned place and that they do not show any apparent signs of damages. - Which are suitable according to the risk to be protected. - They do not have access clogged, are visible or are marked and have their driving instructions on the front. - That the operating instructions are legible. - The pressure indicator is in the operating area. - The metal parts (nozzles, valve, hose ...) are in good condition. - The seals or stoppers are not missing or broken. - They have not been downloaded totally or partially. This requirement shall also be deemed to have been fulfilled if the operations indicated in the "Quarterly Maintenance Program" of UNE 23120 are carried out. Checking the extinguisher signaling.	
Equipped fire hydrants (BIE).	Verification of signaling of BIEs.	
Hydrants.	Check the accessibility to your environment and the signaling in buried hydrants. Visual inspection, checking the tightness of the assembly. Remove lids from the outlets, grease the threads and check the condition of the fitting joints. Checking the signaling of hydrants.	Grease the drive nut or fill the oil chamber. Open and close the hydrant, checking the correct operation of the main valve and the drainage system.
Dry columns.		Verification of the accessibility of the street entrance and floorings. Signaling check. Checking the caps and proper operation of their seals (grease if necessary). Maneuver all the keys of the installation, verifying the correct operation of the same ones. Check that the keys of the Siamese connections are closed. Check that the isolating valves are open. Check that all fittings are tightly fitted and tight.
Fixed fire extinguishing systems: Automatic water sprinklers. Water spray. Water mist. Physical foam. Dust. Gaseous extinguishing agents. Condensed aerosols.	Check that the discharge devices of the extinguishing agent (nozzles, sprinklers, diffusers, ...) are in good condition and free of obstacles for their correct operation. Visual inspection of the good general condition of the system components, especially the start-up devices and the connections. Reading gauges and checking that pressure levels are within the permitted range. Checking of signaling circuits, pilots, etc. ; In systems with control indications. Checking the signaling of the manual stop and trip controls. general cleaning of all components.	Visual inspection of pipes, tanks and hoses against corrosion, deterioration or handling. In systems using water, check that the valves, whose closure could prevent water from reaching the sprinklers or could impair the proper functioning of an alarm or indication device, are fully open. Check electrical supply to electrical pumping groups or other critical electrical equipment.
Water feeding systems against fire.	Verification by inspection of all elements, tanks, valves, controls, motor-pump alarms, accessories, signs, etc. Checking the automatic and manual operation of the installation according to the manufacturer's or installer's instructions. Maintenance of accumulators, cleaning of terminals (replacement of distilled water, etc.). Verification of levels (fuel, water, oil, etc.). Verification of accessibility to the elements, general cleaning, ventilation of pump rooms, etc.	Actuation and lubrication of the valves. Verification and adjustment of the cable glands. Checking the speed of motors with different loads. Check the power supply, lines and protections.
Control systems for smoke and heat.	Check that no obstructions have been placed or changes in the building geometry (partitions, false ceilings, exterior openings, furniture shifting, etc.) that modify the conditions of use of the system or prevent the complete lowering of the active barriers of Smoke control. General visual inspection.	Check the operation of the system components by manually activating them. Cleaning of components and system elements.

Table II. Annual and five-year maintenance program for active fire protection systems

Operations to be carried out by the specialized staff of the manufacturer or by the staff of the holding company:

Equipment or system	Each	
	Year	Five years
Detection systems and fire alarm. General requirements.	Checking the operation of programmed maneuvers, depending on the detection zone. Verification and updating of the software version of the control panel, according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Check all existing maneuvers: Light and acoustic warning devices, air stop, machine stop, elevator stop, automatic extinction, fire doors, smoke extraction equipment and other parts of the fire protection system. The operations indicated in the standard UNE-EN 23007-14 must be carried out.	
Detection systems and fire alarm. Detectors.	Checking the clearance, below the point detector and in all directions, at least 500 mm. Checking the condition of the detectors (fixing, cleaning, corrosion, external appearance). Individual test of operation of all automatic detectors, according to the specifications of their manufacturers. Verification of the ability to reach and activate the sensor element inside the detector chamber. Verification methods should be used which do not impair or impair the performance of the detector. The life of the fire detectors will be established by the manufacturer of the fire, after which they will be replaced. In the event that the manufacturer does not establish a useful life, this will be considered of 10 years.	
Detection systems and fire alarm. Devices for the manual activation of alarm.	Test of operation of all buttons.	
Water feeding systems against fire.	Checking the water reserve. Cleaning of filters and dirt holding elements in the water supply. Check the state of charge of batteries and electrolyte. Test, in the reception conditions, with realization of supply curves with each source of water and energy.	
Fire extinguishers.	Perform maintenance operations as established in the "Annual Maintenance Program" of the standard UNE 23120. In mobile fire extinguishers, the good condition of the transfer system will be checked.	Perform a level C test (letterhead), according to the provisions of Annex III, of the Pressure Equipment Regulations, approved by Royal Decree 2060/2008, of December 12, As of the date of the extinguisher's timing (and three times), the retiming of the fire extinguisher will be carried out according to the provisions of annex III of the Pressure Equipment Regulations.
Equipped fire hydrants (BIE).	Perform annual inspection and maintenance operations as established by UNE-EN 671-3. The life of the hoses against fire will be that established by the manufacturer of the same, after which they will be replaced. In the event that the manufacturer does not establish a useful life, this will be considered of 20 years.	Perform five-year inspection and maintenance operations on the hose as established by UNE-EN 671-3.
Hydrants.	Check the tightness of the plugs.	Changing the joints of the fittings.
Dry column systems.		Test of the installation in the conditions of its reception.
Fixed fire extinguishing systems: Automatic water sprinklers. Water spray. Water mist. Physical foam. Dust. Gaseous extinguishing agents. Condensed aerosols.	Checking the system response to manual and automatic activation signals. In fixed water or foam systems, check that the water supply is guaranteed under the expected pressure and flow conditions. In fixed dust extinction systems, check that the amount of extinguishing agent is within the permitted range. In fixed foam extinction systems, check that the foam has not been degraded. For fixed systems of total flooding of gaseous extinguishing agents, check the leakproofness of the protected room under discharge conditions. Fixed extinguishing systems with automatic sprinklers must be inspected, as indicated in UNE-EN 12845 "Annual program". Fixed extinguishing systems with automatic sprinklers must be inspected every 3 years, as indicated in "Program every 3 years" of UNE-EN 12845. Note: systems incorporating pressure components that fall within the scope of the Pressure Equipment Regulations, approved by Royal Decree 2060/2008, of December 12, will be subject to the tests established in said Regulation with the periodicity Specified therein.	Test of the installation in the conditions of its reception. In fixed foam extinction systems, determination of the coefficient of expansion, drainage time and concentration, according to the part of the standard UNE-EN 1568 that corresponds, of a representative sample of the installation. The values obtained must be within the values allowed by the manufacturer. Fixed automatic sprinkler systems must be inspected every 10 years, as indicated in UNE-EN 12845's "10-Year Program". Fixed extinguishing systems with automatic sprinklers must be inspected every 25 years, as indicated in Annex K, of UNE-EN 12845.
Control systems for smoke and heat.	Check the operation of the system in its activation and rest positions, including its response to the manual and automatic activation signals and checking that the response time is within the design parameters. If the system has smoke control barriers, check that the head, edge and gasket spacings (according to UNE-EN 12101-1) do not exceed the values indicated by the manufacturer. Checking the correct availability of the main and auxiliary power supply. Lubrication of the components and elements of the system. Verification of alarm and fault signals and interaction with the fire detection system.	

[Block 58: # s2-3]

Section 2: Luminescent Signaling

Table III. Maintenance program for luminescent signaling systems

Operations to be carried out by specialized personnel of the manufacturer, a maintenance company, or by the personnel of the user or owner of the installation:

Equipment or system	Each Year
Luminescent signaling systems.	Visual verification of existence, correct location and good condition in terms of cleaning, legibility and illumination (in the dark) of signs, beacons and evacuation plans. Verification of the condition of the fasteners (anchors, rods, angles, fasteners, adhesives, etc.).

The useful life of the photoluminescent signals shall be that established by the manufacturer of the same. In the event that the manufacturer does not establish a useful life, this will be considered of 10 years. Once the useful life has passed, they will be replaced by specialized personnel of the manufacturer or a holding company, unless it is justified that the measurement on a representative sample, taking into account the date of manufacture and its location, carried out in accordance with the standard UNE 23035 -2, contributes values not inferior to 80% of those dictated by the norm UNE 23035-4, in each moment. The useful life of the photoluminescent signal shall be counted from the date of manufacture of the same. Measurements to extend this life span will be repeated every 5 years.

[Block 59: # ai-3]

ANNEX III

Minimum human means in companies installers and maintainers of equipment and systems of fire protection

1. Installers and / or maintainers of fire protection installations must have personnel hired, at least, with a technical manager of the company, holding a university technical college degree, or another equivalent degree, with technical competence in the matter.

2. Installers and / or maintainers of fire protection installations must have at least a qualified operator for each of the systems for which they are qualified, and the same operator may be qualified for one or Various systems.

3. As established in Articles 11 and 16 of this Regulation, the qualified personnel mentioned in the previous section must be able to demonstrate to the competent Administration:

A) Compliance with what is established in Royal Decree 842/2002, of August 2, in the case of operators qualified for the installation / maintenance of emergency lighting.

(B) Compliance with Regulation (EC) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 and Royal Decree 115/2017 of 17 February Regulates the marketing and handling of fluorinated gases and equipment based on them, as well as the certification of the professionals who use them and establishing the technical requirements for installations that develop activities that emit fluorinated gases, in the case of Qualified operators for the installation / maintenance of extinguishing systems based on fluorinated gaseous agents.

C) One of the following situations, for operators skilled in the installation and / or maintenance of other fire protection installations:

1. To have a university degree, vocational training or a certificate of professionalism included in the National Catalog of Professional Qualifications, whose field of competence covers the subject matter of these Regulations, for which it accredits its qualification.

2.º To have recognized a professional competence acquired by work experience, in accordance with the stipulated in Royal Decree 1224/2009, of 17 July, of recognition of the professional competences acquired by labor experience, in the subject matter of these Regulations, For which it accredits its qualification.

3. To hold a certification issued by an accredited entity for the certification of persons, as established in Royal Decree 2200/1995, of December 28, including, at a minimum, contents that cover the subject matter of this Regulation, in order to Which accredits their qualification.

4. To have carried out, with use, a specific training course on the subjects for which it accredits its qualification, imparted by entities authorized by the competent body in matter of industry of the corresponding Autonomous Community.

5. Workers who provide or have rendered services as qualified personnel in the installation and / or maintenance for each of the systems for which they apply for authorization for at least 12 months, prior to the entry into force of this Regulation, may Request certification proving the qualification before the competent body of the Autonomous Community where they reside. The justification of this experience will be made with the following documents:

I. Worker's working life, issued by the General Treasury of the Social Security.

Ii. Contract of work or certification of the companies where you have acquired the work experience, which includes specifically the duration of the periods of performance of the contract, the activity developed and the interval of time in which this activity has been carried out.

This document is informative and has no legal value.

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