

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND LABOUR

DECREE 192/2023, of 7 November, on the industrial safety of establishments, facilities and products.

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Preamble

Article 139.1 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia provides that the Generalitat de Catalunya is exclusively responsible for matters of industry, which includes, in any case, the management of industrial sectors and processes in Catalonia, the safety of activities, facilities, equipment, processes and industrial products and the regulation of industrial activities that may have an impact on the safety or health of people. In accordance with

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Article 110 of the Statute itself, the Generalitat is fully responsible for legislation, regulatory authority and the executive function.

However, consideration must be given to the fact that, notwithstanding the foregoing, the competition regime in the field of industry is divided between the State and the Autonomous Communities: Article 149.1.13 of the Spanish Constitution confers on the State exclusive competence over the bases and coordination of the general planning of economic activity.

Pursuant to this division of competence, Article 1 of Law 21/1992, of 16 July, on industry, establishes the basis for the management of the industrial sector, as well as the criteria for coordination between public administrations, pursuant to Articles 149.1.1 and 149.1.13 of the Spanish Constitution. This law was amended by Law 25/2009, of 22 December, amending several laws to adapt them to the Law on free access to and exercise of services activities, which adapted the legislation related to industrial safety, favouring the reduction of administrative burdens and disproportionate obstacles, and, also, promoted the simplification of procedures. Article 4 of the Law establishes the general regime in relation to the freedom of establishment, subjecting industrial activity to the regime of communication or statement of responsibility when established by law for reasons of public policy, public safety and health, safety and health at work or protection of the environment, as well as when so provided for the fulfilment of State obligations arising from Community legislation or international treaties. The law itself defines technical regulations in Article 12.3 and establishes that they may condition the operation of the facilities and the use of the products on the proof of compliance with the regulatory regulations, in the terms in which they are established. Finally, Article 12(5) provides that state-wide industrial safety regulations are approved by the Spanish Government, notwithstanding the fact that the autonomous communities with legislative competence over industry may introduce additional requirements on these matters, in relation to the facilities in their territory. Therefore, in the division of powers applicable to industrial safety, consideration must be given to the priority of State technical regulations, which may be supplemented by the Generalitat.

A large part of the technical regulations in the field of industrial safety were adapted by Royal Decree 560/2010, of 7 May, amending regulatory standards in the field of industrial safety, bringing them into line with Law 17/2009, on free access to service activities and their exercise, and to Law 25/2009. Subsequently, Law 20/2013, on the guarantee of market unity, provides that in order to establish a system of authorisations, the principles of necessity and proportionality must be complied with, which must be substantiated in the law establishing the regime and always for reasons of public policy, public security or protection of the environment of the particular place where the activity is carried out. These principles are reflected in Catalonia in Law 18/2020, of 28 December, on the facilitation of economic activity, which provides that the protection of the environment, health, safety of persons and goods and the protection of consumers are overriding reasons in the public interest that may require an authorisation regime or that information on the activities carried out and that, occasionally, this activity should be monitored. This is why the authorisation schemes provided for in this Decree are limited to those laid down in the relevant technical regulations and in the corresponding legislation with the status of applicable law.

Law 9/2014, of 31 July, on the industrial safety of establishments, facilities and products, establishes a full regulation of the legal regime applicable to the industrial safety of establishments where serious accidents may occur, facilities and products that may cause damage to persons, property or the environment as a result of an accident, including the legal regime of control authorities. The Law sets out the essential characteristics of the industrial safety management model in Catalonia, the requirements and obligations applicable to industrial safety agents, as well as the control functions of the Administration, which include inspection and sanctioning powers. However, it leaves the deployment and specification of these general conditions for a future decree for ensuring the full functionality of the model.

Thus, this decree regulates the relationship of industrial safety agents with the competent administration for industrial safety, the register of industrial safety technical facilities (RITSIC), the register of industrial safety agents (RASIC) and the system management model by the Administration.

The Decree is divided into 7 titles, 12 additional provisions, 7 transitional provisions, 2 repealing provisions, 4 final provisions and 5 annexes.

Title 1 determines the subject matter of this Decree and defines the concepts in addition to those included in the law to which the Decree refers. Title 2 focuses on the Industrial Security Advisory Board, created by the Decree as the guidance and consultation body of the Catalan Administration competent in this field of industrial safety. Title 3 focuses on the regulation of technical industrial safety facilities, while Title 4 is dedicated to industrial safety agents. Titles 5 and 6 contain market surveillance regulations in the field of industrial safety and industrial safety control and supervision, respectively. Finally, Title 7 addresses the telematic processing of files within the framework of Law 18/2020.

The additional provisions provide for the amendment of the references to EICs in the regulation (one), the validity of professional qualifications (two), the loss of validity of the authorisations of the teaching institutions

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(three), telematic access to the information system of electricity and gas distribution companies (four), the reporting obligations of gas distribution companies and electricity and gas service points (five), the adequacy of the certificate of professional competence of the teaching institution in the field of fire protection (six). They also set the criteria for periodic product inspections (seven), the communication of the verifications of the measuring devices (eight), the verification procedure for claims involving electricity, gas and water meters in Catalonia (nine), the procedure for the interruption of supply to individual gaseous fuel receiving facilities by pipeline, which do not carry out periodic inspection on time (ten), the procedure for processing technical instructions (eleven) and the procedure for sending data on periodic inspections carried out by control authorities (twelve).

The transitional provisions set out additional safety measures for lifts in operation (one), the obligation of carbon monoxide detectors at certain facilities of the regulation of thermal facilities in buildings in operation (two), the mandatory replacement of certain elements in link facilities prior to the current low voltage electronic regulation (three), the mandatory nature of grounding electrode in outdoor lighting facilities in use (four), the mandatory nature of adhesive labels in periodic inspections at low voltage facilities (five), the mandatory nature of the maintenance contract for low-voltage P-class facilities (six) and the process of adapting teaching institutions to the criteria set out in Annex 4 of the Decree (seven).

Part One of the repealing provisions revokes a number of decrees and orders and Part Two renders instructions, circular letters and informative notes obsolete.

The final provisions govern the entry into force of the decree (one), the inclusion of the coverage of the disassembly of the tower crane in the municipal general bond (two), the mandatory nature of the favourable pre-inspection at storage facilities for chemicals of class P (three), the mandatory nature of the inspection of electrical facilities in case of defects in the technical inspection of buildings (four).

As regards the annexes, Annex 1 contains the list of instructions, circular letters and clarifying notes which are left out; Annex 2, the additional technical instructions; Annex 3, the structure of the RASIC; Annex 4, the specific requirements of teaching institutions and Annex 5, the minimum data to be reported in the event of industrial incidents or accidents.

This Decree complies with the principles of good regulation established by Article 129 of Law 39/2015, of 1 October, on the common administrative procedure of public administrations, as well as the improvement of regulatory quality set out in Article 62 of Law 19/2014, of 29 December, on transparency, access to public information and good governance. Pursuant to the principle of transparency, simple, universal and up-to-date access has been made possible to the processing of this provision and the documents that make up the file via the Transparency Portal. As for the principle of participation, all the mandatory procedures have been carried out, including the consultation of the Departments of the Generalitat de Catalunya, the prior public consultation and the public information and hearing of the interested parties. It is in line with the principles of necessity and effectiveness, since it is the appropriate instrument for responding to the development provided for in final provision seven of Law 9/2014. As for the principle of proportionality, the initiative contains the essential regulation to meet the need to cover. As regards the principle of transparency, since the start of the procedure, access to all the current legislation has been possible, as has access to the documentation prepared when drafting this Decree, to clearly define the objectives and enable the active participation of the application of the various technical regulations to the purpose set out in this Decree. Finally, pursuant to the principle of legal certainty, this Decree is consistent with the legal order and the mandates it incorporates are in line with the legislation in force.

Likewise, Law 18/2020, of 28 December, establishes the model relationship between companies, professional and self-employed persons and the Administration, which is based, inter alia, on the default digital relationship and that pivots on the management of data provided by the operators of companies once. This new model of digital administration, in terms of economic activities, including those in the areas of security of establishments, facilities and products, guarantees greater efficiency and agility in the processes that companies must carry out.

This provision has been submitted for the procedure for the provision of information in the area of technical standards and of rules on Information Society services, pursuant to Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September and to Royal Decree 1337/1999 of 31 July incorporating this directive into internal law.

Having regard to the fact that the text of the Decree has been subject to the mandatory assessment of the Catalan Economic and Social Work Council, the Local Government Commission and the Catalan Data Protection Authority;

On the proposal of the Minister of Business and Employment, in accordance with the opinion of the Legal Advisory Commission, and after deliberation by the Government, I hereby

Decree:

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Title I

General provisions

Article 1

Object

1.1 The purpose of this Decree is to implement Law 9/2014, of 31 July, on the industrial safety of establishments, facilities and products, and in particular:

- a) to create and regulate the Industrial Security Advisory Board.
- b) Regulate technical industrial safety facilities and approve additional technical instructions governing them.
- c) Regulate industrial safety agents.
- d) Establish industrial safety control and monitoring instruments
- e) Establish the criteria for the digital processing of procedures in this area.

1.2 Title II of Law 9/2014, of 31 July "On the safety of establishments in which serious accidents may occur and the urban limitations in their surroundings", must be developed in a specific decree by the Government.

Article 2

Definitions

In addition to the definitions contained in Article 3 of Law 9/2014 of 31 July, for the purposes of this Decree, the following definitions shall be used:

- a) Industrial safety accident: an accident that causes damage to persons, the environment or property, and is caused by deficiencies in the project, manufacture, installation, use, execution, operation or maintenance of facilities or products falling within the scope of Law 9/2014, of 31 July.
- b) Industrial activity: any operation or task aimed at manufacturing, repairing, maintaining, processing or recycling industrial products; packaging, packing and storing these products, harnessing, recovering and eliminating their waste or by-products, regardless of the nature of the resources and technical processes used.
- c) Active market surveillance actions: market surveillance actions are carried out at the initiative of the competent body of the Generalitat de Catalunya for industrial safety; hereinafter the competent body in the field of industrial safety
- d) Reactive market surveillance measures: market surveillance actions are carried out as a result of the complaint by an interested party, the transfer of the file by another public administration on grounds of competence or in the event of an accident or industrial safety incident.
- e) Regulatory areas of industrial safety facilities: areas of action corresponding to the technical regulations for industrial safety defined in Annex 2 to this Decree.
- f) Training centre: series of buildings, facilities and spaces that constitute a distinct physical unit where the teaching institutions provide training in industrial safety.
- g) Inspection certificate: a public document which, presumed to be accurate, satisfies evidence against it, sets out the facts and results of the inspection actions carried out by the inspection staff whose associated data are transmitted in electronic format.
- h) Professional competence certificate: document issued digitally that accredits professional competences and ensures that the person who has it has the knowledge, skills and skills to carry out a work activity pursuant to the demands of the labour market. It is only issued if it is mandatory for carrying out the activity and is provided for in the technical regulations for industrial safety defined in Article 3(f) of Law 9/2014.
- i) Auto-installing and self-maintaining companies: companies that own facilities and products regulated by industrial safety regulations, which exercise, using their own means, the functions corresponding to the facilities and maintenance of these facilities when the technical regulations for industrial safety so allow.

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- j) Teaching institution: the natural or legal person authorised by the body responsible for industrial safety to provide training in the training centres authorised in this field.
- k) Incident: any event caused by deficiencies in the execution, operation, maintenance or use of the establishments, facilities or products considered within the scope of Law 9/2014, of 31 July, which, without having caused damage to people, the environment or property, could have caused them. For companies included in the external emergency plans of the chemical sector, the definition of an incident is that given by the competent civil protection authorities.
- l) Regulatory inspections: those provided for in the technical regulations on industrial safety. They may be initial or periodic.
- m) Initial inspections: regulatory inspections that must be carried out before the facilities are put into service in those regulatory areas in which the technical regulations for industrial safety so require. The statement of responsibility in the commissions process implies that the operator has the corresponding initial inspection favourable certificate.
- n) Recurring inspections: regulatory inspections that must be carried out with the minimum frequency as stipulated in the technical regulations on industrial safety.
- o) Voluntary inspections: inspections that, regardless of their scope, do not respond to any requirement set out in a legislative provision, whether at a State or regional level, and have not been requested by the competent administration. The performance of a voluntary inspection by a control authority is incompatible with the performance of a regulatory inspection on the same item by the same control authority.
- p) Technical instructions issued by the competent body for industrial safety: the specifications defined with a view to clarifying or facilitating the application of the regulations on industrial safety, published in the DOGC. They are adopted by resolution of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety and shall be updated in the same way. As part of the drafting or modification process, they are published in such a way that the sectors concerned can make proposals for improvement.
- q) Additional technical instructions (ITA): these rules are set out by the body responsible for industrial safety drawn up for each of the regulatory areas included in Annex 2 to this Decree. They are approved by decree and published in the DOGC.
- r) Product conformity assessment body: the natural or legal persons responsible for verifying compliance with the technical regulations in the field of industrial safety applicable to the products.
- s) Technical protocol for inspection of facilities, products or measuring equipment: the mandatory technical instructions drawn up in order to establish the procedures and criteria to be applied by operators for each type of inspection; they may also determine the list of items to be inspected, the qualification of defects and the minimum or average inspection time. They are adopted by technical resolution by the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety and are updated in the same way.
- t) Motor vehicle repair workshop: authorised natural or legal person and establishment where activities are carried out on motor vehicles or their equipment and components, such as maintenance and restitution of normal conditions of condition and operation where changes have occurred with respect to the condition immediately after their manufacture; the installation of accessories after their manufacture, and the refurbishment of the initial characteristics.
- u) Speed limitation device workshop: a natural or legal person authorised to install and check the operation of speed limitation devices installed on vehicles pursuant to technical regulations on industrial safety.

Title II

Industrial Security Advisory Board

Article 3

Creation of the Industrial Security Advisory Board

3.1 The Industrial Security Advisory Board is hereby created as the advisory and consulting body of the Administration of the Generalitat de Catalunya competent in this area, in which public and private agents with

interests related to industrial safety are represented.

3.2 The Industrial Safety Advisory Board is attached to the department of the Generalitat de Catalunya with powers in the field of industrial safety and the competent management unit in this field provides the necessary support for the proper performance of its functions.

Article 4

Composition

4.1 The Industrial Safety Advisory Board is made up by:

- a) The chair, who is the person in charge of the department responsible for industrial safety.
 - b) The deputy chair, who is the head of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety who assumes the functions of the chair in their absence, vacancy or illness
 - c) The following members:
 - i) One person from each of the departments of the Generalitat de Catalunya competent in matters of employment, environment and civil protection with minimum organic status of Deputy Directorate-General;
 - ii) Two persons representing the two most representative business organisations.
 - iii) Three persons representing industrial safety inspection operators: one from the control authorities; another from energy distribution companies and the last member is one of the vehicle roadworthiness testing stations.
 - iv) Two persons representing associations of qualified enterprises involved in the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of industrial facilities and products.
 - v) A person on behalf of institutions acting as major accident consultants.
 - vi) A person representing the most representative vehicle repairer associations.
 - vii) A person representing the Official Association of Industrial Engineers of Catalonia.
 - viii) A person representing the Council of Associations of Industrial Technical Engineers of Catalonia.
 - ix) Two persons representing municipal associations;
 - x) two persons representing the most representative trade union organisations.
 - xi) A person on behalf of universities, at the proposal of the Inter-University Council of Catalonia.
 - xii) A person representing the most representative consumer and user associations.
 - xiii) A person representing the most representative insurance business association in Catalonia.
 - d) The secretary of the body that is vested in the person who is the head of the subdirectorate-general responsible for industrial safety.
 - e) The chair of the Advisory Board of Industrial Safety must ensure gender parity in the composition of the Advisory Board whenever possible.
- 4.2. The members are appointed and removed by the head of the department responsible for industrial safety, at the proposal of the entity they represent.

Article 5

Functions

The Industrial Safety Advisory Board has the following functions:

- a) Report on any matter requested by the Government or the department responsible for industrial safety in this area.
- b) Be heard prior to the approval of the strategic industrial safety plan, as well as the monitoring of its compliance.

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- c) Advise and inform the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety in matters related to industrial safety.
- d) Promote study initiatives in the field of industrial safety.
- e) Study regulatory projects and the adoption of agreements in the field of industrial safety.
- f) Promote knowledge transfer and dialogue between the Government, academia and civil society in the field of industrial security, through conventions or other equivalent instruments
- g) Promote dialogue, reflection and cooperation on issues related to industrial security.
- h) Collaborate in the promotion of the culture of industrial safety among companies, workers and citizens.
- i) Other functions entrusted thereto by the Government

Article 6

Rules of operation

6.1 The Industrial Safety Advisory Board must comply with the following rules of operation:

- a) Meet on a regular basis at least once every six months.
- b) Meet on an extraordinary basis where necessary, taking into account the urgency of the matters to be dealt with.

6.2 The meetings of the Industrial Safety Advisory Board, both ordinary and extraordinary, are called at the initiative of the chair, who sets the meeting's agenda.

6.3. The adoption of resolutions and the voting system is governed by the provisions of the Law on the legal and procedural regime of the public administrations of Catalonia.

6.4 Attendance at meetings of the Industrial Safety Advisory Board does not generate an entitlement to daily subsistence allowance or compensation.

6.5 The Industrial Safety Advisory Board must approve an internal operating regulation.

Title III

Regulation of technical industrial safety facilities

Chapter 1

Common provisions

Section 1

Registration in the Register of Technical Industrial Safety Facilities of Catalonia (RITSIC)

Article 7

Administrative procedure for the registration of technical industrial safety facilities in the RITSIC

7.1 To register with the RITSIC, the companies that own the facilities must submit to the competent body in matters of industrial safety through the Office of Business Management and making use of the digital processing established in Article 82 of this Decree, pursuant to Article 14.3 of Law 39/2015, of 1 October, on the common administrative procedure of public administrations, a statement of responsibility before the commissioning of the facilities in which they state that the facilities comply with the requirements imposed by the technical regulations on industrial safety and that they undertake to maintain the mandatory requirements during the

useful life of the facilities.

7.2 The assignment of the registration number in the RITSIC to the facilities is made after the payment of the fee for the verification of data of the first statement of responsibility for the facilities, with the issuance of the certificate of registration in the RITSIC.

Article 8

Administrative situations subject to a statement of responsibility and formalities

8.1 The administrative situations that must be the subject of a statement of responsibility are those contained in the ITA included in Annex 2 to this Decree.

8.2 As part of the process of modifying existing facilities, provided that the applicable ITA does not provide so differently, the data corresponding to the final status of the facility are forwarded by means of the statement of responsibility, notwithstanding the fact that the technical report or the project focuses on the changes made, compared to the previous situation, which must be perfectly described and identified.

8.3 The modification of existing facilities should be classified taking into account the entire facilities after the modification.

8.4 The statement of responsibility must be provided for the entry into service, modification or extension of the facilities before the commissioning, modification or extension of the facilities.

8.5 The statement of responsibility must be submitted corresponding to the change of the operator within a maximum period of 15 days from the transfer of ownership of the facilities.

8.6 The statement of responsibility must be submitted for the removal of the facilities within a maximum period of 15 days from the moment the facilities are safely decommissioned.

Article 9

Facilities in use not registered in the RITSIC

9.1 Facilities in use that are not registered in the RITSIC due to their age, for transfers of assets between companies or for another reason, must be registered in the RITSIC. To proceed with this registration, they must undergo an inspection pursuant to the applicable regulations, the result of which must be favourable.

9.2 To perform this inspection, the control authority must follow the following procedure:

- a) Verify that the operator has the documentation supporting the date on which the facilities were put into service pursuant to the applicable regulatory field.
- b) Verify that the operator has a simplified technical report and the layouts of the facilities that sufficiently describe the facilities to be inspected, signed by a competent technical person.
- c) Once the above checks have been carried out, carry out the inspection and issue a certificate of inspection of the facilities pursuant to the regulations applicable to it at the time of its entry into service, and with those obligations that subsequent regulations have been able to establish for the stock of existing facilities.

9.3 Subject to a favourable inspection, the operator must proceed the registration of the facilities in the RITSIC pursuant to the same procedure and statement of responsibility for new facilities pursuant to Article 7 of this Decree.

Article 10

Ex officio removal of the registration in the RITSIC

The competent body in the field of industrial safety may automatically terminate the registration in the RITSIC following a request and the corresponding procedure for hearing the interested parties in the following cases:

- a) If the person who owns the registered facilities has not adapted it to the amendments provided for in an industrial safety regulation, after the deadlines for adaptation to the new technical requirements of the regulation have elapsed without a response by the agent.

b) If the person who owns the facilities is summoned on the validity of their registration and does not specifically comment on their situation within the period granted.

Section 2

Documentation

Article 11

Obligations of operators

The operators of facilities must retain the documentation provided for in the technical regulations and set out in Annex 2 for each type of facility for their entire duration.

Article 12

Obligations of the technical experts responsible for managing projects or the execution of the works or facilities

The technical experts responsible for managing projects or the execution of the works or facilities must retain, themselves or on an outsourced basis, the projects or reports they have carried out, as well as the end-of-work certificates, where they are provided for in the technical regulations for each type of facility, in digital format and with an electronic signature for a period of 10 years after the facilities are put into service.

Article 13

Obligations of companies involved in the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of facilities

Companies involved in the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of facilities must retain facilities certificates in digital format and with an electronic signature for a period of 10 years from the commissioning of the facilities.

Article 14

Availability of documentation

The technical documentation corresponding to Articles 11 to 13 must be available when required by the competent body for industrial safety, within the time limits specified therein.

Article 15

Document templates

15.1 The competent body in the field of industrial safety may develop document templates that must be available on the industrial safety and on the Canal Empresa website. These are mandatory.

15.2 The statement of responsibilities templates, in particular those referred to in Articles 7.1 and 27.1 of this Decree, must contain in detail the general details of the operators of the facilities or of the agents, the requirements applicable according to the regulatory scope and the administrative situation, as well as inaccuracies and falsehoods or omissions that are essential.

Section 3

Exemptions from the standard and replacement tests

Article 16

Administrative procedure for the authorisation of exemptions from the standard

Where industrial safety regulations so provide, the operators of technical industrial safety facilities who are unable to comply with the conditions laid down in those regulations may apply to the technical body responsible for industrial safety for an authorisation for a technological solution ensuring an equivalent level of safety. For this purpose, the operator must initiate a specific procedure accompanied by the following documentation:

- a) The specific form duly completed.
- b) A technical report or project, according to the classification of the facilities, which must justify the impossibility of complying with the regulatory requirements, describe the proposed alternative solutions and demonstrate that the level of safety is maintained.
- c) The favourable report of a control authority authorised in the relevant regulatory field.
- d) Reports and documents deemed appropriate by the technical body.

Article 17

Administrative procedure for the authorisation of replacement tests

In duly substantiated and technically justified cases, the operators of technical industrial safety facilities may apply to the technical body responsible for industrial safety for authorisation to carry out initial or periodic inspections with tests and checks that replace the regulatory ones, provided that they ensure an equivalent level of safety.

For this purpose, the operator must initiate a specific procedure accompanied by the following documentation:

- a) The specific form duly completed.
- b) A technical report or project that will justify that it is impossible or counterproductive to carry out the regulatory tests and should describe the proposed substitute tests. Where applicable, it must be expressly established that the risk of a replacement test is covered by liability insurance.
- c) The favourable report of a control authority authorised in the relevant regulatory field.
- d) Reports and documents deemed appropriate by the technical body.

Article 18

Resolution of proceedings

In the cases provided for in Articles 16 and 17, the body responsible for industrial safety must give a reasoned decision. In case of a favourable decision for the case provided for in Article 16, the operator must continue the procedure pursuant to Article 7 of this Decree.

Section 4

Regulatory inspections

Article 19

General provisions

19.1 The regulatory inspections provided for in the industrial safety technical regulations must be carried out, at the request of the operator of the facilities, by a control authority accredited in the relevant regulatory area.

19.2 Following the decision of the body responsible for industrial safety, at the request of the operator of the facilities and in case of loss of accreditation of a control authority that has initiated inspection actions at facilities, these actions may be completed by a control authority other than that of origin, provided that it complies with the conditions laid down by regulation.

19.3 The frequency of periodic inspections is counted from the date of entry into service of the facility or from the date of the last periodic inspection carried out, unless provided for otherwise in the ITA in Annex 2 to this Decree.

19.4 The inspection must be carried out pursuant to the procedure laid down by the ITA in Annex 2 to this Decree in each of the regulatory areas. In any case, the periodic inspection must verify that periodic reviews and preventive maintenance have been carried out.

19.5 The control authority must issue an inspection certificate stating the result. In the event of non-compliance with the technical regulations on industrial safety, this certificate shall include the description, qualification and correction deadlines granted by the control authority for each of these defects.

19.6 The inspection entry fee is unique, irrespective of the number of certificates issued by the control authority.

19.7 For regulatory areas requiring an initial inspection, the end-of-work certificate can only be issued when the favourable certificate of this inspection and other documents proving that the facilities meets the requirements are available.

19.8 The inspection body must send the certificate of inspection to the body responsible for industrial safety, by electronic means authorised for that purpose.

Article 20

Categories and allocation of defects

20.1 Defects detected in regulatory inspections may have three ratings: minor, serious, or very serious or critical, pursuant to UNE 192000-1, except in the case where the specific nature of the regulatory field impose a different classification than that contained in the corresponding ITA of Annex 2 to this Decree.

20.2 The deadlines granted for correcting defects must comply with the following criteria:

- a) Minor defect: the correction will be made before the next inspection.
- b) Serious defect: the maximum correction period shall be six months.
- c) Very serious or critical defect: the facilities or part of the affected facilities must be taken out of service, pursuant to the procedure laid down in Article 22 of this Decree.

20.3 The seriousness of the defects is classified pursuant to the criteria set out in the inspection procedures established by the corresponding ITA in Annex 2 to this Decree.

20.4 The detection of a non-correction of a minor defect at the next inspection should be classified as a serious defect.

20.5 Serious or very serious or critical defects detected in regulatory inspections carried out by accredited control authorities should, wherever possible, be imputed to the industrial safety agent(s) who have caused the defect to occur: the operator of the facilities; the manager of the corresponding project and director of the work carried out in the case of new facilities, extensions or modifications; the facilities, maintenance or preservation company or the relevant qualified professional persons. This must be reflected in the certification issued by the control authority, which must indicate the agent(s) responsible for the specific defect.

Article 21

Result of the inspection

21.1 The certificate of inspection can be one of three types: negative, conditional or favourable.

- a) The result is negative if at least one very serious or critical defect is detected.
- b) The result is conditional if at least one serious defect is detected.
- c) The result is favourable in case no defect has been identified or all defects are considered minor.

21.2 In the event of a conditional result, the certificate of inspection should clearly warn the operator of the facilities that the failure to correct serious defects entails the interruption of the operation of the facilities after the maximum correction period has elapsed. The control authority must reliably ensure that the certificate of inspection is notified to the operator if it is not present at the time of the inspection. It must also send the certificate of inspection to the maintenance company in all cases where its presence is required pursuant to article 43.2(f) of this Decree.

21.3 The operator of the facilities is required to have a certificate of periodic inspection with favourable result and date in force.

Article 22

Inspection with negative certificate

22.1 Where the inspection identifies one or more very serious or critical defects, the control authority should carry out these actions:

- a) Order the operator to stop safely the operation of the facilities or part of the facilities affected by the very serious or critical defects, as a precautionary measure and pursuant to Article 15.d of Law 9/2014, of 31 July, unless provided for otherwise in the ITA in Annex 2 to this Decree.
- b) Send an inspection certificate with a negative result expressly stating that the facilities or part of the facilities where the very serious or critical defects have been detected is out of service.
- c) Report this immediately to the body responsible for industrial safety, by the electronic means authorised for that purpose.

22.2 This last notification of the interruption of the operation of the facilities must be accompanied by the certificate of the inspection with a negative result, and must contain at least:

- a) The reasons justifying the interruption of the operation of the facilities.
- b) The measures taken for the effective interruption of the operation of the facilities.

22.3 To be able to resume operations at facilities brought to a standstill, the operator of the facilities must have a new certificate in which the control authority that ordered the interruption of the operation at the facilities establishes the correction of all the very serious or critical defects that have caused the stop. In this case, the inspection body must send this new certificate authorising the facilities to be put into operation, to the body responsible for industrial safety, by the electronic means authorised for that purpose.

Article 23

Inspection with conditional certificate

23.1 Operators issued a conditional certificate must correct the defects within the time limits granted by the control authority. The maximum correction period shall be six months from the date of the inspection.

23.2 The operator of the facilities may request an extension of the correction period for some of the defects, beyond six months, from the control authority which carried out the inspection, where fully justified reasons are given, which have been assessed by the control authority before issuing their acceptance. The extension of the correction period may not exceed three months.

23.3 To be issued a new certificate that is favourable, the operator of the facilities must require the control authority to establish the correction of serious defects pursuant to Article 24 of this Decree. This new certificate can only be favourable if all serious defects have been corrected.

23.4 Six months after the date of the inspection, if the serious defects registered have not been corrected, the control authority must apply the following procedure:

- a) Order the operator to safely stop the operation of the facilities or the part of the facilities affected by the failure to correct serious defects, unless provided for otherwise in the ITA in Annex 2 to this Decree.
- b) Send a certificate of inspection with a negative result expressly stating that the facilities or part of the facilities in which the serious defects have not been corrected are out of service. The certificate must contain the minimum data provided for in Article 22.2 of this Decree.
- c) Report this immediately to the body responsible for industrial safety, by the electronic means authorised for that purpose.

23.5 To be able to resume operations at facilities brought to a standstill, the operator of the facilities must have a new certificate in which the control authority which ordered the interruption of the operation of the facilities establishes the correction of all the serious defects that caused the stoppage. In this case, the inspection body must send this new certificate authorising the facilities to be put into operation, to the body responsible for

industrial safety, by the electronic means authorised for that purpose.

Article 24

Verification of the correction of defects by the control authority

The correction of defects must be established by a second visit to the facility concerned, except in the case where the non-compliance is of a documentary nature.

Article 25

Joint inspection of establishments

The body responsible for industrial safety may request joint inspections at establishments subject to a large number of regulatory fields requiring inspections, by means of a technical inspection protocol.

Chapter 2

Specific provisions

Article 26

Regulation by regulatory area

The ITAs included in Annex 2 to this Decree regulate the following aspects for each of the different regulatory areas of technical industrial safety facilities: the scope of application, their administrative classification where applicable according to the implementing technical regulation, the special features applicable to the exemptions from the standard, the documentation that must be provided for by the operator or other agents, the criteria for maintenance and periodic inspections where necessary, and also the technical measures additional to those laid down in the technical regulations on industrial safety where necessary.

Title IV

Industrial safety agents

Chapter 1

Common provisions

Section 1

Registration in the Register of Industrial Security Agents of Catalonia (RASIC)

Article 27

Administrative procedure for the registration of industrial security agents in Catalonia

27.1 To register with the RASIC, industrial safety agents regulated in Chapter 2 of this Decree, with the exception of those included in Sections 13 and 14, must submit to the competent body for industrial safety a statement of responsibility or an application for administrative authorisation, as set out in the technical regulations on industrial safety, before the start of their activity when the activity starts in Catalonia. The statement of responsibility must state that the agent complies with the requirements imposed by the technical regulations for industrial safety and that they undertake to maintain the requirements while carrying out the activity. Registration must be made through the Business Management Office and making use of digital processing, pursuant to the provisions of Article 82 of this Decree and Article 14.3 of Law 39/2015, of 1 October, on the common administrative procedure of public administrations

27.2 The assignment of the registration number in the RASIC of the operator for the activity is made:

- a) In the case of statement of responsibilities, after payment of the fee for verifying the data of the statement of responsibility of the entity, with the issuance of the certificate of registration in the RASIC.
- b) In the case of authorisations, by means of the authorisation resolution incorporating the certificate of registration into the RASIC.

Article 28

Administrative situations subject to a declaration of responsibility or authorisation

28.1 Where the statement of responsibility regime is applicable, the administrative situations to be the subject of a statement of responsibility are:

- a) Start of activity.
- b) Changes in the exercise of the activity.
- c) Changes to registration data, where applicable.
- d) Removal.

28.2 Where the authorisation scheme is applicable, pursuant to the industrial safety regulations in relation to the provisions of the basic State regulations, the administrative situations requiring authorisation are:

- a) Start of activity.
- b) Changes in the exercise of the activity.
- c) Changes in the personnel carrying out the technical actions, where appropriate.
- d) Change to registration data, where applicable.

Removal is communicated by means of a statement of responsibility.

28.3 Changes to the activity, whether in relation to a statement of responsibility or an authorisation, require that the changes to be made to the previous situation be clearly indicated, although the data and documentation to be kept or submitted, respectively, must correspond to the final situation of the staff member.

28.4 The areas and categories according to which each branch of the RASIC is divided are as reflected in Annex 3 to this Decree.

Article 29

Ex officio removal of the registration in the RASIC

The competent body in the field of industrial safety may automatically terminate the registration in the RASIC subject to prior request and the corresponding procedure for hearing the interested parties in the following cases:

- a) If the registered agent has failed to comply with the amendments provided for in an industrial safety regulation, after expiry of the deadlines for adapting to the new requirements laid down in the regulation without reply by the agent.
- b) If, summoned in relation to the validity of their registration, the agent does not specifically comment on their situation within the period granted.
- c) If, when informed that the registration is duplicated with respect to another autonomous community, the agent does not carry out the discharge procedure.

Section 2

Administrative authorisation procedure and contingencies in case of authorisation scheme

Article 30

Authorisation procedure

30.1 Applications for authorisation from agents who start their activity in Catalonia must be processed through the Canal Empresa website. The following data or documentation must be submitted:

- a) Identification of the applicant entity by means of data relating to its business name and administrative notification addresses. In case the entity is already registered in the RASIC, it is necessary to specify this circumstance and provide the registration number.
- b) List of the means for carrying out the activity.
- c) List of personnel authorised to carry out the activity.
- d) Specific documentation required by the Industrial Safety Regulation in question.

30.2 The resolution of requests for authorisation must be issued by the subdirector-general of industrial safety within the period provided for in the technical regulation of industrial safety and with the general system of appeals of Law 39/2015, of 1 October, on the common administrative procedure of public administrations.

30.3 Applicants can start their business activity once the authorisation resolution has been communicated.

Article 31

Suspension of authorisation

31.1 The authorisation of agents subject to this legal regime may be suspended for the following reasons:

- a) Serious failure to comply with requirements and obligations.
- b) Penalty for very serious infringement in the field of industrial safety.
- c) Reiteration of a penalty for serious infringement in the field of industrial safety.
- d) For any other cause provided for by the specific industrial safety technical regulations.

31.2 The suspension of the authorisation of agents subject to this legal regime must be adopted by decision of the competent body in matters of industrial safety after hearing the entity concerned, pursuant to the administrative procedure applicable in Catalonia, and in no case gives rise to compensation.

31.3 The suspension of the authorisation of agents subject to this legal regime means that these agents must cease to exercise that activity during the period of the suspension or until the competent body in matters of industrial safety lifts that suspension by means of a resolution.

Article 32

Removal of authorisation

32.1 The authorisation of agents subject to this legal regime may be withdrawn for the following reasons:

- a) Waiver.
- b) Very serious failure to comply with requirements and obligations.
- c) Repeated sanction for very serious infringement in the field of industrial safety.
- d) For any other cause provided for by the specific industrial safety technical regulations.

32.2 The withdrawal of the authorisation of the agents subject to this legal regime must be adopted by decision of the body competent in matters of industrial safety after hearing the entity concerned, pursuant to the administrative procedure applicable in Catalonia, and shall in no case give rise to compensation.

32.3 The withdrawal of the authorisation of agents subject to this legal regime means that these agents must stop exercising this activity definitively and must request the body responsible for industrial safety for a new authorisation to carry out the activity.

Section 3

Obligations

Article 33

General obligations

33.1 Industrial safety officers have the following general obligations:

- a) Comply with the requirements and obligations set out in the technical regulations on industrial safety.
- b) Perform the functions that correspond to them in a manner adjusted to the reality of the facts and pursuant to the correct application of the technical regulations that regulate the activity.
- c) Issue certificates and documents established by technical regulations on industrial safety, where appropriate, and do so pursuant to mandatory standard templates.
- d) Guarantee the confidentiality of the information of its clients to which they can have access and comply with the applicable regulations on the protection of personal data.
- e) Make statements of responsibility or application for authorisation in the administrative situations provided for in article 28 of this Decree.
- f) Ensure compliance with the obligations and requirements that are enforceable.

33.2 In addition, industrial security officers shall endeavour to maintain male/female parity in their staff.

Article 34

Obligation of prior notification of technical actions

34.1 Industrial safety officers carrying out regulatory inspections or other types of technical actions must make the planning of such inspections or actions available to the body responsible for industrial safety at least three working days before they are carried out. The minimum information to be provided on the telematic platform should be:

- a) Name of the officer.
- b) Mobile phone of the officer.
- c) Address where the action will take place.
- d) Regulatory field and scope.
- e) Type of inspection/action.
- f) Day on which action is planned.
- g) Technical characteristics of the object of the action, if any.
- h) Any other that is considered appropriate to be able to monitor the action.

34.2 Communication is only mandatory if the technical regulations on industrial safety so stipulate.

Article 35

Economic obligations

35.1 Where provided for in the industrial safety technical regulations, industrial safety officers must comply with the following economic obligations:

- a) Submit annual reports on economic-financial activity or audit.
- b) Settle fees.

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- c) Have a policy of civil liability for damages to third parties or equivalent guarantee.
- d) Periodically update the amount corresponding to the policy of civil liability for damages to third parties or equivalent guarantee.
- e) Communicate the rates applied.

35.2 The procedures and criteria to be met in relation to these obligations such as fee settlement, rate communication, updating of liability policies or others are those contained on the web portal in the field of industrial security.

Section 4

Professional competence and certifications

Article 36

Professional competence

36.1 Natural persons who are industrial safety agents must have accredited professional competence in the relevant regulatory field of industrial safety in order to carry out their activity.

36.2 This competence is demonstrated, pursuant to the provisions of each of the industrial safety regulations, with some of the following access routes or their combination:

- a) Have a university degree, vocational training or a certificate of professionalism included in the National Catalogue of Professional Qualifications or equivalent in Catalonia that entitles them to exercise the activity in this field.
- b) Have recognised a professional competence acquired by work experience, pursuant to Royal Decree 1224/2009, of 17 July, or equivalent in Catalonia for the activity in this field.
- c) Have a recognised professional qualification acquired in another Member State(s) of the European Union, pursuant to the provisions of Royal Decree 581/2017, of 9 June, transposing into Spanish law Directive 2013/55/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 20 November, amending Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications and Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 on administrative cooperation through the Internal Market Information System (IMI Regulation).
- d) Be in possession of a certification granted by an accredited entity for the certification of persons by ENAC or any other National Accreditation Body designated pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93, pursuant to UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17024, which includes matters in this field.
- e) Have successfully passed a specific training course on the subjects that accredits their qualification, imparted by teaching institutions authorised by the competent body in industrial safety, and having passed the corresponding evaluation test of the teaching entity.
- f) Have professional experience of a minimum number of hours in matters of the field recognised by the competent body in the field of industrial safety.
- g) Pass a professional competence assessment test carried out by the competent body in the field of industrial safety.

36.3 The professional experience of employed persons under subsection (f) of paragraph 2 of this article shall be established ex officio:

- a) In the case of employed persons, by means of the working life certificate issued by the General Treasury of Social Security, which specifically records the duration of the periods of performance of the contract, the activity carried out and the interval of time in which the activity was carried out. The contribution groups shall be 1, 2, 3, 8 or 9. The companies for which the service has been provided must have been registered in the RASIC in the regulatory field corresponding to the periods claimed. In case the relationship with the company does not correspond to any of the listed contribution groups, a statement of responsibility from the company certifying that the worker has carried out the technical work provided for in the Industrial Safety Regulation for the required time will be accepted.

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b) In the case of self-employed persons, as defined in Article 1.1 of Law 20/2007, of the Statute of the Self-employed, by means of the working life certificate for the working person issued by the General Treasury of Social Security. The legal person must have been registered in the RASIC in the regulatory field corresponding to the periods claimed. As regards self-employed persons referred to in Article 1.2 of Law 20/2007, professional experience shall be verified ex officio with the company's by-laws and statement of responsibility of work experience in the regulatory field corresponding to the time required.

36.4 The procedures for carrying out tests for the assessment of professional competence by the body responsible for industrial safety, pursuant to subsection (g) of paragraph 2 of this Article, must follow these criteria:

a) Requests to access the tests to acquire the professional competence and the additional documentation required must be processed through the Canal Empresa website.

b) Payment of the fee for examination rights is made at the time of submission of the application.

c) The candidates for the tests must be informed, in their private area on Canal Empresa, of the day, time and place of the test in sufficient time regarding the date of the examination.

36.5 Routes of access to the professional competence accepted and the sheets corresponding to each of the industrial safety regulations shall be included on the web portal in the field of industrial safety.

36.6 The authority responsible for industrial safety may, where deemed necessary by order of the Ministry responsible for industrial safety, provide for training courses or tests to assess professional competence, even if the industrial safety regulations do not provide for this route of access.

Article 37

Professional certifications

37.1 The qualifications of subparagraph (a) and the proof of access in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Article 36(2) of this Decree provide direct entitlement to pursue the professional activity, except for those activities for which it is necessary to have a professional certificate or a card.

37.2 Compulsory professional certifications or cards must be issued digitally pursuant to Article 82.1 of this Decree, in cases where these certificates are required to carry out the professional activity, pursuant to the technical regulations for industrial safety.

37.3 Compulsory professional certifications or cards must be entered in the corresponding section of the RASIC, as well as the recognition of access routes to professional competence f) and g) of Article 36.2 of this Decree, by the authority responsible for industrial safety.

37.4 On a voluntary basis and for the exclusive purpose of advertising to third parties, professionals who have accessed the professional competence of routes (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Article 36.2 of this Decree may apply for registration in the corresponding section of the RASIC.

37.5 The competent authority in the field of industrial safety must establish and publish the procedures for verifying, before registration, that the conditions required for each access route are met pursuant to current regulations on the website in the field of industrial safety and on the basis of a decision of the competent director general.

Chapter 2

Specific provisions

Section 1

Control authorities

Article 38

Voluntary inspections, receipt of statement of responsibilities and modification of registration data

38.1 In the statement of responsibility that the control authorities must submit in order to start the activity,

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pursuant to the provisions of Article 27 of this Decree, they must communicate the intention to carry out the voluntary inspections provided for in Article 2 of this Decree. This communication must be made in the knowledge of the willingness to work in Catalonia, in the case of control authorities already authorised in other Autonomous Communities, pursuant to Article 13.2 of Law 9/2014.

38.2 Control bodies carrying out the task of receiving the statement of responsibility provided for in Article 16.6 of Law 9/2014 may not carry out this activity if their accreditation by the national body is suspended, in any regulatory area of industrial safety, for the duration of the suspension.

38.3 For the purposes of Article 28.1(c) of this Decree, the following changes are considered to be changes to the registration data:

- a) Regulatory areas of action.
- b) Name of the entity without changing the tax identification number.

Article 39

Reporting of the results of periodic inspections

Control authorities should communicate the results of periodic inspections carried out pursuant to the telematic procedure to be established.

Article 40

Verifications of facilities

The inspection authorities awarded public contracts to carry out the verifications of facilities, pursuant to the plan for the verification of technical facilities in Article 75 of this Decree, must apply the same criteria as those described in Articles 19 to 25 of this Decree for regulatory inspections.

Article 41

Labels for carrying out periodic inspections

The control authority shall affix an adhesive label with the result of periodic inspection in the regulatory areas that require it pursuant to the procedures and formats indicated on the industrial safety web portal. The updated adhesive models are available on the industrial security web portal and on the Canal Empresa website.

Section 2

Companies responsible for the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of industrial facilities and products

Article 42

Requirements for exercising the activity

Companies responsible for the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of industrial facilities and products are subject to the statement of responsibility legal regime. They must comply with the requirements to carry out the activity contained in the industrial safety regulations.

Article 43

Functions and obligations

43.1 Companies responsible for the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of industrial facilities and products have the following functions:

- a) Carry out the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of technical industrial safety facilities and products pursuant to the technical regulations for industrial safety.
- b) Perform inspections, reviews and other activities that may be entrusted to them by the technical regulations

for industrial safety.

c) Issue the certificates for the facilities and those required by the technical regulations for industrial safety.

43.2 Companies responsible for the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of industrial facilities and products must comply, in addition to the provisions indicated in section three of this chapter of this Decree, with the following obligations:

a) Have the minimum personnel with the professional competence necessary to carry out their activity pursuant to the technical regulations for industrial safety and the information available on the web portal in the field of industrial safety.

b) Have the material resources, machinery and equipment established by the technical regulations for industrial safety, as well as what is necessary to carry out properly the functions that correspond to them, in the conditions of operation appropriate to their activity, and with the revisions and inspections that are applicable to them, pursuant to the technical regulations for industrial safety and the data published on the web portal in the field of industrial security and on the Canal Empresa website.

c) Place an adhesive label with the result of periodic maintenance, when this maintenance is mandatory pursuant to the industrial safety regulations, in the regulatory areas that require it and pursuant to the procedures and formats indicated on the web portal in the field of industrial security and on the Canal Empresa website.

d) Have a civil liability policy or equivalent guarantee covering damage arising from its activity in the amount established by the specific industrial safety technical regulations.

e) Refrain from issuing a certificate for a modification or extension of existing facilities if the operator does not have a certificate for the last periodic inspection in force for the facilities to be modified or extended. In case a periodic inspection of the existing facilities is not required, it must be verified that maintenance operations have been carried out, where appropriate, pursuant to the maintenance plan or reviews that are mandatory.

f) Be present at regular inspections and assist control authorities, if required.

Article 44

Self-installing and self-maintaining companies

44.1 Persons operating technical industrial safety facilities covered by Title III of this Decree and persons operating products covered by industrial safety regulations may carry out with their own means the functions corresponding to their commissioning and maintenance, when provided for in the technical regulations on industrial safety. In such a case, the obligation to have a maintenance contract which may be imposed on the operator of the facilities, when required by a technical regulation on industrial safety, does not apply.

44.2 The obligations of self-installing and self-maintaining companies are the same companies responsible for the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of industrial facilities and products within the same regulatory scope, unless otherwise provided in the relevant Industrial Safety Regulation.

44.3 These companies must register with the RASIC, unless otherwise stated in the relevant Industrial Safety Regulation.

Section 3

Teaching institutions to obtain professional competence in industrial safety

Article 45

Requirements for the exercise of the activity

45.1 Teaching institutions are subject to the statement of responsibility legal regime and must comply with the following requirements:

a) Comply with the requirements applicable to training centres laid down in the industrial safety regulations and other regulations that may apply to them.

b) Additionally, comply with the general conditions of the training centres stipulated in the guide to training centres of the Occupational Service of Catalonia (SOC), in the case in which the industrial safety regulations do not specify the regulatory criteria.

c) Have, under the terms established by the technical regulations on specific industrial safety, the material means, machinery and equipment necessary to carry out the practical training in the conditions of operation appropriate to their activity and with the reviews and inspections that apply to them.

d) Have on staff, employees with the training and professional experience established in Annex 4 to this Decree.

e) When the theoretical training is carried out online, meet the criteria set out in Annex 4 to this Decree.

f) The teaching institution may establish contracts or agreements with a third party to carry out the training.

45.2 Registration in the RASIC is unique for each teaching entity, regardless of the training centres where the theoretical or practical teaching activity is exercised and the corresponding regulatory areas. Each establishment or training centre must comply with the requirements of the first paragraph of this Article which apply.

45.3 Annex 4 to this Decree contains specific requirements relating to persons providing the training, those applicable to online training and fire protection.

Article 46

Functions and obligations

46.1 The teaching institutions in the field of industrial safety have the function of preparing persons who must have completed specific training defined in the technical regulations for industrial safety to carry out their professional activity.

46.2 In addition to the obligations set out in Section 3 of this Chapter, teaching institutions in industrial safety must comply with the following obligations:

a) Submit a statement of responsibility in the event of a change in the name or registered office or modification of the training centres in terms of the regulatory areas provided or the extension of their number.

b) Comply with the requirements of the subject matter and the duration of the training set out in the technical regulations for industrial safety and to have the training plan of the courses being taught and the courses given in the last two years. It is necessary to specify the teaching units, their distribution over time, the content to be achieved in each unit and the system envisaged for the assessment of the acquisition of knowledge.

c) Perform the procedures to register for the proficiency tests provided for in the access route under Article 36(2)(g) of this Decree for students who have taken courses in their schools, monitor the files and keep them informed of the dates and times of the competition assessment tests, in sufficient time.

Article 47

Communication of training courses

47.1 Education institutions in industrial safety must comply with the following obligations:

a) Communicate the start of courses intended to be imparted to the competent authority in the field of industrial safety, at least 10 days in advance.

b) Communicate the completion of the courses given to the competent body in the field of industrial safety, within a maximum period of 15 days after their completion.

c) Inform the competent body in the field of industrial safety of the number of students who have passed the courses and have consented to communication.

47.2 Communications must be made through Canal Empresa's website.

47.3 The competent body in the field of industrial safety may suspend courses that do not meet the conditions set out for them by means of a decision requiring the processing of a period for filing a statement of defence with a prior hearing of the teaching institution.

Article 48

Accreditation of successful completion of courses

48.1 Pursuant to Article 36.2(e) of this Decree, teaching institutions in industrial safety must issue to students an individual digital certificate of completion of training, pursuant to the criteria and mandatory templates of the body responsible for industrial safety, which shall contain at least the following information:

- a) Name, NIF or NIE, registration number in the RASIC and code of the training centre in which the training has been received.
- b) Date of registration of the teaching entity in the regulatory field.
- c) Name, surname and NIF or NIE of the person who has completed the training.
- d) Regulatory field and category or specialisation of the training completed.
- e) Type of training received (in-person or online).
- f) Number of hours of training received.
- g) Signature of the person responsible for the teaching institution and date of issue of the certificate.

48.2 Teaching institutions in industrial safety must keep digital certificates issued for a period of five years from the date of issue.

Section 4

Product conformity assessment authorities

Article 49

Requirements for the exercise of the activity

49.1 Bodies responsible for assessing the conformity of products that have submitted the statement of responsibility in Catalonia and which perform product compliance assessments covered by European harmonisation regulations, must make the communication for notification to the authorities of the European Commission, by means of the procedure authorised for that purpose on the Canal Empresa website.

49.2 Product conformity assessment bodies for industrial safety are subject to the statement of responsibility legal regime and must comply with the requirements set out in the industrial safety technical regulations.

Article 50

Functions and obligations

50.1 Product conformity assessment bodies have the function of verifying compliance with industrial safety technical regulations affecting products.

50.2 Product conformity assessment bodies must comply with the obligations set out in Articles 33 to 35.

Section 5

Repair workshops for motor vehicles and their equipment and components

Article 51

Requirements for the exercise of the activity

51.1 Repairers of motor vehicles and their equipment and components are subject to the statement of responsibility legal regime and must have a civil liability policy or equivalent guarantee covering the damage resulting from the activity of a minimum amount of EUR 250 000.

51.2 They are classified according to the criteria of the technical regulations for industrial safety.

Article 52

Functions and obligations

52.1 Motor vehicle repair shops and their equipment and components have the following functions:

- a) Carry out maintenance and actions aimed at restoring the normal conditions and operation of motor vehicles or of the equipment and components of these vehicles, in which changes to these conditions have been revealed after the completion of their manufacture.
- b) Install accessories on motor vehicles, after the completion of their manufacture.
- c) Reform the initial characteristics of the vehicles pursuant to the specifications set out in the technical regulations for industrial safety.
- d) Carry out the specific activities that correspond to them.

52.2 Repairers of motor vehicles and their equipment and components must comply, in addition to those referred to in Articles 33 to 35, with the following obligations:

- a) Have and advertise the plaque or badge corresponding to them according to the technical regulations for industrial safety on the façade of the building or in an easily visible place.
- b) Use accessories and spare parts corresponding to approved types as part of their maintenance and repair activities when this requirement is mandatory.
- c) Comply with the technical regulations for industrial safety as part of the refurbishment of motor vehicles.
- d) Have and maintain in optimal conditions of operation, calibration and, where appropriate, periodic inspection, the machinery and necessary equipment, and periodically verify the measuring equipment so that they can carry out their functions properly.

Section 6

Tachograph technical centres

Article 53

Requirements for the exercise of the activity

53.1 Tachograph technical centres are subject to the administrative authorisation legal regime and must comply with the requirements laid down in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

53.2 The tachograph technical centres must have the minimum staff with the professional competence necessary to carry out their activity pursuant to the technical regulations for industrial safety and the information available on the website in the field of industrial safety.

Article 54

Functions and obligations

54.1 Tachograph technical centres have the functions of installing, verifying, activating, calibrating or setting parameters, periodically inspecting or controlling and repairing vehicle tachographs.

54.2 Tachograph technical centres must comply, in addition to those referred to in Articles 33 to 35, with the following obligations:

- a) Communicate the renewal of the certification via the Canal Empresa website pursuant to UNE 66102 "Management systems of the tachograph technical centres annually (type III, IV or V centres).
- b) Communicate the suspension or withdrawal of the certifications provided for by the technical regulations for industrial safety.

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c) Request a modification of the authorisation for the change of the staff performing technical interventions through the Canal Empresa website.

d) Provide the competent body for industrial security with telematic access to the register of interventions directly and in real time by electronic means.

Section 7

Vehicle speed limitation device entities and workshops

Article 55

Requirements for the exercise of the activity

55.1 Vehicle speed limitation device workshops are subject to the administrative authorisation legal regime and must comply with the requirements set out in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

55.2 Vehicle speed limitation device workshops must have the minimum staff with the professional competence necessary to carry out their activity pursuant to the information available in the technical regulations for industrial safety and the website in the field of industrial safety.

Article 56

Functions and obligations

56.1 Vehicle speed limitation device entities and workshops have the functions of installing and checking the operation of vehicle speed limitation devices.

56.2 Vehicle speed limitation device entities and workshops must comply with the obligations set out in Articles 33 to 35.

Section 8

Metrological control authorities

Article 57

Requirements for the exercise of the activity

Metrological control authorities are subject to the administrative authorisation legal regime and must comply with the requirements set out in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

Article 58

Functions and obligations

58.1 Metrological control authorities have the functions of carrying out conformity assessment actions in application of technical regulations on industrial safety and issuing certificates of conformity for measuring equipment at the marketing and commissioning stage.

58.2 Metrological control authorities must comply with the obligations set out in Section 3 of Chapter 1 of Title IV and report the suspension or withdrawal of accreditations provided for by the technical regulations on industrial safety.

Section 9

Metrological verification bodies

Article 59

Requirements for the exercise of the activity

Approved metrological verification bodies are subject to the administrative authorisation legal regime and must comply with the requirements set out in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

Article 60

Functions and obligations

60.1 The authorised metrological verification bodies have the functions of carrying out and issuing the certifications relating to metrological checks on measuring equipment provided for in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

60.2 Approved metrological verification bodies must comply with the obligations set out in Articles 33 to 35 and report the suspension or withdrawal of accreditations provided for in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

Section 10

Persons manufacturers, importers, marketers, lessors and repairers of measuring equipment

Article 61

Requirements for exercising the activity

Manufacturers, importers, marketers, lessors and repairers of measuring equipment are subject to the statement of responsibility legal regime and must comply with the requirements laid down in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

Article 62

Functions and obligations

62.1 Manufacturers, importers, marketers, lessors and repairers of measuring equipment have the functions provided for in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

62.2 Manufacturers, importers, marketers, lessors and repairers of measuring equipment shall comply with the obligations laid down in Articles 33 to 35 and shall report the suspension or withdrawal of the accreditations provided for in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

Section 11

Laboratories for comparing objects made of precious metals

Article 63

Requirements for the exercise of the activity

Laboratories for testing items made of precious metals are subject to the administrative authorisation legal regime and must comply with the requirements laid down in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

Article 64

Functions and obligations

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64.1 The laboratories for testing items made of precious metals have the functions of carrying out the tests and comparing the guarantee of objects made of precious metals.

64.2 Laboratories for testing items made of precious metals must comply with the obligations set out in Articles 33 to 35.

Section 12

Importers and manufacturers of objects made of precious metals

Article 65

Requirements for the exercise of the activity

Importers and manufacturers of items made of precious metals are subject to the statement of responsibility legal regime and must comply with the requirements laid down in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

Article 66

Obligations

Importers and manufacturers of articles containing precious metals must comply with the obligations set out in Articles 33 to 35.

Section 13

Water, gas and electricity suppliers

Article 67

Requirements for the exercise of the activity

Water, gas and electricity suppliers must comply with the requirements laid down in the relevant sectoral regulations.

Article 68

Registration in the RASIC

The registration of water, gas and electricity suppliers in the sectoral registers will have the same effects as the registration in the RASIC.

Section 14

Agents related to mining safety

Article 69

Registration in the RASIC

69.1 Mining activities included in the general regulations in force on mining safety must be registered in the RASIC to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Explosives Regulation in force, regarding the registration of these activities in the regulations of the State's Integrated Industrial Register. This obligation concerns the following activities:

a) Research, exploitation and benefit of mineral deposits and other geological resources, regardless of their

origin and physical condition.

b) Companies contracted to carry out the activities described in subparagraph (a).

c) Accreditation bodies, control authorities, laboratories and other agents in the field of industrial safety and quality in relation to the activities described in subparagraph (a).

d) Explosive-consuming companies under the regulations in force on explosives.

e) Companies drilling wells and bore holes related to the search and use of groundwater referred to in the general regulations in force in the field of mining safety.

f) Companies engaged in mining operations and any other companies specified in the general regulations in force on mining safety.

69.2. The industrial engineering, design, technological consulting and technical assistance services, directly related to the industries, activities and facilities described in paragraph 1 (a) of this Article, must also be registered in the RASIC.

69.3. The registration in the RASIC of these agents must be carried out pursuant to Article 27.1 of this Decree.

Title V

Regulation of market surveillance in the field of industrial safety

Article 70

General provisions

70.1 The following fall within the scope of market surveillance in the field of industrial safety:

a) The products defined in Article 3(e) of Law 9/2014, of 31 July, that are subject to specific regulations in relation to industrial safety for marketing.

b) Measurement equipment subject to specific regulation for marketing.

70.2 In cases where a product may be subject to a tender process, cooperation mechanisms should be arbitrated in order to coordinate the necessary actions.

70.3 The purpose of market surveillance in the field of industrial safety is:

a) In the case of products defined in Article 3(e) of Law 9/2014, of 31 July, ensure compliance with the regulations applicable to them so that they are not a danger to people, property or the environment, provided that they are used in accordance with their purpose or under the conditions provided for.

b) In the case of measuring equipment, ensure compliance with the regulations applicable to them in order to ensure that they do not pose a risk in relation to the public interest to be protected, provided that they are used in accordance with their purpose or under the conditions envisaged.

Article 71

Market surveillance actions in the field of industrial safety

71.1 Market surveillance activities in the field of industrial safety in Catalonia are carried out by the authority responsible for industrial safety and may be active or reactive.

71.2 Active market surveillance actions in the field of safety in Catalonia may be planned or at random.

a) The planned actions are those provided for in the Industrial Safety Market Surveillance Plan.

b) Random actions are actions not provided for in the Industrial Safety Market Surveillance Plan and initiated by the competent body in the field of industrial safety for reasons that may seriously affect people, property, the environment or the public interest that is intended to be protected.

71.3 All market surveillance actions for each type of product or measuring device are carried out based on the administrative market surveillance procedure for industrial safety and their technical inspection protocol.

71.4 Inspectors must issue certificates and reports on market surveillance actions in the field of industrial safety.

Article 72

Administrative procedure for industrial safety market surveillance

72.1 The administrative procedure for market surveillance in industrial safety consists of two phases:

- a) Inspection phase.
- b) Non-conformity management phase.

72.2 The administrative procedure for market surveillance in the field of industrial safety is carried out at the order of the department responsible for industrial safety.

Title VI

Control and supervision of industrial safety

Article 73

Strategic plan for industrial safety

73.1 The Subdirectorate-General responsible for industrial safety must prepare a strategic plan with the cooperation of the persons representing the industrial sectors concerned and the industrial safety actors. This plan should have a minimum reference period of four years and the Industrial Security Advisory Board should be heard prior to its approval, as well as with the follow-up of its compliance.

73.2 The Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety must approve this plan, which must be published to the industrial safety website.

73.3 The plan should set achievable objectives, as well as defining backbones and concrete initiatives to develop and, inter alia, contain:

- a) Control actions in the form of a general inspection plan.
- b) Actions to promote industrial safety in society.

73.4 The plan should provide for concrete measures to promote gender equality in the affected sectors.

Article 74

General inspection plan

74.1 The General Inspection Plan is annual and is adopted by decision of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

74.2 The General Inspection Plan should cover the following aspects:

- a) Control of compliance with technical regulations on industrial safety.
- b) Control of industrial safety agents.
- c) Control of measuring products and equipment.
- d) Market surveillance in the field of measuring products and equipment.

74.3 Subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) shall be developed through the following plans:

- a) The Plan for the Verification of Technical Industrial Safety Facilities.
- b) The Plan for the Supervision of Industrial Security Agents.
- c) The Plan for the Verification of Measuring Products and Equipment.
- d) The Industrial Safety Market Surveillance Plan.

74.4 Plans must contain:

- a) Objectives.
- b) Personal and material means.
- c) Execution deadlines.
- d) The number and description of the actions to be carried out.

74.5 The plans must be drawn up taking into account, as the case may be, the following aspects:

- a) The evolution of accident rates.
- b) The evolution of defects in the facilities in the different regulatory areas.
- c) The evolution of claims, complaints and grievances.
- d) The evolution of the marketing of products and measuring devices on the market.
- e) The appearance of new regulations or the modification of existing regulations.
- f) Any other reason considered to be of general interest that requires preventive action.

74.6 The specific objectives and policy areas should be published on the industrial safety website and on the Canal Empresa portal.

Article 75

Plan for verifying technical industrial safety facilities

The verification of technical industrial safety facilities should be scheduled on a multi annual basis with a view to verifying compliance with the requirements and conditions set out in the statement of responsibility.

Article 76

Plan for the supervision of industrial security agents

Inspections on industrial safety officers should be scheduled on an annual basis to monitor compliance with the requirements and conditions set out in the statement of responsibility or, where appropriate, the authorisation.

Article 77

Plan for the verification of measuring products and equipment

Inspections of products and measuring equipment should be scheduled on an annual basis to monitor compliance with the requirements and conditions required in the technical regulations on industrial safety.

Article 78

Industrial safety market surveillance plan

78.1 Actions deemed necessary in the area of market surveillance should be scheduled on an annual basis.

78.2 The industrial safety market surveillance plan is adopted at the decision of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

Article 79

Communication of industrial safety incidents and accidents

79.1 The following are required to report incidents and accidents to the body responsible for industrial safety:

- a) The operators of the establishments, facilities and products.

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b) Companies involved in the facilities, maintenance, repair and operation of facilities and products, when indicated in the industrial safety regulations.

c) Other industrial security agents who are aware of their activity.

d) The authorities of the Generalitat de Catalunya and public administrations in Catalonia that have knowledge of them.

79.2 The communication of these events must be carried out within a maximum period of 72 hours from the moment they become known, by any communication channel authorised by the competent body in matters of industrial safety. This authority may require the submission of an accident report to the industrial safety officers directly involved, when it deems appropriate, for the purpose of determining the causes and liabilities arising pursuant to the provisions of Article 5 of Law 9/2014 of 31 July.

79.3 The communication must provide at least the information set out in Annex 5 to this Decree.

79.4 In the case of undertakings included in the external emergency plans of the chemical sector, paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article shall not apply. In this case, the communication of incidents and accidents must be carried out, through CECAT, pursuant to the protocols established by the competent authorities in the field of civil protection and, where appropriate, pursuant to the provisions of the current legislation on major accidents.

79.5 In the event of accidents likely to cause serious outdoor damage, be it to the population, property or environment, it is necessary to immediately notify the civil protection authorities, through CECAT, pursuant to the provisions of the civil protection plans and, in particular, the external emergency plans for serious accidents in industrial establishments handling dangerous substances and the plan for self-protection of the activity if they are obliged to have them.

Article 80

Inspections at the request of the Administration

In addition to the inspections that can be carried out directly by the competent body in matters of industrial safety, according to the provisions of Law 9/2014, of 31 July, this authority may require the persons holding industrial safety facilities to carry out inspections when incidents or accidents occur or for other reasons.

Article 81

Sanctions regime

The agents involved in industrial safety are subject to the inspection and sanctioning authority of the Administration, pursuant to Article 7.3 and Title IV of Law 9/2014 of 31 July on the industrial safety of establishments, facilities and products, without prejudice to civil liability before third parties that may arise from their actions.

Title VII

Digital processing and public nature of certain registration data

Article 82

Digital processing

82.1 The competent authority in matters of industrial safety entrusts the management of the procedures and procedures included in this Decree to the Business Management Office, as the authority responsible for promoting and implementing the single business window of public administrations in Catalonia, in the terms set out in the following sections. This office also collects, settles and manages the fees associated with the procedure, as applicable.

82.2 The management fee includes, in any case, reviewing the documentation submitted and making summons, if appropriate, pursuant to the criteria of the technical body. In case the person concerned does not provide the necessary documentation, the Business Management Office shall issue the withdrawal report by means of automated administrative action, pursuant to Article 54 of Decree 76/2020, of 4 August, on digital

administration. Also, in the procedures subject to the communication and statement of responsibility regimes, the fee shall include the management and processing until the completion of the file.

82.3 All communications made by the person who owns the economic activity in the relationship with the Administration of the Generalitat must be managed digitally, through the standard templates available in the single portal for economic activities, Canal Empresa, which can also be accessed from the e-office of the Generalitat de Catalunya and from the industrial safety website. In case the application is not made using the standard template indicated, it shall be considered as not having been submitted.

82.4 In the procedures and procedures subject to a responsible declaration and communication and in those subject to authorisation regime when determined by this Decree, in which registration is mandatory, this registration will be made ex officio by the Business Management Office and will issue an accrediting certificate. Whenever the procedure is associated with the payment of a fee, this registration shall not be made until the person concerned proves the payment of this fee.

82.5 If the person concerned does not provide the data and documents required for the formalities and procedures provided for in this Decree, the Directorate General responsible for industrial security and the Business Management Office must consult and obtain them by electronic means if they are in their possession, have been drawn up by any administration or have been provided by the interested party to any administration, unless the person concerned objects. In this case, it is necessary for the person concerned to provide the relevant supporting documentation.

Article 83

Public nature of certain registration data

83.1 The data included in the RITSIC and RASIC that are publicly available are:

a) Data relating to facilities: those corresponding to paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (f) of Article 6.5 of Law 9/2014. Also those corresponding to subparagraph (d) of that provision in cases where the person who owns the facilities is a legal person.

b) Data relating to entities, natural or legal persons acting as agents in matters of industrial safety: those corresponding to paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g) of Article 8(5) of Law 9/2014.

83.2 In relation to the data contained in the Register relating to the inspection and sanctioning activity, only those relating to final sanctions imposed on industrial safety agents may be disseminated for the duration of the execution of the penalty, pursuant to the sanctioning regime provided for by Law.

Additional provisions

One. Modification of the references to EIC in the regulations

In general, under the current legislation, the references to "inspection and concessional control of the Generalitat de Catalunya" are replaced by "control authority".

Two. Validity of professional qualifications

Professionals who have an authorisation for an activity as an industrial safety agent including lift, chiller or low-voltage agents having passed the examination set by the Generalitat de Catalunya, may continue to carry out this activity from the date of entry into force of this Decree, even if the access route that led to their authorisation is no longer considered valid.

Three. Loss of validity of the authorisations of teaching institutions

Authorisations granted by the competent body in the field of industrial safety to teaching institutions to provide training in the regulatory areas provided for in the industrial safety regulations are considered invalid. However, it will not be necessary to submit a statement of responsibility for entities in the regulatory fields that have

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recognised the professional competence access route in paragraphs (e) and (g) of Article 36.2 of this Decree to continue their activity from the entry into force of this Decree, notwithstanding the provisions of transitional provision six.

Four. Telematic access to the information system for the activity of gas and electricity distribution companies

Gas and electricity companies shall provide the body responsible for industrial safety with telematic access to their information systems.

Five. Information obligation for electricity and gas distribution companies and service points.

Distribution companies and companies subcontracted by electricity or gas distributors, which perform point of service functions, with a view to ensuring that they do not act to the detriment of free competition, must provide general and neutral information to the users from the point of service and must notify reliably that, inter alia, the facilities, maintenance, modification or adaptation services can also be offered by any company duly registered in the RASIC. They must also provide information on regulated prices.

Six. Sufficiency of the certificate of professional competence of the teaching institution in the field of fire protection

The justification for the professional qualification in terms of facilities and maintenance of fire-fighting facilities is the certificate of competence issued by the teaching institution authorised by the Generalitat de Catalunya in this regulatory field when it contains the successful completion of the examination of the qualified teaching institution.

Seven. Periodic inspection of products

Periodic product inspections should be carried out pursuant to the criteria set out in a technical decision of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

Eight. Communication of the verifications of measuring devices

Industrial safety agents carrying out regulatory verifications of measuring equipment must inform the body responsible for industrial safety, as determined by a technical resolution of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety. The resolution should provide for the form of communication and the data to be reported.

Nine. Verification procedure for claims involving electricity, gas and water meters in Catalonia

The verification procedure for claims involving electricity, gas and water meters in Catalonia is regulated by a technical decision of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

Ten. Procedure for the interruption of supply to individual gaseous fuel receiving facilities by pipeline, which do not carry out the periodic inspection on time

1. The procedure for the interruption of supply to individual gaseous fuel receiving facilities by pipeline, which do not carry out the periodic inspection within the deadline, is as follows:

a) Before the 10th day of each month, the distribution company must send to the competent body for industrial safety a list of the individual receiving facilities that, once the formalities and deadlines provided for in the first additional provision of Royal Decree 984/2015, of 30 October, regulating the organised gas market and third-party access to the facilities of the natural gas system, and Royal Decree 919/2006, of 28 July, approving the Technical Regulation on the distribution and use of gaseous fuels and their additional technical instructions ICG 01 to 11, have come to an end, have not passed the periodic inspection or is scheduled for inspection during the previous month. This list should contain only the address of the receiving facility and its universal supply point code (CUPS) and must be accompanied by the dates of the attempts to communicate the visits.

b) The distribution company must document the communications to the users and must keep the supporting

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documents of the communications made at the disposal of the administration. Likewise, the distribution company must keep electronic records of the geolocation of the agent who attempted to perform the inspection visits.

c) The price of the periodic inspection can be increased up to 100 percent in respect of the established rates, for inspections requested by the users once included in the list delivered to the competent body in matters of industrial safety.

d) One month after the list referred to in paragraph 1 of this provision is sent, the distribution company may cut off the supply of individual receiving facilities that have not been inspected. The distribution company cannot indicate an interruption day as being a public holiday or those on which, for any reason, there is no customer service, either commercial and technical, for the purpose of replenishing the supply, or on the eve of those days when any of these circumstances occur.

e) Pursuant to Article 60 of Royal Decree 1434/2002, of 27 December, regulating the activities of transport, distribution, marketing, supply and authorisation procedures for natural gas facilities, the suspension of supply shall not apply to essential services, except in cases of certain danger to persons and goods.

f) Once supply has been cut, the distributor must communicate this circumstance to the supplier within a maximum period of 48 hours.

g) Users of individual receiving facilities and, where appropriate, those of the group receiving facility to which they are connected must provide access to the distribution company in order to cut off the supply of those users whose receiving facility has not been inspected.

h) After the cut-off due to lack of periodic inspection within the timeframe, the user of the individual receiving facility can request that it be replaced, for which it must be carried out before a periodic inspection visit in which no major anomalies are detected. Within 48 hours of receipt of the request, the distribution company must carry out the periodic inspection and, where appropriate, replenishment.

2. In addition to the maximum price of the periodic inspection, the distributor may require the payment of double the connection fees for the reopening the connection, pursuant to the provisions of Article 59 of Royal Decree 1434/2002, of 27 December, mentioned above, as well as Article 6 of and the Annex to Decree 72/2006, of 11 April, which regulates the economic system of registration fees to be applied by natural gas distribution companies by pipeline.

Eleven. Authorisation of the minister to update the additional technical instructions

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 39 of Law 13/2008, of 5 November, on the Presidency of the Generalitat de Catalunya and of the Government, the competent minister in matters of industrial safety is empowered to issue orders to update the additional technical instructions in Annex 2 to this Decree.

2. The Directorate General responsible for industrial security may issue the technical instructions necessary to ensure the implementation of this Decree.

In the process of drafting or modifying these technical instructions, publicity and hearing processes should be respected so that the sectors concerned can make proposals for improvement before approval. The approval or modification of the technical instructions should be published in the DOGC and on the industrial safety website.

Twelve. Sending of data relating to periodic inspections carried out by control authorities

Control authorities must communicate, before the 7th of each month, the data relating to periodic inspections carried out during the previous month in each of the regulatory fields pursuant to the criteria and templates that are published on the industrial safety website until telematic data transmission systems are available.

Transitional provisions

One. Additional safety measures in elevators in operation

The security measures included in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 7 of ITA-01 of Annex 2 to this Decree must be

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implemented within six months of the entry into force of this Decree in the affected lifts that are already in operation.

Two. Mandatory carbon monoxide detectors in certain RITE facilities in operation

The security measures included in Article 8(2) of the ITA-09 of Annex 2 to this Decree must be implemented in the first periodic maintenance review of the affected RITE facilities that are already in operation.

Three. Mandatory replacement of certain elements in link facilities prior to the current REBT

The security measure included in section 16.1 of ITA-12 of Annex 2 to this Decree must be implemented when extensions and/or modifications are made in the connection facilities prior to the current REBT.

Four. Mandatory nature of the grounding electrode in outdoor lighting facilities in operation

The security measure included in Article 16.2 of the ITA-12 of Annex 2 to this Decree must be implemented in the facilities that are registered in the RITSIC from the entry into force of this Decree.

Five. Adhesive labels in relation to periodic inspections at low-voltage facilities

The security measure included in Article 16.4 of the ITA-12 of Annex 2 to this Decree must be implemented in the facilities in operation within a maximum period of six months from the date of entry into force of this Decree.

Six. Mandatory nature of the maintenance contract in low-voltage P-class facilities

The security measure included in Article 16.5 of ITA-12 of Annex 2 to this Decree must be implemented in the facilities in operation within a maximum period of three months from the date of entry into force of this Decree.

Seven. Adaptation of teaching institutions to the criteria set out in Annex 4 to this Decree

The teaching institutions authorised prior to the entry into force of this Decree have one year from the entry into force of this Decree to comply with the criteria set out in Annex 4 to this Decree.

Repealing provisions

One. The following regulatory provisions are repealed:

1. Decrees:

- a) Decree 147/1987, of 31 March, regulating the industrial activity and the provision of services in repairers of motor vehicles, their equipment and components.
- b) Decree 351/1987, of 23 November, laying down the administrative procedures applicable to electrical facilities.
- c) Decree 199/1991, of 30 July, determining the competent bodies for metrological control.
- d) Decree 291/1991, of 11 December, on the application of the regulations in force in relation to facilities receiving combustible gases.
- e) Decree 298/1993, of 8 October, amending Decree 147/1987, of 31 March, regulating the industrial activity and the provision of services in repairers of motor vehicles, their equipment and components.
- f) Decree 317/1993, of 9 November, on the maintenance and review of liquefied petroleum gas reception

facilities.

g) Articles 2, 3, 4, 6-19 and 106-133 of Decree 30/2010, of 2 March, approving the regulations implementing Law 12/2008, of 31 July, on industrial security.

2. Orders:

a) Order of 9 February 1983 on the authorisation of workshops for the facilities, repair and testing of tachographs.

b) Order of 30 December 1986 regulating the application of the Regulations on Lift and Maintenance Equipment, approved by Royal Decree 2291/1985.

c) Order of 15 December 1988 implementing the Regulations of Law 17/1985 on objects made of precious metals.

d) Order of 9 October 1989 amending the Order of 15 December 1988 implementing the regulations of Law 17/1985 on articles made of precious metals.

e) Order of 21 November 1989 on the communication of accidents in industrial facilities.

f) Order of 4 September 1989 adapting the Order of 30 December 1986 (DOGC of 19/1/1987) to the ITC-MIE-AEM-02 concerning detachable tower cranes for works under the Lift and Maintenance Regulations.

g) Order of 2 February 1990 regulating the procedure for administrative action for the application of high-voltage electrotechnical regulations in private facilities.

h) Order of 27 June 1994 on procedures for action by the Department of Industry and Energy (DIE) in the storage of chemicals (DOGC of 8/7/1994) and corrigendum (DOGC of 28/11/1994).

i) Order of 28 March 1996 on the procedure for action by facilities companies, inspection and control authorities and operators in fuel gas facilities.

j) Order of 13 June 1996 regulating the metrological control of manometers for public use for motor vehicle tyres during their verification phases after repair and periodic verification.

k) Order of 23 April 1998 regulating metrological monitoring of temperature recorders in the transport of ultra-frozen products for human consumption, at the verification stages after repair or modification and periodic verification.

l) Order of 8 September 1998 regulating metrological control at the stages of periodic verification and verification after repair or modification of instruments intended to measure exhaust gas emissions from vehicles equipped with positive ignition (petrol) engine.

m) Order of 20 November 1998 on the procedure for the action of facilities companies, inspection and control authorities and operators in oil facilities for their own use regulated by the additional technical instruction MIIP-03, "Oil facilities for own use", of the Oil Facilities Regulation.

n) Order of 16 December 1998 on the procedure for the action of facilities companies, inspection and control authorities and operators in relation to oil liquid storage parks and fixed facilities for the retail distribution of fuels and petroleum fuels in facilities for sale to the public.

o) Order of 23 January 1999 regulating metrological control at the stages of periodic verification and verification after repair or modification of tachychronometric meters, known as taximeters.

p) Order of 3 May 1999 on the procedure for action by facilities/maintaining companies, inspection and control authorities and operators in facilities regulated by the Regulation on thermal facilities in buildings (RITE) and their supplementary technical instructions (ITE).

q) Order of 30 June 1999 regulating metrological control over instruments intended to measure audible sound levels.

r) Order of 30 July 1999 regulating metrological control over instruments intended to measure opacity and determine the light absorption coefficient of exhaust gases of vehicles equipped with compression-ignition engine (diesel).

s) Order of 2 February 2000 regulating the metrological control of non-automatic weighing instruments during the verification phases after repair or modification and periodic verification.

t) Order ICT/335/2002, of 19 September, establishing the procedure applicable in Catalonia to maintain control

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of inspections and periodic reviews of fuel gas reception facilities.

u) Order IUE/470/2009, of 30 October, regulating the application of the Pressure Equipment Regulation in Catalonia.

v) Article 7(4) of Order IEU/361/2010, of 17 June, establishing the maximum amount of fees to be paid by the recipients of the industrial safety regulatory compliance and roadworthiness inspection service to industrial safety inspection operators.

w) Order EMO/332/2012, of 16 October, regulating the application in Catalonia of Royal Decree 138/2011, of 4 February, approving the Safety Regulation for refrigeration facilities and its complementary technical instructions.

x) Order EMO/254/2013, of 10 October, regulating the application in Catalonia of Royal Decree 88/2013, of 8 February, approving supplementary technical instruction AEM-01, 'Lifts', of the Regulations on Lifting Equipment, approved by Royal Decree 2291/1985, of 8 November.

Two. The instructions, circular letters or explanatory notes contained in Annex 1 to this Decree are hereby rendered invalid.

Final provisions

One. Entry into force

This Decree shall enter into force within 20 days of its publication in the Official Journal of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

Two. Inclusion of the coverage for the disassembly of the tower crane in the municipal general bond.

The security measure included in Article 6.1 of ITA-2 of Annex 2 to this Decree must be implemented within six months of the date of entry into force of this Decree.

Three. Mandatory nature of pre-inspection at facilities for the storage of P-class chemicals

The security measure included in Article 6.1 of the ITA-5 of Annex 2 to this Decree must be implemented from the date of entry into force of this Decree.

Four. Mandatory inspection of the electrical facilities in case of defects in the technical inspection of buildings

The security measure included in Article 16.3 of ITA-12 of Annex 2 to this Decree must be implemented from the entry into force of this Decree.

Barcelona, 7 November 2023

Pere Aragonès i Garcia

President of the Generalitat de Catalunya

Roger Torrent i Ramió

Minister for Business and Employment

List of annexes

Annex 1. Instructions, circular letters and explanatory notes rendered invalid

Annex 2. Additional technical instructions

Annex 3. Structure of RASIC

Annex 4. Specific requirements for teaching institutions

Annex 5. Minimum data for industrial incident and accident reports

Annex 1

Instructions, circular letters and explanatory notes rendered invalid

I. Certificates of professional competence or general provisions

a) Circular 1/1985, on the inspection staff at the collaborating entities of the Administration.

b) Circular 4/1986 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety and Quality (DGSQI), on the allocation of responsibilities between the Directorate-General for Energy and the Directorate-General for Technology and Industrial Safety (DGTSI) in the fields of electricity, gas and water.

c) Circular 5/1986 of the General Directorate of Technology and Industrial Security (DGTSI), on the collaborating entities.

d) Circular 7/1986 of the General Secretariat, on non-compliance with the regulations in projects and facility certifications.

e) Circular 22/1987 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety and Quality (DGSQI), on the Resolution generally regulating the actions of the technical auditors of the Department with regard to inspection and control institutions in the field of safety regulations.

f) Circular 6/1989 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the Resolution approving the instruction determining the time limits within which the EICs must carry out the tasks of inspection and regulatory control entrusted to them.

g) Circular 7/1989 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the performance criteria of the technical staff of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI).

h) Circular 10/1990 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI) on reporting accidents at industrial facilities.

i) Circular 2/1993 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the entry into force of Law 30/1992, of 26 November, on the legal regime of public administrations and of the common administrative procedure.

j) Circular 8/1993 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the sanctions procedure to be followed by the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI) in the periodic inspection campaigns of industrial facilities.

k) Instruction 4/1994 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI) on the signing of accreditations for inspection staff and notifications of resolutions issued by the Director-General of Industrial Safety.

l) Instruction 6/1994 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI) on licensed installation companies and installers. Procedure for operating in a province other than the issuer of the special register of the installation company and the installer's licence.

m) instruction 1/1996, fifth addendum to Circular 3/1988 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety and Quality (DGSQI) of 29 February, on the procedure for the recognition of a centre for training courses for the

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acquisition of licences regulated under the Order of 10 November 1983 and the Order of 31 March 1989.

n) Instruction 9/1996 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the communication of disqualification of maintenance companies.

o) Instruction 16/1998 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), clarifying the requirements for obtaining professional licences and for registering in the Register of installation/maintenance companies of thermal facilities in buildings (RITE, BOE of 5/8/1998).

p) Instruction 5/2001 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), amending Instruction 16/1998 of the Directorate-General for Consumer and Industrial Safety (DGCSI, on clarification of the requirements for obtaining professional licenses and for registering in the Register of installation/maintenance companies of thermal facilities in buildings (REIMITE).

q) Instruction 2/2003 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), approving a partial modification of the protocols for the performance of inspection and control entities (EICs) in the different regulatory fields, with regard to the control of installation/maintenance companies.

r) Instruction 9/2003 of the Directorate-General for Consumption and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), clarifying the requirements to obtain professional licenses for tower crane operator (OGRT) and operator of self-propelled mobile cranes (OGMA), and to register in the Register of crane tower installation/maintenance companies (RICGT), in the Register of self-propelled crane maintenance companies (RECGA) and in the Register of manufacturers of embedded sections and structural elements of tower cranes (RFEGT).

s) Instruction 6/2005 of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), which regulates the application to port docks of the single transitional provision of Royal Decree 837/2003, regarding the professional licence of operator of self-propelled mobile cranes.

t) Instruction 1/2006 of the General Secretariat, regulating the performance of the centres recognised in the procedure for the telematic processing of applications for examination for obtaining different professional licences.

u) Informative note of 9 April 2008 on the criteria for registering in the REIC, as well as in the RIAAC, pursuant to Annex 2 to Decree 302/2004 of 25 May 2004 (DOGC No. 412 of 27/5/2004).

v) Instruction 6/2010 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), approving the procedure for the transfer of files from control authorities (OCs) in the files of the Department of Innovation, Universities and Enterprise.

w) Instruction 10/2008 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), approving the procedure for the transfer of files from inspection and control entities (EIC) in the files of the Department of Innovation, Universities and Business.

x) Instruction 15/2008 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), which establishes the use of the corporate portal of the Department of Innovation, Universities and Business, for the recording of the information generated by the control authorities (OCs) regarding the registration and renewal of companies in the registers of specific activities (RAE).

y) Interpretative circular of 26 March 2012 on the issue of cards regulated in Decree 30/2010, of 2 March, approving the regulations implementing Law 12/2008, of 31 July, on industrial safety, and on the processing of companies that maintain their own facilities (self-maintaining companies).

z) Correction of errors of 15 July 2013 of the Interpretative Circular on the issue of cards regulated in Decree 30/2010, of 2 March, approving the regulations implementing Law 12/2008, of 31 July, on industrial safety, and on the processing of companies that maintain their own facilities (self-maintaining companies).

aa) Informative note of February 2020 on requirements for the examination of operators of self-propelled mobile cranes or towers.

bb) Instruction 5/2020, of 30 July, on requirements and procedures for accessing training as a technical manager at a motor vehicle repair workshop without having the corresponding academic qualification.

II. Economic

a) Circular 3/1990, on the resolution approving the new instruction on the procedure for the payment of the fee corresponding to all the regulatory fields of the EICs.

b) Circular 1/1993 of the Secretariat-General on the procedure for the payment of statutory fees through the

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pre-budget system.

- c) Addendum to Circular 1/1993 of the General Secretariat, on the procedure applicable to Barcelona for the payment of regulatory fees through the pre-budget and fines system generated as a result of penalty proceedings (Review of 13 January 1994).
- d) Circular 5/1993 of the General Secretariat, on the procedure applicable to the quarterly payment of concession holder fees.
- e) Instruction 12/1994 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the modification of Circular 10/1990 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on reporting accidents at industrial facilities.
- f) Instruction 14/1994 on the procedure for the settlement of fees.
- g) Instruction 4/1995 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the procedure for the payment of the fee corresponding to the regulatory fields of the EICs.
- h) Instruction 25/1996 of the General Directorate of Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the technical control of documentation and inspection of new facilities by the EICs.
- i) Instruction 5/1998 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI) on the allocation of handling certain complaints.
- j) Instruction 1/1999 of the Directorate General of Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the updating of civil liability insurance policies by certain institutions.
- k) Circular 5/2000 of the General Secretariat, on contingency plans in case of the non-availability of computer systems.
- l) Instruction 1/2006 of the SGI, on the updating of the insurance policies of the civil liability of certain entities.
- m) Instruction 1/2009, on updating the liability insurance policies of certain institutions.
- n) Instruction of 23 February 2011 of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), on the updating of the insurance policies of the civil liability of certain installation and maintenance companies.
- o) Instruction 4/2012, of 11 April, of the Directorate General of Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), updating the amounts of the civil liability policies of different types of motor vehicle repair workshops and verification of devices installed in vehicles.
- p) Instruction 12/2012, of 1 October, of the Directorate General of Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), updating the amounts of the civil liability policies, guarantees and accreditation of the financial solvency of the different institutions related to industrial safety in the list of consumer prices insofar as the technical inspection of vehicles is not involved.
- q) Instruction 16/2012, of 19 December, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), establishing the general criteria for the payment and justification of fees collected or generated by the provision of inspection services of control authorities.
- r) Instruction 17/2012, of 19 December, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), establishing the general criteria for the payment and justification of the fees collected for the provision of verification services of authorised metrological verification bodies.
- s) Instruction 7/2014, of 1 October, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Security (DGEMSI), establishing the procedure for the payment of fees collected and generated for the provision of periodic inspection services of facilities and equipment by control authorities.
- t) Instruction 12/2014, of 14 October, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), establishing the procedure for communicating the rates applied to periodic inspections by control authorities.

III. Periodic inspections

- a) Instruction 15/1996 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), approving a partial amendment of the protocols for the performance of inspection and control institutions (EICs).
- b) Instruction 6/2004 of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), approving a partial modification and extension of the protocols for the performance of inspection and control entities (EICs) in various regulatory fields, as regards the administrative control of the documentation for the commissioning of

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the facilities in case the result of the checks is negative. Administrative procedure for the provisional commissioning of testing facilities.

c) Instruction 13/2014, of 14 October, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), establishing the procedure for communicating periodic inspections carried out by control authorities.

d) Instruction 1/2015, of 12 March, of the Directorate General of Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), regarding the procedure to be followed in the inspections carried out by control authorities that affect facilities in use not registered in the RITSIC.

e) Informative note OC-02 of 12 April 2019 on control authorities concerning the procedure for the communication of periodic inspections.

IV. Teaching institutions

a) Instruction 4/2018, of the Directorate General of Energy, Industrial Safety and Mining Safety (DGESISM), on the requirements and obligations that must be met by entities operating in Catalonia as training centres in the field of fire protection facilities.

b) Instruction 1/2019, of 1 February, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Industrial Safety and Mining Safety (DGESISM), regarding the procedure to be followed in the application of the fourth transitional provision of the Fire Protection Facilities Regulation (RIPCI), approved by Royal Decree 513/2017, of May 22, on the first periodic inspection of existing facilities.

c) Instruction 5/2020, of 30 July, on the requirements and procedure for accessing training for technical managers at a vehicle repair workshop without having the corresponding academic qualification.

V. Regulatory field: lifting devices (elevators)

a) Circular 1/1987 of the Directorate General of Technology and Industrial Safety (DGTSI), on the actions of the technical auditors of the Department regarding the action of the inspection and control entities (EIC), concession holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya, in the field of lifting devices.

b) Protocol of the EICs for the control of installation/maintenance companies in relation to the installation of electromechanical lifts and their commissioning (1987).

c) Resolution of 22 June 1987 regulating the application by inspection and control authorities of technical safety conditions and periodic inspection of lifts installed in Catalonia (DOGC of 2.12.1987).

d) Instruction for the implementation of the Resolution of 22 June 1987 (DOGC of 20/7/1987) in relation to the Order of 30 December 1986 of the Department of Industry and Energy (DOGC of 4.2.1987) and the Order of 9 April 1984 of the Department of Territorial Policy and Public Works (DOGC of 30/5/1984), concerning the application of technical conditions in lifts approved for commissioning pursuant to the regulations prior to the Regulations of 30 June 1966.

e) Instruction for the legalisation of lifts not registered in the registers of the Territorial Services (1988).

f) Circular 1/1990 of the Directorate General of Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the Resolution approving the Instruction on the procedure for processing and minimum content of proceedings in relation to elevators that can be operated with the cabin doors open when they are used by residents with physical disabilities.

g) Circular 2/90 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the Resolution approving the Instruction defining the concept of elevators installed in public buildings and posts.

h) Circular 6/90 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), annulling the Protocol of 12 January 1987. Protocol for periodic inspection of lift facilities by inspection and control institutions.

i) Circular 9/1990 bis of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the extension of the Instruction of 6 September 1990 on the procedure for processing and minimum content of lift projects with a glass cabin or enclosure.

j) Circular 5/92 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), Instruction for the implementation of the Resolution of 22 June 1987 (DOGC of 20/7/1987) in relation to the Order of 30 December 1986 of the Department of Industry and Energy (DOGC of 4/2/1987) and the Order of 9 April 1984 of the Department of Territorial Policy and Public Works (DOGC of 30/5/1984), concerning the application of technical conditions in lifts authorised to start up pursuant to the regulations prior to the Regulation of 30 June 1966.

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k) Circular 6/94 of the Directorate General of Industrial Safety (DGSI), on AE enclosures (non-industrial) enclosed with metal mesh.

l) Instruction 17/1997, interpreting paragraph 5.7.3.2 ("Access to the shaft") of ITC-MIE-AEM-01 ("lifting devices").

m) Instruction 6/1999 of the Directorate General of Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the Protocol for the control of the safety of lifts with CE marking for the concession holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

n) Instruction 7/2002 of the Directorate General of Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), establishing the model certificate for correcting defects in lifting devices.

o) Instruction 5/2003 of the General Directorate of Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the Lift Inspection Manual.

p) Instruction 7/2005 of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), amending the Lift Inspection Manual, approved in Instruction 5/2003 of the Directorate-General for Consumption and Industrial Safety (DGCSI).

q) Instruction 8/2005 of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), approving the administrative procedure for the commissioning of new elevator facilities in existing buildings without safe space or shelter at the ends of travel.

r) Instruction 6/2006, regulating the facilities and maintenance of vertical lifting platforms (VPE) for use by persons with reduced mobility (PMR).

s) Instruction 7/2006, on the Protocol to control the safety of vertical lifting platforms for persons with reduced mobility (PEV-PMR) for the concession holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

t) Instruction 8/2006 of the Secretariat of Industry (SDI), amending Instruction 8/2005 of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), on the administrative procedure for commissioning new elevator facilities in existing buildings without safe space or shelter at the ends of travel.

u) Instruction 13/2008 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE). Modification of the Manual of Inspection of Lifts, approved by Instruction 5/2003 of the General Directorate of Consumption and Industrial Safety (DGCSI) and amended by Instruction 7/2005 of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI).

v) Instruction 5/2010 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), clarifications for the commissioning of lifts with tractor group without reducer (gearless) and suspension belts in new facilities and modifications of lifts with CE marking and in major reforms of lifts without CE marking.

w) Instruction 6/2013, of 3 September, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), approving the procedures for action by control authorities in the regulatory field of lifts.

x) Explanatory note to Instruction 6/2013 of 3 December of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), approving the procedures for action by control authorities in the regulatory field of lifts.

y) Instruction 1/2016, of 8 March, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), regarding the procedure to be followed in the inspections carried out by control authorities affecting lifts with a maximum speed exceeding 0.15 m/s installed prior to the entry into force of Royal Decree 1314/1997, which are in use and are not registered in the Register of Technical Industrial Safety Facilities of Catalonia (RITSIC).

z) Instruction 4/2016, of 21 October, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), amending Instruction 6/2013 of 3 December of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), approving the procedures for action by control authorities in the regulatory field of lifts.

VI. Regulatory field: lifting devices (cranes)

a) Instruction 7/2003 of the Directorate General of Consumption and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the Protocol of control of safety of tower cranes for concession holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

b) Instruction 8/2003 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), amending and adapting to the ITC-MIE-AEM-04, approved by Royal Decree 837/2003 of 27 June of Instruction 6/1997 of the Directorate-General for Consumer and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), as amended by Instruction 8/2000 of the

Directorate-General for Consumption and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the Protocol for the control of the safety of self-propelled mobile cranes used by concession holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

c) Instruction 9/2003 of the Directorate-General for Consumption and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), clarifying the requirements to obtain professional licenses for tower crane operator (OGRT) and operator of self-propelled mobile cranes (OGMA), and to register in the Register of crane tower installation/maintenance companies (RICGT), in the Register of self-propelled crane maintenance companies (RECGA) and in the Register of manufacturers of embedded sections and structural elements of tower cranes (RFEGT).

d) Instruction 10/2003 of the Directorate-General for Consumption and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), approving the rates to be applied by the concession holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya in their actions in the regulatory field of tower cranes (ITC-MIE-AEM-02) and self-propelled mobile cranes (ITC-MIE-AEM-04).

e) Instruction 12/2004 of the Directorate General of Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), on the minimum technical means of tower crane installation/maintenance companies.

f) Instruction 6/2005 of the DGEMSI regulating the applicability to port stevedores of the single transitional provision of Royal Decree 337/2003, as regards the professional licences for operators of self-propelled mobile cranes.

g) Instruction 3/2006 of the Secretariat for Industry (SDI), amending Instruction 10/2003 of the Directorate-General for Consumer and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), approving the rates to be applied by EICs on tower cranes and self-propelled mobile cranes.

h) Instruction 6/2007 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), amending and recast instructions 6/1997 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), 8/2000 of the Directorate-General for Consumer and Industrial Safety (DGCSI) and 8/2003 of the Directorate-General for Consumer and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the Protocol for the control of the safety of self-propelled mobile cranes for concession holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

i) Instruction 13/2007 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), amending the tower crane safety control protocol by EICs authorised by the Generalitat de Catalunya.

j) Instruction 8/2008 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), establishing, on a permanent basis, the category EP (port stevedores) for the professional licence of self-propelled mobile crane operator (OGMA).

k) Instruction 14/2012, of 21 December, of the General Directorate of Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), establishing the documentation and administrative conditions for the procedure of decommissioning tower cranes by disassembly.

l) Clarifications for the commissioning of tower cranes of 17 January 2019.

VII. Regulatory field: facilities for the storage of petroleum products for consumption at own facilities

a) Instruction 26/1996 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), amending Circular 5/1990 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on regulations applicable to the storage of petroleum products, class B and C.

b) Instruction 8/1998 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the documentation to be submitted for registration in the Register of companies installing oil facilities for own use (BOE of 23/10/1997).

c) Instruction 9/1998 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the administrative processing of the electrical facilities of oil facilities for own use.

d) Instruction 15/1998 of the General Directorate of Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), clarifying Instruction 8/1998 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the Register of oil facility installation companies.

e) Instruction 1/1999 of the Directorate-General for Energy and Mines (DGEM), on the Protocol on the Safety of Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities and Fixed Facilities for the Distribution of Fuels and Petroleum Fuels for Public Sale Facility for CIS Concession Holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

f) Instruction 12/1999 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), interpreting the third transitional provision of Royal Decree 1523/1999, of 1 October.

g) Instruction 5/2000 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), amending Instruction 12/1999, interpreting the third transitional provision of Royal Decree 1523/1999, of 1 October.

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h) Resolution of 20 July 2005, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), on the requirements to obtain professional licenses for the installation and maintenance companies of oil facilities and to register in the Register of installation and maintenance companies of oil facilities, regulated by ITC-MI-IP-05.

i) Instruction 8/2007, of 20 July, of the Directorate-General for Energy and Mines (DGEM), establishing the criteria for the application of ITC-MI-IP-05 on the requirements for obtaining professional licences for the installation or maintenance companies of oil facilities, and for registering in the Register of installation or maintenance companies for categories II and III.

VIII. Regulatory field: chemical storage facilities

a) Instruction 13/1994 of the Directorate General of Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the Protocol of facilities for the storage of chemicals by the concessional inspection and control institutions of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

b) Instruction 11/1995 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on clarifications in the Order of 27 June 1994 on the procedure for the action of the Department of Industry and Energy (DIE) in the EPQ.

IX. Regulatory field: fire protection facilities

a) Explanatory note of 15 May 2013 on the material technical means of companies maintaining fire extinguishers.

b) Explanatory note on periodic inspections of fire protection facilities in industrial establishments (NA-PCI-1/2019).

X. Regulatory field: refrigeration facilities

a) Instruction 2/1996 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the Protocol for the control of the safety of plants and refrigeration facilities for the concession holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

b) Instruction 4/2007 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE) on pressure equipment and safety valves at refrigeration facilities.

c) Report on cold pipes and the application of the Pressure Equipment Directive (2007).

d) Instruction 3/2013, of 4 March, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), approving the procedures for action by control authorities in the regulatory field of refrigeration facilities.

e) Note of 6 October 2014 on the reclassification of refrigeration facilities. Explanatory note about the reclassification of refrigeration facilities.

XI. Regulatory field: pressure equipment

a) Circular 13/1990 of the Directorate General of Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the Protocol for the control of installation and maintenance companies of pressure equipment by the EICs of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

b) instruction 17/1994 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on clarifications to the approval of the single type or type registration and in the allocation of the design plate of the Pressure Equipment Regulation, Royal Decree 1244/1979 (BOE of 29/5/1979), as amended by Royal Decree 1504/1990 (BOE of 28/11/1990).

c) Instruction 20/1996, for the identification of the safety valve in single model proceedings or for recording types of pressure apparatus.

d) Instruction 4/1998, on the frequency of periodic inspections and testing of cylinders and bottles, within the scope of ITC-MIE-AP-07.

e) Instruction 3/2000 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI) for clarifications to Royal Decree 769/1999 of 7 May laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Directive 1997/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on pressure equipment and amending Royal Decree 1244/1979 of 4 April, which adopted the Pressure Equipment Regulation.

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- f) Instruction 1/2005 of the Secretariat of Industry (SDI), on the application in Catalonia of the ITC-MIE-AP-18 of the Regulations on Pressure Equipment, regarding recharging and inspection facilities of autonomous respiratory equipment for underwater activities and surface work.
- g) Instruction 2/2005 of the Secretariat of Industry (SDI), approving the template for periodic inspections of CE marked fire extinguishers.
- h) Instruction 3/2007 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE) of clarifications on the periodic inspection of pressure equipment facilities regulated by ITC-MIE-AP-17 of the Pressure Equipment Regulations.
- i) Instruction 3/2008 on the installation of safety cabinets to recharge bottles of autonomous breathing devices.
- j) Instruction 12/2009 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), approving the standard form templates for the administrative processing of pressure equipment facilities.
- k) Instruction 3/2010 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), on the Protocol of control of safety of facilities of pressure equipment for the EICs authorised by the Generalitat de Catalunya.
- l) Instruction 9/2014, of 2 October, from the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), regarding the acceptance criteria for inspections of the valve-bottle assembly and the contents of the register books of the recharging and inspection centres of autonomous respiratory equipment.
- m) Explanatory note NA-EP-01/2019, concerning the obligation of some installation/maintenance companies of pressure equipment to submit forms EP-08 and EP-07 to a control authority.

XII. Regulatory field: thermal facilities in buildings

- a) Resolution of 9 March 2000 invalidating the Resolution of 7 June 1988 approving the Instruction on specifications to be met by plastic pipes for use in water distribution systems, and the Resolution of 28 July 1988 approving the Instruction on specifications to be met by plastic pipes for use in heating facilities for hot water up to 90 degrees.
- b) Instruction 14/2001 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI) on the administrative procedure for provisional commissioning for testing thermal facilities in buildings.
- c) Instruction 3/2004 of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), clarifying the amendments introduced by Royal Decree 1218/2002, of 22 November, to ITE-2.2.2 and ITE-2.14 of the Regulation on thermal facilities in buildings (RITE).
- d) Instruction 4/2008 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), which regulates the requirements that thermal facilities must meet in buildings in Catalonia.
- e) Instruction 5/2008 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), approving standard forms for the administrative processing of thermal facilities in buildings.
- f) Instruction 7/2008 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), amending and recasting Instruction 14/2001 of the Directorate-General for Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the administrative procedure for its provisional commissioning for testing thermal facilities in buildings.
- g) Instruction 12/2008 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE) containing explanations in relation to the reform of thermal facilities in buildings.
- h) Instruction 5/2009 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), amending Instruction 4/2008 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), which regulates the requirements that thermal facilities must meet in buildings in Catalonia.
- i) Instruction 6/2009 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), approving the model annual maintenance certificate and the label of maintenance and inspection of thermal facilities in buildings.
- j) Instruction 9/2010 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), amending Instruction 12/2008 of the Secretariat of Industry and Business (SIE), clarifications on the reform of thermal facilities in buildings.
- k) Instruction of 6 April 2011 of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), issuing instructions for carrying out periodic inspections of the energy efficiency of thermal facilities in buildings with a rated thermal input, in heat or cold generation, exceeding 70 kW, with the exception of Annex 2, which contains the inspection report.
- l) Instruction 5/2011, of 21 December, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety

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(DGEMSI), amending the Instruction of 6 April 2011 of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), issuing instructions for carrying out periodic inspections of the energy efficiency of thermal facilities in buildings with a rated thermal input, under heat or cold generation, exceeding 70 kW.

m) Instruction 7/2012, of 12 June, interpretive on the issuance of professional licenses of thermal facilities in buildings, heating and air conditioning.

n) Correction of errors of 15 July 2013 in the Interpretative Circular on the issue of regulated cards.

o) Instruction 2/2015, of 3 June, of the Directorate General of Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), in relation to the application in Catalonia of Royal Decree 1027/2007, of 20 July, approving the Regulation on thermal facilities in buildings and its subsequent modifications.

p) Explanatory note of 2016 on the replacement of the minimum solar input for the production of domestic hot water by aerothermal heat pump.

q) Explanatory note of RITE 2/2018, concerning the facilities of domestic hot water gas heaters in homes.

XIII. Regulatory field: high voltage

Instruction 16/1997 of the Directorate General of Consumer Affairs and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the Protocol for the safety control of private high voltage facilities for concession holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

XIV. Regulatory field: gaseous fuels

a) Circular 3/1994 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), clarifying Article 3.3 of Decree 291/1992.

b) Instruction 19/1996 of the Directorate General of Consumption and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the Protocol for the control of the safety of fuel gas facilities for the concession holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

c) Instruction 6/2006, establishing the criteria for compliance with the new Technical Regulation on the distribution and use of gaseous fuels and its complementary technical instructions, for LPG storage centres in fixed tanks.

d) Instruction 1/2007, of 28 February, of the Directorate General of Energy and Mines (DGEM), on the administrative procedure for its application to the Autonomous Community of Catalonia of Royal Decree 919/2006, of 28 July, approving the Technical Regulation on the distribution and use of gaseous fuels and its technical instructions complementary to the ICG-01 to the ICG-11.

e) Instruction 3/2007, of 15 May, of the Directorate-General for Energy and Mines (DGEM), setting out the criteria for the application of the new Technical Regulation on the distribution and use of gaseous fuels and its additional technical instructions, in relation to authorised gas installers, gas installation companies, agents involved in the start up of gas devices, and cryogenic specialists.

f) Instruction 4/2007, of 15 May, of the Directorate-General for Energy and Mines (DGEM), establishing the criteria for the application of the second transitional provision of the Technical Regulation on the distribution and use of gaseous fuels, approved by Royal Decree 919/2006 of 28 July.

g) Instruction 5/2007, of 15 May, of the Directorate-General for Energy and Mines (DGEM), setting out the templates for gaseous fuel receiving facilities pursuant to the application of the new Technical Regulations for the Distribution and Use of Gaseous Fuels and its complementary technical instructions, approved by Royal Decree 919/2006 of 28 July.

h) Instruction 2/2009 of 10 March of the Directorate-General for Energy and Mines (DGEM), on the procedure for applying the additional technical instruction ICG-08, "Gas Appliances".

i) Instruction 8/2014, of 1 October, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), establishing the procedure for the payment of fees generated by the provision of the periodic inspection services of the receiving facilities by the distribution companies of combustible gases by pipeline.

j) Explanatory note of 15 February 2016, on the mandatory application of UNE 60670:2014 at receiving facilities.

XV. Regulatory field: low voltage

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- a) Instruction 7/1994 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI) on the first amendment of Circular 11/88 of 21 June of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety and Quality (DGSQI), on the maintenance and inspection of electrical facilities at certain high-risk sites.
- b) Instruction 15/1994 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI) on the acquisition of bulletin books for electrical facilities.
- c) Instruction 21/1994 of the Directorate-General for Industrial Safety (DGSI), on the renewal of the authorised electrician installer licence, for EICs.
- d) Instruction 24/1996 of the Directorate-General for Consumption and Industrial Safety (DGCSI), on the Protocol for the control of safety of low voltage facilities for concession holders of the Generalitat de Catalunya.
- e) Instruction 7/2003, of 9 September, of the Directorate-General for Energy and Mines (DGEM) on the administrative procedure for the application of the low voltage electrotechnical regulation.
- f) Instruction 9/2004 of 10 May from the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI) on safety conditions of low-voltage electrical facilities in homes.
- g) Resolution of 16 December 2005 approving the template certificate for low voltage electrical facilities and the template survey bulletin for electrical facilities for the purposes of the rehabilitation of premises.
- h) Instruction 5/2005, of 29 April, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), on the electrical facilities of street fairs.
- i) Informative Note of 2005 on Temporary Electrical Installations.
- j) Instruction 3/2010, of 9 September, of the Directorate-General for Energy and Mines (DGEM), extending the deadlines set out in Instruction 10/2005, of 16 September, concerning the registration of existing low-voltage electrical power facilities subject to the periodic inspection regime.
- k) Instruction 8/2012, of 28 June, of the Directorate General of Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), establishing the rules of application of the current regulations for charging facilities of electric vehicles.
- l) Instruction 9/2012, of 5 July, of the Directorate General of Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), establishing the rules of application for the registration of existing electrical energy reception facilities, subject to the periodic inspection regime.
- m) Considerations of 30 April 2013 on Instruction 8/2012, of 28 June, of the Directorate-General for Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), establishing the rules for the application of the current regulations for charging facilities for electric vehicles.
- n) Explanatory note of 30 January 2014 on the procedure for inspection of electrical facilities following the annulment of Decree 363/2004.
- o) Instruction 3/2014, of 20 March, of the Directorate General of Energy, Mines and Industrial Safety (DGEMSI), establishing the conditions and the procedure to be followed to make the modifications to low voltage electrical link facilities.
- p) Explanatory note of 5 July 2016, on the documentation required to perform the procedures associated with low voltage facilities before electricity distribution companies.

XVI. Metrology and articles made of precious metals

Resolution IEU/3143/2007 of 12 September laying down measures for the implementation of Order ITC/3750/2006 of 22 November regulating the metrological control by the State of systems for measuring liquids other than water in tankers for low viscosity liquids (≤ 20 mPa·s).

XVII. Others (energy)

- a) List of aspects to be included in the design of a special electricity production facility. 30 September 2007
- b) List of aspects to be included in the design of a special regime facilities (cogeneration, power plants). 30 November 2007
- c) Informative note dated 4 May 2014 on the authorisation and registration regime for indoor grid-connected electricity generating facilities.

d) 2007 Energy Instruction on gas licences.

Annex 2

Additional technical instructions

List of ITAs:

Additional technical instruction number 1, "Lifts"

Additional technical instruction number 2, "Tower cranes"

Additional technical instruction number 3, "Self-propelled mobile cranes"

Additional technical instruction number 4, "Facilities for the storage of petroleum products for consumption at own facilities"

Additional technical instruction number 5, "Chemical storage facilities"

Additional technical instruction number 6, "Fire protection facilities"

Additional technical instruction number 7, "Refrigeration facilities"

Additional technical instruction number 8, "Pressure equipment facilities"

Additional technical instruction number 9, "Thermal facilities in buildings"

Additional technical instruction number 10, "High voltage electrical facilities"

Additional technical instruction number 11, "Gaseous fuel facilities"

Additional technical instruction number 12, "Low voltage electrical facilities"

Additional technical instruction number 1, "Lifts"

Article 1

Scope of application

The scope of application this additional technical instruction are lifts regulated by Royal Decree 88/2013, of 8 February (BOE No. 46, of 22/2/2013), approving the additional technical instruction AEM-01, Lifts, for the Regulations on "Lifts" and Maintenance Equipment, approved by Royal Decree 2291/1985, of 8 November.

Article 2

Administrative formalities

2.1 The operator of the facilities must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

- a) Putting a new lift into service.
- b) The commissioning of a major modification.
- c) Change of ownership.
- d) Modification of other registration data.
- e) Definitive or temporary removal of a lift.
- f) Restoration of the temporary removal of a lift.

2.2 Lifts are identified by an installation number, which is the one recorded in the RITSIC. The installation number is communicated to the operator after the statement of responsibility for commissioning new facilities has been submitted.

2.3 To restore the temporary removal from a lift, a periodic inspection must have been carried out with favourable results in the 15 days prior to the date of submission of the statement of responsibility for the restoration of temporary removal.

2.4 In case of change of maintenance company, the new maintenance company must carry out a process of change of maintenance, indicating the name of the previous maintenance company.

2.5 For the registration of lifts in use and not registered, with a maximum speed of more than 0.15 m/s, installed before the entry into force of Royal Decree 1314/1997, the procedure established in Article 9 of this Decree must be followed.

Article 3

Exemption from the standard

3.1 Exemption from the standard to enable the use of the pre-existing lift in their habitual residence for wheelchair users with open doors:

a) Prior to the execution of the modification, the operator must submit a request for the recognition of exceptionality through the Canal Empresa website. The application must include the identity of the person who will use the device under these conditions and the medical certificate attesting to their physical disability, as well as a certificate from a control authority ensuring that the actions that need to be carried out in the modification do not reduce the level of safety of the lift.

b) The Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety must give a reasoned decision. Once the deadline has elapsed with no decision issued, the application shall be deemed to have been granted. This decision may be appealed to the minister responsible for industrial safety.

In case the decision recognises the exceptionality and once the modification has been executed, the operator, in order to be able to put the lift into operation, must carry out the procedure of commissioning a major modification.

3.2 With regard to the exceptional nature provided for in section 2.2 of Annex I to Royal Decree 203/2016 of 20 May laying down the essential safety requirements for the placing on the market of lifts and safety components for lifts (BOE No. 126 of 25/5/2016), in order to prevent the risk of crushing when the cabin is in one of its extreme positions, in existing buildings, the procedure to be followed is as follows:

a) Prior to the execution of the facilities, the operator must submit a request for recognition of exceptionality through the Canal Empresa website, justifying the reasons why exceptionality is requested and providing an architectural study and plans of the facilities.

b) The Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety must decide within three months. Once this deadline has elapsed with no decision issued, the application shall be deemed to have been granted. This decision may be appealed to the minister responsible for industrial safety.

In case the decision recognises the exceptionality and once the facilities has been executed, the operator, in order to be able to put the lift into operation, must carry out the procedure of commissioning a new lift.

Article 4

Documentation that must be kept by the operator for the duration of the lift's useful life

4.1 The documentation to be held by the operator of a lift registered before the entry into force of Royal Decree 1314/1997, of 1 August, laying down the applicable provisions of Directive 1995/16/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on lifts is as follows:

a) Documentation justifying the registration of the lift at the time of its entry into service, which includes the technical data sheet and the subsequent procedures.

b) Technical sheet of the facilities.

c) Technical documentation required by the technical regulations in force at the time of registration.

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- d) Certificate of installation and test report required by the technical regulations in force at the time of registration.
- e) In cases of exemptions to the standard, resolution recognising the exceptionality pursuant to Article 3 of this ITA.
- f) If the lift has undergone major modifications, declaration by the company that made the modification, stating that these modifications comply with the applicable regulations, and, where appropriate, records of the tests related to the final control.
- g) Maintenance contract.
- h) Instructions for use manual, including maintenance obligations, in accordance with current regulations, where applicable.
- i) Maintenance record.
- j) Certificate of the last periodic inspection.

4.2 The documentation to be made available to the operator of a lift registered after the entry into force of Royal Decree 1314/1997 is as indicated in point 4.1, with the exception of paragraphs (c) and (d), which shall be as follows:

- c) EC declaration of conformity.
- d) Test certificate related to commissioning.

Article 5

Maintenance

5.1 Maintenance companies shall carry out visits to perform preventive maintenance on lifts, at least within the following deadlines:

- a) CE marked lifts in single-family homes and lifts put into service by means of a CE declaration in accordance with Royal Decree 1644/2008 of 10 October laying down standards for the marketing and putting into service of machinery, which are installed in residential properties of up to three stops and which cannot serve more than 20 residential properties in total: every four months.
- b) Other lifts: every month.

5.2 After each preventive maintenance visit, the maintenance company must provide the operator with a bulletin stating that the maintenance has been carried out in accordance with ITC-AEM-01, and with the minimum content established by resolution of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety. This delivery must be traceable. Furthermore, inside the cab, the maintenance company must affix an indelible label depending on the model affixed by the industrial safety authority, stating:

- a) Installation number (RITSIC/RAE number).
- b) NIF or NIE of the maintenance company.
- c) Date on which the review was carried out.

In the event that the maintenance company is unable to deliver the preventive maintenance bulletin to operator of the facilities, for it to be signed, the sticker will serve as a justification for carrying out this preventive maintenance.

The Directorate General for industrial safety must make available on its website a template of this label for maintenance companies.

Article 6

Periodic inspections

6.1 The technical criteria for carrying out inspections on lifts with a speed greater than 0.15 m/s are as indicated in UNE 192008-1, "Procedure for regulatory inspection, lifts (part 1, "Lift devices covered by the legislation of lifts")".

6.2 The technical criteria for carrying out inspections on lifts with a speed of no more than 0.15 m/s are as indicated in UNE 192008-2, "Procedure for regulatory inspection, lifts (part 2, "Lift devices covered by the legislation of machines")".

6.3 The technical criteria for carrying out inspections on lifts with a speed of no more than 0.15 m/s registered as vertical lifting platforms (VPE) for persons with reduced mobility (PMR) before the entry into force of Royal Decree 1644/2008 are as set out in special conditions E.2 of Annex E to UNE 192008-2.

Article 7

Additional security measures

7.1 Measures involving transparent glass doors in lifts

In order to avoid hands or fingers becoming trapped, especially involving children, lifts equipped with automatic transparent glass doors should have one of the following safety measures:

- a) Opaque glass on the face exposed to the user at a minimum height of 1.10 m.
- b) Install a finger detection system, at least up to 1.60 m, that can stop the door opening movement.
- c) Other methods of equivalent effectiveness.

In all cases, the maintenance company must also incorporate on all the sheets of the door an adhesive pictogram that warns of the danger of hand entrapment.

7.2. Installation of cabin doors in lifts

It is necessary to provide a cabin door to the lifts considered within the scope of Royal Decree 88/2013, of the ITC-AEM-01, which do not have them and are not of sustained pulsation.

7.3 Implementation

The additional security measures set out in paragraphs 7.1 and 7.2 must be implemented under the conditions laid down in transitional provision one of this Decree.

Additional technical instruction number 2, "Tower cranes"

Article 1

Scope of application

The scope of application of this additional technical instruction are the tower cranes regulated by Royal Decree 836/2003, of 27 June (BOE No. 170 of 17/7/2003), approving a new additional technical instruction, the MIE-AEM-02, on Lifts and Maintenance Equipment Regulation, as regards tower cranes for works or other applications.

Article 2

Classification of cranes

For administrative purposes, cranes are divided into two classes.

2.1 Class C facilities. These are mono block self-deploying cranes whose nominal moment is between 15 kN/m and 170 kN/m and that require a certificate of installation.

2.2 Class P facilities. These are facilities that require a technical design.

Article 3

Administrative formalities

3.1 The operator must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

- a) Putting a tower crane into service.
- b) Essential modifications to a tower crane.
- c) Lowering a tower crane.
- d) Change of ownership.
- e) Modification of other registration data.

3.2 The procedure for commissioning a tower crane will be carried out whenever it is installed, regardless of whether the tower crane is new or not.

3.3 It is a necessary condition to be able to put into service a tower crane or in the event of an essential modification of a tower crane that the operator holds the certificates for the inspection without defects of dismantled and assembled crane issued by a control authority.

3.4 The tower cranes installed shall be identified by an installation number, which is the one recorded in the RITSIC. The installation number is communicated to the operator after the statement of responsibility for commissioning a new tower crane has been submitted.

3.5 The procedure for decommissioning a tower crane must be carried out whenever it is disassembled.

Article 4

Documentation that must be kept by the operator of the tower for the duration of its service life

The documentation that must be kept by the tower crane operator is as follows:

- a) Crane installation design (not required if class C).
- b) Certificate of installation of the tower crane signed by a competent technical person at the facilities company.
- c) Manufacturer's manual.
- d) Certificate of manufacture or EC declaration of conformity.
- e) Certificate of manufacture of buried sections or other structural elements, where applicable.
- f) Defect-free inspection certificate of the dismantled crane.
- g) Defect-free inspection certificate of the assembled crane, issued by the same control authority that carried out the inspection of the dismantled crane.
- h) Instructions for use manual.
- i) Document of delivery of the crane to the user.
- j) Crane history book.
- k) Maintenance contract.
- l) Documentation attesting that the operator of the crane has a tower crane operator's licence.
- m) If applicable, certificate of the last extraordinary inspection.
- n) Justification for the establishment of the guarantee to be able to carry out the installation of the crane.

Article 5

Periodic inspections

The technical criteria for carrying out inspections are those set out in UNE 192002, "Procedure for regulatory inspection. Cranes. Tower cranes for works or other applications".

Article 6

Additional security measure

6.1 The general bond that the operator of the crane must constitute before the City Council in the process of obtaining the municipal installation licence must include the necessary expenses to handle the disassembly and storage of parts once disassembled, in case of abandonment.

6.2 The bond is executed when the crane is abandoned. Alternatively, once the crane has been dismantled, the operator can redeem the bond.

6.3 A crane is considered to be abandoned when there is evidence of non-compliance with two consecutive mandatory periodic maintenance checks.

6.4 The security measure in section 6.1 must be implemented pursuant to the conditions laid down in final provision two of this Decree.

Additional technical instruction number 3, “Self-propelled mobile cranes”

Article 1

Scope of application

The scope of application of this additional technical instruction is self-propelled mobile cranes regulated by Royal Decree 837/2003, of 27 June (BOE No. 170 of 17.7.2003), approving the new amended and recast technical instruction MIE-AEM-04, on Lifts and Maintenance Equipment Regulation, as regards self-propelled mobile cranes.

Article 2

Administrative formalities

2.1 The operator must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

- a) First use of a self-propelled mobile crane.
- b) Removal of a self-propelled mobile crane.
- c) Change of ownership.
- d) Modification of other registration data.

2.2 Self-propelled mobile cranes are identified by an installation number, which is the one in the RITSIC. The installation number is communicated to the operator once the statement of responsibility for the first use of a self-propelled mobile crane has been submitted.

Article 3

Documentation to be kept by the operator of the self-propelled mobile crane throughout its service life

The documentation to be kept by the operator of the self-propelled mobile crane is as follows:

- a) If the crane has a CE mark, CE declaration of conformity; if the crane does not have a CE mark of conformity, certificate of suitability for the crane.
- b) Manufacturer's manual.
- c) Crane history book.
- d) Maintenance contract.

- e) Documentation attesting that the operator of the crane has the self-propelled mobile crane operator's licence.
- f) If applicable, certificate of the last periodic inspection.

Article 4

Periodic inspections

The technical criteria for carrying out inspections are those set out in UNE 192002-2, "Procedure for regulatory inspection. Self-propelled mobile cranes".

Additional technical instruction number 4, "Facilities for the storage of petroleum products for consumption at own facilities"

Article 1

Scope of application

The scope of this additional technical instruction is the storage facilities for petroleum products for consumption at the facilities (MI-IP-03), regulated by Royal Decree 1523/1999 of 1 October (BOE No. 253 of 22/10/1999), amending the Oil Plants Regulation, approved by Royal Decree 2085/1994, of 20 October, and the additional technical instructions MI-IP-03, approved by Royal Decree 1427/1997, of 15 September and MI-IP-04, approved by Royal Decree 2201/1995, of 28 December (RIP).

Article 2

Classification of facilities

For administrative purposes, the facilities are divided into three classes.

2.1 Class C facilities (certified). Class C or D petroleum product facilities with the following storage volume (V):

Interior $1,000 < V \leq 2,000$ litres

Exterior $1,000 < V \leq 2,500$ litres

2.2 Class M facilities are petroleum product facilities that have the following storage volume (V) and require a technical report:

Class C products:

Interior $2,000 < V \leq 3,000$ litres

Exterior $2,500 < V \leq 5,000$ litres

Class B products:

Interior $50 \leq V \leq 300$ litres

Exterior $100 \leq V \leq 500$ litres

2.3 Class P facilities. These are facilities with a storage volume greater than those indicated in section 2.2 of this article and that require a technical design.

Article 3

Administrative formalities

3.1 The operator of the facilities must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

- a) Putting new facilities into service.
- b) Putting a modification into service.
- c) Definitive removal.
- d) Change of ownership.
- e) Modification of other registration data.

3.2 The facilities are identified by an installation number, which is the one recorded in the RITSIC. The installation number is communicated to the operator after the statement of responsibility for commissioning new facilities has been submitted, in accordance with point 4 of Article 4 of Law 9/2014.

Article 4

Documentation to be kept by the operator of the facilities for the duration of their useful life

4.1 The documentation to be kept by the operator of Class C facilities is as follows:

- a) Certificate of installation, without report and without design.
- b) Tank manufacture certificate.

4.2 The documentation to be kept by the operator of class M facilities is as follows:

- a) Technical facilities report.
- b) Certificate of installation, sealing and testing of the oil facilities.
- c) Certificate of manufacture and test report of the tanks.
- d) Certificates, reports or opinions of periodic reviews and tests.

4.3 The documentation to be kept by the operator of Class P facilities is as follows:

- a) Installation design.
- b) Certificate of installation and completion of work, sealing and testing of the oil facilities.
- c) Certificate of manufacture and test report of the tanks.
- d) Certificates, reports or opinions of periodic reviews and tests.
- e) Certificate of the last periodic inspection, if applicable.

4.4 The specific documentation to be kept by the owner of the facilities when making a modification consisting of the repair of steel tanks is as follows:

- a) Description of the repair procedure.
- b) Certificate of the correct performance of the repair.
- c) Sealing test report certified by a control authority.

4.5 The documentation that the operators of the facilities must keep when they make a definitive removal, according to the ITC-MI-IP-06, is as follows:

- a) Certificate of out-of-service, cancellation of tank and pipes, issued by the competent officer or the qualified repair company.
- b) Regulatory certificate of control and monitoring of hazardous waste accrediting its management in accordance with the environmental regulations and the decontamination of the facilities.

Article 5

Periodic inspections

The technical criteria for carrying out inspections are those established by the Directorate-General responsible

for industrial safety.

Article 6

Supply of fuel by the distribution company

Pursuant to Article 7(1)(e) of Law 9/2014, fuel liquid distribution companies are responsible for distributing their products only if the receiving facilities are registered in the RITSIC. To ensure this, the distribution company must adhere to the following procedure:

- a) At the time of receipt of the order, the distribution company must ask for the registration number in the RITSIC of the facilities from the operator. If the latter does not have this number, it cannot complete the supply.
- b) The distribution company must include the registration number in the RITSIC on the supply invoice to the operator.

Additional technical instruction number 5, “Chemical storage facilities”

Article 1

Scope of application

The scope of application of this additional technical instruction are the facilities regulated by Royal Decree 656/2017, of 23 June (BOE No. 176 of 22/7/2017) approving the Chemicals Storage Regulation and its complementary technical instructions in ISM-APQ-01 to ESM-EPQ-10 (RAPQ). It also includes facilities regulated by Royal Decree 888/2006 approving the Regulation on the storage of ammonium nitrate fertilisers with a nitrogen content of 28% or less by mass. In this additional technical instruction, all these facilities are referred to as chemical storage facilities.

Article 2

Classification of facilities

For administrative purposes, chemical storage facilities are divided into two classes.

2.1 Class M facilities. These are facilities that require a technical report.

2.2 Class P facilities. These are facilities that require a technical report.

Article 3

Administrative formalities

3.1 The operator must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

- a) Putting new facilities into service.
- b) Reduction in the storage capacity of an existing facility.
- c) Modification of the facilities that does not imply any variation of inventory.
- d) Change of operatorship of the facility.
- e) Modification of other registration data.
- f) Removal of facilities.
- g) Application for authorisation of the reduction of the category of ammonia, other toxic or corrosive storage of MIE-EPQ-ITC-05 to an immediately lower category.

3.2 The procedure in Article 3.1 (a), corresponding to the commissioning of new facilities, includes, in addition to the legalisation of new facilities, the following situations:

- 1) Extensions of existing facilities leading to an increase in storage capacity; in this case, the communication is limited to the extension.
- 2) The amendments defined in RAPQ that entail more restrictive measures under the regulation.
- 3) The unification of different facilities that are already registered in a single register.

3.3 The procedure in Article 3(1)(b), corresponding to the reduction of storage capacity, is identified with the following situations:

- 1) Removal of tanks due to dismantling.
- 2) Removal of tanks due to a change in the classification of the substances they contain.
- 3) Others with similar effects.

Should the modifications entail a reduction and an increase in storage capacity at the same time, the procedure corresponding to the final balance sheet will apply and, if the capacity as a whole does not change, the procedure in Article 3.1(c) shall apply.

3.4 The procedure in Article 3(1)(c) is identified with modifications that do not imply a change in the storage capacity, which are:

- 1) Refurbishment of a tank loading/unloading area.
- 2) Replacing a tank with one that has the same capacity.
- 3) Other similar.

3.5 Installations are identified by an installation number and by the identifier of the establishment to which they belong. These identifiers must be entered in the RITSIC and must be communicated to the holder once the declaration responsible for putting into service of a new facility has been submitted.

3.6 The statement of responsibility should provide for the formalities referred to in Article 3.1(a) and (b) the maximum quantities of chemicals in the facilities forming part of the classification of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (CLP Regulation).

3.7 The inventories of declared chemicals listed in paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2 of this ITA must correspond to the inventories reported in the case of establishments affected by the current legislation on major accidents.

Article 4

Documentation to be kept by the operator of the facilities for the duration of their useful life

4.1 The documentation to be made available to the operator of class M facilities is as follows:

- a) Descriptive storage report.
- b) Updated safety sheets on substances classified according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 18 December, concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).
- c) Chemical risk-specific civil liability insurance policy in the case of RAPQ facilities.
- d) Tank manufacture certificates (atmospheric tanks) or EC declaration of conformity (pressure tanks) and certificates of carrying out the initial tests required for RAPQ facilities.
- e) Record of the initial inspection with a favourable result in the case of RAPQ facilities.
- f) Minutes of the last periodic inspection.
- g) Resolutions on authorisations for exemption from the standard and justification for the adoption of alternative measures taken, where appropriate.

h) Resolution of authorisations to reduce the category of a warehouse in the MIE-APQ-ITC 5 where applicable.

4.2 The documentation to be kept by the operators of Class P facilities is as follows:

a) Technical design.

b) Signed certificate of completion.

And all other documentation pursuant to Article 4.1(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h).

Article 5

Regulatory inspections

5.1 Class M RAPQ facilities require, as a condition prior to their commissioning, an initial inspection with a favourable result carried out by a control authority. This obligation is extended to Class P RAPQ facilities in accordance with Article 6.1 of this ITA.

5.2 The technical criteria for carrying out initial and periodic inspections are those established by the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

Article 6

Additional security measure

6.1 Favourable initial inspection for Class P RAPQ facilities

Class P RAPQ facilities must have a favourable certificate of initial inspection by a control authority verifying compliance with the applicable chemical storage regulation requirements.

6.2 Implementation

The additional security measure in section 6.1 must be implemented under the conditions laid down in final provision three of this Decree.

Additional technical instruction number 6, "Fire protection facilities"

Article 1

Scope of application

1.1 The scope of application of this additional technical instruction is active fire protection facilities regulated by Royal Decree 513/2017, of 22 May (BOE No. 139, 12/6/2017), approving the Fire Protection Facilities Regulation (RIPCI).

The scope of application of this additional technical instruction is also fire protection facilities in industrial establishments subject to Royal Decree 2267/2004, of 3 December (BOE No. 303 of 17/12/2004), approving the Regulation on fire safety in industrial establishments (RSCIEI), in relation to the registrations in the RITSIC of its active fire protection facilities and their periodic inspections.

1.2 Active fire protection facilities located in establishments regulated by Royal Decree 314/2006, of 17 March, must be registered in the RITSIC, which approves the Building Technical Code (CTE) (BOE No 74, 28/3/2006, and BOE No 22 of 25/1/2008.) and by Royal Decree 732/2019, of 20 December (BOE No 311, 27/12/2019), amending and approving the new Building Technical Code (CTE) and subject to Royal Decree 513/2017 or in industrial establishments regulated by Royal Decree 2267/2004, of 3 December approving the Regulation on fire safety in industrial establishments (RSCIEI) (BOE No 303, 17/12/2004).

1.3 Active fire protection facilities consisting only of a fire extinguisher system or a fire blanket system should not be registered in the RITSIC.

1.4 Active fire protection facilities forming part of another industrial safety facility, whose regulations govern this type of facilities (e.g. RCG, RIP, RAPQ, etc.) should not be registered in the RITSIC.

Article 2

Administrative formalities for active fire protection facilities

2.1 The operator must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

- a) Putting new facilities into service.
- b) Putting a modification into service.
- c) Change of ownership.
- d) Modification of other registration data.
- e) Removal of facilities.

2.2 Active fire protection facilities are identified by an installation number, which is the one in the RITSIC. The installation number is communicated to the operator after the statement of responsibility for commissioning new facilities has been submitted.

Article 3

Documentation to be kept by the operator of the active fire protection facility subject to Royal Decree 513/2017

The documentation that the operator of the facilities must have is as follows:

- a) Design or documentation of the facilities.
- b) Certificate of installation.
- c) Certificate of the last periodic inspection, if applicable.
- d) Maintenance certificates including review reports.
- e) Maintenance contract with the maintenance company qualified in the corresponding systems.

Article 4

Periodic inspections according to Royal Decree 513/2017

4.1 The technical criteria for inspections with regard to the facilities of Royal Decree 513/2017 are those established by resolution of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

4.2 Active fire protection facilities located in establishments regulated by the CTE or in industrial establishments where Royal Decree 2267/2004 (RSCIEI) does not apply must carry out periodic inspections, according to Royal Decree 513/2017.

4.3 Periodic inspections of fire facilities that are part of another industrial safety facility (RCG, RIP, RAT, EPQ, etc.) are regulated by their specific regulations.

4.4 Periodic inspections of active fire protection facilities subject to Royal Decree 513/2017 should be carried out by control authorities accredited by ENAC in accordance with the above-mentioned Regulation.

Article 5

Periodic inspections according to Royal Decree 2267/2004

5.1 Fire protection facilities located in industrial establishments to which Royal Decree 2267/2004 applies must carry out periodic inspections according to these regulations.

5.2 The scope of application of the inspection according to Royal Decree 2267/2004 includes passive fire protection facilities, active fire protection facilities and facilities.

5.3 Periodic inspections in industrial establishments regulated by Royal Decree 2267/2004 should be carried out by control authorities accredited by ENAC, in accordance with the above-mentioned Regulation.

5.4 The procedure for carrying out periodic inspections in industrial establishments regulated by Royal Decree 2267/2004 is as established by standard UNE 192005 in its latest published version. Compliance with applicable technical requirements must also be verified, as set out in:

a) Order INT/322/2012, of 11 October, approving the complementary technical instructions to the Fire Safety Regulation in industrial establishments.

b) Order INT/324/2012, of 11 October, approving generic complementary technical instructions on fire prevention and safety in establishments, activities, infrastructure and buildings.

c) Supplementary technical instructions that can be subsequently approved by the competent body in the field of fire prevention, fire extinguishing and rescue under the protection of Law 3/2010 and that may affect industrial establishments.

d) For activities located in the municipality of Barcelona, the provisions of the Order Regulating the Conditions of Fire Protection of Barcelona (BOP No. 83 of 5/4/2008) or standard replacing it and the application of its transitional provision four where applicable.

5.5 For inspections of establishments where the conditions of fire prevention and safety have been verified before they are put into operation, by the municipal administration or the Administration of the Generalitat de Catalunya, it is necessary to check the following points:

a) The establishment maintains the safety conditions provided for in the initial project and those imposed in the licence or in the preventive control report issued by the competent authority for the prevention, extinguishing of fires and rescues, where applicable, and that there are no significant modifications in terms of safety in the event of fire.

b) In the case of establishments included in Annex 2 of Law 3/2010, for which the certificate of the verification report has been issued by a collaborating entity of the Administration in the field of fire prevention and safety or the certificate corresponding to the regulations that applied at the time of the submission of the application, for establishments that have started before the entry into force of Law 3/2010.

c) All fire protection facilities operate properly.

Additional technical instruction number 7, "Refrigeration facilities"

Article 1

Scope of application

The scope of application of this additional technical instruction is the refrigeration facilities regulated by Royal Decree 552/2019, of 27 September (BOE No. 256 of 24/10/2019), adopting the Safety Regulation for refrigeration plants and their complementary technical instructions (RSIF).

Article 2

Classification of facilities

For administrative purposes, the facilities are divided into two classes.

2.1 Class M facilities. These are facilities that require a technical report. They are classified as level 1, in accordance with Article 8 of Royal Decree 552/2019.

As an exception, due to the lower risk they present, level 2 facilities with class A2L refrigerants that can be carried out by level 1 installers also only need a report.

2.2 Class P facilities. These are facilities that require a technical report. They are classified as level 2, in accordance with Article 8 of Royal Decree 552/2019, except those indicated above.

Article 3

Administrative formalities

3.1 The operator must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

- a) Putting new facilities into service.
- b) Putting a modification into service.
- c) Change of ownership.
- d) Modification of other registration data.
- e) Definitive removal of the facilities.

3.2 The operator of the facilities must report the following administrative situations:

- a) Change of coolant of the facilities that does not imply modification of the facilities.
- b) F-gas leaks.

3.3 Refrigeration facilities are identified by an installation number, which is the one recorded in the RITSIC. The installation number is communicated to the operator after the statement of responsibility for commissioning new facilities has been submitted.

3.4 The facilities described in Article 2.2 of the RSIF do not require any administrative formalities, but must comply with the requirements of the second paragraph of Article 21.6 of the RSIF.

Article 4

Documentation to be kept by the operator of the facilities for the duration of their useful life

4.1 The documentation to be made available to the operator of class M facilities is as follows:

- a) Technical facilities report.
- b) Certificate of refrigeration facilities.
- c) Certificate of electrical facilities.
- d) Certificate of the last periodic inspection, if applicable.
- e) Where appropriate, a decision to authorise the exemption from the standard.
- f) Installation instruction manual.
- g) EC declarations of conformity of pressure equipment, or, in the case of pressure equipment with design plate according to Royal Decree 1244/1979, of the RAP, construction certificate and hydraulic test report.
- h) Installation logbook (includes periodic review bulletins and refrigerated gas leakage control certificates, if applicable).

4.2 Level 2 facilities with class A2L refrigerants run by level 1 refrigeration companies are considered according to this classification as class M, and the documentation to be made available to the person who owns the facilities is as follows:

- a) Technical report of the facilities, including the specifications set out in Article 21(3)(a) of Royal Decree 552/2019.
- b) Certificate of the refrigeration facilities, including the specifications set out in Article 21(3)(c) of Royal Decree 552/2019.
- c) Risk analysis of the refrigeration facility when the load limits set out in Tables A and B of Appendix 1 to IF-04 are exceeded and in accordance with the specifications of Article 21(3)(b) of Royal Decree 552/2019.
- d) Certificate of the last periodic inspection.
- e) Maintenance contract.

As well as documents (c), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of Article 4.1.

4.3 The documentation to be kept by the operator of the class P facilities is as follows:

- a) Installation design.
- b) Certificate of installation and completion of work.
- c) Maintenance contract.
- d) Certificate of the last periodic inspection.
- e) In the case of facilities with groups L2 or L3 refrigerants, civil liability policy for the minimum amount of EUR 500,000, except for facilities with refrigerant class A2L in the cases indicated in Article 18.d of Royal Decree 552/2019.

As well as documents (b), (c), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of Article 4.1.

4.4 The specific documentation to be kept by the operator when making a refrigerant change at refrigerant facilities that does not involve a modification of the facilities is as follows:

- a) Certificate of execution of the change of refrigerant issued by a refrigerant company, specifying that the characteristics of the facilities have not been altered.
- b) Certificate of recycling or waste treatment of the recovered refrigerant issued by authorised waste management company.

4.5 The specific documentation to be made available to the operator when permanently decommissioning a refrigeration facility is as follows:

- a) Certificate of implementation for the decommissioning of the facility issued by a refrigeration company.
- b) Certificate of actions of waste treatment and decontamination of the facilities issued by authorised waste management company.

Article 5

Periodic inspections

The technical criteria for carrying out inspections are those established by the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

Additional technical instruction number 8, "Pressure equipment facilities"

Article 1

Scope of application

The scope of application of this additional technical instruction are the pressure equipment facilities regulated by Royal Decree 809/2021, of 12 December (BOE No. 31, 5/2/2009), approving the Pressure Equipment Regulation and its Supplementary Technical Instructions (REP).

Article 2

Classification of facilities

For administrative purposes, the facilities are divided into two classes.

2.1 Class M facilities. These are facilities that require a technical report.

2.2 Class P facilities. These are facilities that require a technical report.

Article 3

Administrative formalities

3.1 The operator of the facilities must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

- a) Putting new facilities into service.
- b) Commissioning of a major modification of the facilities.
- c) Change of ownership.
- d) Modification of other registration data.
- e) Removal of any of the equipment that make up the facilities.
- f) Definitive removal of the facilities.

3.2 Pressure equipment facilities are identified by an installation number, which is the one recorded in the RITSIC. Each of the devices that make up the facilities also has an individual equipment number, which is a sequential number of the facilities number. The installation number is communicated to the operator after the statement of responsibility for commissioning new facilities has been submitted.

3.3 The statement of responsibility for a major modification of the facilities should reflect only the characteristics of the modified part or decommissioned equipment, respectively.

3.4 In the case where the major modification of the facilities consists of the replacement of pressure equipment with different characteristics, the replaced equipment must be decommissioned by means of the procedure e) regarding the removal of equipment, while the new equipment must be registered by means of the procedure b) major modification of facilities b), with new facilities certificate, a new equipment identification code and a new pressure equipment plate.

3.5 In the event that the non-major modification of the facilities involves a variation of the facilities-specific data contained in the RITSIC, it is necessary to use the process of modifying other registration data.

3.6 The relocation or change of site of facilities must be processed and registered by putting new facilities into service.

3.7 As part of an extension of pressure equipment facilities, the new equipment must be discharged through the procedure b) regarding major modification of facilities.

Article 4

Pressure equipment repairs

4.1 Pressure equipment repairs are actions involving the pressured parts in such a way that the repaired equipment is substantially equal to the original equipment.

4.2 The procedure to be followed in case of repair is as follows:

- a) Draw up a technical report on the repair, signed by the technical officer from a pressure equipment repair company.
- b) Certify the repair by means of the certificate of repair of pressure equipment signed by the technical officer from a pressure equipment repair company (form EP-5).
- c) Certify the safety of the repair by means of a certificate issued by a control authority.
- d) Obtain a favourable periodic level C inspection certificate for the pressure equipment, issued by a control authority, or at least a certificate of inspection of the repaired part issued by a control authority.
- e) Enter the repair in the registry book of the facilities.

4.3 In case of replacement of a damaged part, component or element with another of the same characteristics, without affecting the pressure parts, this repair shall be considered as a maintenance action and does not require any documentation or formalities, except the entry in the registry book of the facilities, if applicable.

4.4 The replacement of seals or the exchange of accessories or consumables for others of equal or superior

characteristics or function are not considered as repairs.

Article 5

Modification of pressure equipment

5.1 Major modifications of pressure equipment shall consist of transformations or changes that alter the main function, type or original performance (increased pressure (PS), maximum/minimum permissible temperature (TS) or volume), a higher risk fluid is used, according to Royal Decree 709/2015, physical changes in any component affecting the containment capacity of the equipment according to the original design data or replacing the safety elements of the pressure equipment with different components.

5.2 The procedure in case of major modification of pressure equipment is as follows:

If the equipment is CE marked:

- a) Carry out a new conformity assessment procedure, with a new EU certificate of conformity and a new CE plate.
- b) Draw up a report describing the modification signed by the technical officer from a pressure equipment repair company.
- c) Certify the modification by means of a certificate of modification of pressure equipment signed by the technical officer from a pressure equipment repair company (form EP-6).
- d) Communicate the removal of the initial equipment from the facilities through the procedure of decommissioning of equipment.
- e) Certify the new equipment by means of the certificate of installation of pressure equipment (form EP-2).
- f) Register the new equipment in the facilities with new identifier code through the procedure of major modification of the facilities.
- g) Enter the modification of the equipment in the registry book of the facilities.
- h) Install a new periodic equipment inspection plate with the new identifier code.

If the equipment is not CE marked:

- a) Prepare the report signed by the competent technical person.
- b) Certify the technical end-of-work management by the competent technical officer.
- c) Certify the modification by means of a certificate of modification of pressure equipment signed by the technical officer from a pressure equipment repair company (form EP-6).
- d) Certify the safety of the modification by means of a certificate issued by a control authority.
- e) Obtain a favourable periodic level C pressure equipment inspection of certificate, issued by a control authority.
- f) Communicate the removal of the initial equipment from the facilities through the procedure of decommissioning of equipment.
- g) Certify the new equipment by means of the certificate of installation of pressure equipment (form EP-2).
- h) Register the new equipment in the facilities with new identifier code through the procedure of major modification of the facilities.
- i) Enter the modification of the equipment in the registry book of the facilities.
- j) Install a new periodic equipment inspection plate with the new identifier code.

5.3 Transformations or changes not included in the previous paragraph but which involve operations or manipulations affecting the pressure parts, such as perforations or welds that do not affect the strength of the equipment, resulting in equipment of the same characteristics and with the same characteristic plate, shall be considered as non-major modifications.

5.4 The procedure in case of non-major modification of pressure equipment is as follows:

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- a) Prepare the design for the change from category II to IV equipment, signed by a competent technical officer or the technical report of the Category I equipment modification, signed by the technical officer from a pressure equipment repair company.
- b) Certify the modification by means of a certificate of modification of pressure equipment signed by the technical officer from a pressure equipment repair company (form EP-6).
- c) Certify the safety of the modification by means of a certificate issued by a control authority.
- d) Obtain a favourable periodic level C inspection certificate for the pressure equipment, issued by a control authority, or at least a certificate of inspection of the modified part issued by a control authority.
- e) Enter the modification of the equipment in the registry book of the facilities.
- f) Update the facilities certificate (form EP-2) corresponding to the modified pressure equipment, if applicable.

5.5 Transformations or changes not included in the previous paragraphs, the change of fluid for another compatible with the materials and the same level of risk, in accordance with Royal Decree 709/2015, the replacement of the safety elements of the pressure equipment with others of similar characteristics and when the main function, type, characteristics and original performance of the pressure equipment are not affected shall not be considered modifications to pressure equipment. The procedure is as follows:

- a) Communicate the modification of the registry data of the facilities by the process of modifying other registration data, where appropriate.
- b) Enter the modification of the equipment in the registry book of the facilities.
- c) Update the facilities certificate (form EP-2) corresponding to the modified pressure equipment, if applicable.

5.6 If, as a result of modifications of a pressure equipment, the values contained on the equipment plate are subject to change, it is necessary to change this plate and adapt it to the new values.

5.7 In any case, it is necessary to update the data of the installation certificate of the pressure equipment in case of transformations or changes of the pressure equipment, whether they are considered modifications or not.

5.8 The modification of pressure equipment may simultaneously involve the modification of the installation of which it forms part, in accordance with Article 5.

Article 6

Recategorisation of pressure equipment

6.1 When the operating conditions differ from design conditions, when a lower risk fluid is used or lower than design operating pressures ($P_{ms} < 25 \% P_S$) are used, the equipment can be recategorised under new conditions.

6.2 The procedure in case of recategorisation of pressure equipment is as follows:

- a) Obtain the technical documentation (class 2 or class 1 report) justifying and accrediting the safety of the equipment and the facilities under the operating conditions, signed respectively by the competent technical officer or by the technical officer responsible for the facilities/pressure equipment repair company.
- b) Certify the recategorisation by means of a certificate for the modification of pressure equipment (form EP-6) or certificate for the modification of the facilities (form EP-9) in case the recategorisation affects more than one device at the facilities, signed by the technical officer responsible for the pressure equipment repair company (form EP-6).
- c) Communicate the modification of the registry data of the facilities by the process of modifying other registration data.
- d) Update the facilities certificate (form EP-2) corresponding to the recategorised pressure equipment.
- e) Enter the recategorisation of the equipment in the registry book of the facilities.

6.3 If the recategorisation is due to $P_{ms} \geq 25 \% P_S$, then the safety valves will have to be adapted to a $P_p > P_{ms}$ seal pressure and use the P_p seal pressure for the calculation of the $P \times V$ and the determination of the new category. In this case, in addition to the procedure set out in section 6.2, it is also necessary to:

- a) Certify the suitability of the safety elements to the new seal pressure (Pp), by control authority, especially in relation to the fluid output speeds and the discharge capacity of the safety valves.
- b) Place a new periodic inspection plate of the recategorised equipment with the new PT value (test pressure) and with the same equipment identification code.

Article 7

Modification of pressure equipment facilities

7.1 Major modifications to a pressure equipment facilities will be considered as any change that is made by extending pressure equipment, replacing pressure equipment with different characteristics, or when the main function is altered, working pressure (PMS) is increased, the working temperature (TMS) is modified so that it can have an influence on the materials, a higher risk fluid is used, according to RD 709/2015, or the safety elements of the facilities are replaced by other components of different characteristics.

7.2 The procedure in case of major modification of a pressure equipment facilities is as follows:

- a) Prepare the (class 2) or (class 1) report for the modified part of the facilities, signed, respectively, by a competent technical officer or by the technical officer from the pressure equipment installation company.
- b) Certify the modification by means of a certificate of modification of the facilities (form EP-9) signed by the technical officer from the pressure equipment installation company.
- c) Obtain the favourable level C periodic inspection certificate carried out by a control authority, where appropriate, or certificate of the pressure test of the facilities issued by the installation company.
- d) Communicate the modification of the facilities through the procedure of major modification of facilities.
- e) Enter the modification of the facilities in the registry book of the facilities.
- f) Update the facilities certificates (form EP-2) of the pressure equipment for the modified facilities, if applicable.

7.3 If the major modification of the facilities is for the extension of the pressure equipment at the facilities, in addition to the procedure set out in paragraph 7.2, it is also necessary to:

- a) Communicate the removal of the initial equipment from the facilities through the procedure of decommissioning of equipment.
- b) Certify the facilities by means of the certificate of installation of the new equipment (form EP-2).
- c) Place the new periodic inspection plate of the new equipment with the new identifier code.

7.4 If the major modification of the facilities is by replacing pressure equipment with other characteristics in addition to the procedure set out in paragraph 7.2, it is also necessary:

- a) Certify the facilities by certificate of installation of the new equipment (form EP-2).
- b) Place the new periodic inspection plate of the new equipment with the new identifier code.

7.5 The reduction of the number of pressure equipment in the facilities, the replacement of pressure equipment with similar characteristics, or the modification of the working pressure (Pms) or the working temperature (Tms) in the cases not covered by the previous paragraph, the change of fluid to another which is compatible with the materials and has the same level of risk, in accordance with Royal Decree 709/2015, or the replacement of the safety elements of the facilities with others of similar characteristics, will be considered as non-major modifications of pressure equipment facilities.

7.6 The procedure in case of non-major modification of pressure equipment facilities is as follows:

- a) Certify the modification by means of a certificate of modification of the facilities (form EP-9) signed by the technical officer from the pressure equipment installation company.
- b) Communicate the modification of the registry data of the facilities by the process of modifying other registration data, where appropriate.
- c) Enter the modification of the facilities in the registry book of the facilities.
- d) Update the facilities certificates (form EP-2) of the pressure equipment for the modified facilities, if applicable.

7.7 If the non-major modification of the facilities is by replacing pressure equipment with similar characteristics in addition to the procedure set out in paragraph 7.6, it is also necessary:

- a) Certify the facilities by certificate of installation of the new equipment (form EP-2).
- b) Place the new periodic inspection plate of the new equipment with the same identification code as the replaced equipment.

7.8 If the non-major modification of the facilities is due to reduction of pressure equipment, in addition to the procedure set out in paragraph 7.6, it is also necessary:

- a) Communicate the removal of the pressure equipment by the procedure of decommissioning pressure equipment.

7.9 Transformations or changes not included in the previous paragraphs and, in general, where the main function, type, characteristics and original performance of the project or the technical report with which the facilities was executed and registered will not be considered to be modification of a pressure equipment facilities. The procedure to be adhered to is as follows:

- a) Communicate the modification of the registry data of the facilities by the process of modifying other registration data, where appropriate.
- b) Enter the modification in the registry book of the facilities.
- c) Update the facilities certificates (form EP-2) of the pressure equipment for the facilities, if applicable.

7.10 If as a result of the facilities modifications the values contained on the equipment plates are subject to change, it is necessary to change them and adapt them to the new values.

Article 8

Documentation to be kept by the operator of the facilities for the duration of their useful life

8.1 The documentation to be kept by the operator of Class M facilities is as follows:

- a) Technical report of the facilities signed by the technical officer from a pressure equipment installation company.
- b) Pressure equipment installation certificates. An individual certificate is required for each of the categorised equipment that makes up the facilities, except for facilities where ITC-EP-05 and ITC-EP-06 are applicable, for which a single certificate is sufficient for the entire facilities.
- c) Initial inspection certificate (level C) for used pressure equipment and initial inspection certificate for the facilities of visual inspection centres of autonomous breathing equipment cylinders in which the ITC-EP-05 is applicable.
- d) Where appropriate, a decision to authorise the exemption from the standard.
- e) EC declarations of conformity of pressure equipment, or, in the case of pressure equipment with design plate according to Royal Decree 1244/1979, of the RAP, construction certificate and hydraulic test report.
- f) Installation logbook.
- g) Periodic equipment inspection certificates, and certificates for the periodic inspections of the facilities for the visual check of autonomous breathing equipment to which the ITC-EP-05 applies.
- h) Where appropriate, documentation relating to repairs and modifications and recategorisations of pressure equipment.
- i) Where appropriate, a decision on authorisation relating to replacement tests.
- j) In case of modification of the facilities, the report or the project design of the modification as the case may be, and the corresponding certificates.

8.2 The documentation to be kept by the operator of Class P facilities will be as follows:

- a) Installation design.
- b) Periodic equipment inspection certificates, and certificates for the periodic inspections of the facilities in

relation to recharge centres and periodic inspection of autonomous breathing equipment to which the ITC-EP-05 applies, and recharge centres for transportable pressure receptacles to which ITC-EP-06 applies.

c) Initial inspection certificate (level C) for used pressure equipment and initial inspection certificate for the facilities in relation to recharge centres and periodic inspection of autonomous breathing equipment to which the ITC-EP-05 is applicable, and recharge centres for transportable pressure receptacles to which ITC-EP-06 applies.

d) Certificate of management and end of installation.

e) In the case of class 2 boilers referred to in Article 3.2 of ITC-EP-01, steam or overheated water, documentation proving that the person to operate the boiler is qualified.

As well as documents (b), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i) and (j) of Article 8.1.

Article 9

Periodic inspections of pressure equipment

9.1 The technical criteria for carrying out inspections by a control authority are those laid down in the 192011 series UNE or equivalent standards.

With regard to the deadlines for the correction of defects, Article 20 of this Decree applies.

9.2 The body responsible for industrial safety may decide on a specific application of the standards referred to in paragraph 9.1 of this Article.

9.3 In other cases not covered by any of the rules referred to in paragraph 9.1, the criteria for carrying out inspection by a control authority are those established by a technical decision of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

9.4 In the case of periodic inspections which are not carried out by a control authority, where permitted by the CSR, the officer carrying out the periodic inspection must comply with the instructions established by a technical decision of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

9.5 In case the operator decides to carry out periodic inspections using their own inspector, where the CSR so permits, the operator must be registered in the RASIC as the facilities company of the corresponding category.

9.6 A favourable initial inspection certificate issued by an authorised control authority is required prior to the commissioning of visual inspection centres and periodic inspection centres for self-breathing equipment to which ITC-EP-5 applies.

9.7 Periodic inspection shall not be considered to be an inspection carried out by a control authority on the modified or repaired part of pressure equipment in which the whole of the equipment is not tested.

9.8 The frequency of periodic inspections of pressure equipment is counted from the date of manufacture of the equipment or assembly or from the date of the last periodic inspection carried out.

Article 10

Criteria for periodic inspections of ITC-EP-05 facilities of autonomous respiratory equipment cylinders

10.1 Criteria for visual inspection and periodic inspection of cylinders. During periodic inspections and visual inspections of cylinders, the valve shall be inspected and the coupling screw shall be checked to match the cylinder thread using a gauging system or other systems of equivalent accuracy. The logbook for periodic inspections and visual inspections shall include the following entries:

a) Designation of the cylinder screw (e.g. M25x2 EN 144 – flat-fitting – or DIN 477 – tapered lace) and screw status.

b) Designation of the valve screw (e.g. M25x2), the identification of the manufacturer or trade mark, the type (valve seat) and the standard followed, the serial number or other characteristic, if any, and the state of the screw.

c) Result of acceptance or rejection of conformity of the valve-cylinder assembly.

In case the markings of the screws, the type and the valve or cylinder metrics, stamped by the manufacturer,

cannot be identified, the result of the inspection shall be “rejected” and the R password set out in Article 8 of ITC-EP-05 shall be entered on the unidentified element(s).

Upon completion of the periodic inspection, the inspection centre shall issue a certificate containing the identification of the cylinder and the valve and the result of the tests and controls performed.

The visual inspection shall verify that the valve matches the valve identified in the last periodic inspection certificate, or, if no periodic inspection has been carried out, in the manufacturing documentation of the cylinder.

10.2 Criteria for cylinder recharge centres. In the process of pre-recharging checks, it must be checked that the valve matches that identified in the last periodic inspection certificate, or, if no periodic inspection has been carried out, in the manufacturing documentation of the cylinder. In the event that the markings of the screws, the type (valve seat) and the valve or cylinder standard, stamped by the manufacturer (e.g. M25x2 EN144 – flat-fitting – or DIN477 – tapered fitting) and therefore the conformity of the valve-cylinder assembly are not matched or cannot be identified, recharging may not be carried out under any circumstances.

The operator or user of the cylinder must be informed in writing of this fact, and a copy must be kept by the recharge centre with confirmation of delivery.

10.3 Criteria for visual inspection and periodic inspection centres for cylinders and cylinder recharge centres. The centres for visual inspection and periodic inspection of cylinders and cylinder recharge centres must identify cylinders with W 3/4” GAS thread, using a red collar-type plastic label including the warning: “Danger due to compatibility with 3/4 Gas M25 thread”

Furthermore, the registration book for visual and periodic inspections should indicate the affixing of this identification label on the cylinder.

10.4 Criteria for cylinder operators or users. If the operator or user wishes to carry out a change of valve or cylinder without knowledge of the recharging centre or inspection centre because the inspection has not expired, they must ensure the coincidence of the valve screw metric, by identifying the valve metric marking (e.g. M25x2), the identification of the manufacturer or trade mark, of the type (valve seat), standard and serial number or other characteristic, if any, stamped by the manufacturer, with the thread metric of the cylinder (e.g. M25x2 EN144 – flat lace – or DIN477 – tapered).

10.5 Pre-recharging of cylinders with replaced valves. To be able to recharge the cylinder from which the valve has been replaced, a prior visual inspection is required, and the visual inspection centre must add an annex to the periodic inspection certificate with the identification of the cylinder and the new valve. The visual inspection can be replaced by a periodic inspection, identifying the new valve in the inspection certificate.

If, due to the age of the cylinder, no periodic inspection has been carried out, the inspection centre must issue a certificate identifying the cylinder and the new valve.

10.6 Criteria for recharging cylinders from other countries. Recharge centres can recharge cylinders not legally marketed in Catalonia and come from other countries if they meet the requirements set out in Article 6 of the ITC-EP-05 of the Pressure Equipment Regulation, and carry them out, in addition, in the coupling valve in the cylinder.

Addendum to Additional Technical Instruction No 8, “Pressure equipment facilities”: recharging and inspection facilities for self-contained breathing cylinders

a) Minimum content of the manual of action procedure for recharging cylinders

The process of recharging cylinders, air or mixtures, for autonomous breathing in underwater and surface activities is an operationally simple activity, but has a high level of potential risk due to the high pressures being manipulated.

Taking into account this, and with the aim of referencing a set of behavioural patterns that allow staff in charge of recharging cylinders to have the necessary action criteria to work safely, it is established, as a guideline, index of minimum contents of the following recharging manual:

1. Features of the facilities

1.1 Operator and location of the recharging facility.

1.2 Description of the elements of the facilities: compressors, air accumulation tanks, enriched air preparation or nitrox, recharge ramps.

1.3 Maximum service pressure (PMS) of the facilities and pressures of each existing differentiated recharging ramp type.

1.4 Characteristics and regulating pressure of the facilities' working pressure.

1.5 Characteristics of each of the pressure gauges of the facilities and the contrast gauge.

2. Checks prior to recharging of cylinders

2.1 Cylinder identification: identification of the type of marking, inscription according to European directive or CE marking.

2.2 Expiry dates of periodic inspection and visual inspection.

2.3 Name of the gas inscribed on the cylinder.

2.4 Mark of the manufacturer or inspection centre.

2.5 Service pressure (PS) of the cylinder.

2.6 Correct identification of the valve.

2.7 Checking the good external condition of the cylinder and valve.

2.8 Checking the markings of the cylinder screws and valve: metrics, types and standard, as well as their compatibility.

2.9 Identification by means of adhesive labels of cylinders with thread W 3/4" GAS, according to the model included in the industrial safety website.

3. Criteria and conditions for the disposal of cylinders

3.1 The marks indicated in the previous section are missing or have been tampered with.

3.2 Regular or visual inspection dates after the deadline.

3.3 The external state of the cylinder or valve is not considered correct.

3.4 Description of the process of action in case of disposal of a cylinder.

4. Recharging operations

4.1 Daily verification of the working pressure of the pressure switch at work.

4.2 Checking the pressure gauges of the recharging ramp (it is advisable to check them every week with the contrast gauge).

4.3 Positioning and action of the system of stop work and emergency of compressors and, where appropriate, of the air accumulation tanks.

4.4 Operational air recharging process for each type of differentiated pressure of the recharging ramp.

4.5 Operational process for recharging air to other non-existent pressures on the recharging ramp.

4.6 Operational process for recharging nitrox cylinders for each type of differentiated pressure.

4.7 Operational process for recharging nitrox cylinders for other pressures not existing on the recharge ramp.

4.8 Checking the composition and homogenisation status of the nitrox recharge.

4.9 Model of the type of certificate used by the loading company to ensure the quality of the nitrox mixture.

5. Bottle handling and storage

5.1 Description of the route that the cylinders must follow from their empty entrance to the exit of the company already loaded.

5.2 Determine the spaces to be used to store empty cylinders, the space of the cylinders loaded and the space of the discarded cylinders, depending in each case on the volume of cylinders envisaged.

5.3 Indicate the condition in which the cylinders are stored during the period in which they are out of service and the situation within the company's premises.

b) Minimum content of the logbook for periodic inspections and visual inspection logbook:

Date of inspection.

Name of the person who owns the cylinder.

Person manufacturer of the cylinder.

Manufacture serial number.

Cylinder tare weight.

Volume of the cylinder.

Date of the manufacturing test.

Test pressure.

Bottle thread and condition.

Valve thread: designation, manufacturer, types, standard, serial number and status.

Placement of the label on the nut of the cylinder type W $\frac{3}{4}$ " GAS.

Result of conformity of the valve-cylinder assembly.

Result of the inspection (approved or rejected).

Mark of the inspection centre punch (for periodic inspections).

Inspector's identification.

Additional technical instruction number 9, "Thermal facilities in buildings"

Article 1

Scope of application

The scope of application of this additional technical instruction is thermal facilities in buildings regulated by Royal Decree 1027/2007, of 20 July (BOE No. 207 of 29/8/2007), approving the Regulation on thermal facilities in buildings (RITE) and its subsequent amendments.

Article 2

Classification of facilities

For administrative purposes, facilities are divided into two classes:

2.1 Class M facilities. These are facilities that require a technical report.

2.2 Class P facilities. These are facilities that require a technical report.

Article 3

Administrative formalities

3.1 The operator must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

a) Putting new facilities into service.

b) The commissioning of a reform.

c) Definitive removal.

d) Change of ownership.

e) Modification of other registry data of the facilities.

3.2 The operator of the facilities must report the following administrative situations:

a) Change of coolant of the facilities.

b) Accounting of individual consumption in centralised thermal facilities.

c) Leak of fluorinated refrigerant gases.

3.3 The facilities are identified by an installation number, which is the one recorded in the RITSIC. The installation number is communicated to the operator after the statement of responsibility for commissioning new facilities has been submitted.

3.4 Any replacement of a heating boiler and ACS by another of different characteristics compared to the boiler or ACS that is replaced or, when the fume evacuation of the new boiler is carried out under conditions other than the existing one, will be considered to be put into service of a reform, procedure b).

Article 4

Documentation to be kept by the operator of the facilities for the duration of their useful life

4.1 The documentation that shall be kept by the operator of class M facilities is as follows:

a) Technical facilities report.

b) Certificate of installation.

c) Manual of use and maintenance of the facilities.

d) Certificate of last maintenance.

e) Document proving the conformity of the property in applying alternative solutions to the RITE, if applicable.

4.2 The documentation that shall be kept by the operator of Class P facilities is as follows:

a) Installation design.

b) Certificate of installation and completion of work.

c) Maintenance contract.

d) Certificates of the latest periodic inspections where appropriate

e) Proof of sealing of the refrigerated circuit where applicable.

As well as documents (c) to (e) of Article 4.1.

4.3 The specific documentation that shall be kept by the operator when making a refrigerant change at climate control facilities is as follows:

a) Certificate of execution of the change of refrigerant, issued by the maintenance company of the RITE or qualified refrigeration company, including that the characteristics of the facilities have not been altered.

b) Certificate of recycling or waste treatment of the recovered refrigerant issued by authorised waste management company.

4.4 The specific documentation that must be kept by the operator when they make a definitive removal from air conditioning facilities, in accordance with Royal Decree 552/2019, approving the Safety Regulation for installing refrigeration facilities and its complementary technical instructions (RSIF), is as follows:

a) Certificate of execution of the decommissioning of the facilities, issued by a company maintaining the RITE or by a qualified refrigeration company.

b) Certificate of actions of waste treatment and decontamination of the facilities issued by authorised waste management company.

Article 5

Maintenance

5.1 The minimum frequency of preventive maintenance is one year for domestic hot water gas heaters and wall gas boilers with a rated useful power not exceeding 70 kW of open combustion chamber and natural firing chamber, installed in residential properties. In other cases, the frequencies set out in the RITE apply.

5.2 In facilities with a rated useful power not exceeding 70 kW, the maintenance company must deliver the maintenance certificate to the operator of the facilities after completion.

5.3 In residential buildings with communal solar thermal energy facilities, regardless of the installed power, the community of operators is the person responsible for the mandatory maintenance. These facilities cannot be scrapped; they can only be replaced by another system for the use of renewable or residual energy.

Article 6

Periodic inspections

6.1 Periodic energy efficiency inspections.

The technical criteria for carrying out energy efficiency inspections are those established by technical resolution of the Directorate-General of the department responsible for industrial safety.

6.2 Periodic safety inspections.

Thermal facilities within the scope of another or other industrial safety regulations should be subject to periodic inspections in accordance with the criteria set out in the ITAs.

Thermal facilities with centralised sanitary hot water systems, with a thermal output of the generator assembly greater than 70 kW and having storage tank(s) and return circuit, must undergo periodic safety inspection. The frequency of these inspections is once every four years.

Article 7

Prerequisites for the supply of fuel to facilities using diesel or biomass

In the case of residential properties that have heating and domestic hot water facilities of a rated useful power of 20 kW or more and less than or equal to 70 kW, which use diesel or biomass as fuel, fuel supply companies can only supply their products once they have verified that the facilities is registered in the RITSIC. The distribution company must include the registration number in the RITSIC on the supply invoice to the operator.

Article 8

Additional security measures

8.1 Compliance with the guide to good practices in RITE facilities supplied by biomass boilers.

When accessing and working at the storage units of wood pellets that supply biomass boilers for RITE facilities, the indications set out in the document of the Generalitat de Catalunya *Guide of good practices for the control of risk by inhalation of carbon monoxide (CO) in the storage of wood pellets in the dependencies of the end users* are mandatory.

8.2 Mandatory carbon monoxide detectors at certain RITE facilities.

The presence of a carbon monoxide detector at the RITE facilities is mandatory with:

a) Type B appliances according to UNE-CEN/TR 1749 IN that are installed inside residential properties and commercial premises. This section also includes boilers powered by liquid fuel or biomass inside residential properties and commercial premises. The detector must comply with UNE-EN 50291-1 and be located on the wall or ceiling, above any door or window of the enclosure where the device is located, with distances and heights following the criteria of UNE-EN 50292, and at a point where it may not have interference.

b) Type B appliances, other than boilers, supplied by gas or other fuel, which take air from the environment and

treat it to distribute hot air to residential properties or other types of commercial premises for the thermal well-being of persons. In the case of a gas appliance, the detector must comply with the UNE-EN 50291-1 standard and be located at the first hot air outlet point, following the criteria of UNE-EN 50292. It must also be interlocked with the operation of the equipment so that it stops operation and cuts the gas supply when, in accordance with the criteria of UNE 60670-13, there is an anomaly due to excess carbon monoxide concentration. If another fuel is being used, the carbon monoxide detector must be connected to the burner of the appliance in question and must stop the operation of the appliance for levels with excess carbon monoxide.

c) Suspended non-driving radiation heaters using gaseous fuels in indoor spaces. They must have a carbon monoxide detector every 25 m², with a minimum of two. The detectors must be interlocked with the operation of the equipment so that they stop their operation and cut off the gas supply when, in accordance with the criteria of UNE 60670-13, there is an anomaly due to an excess concentration of carbon monoxide. Non-domestic facilities designed with the ventilation requirements of UNE-EN 13410 are excluded from this obligation.

d) Appliances or devices for heating or sanitary hot water installed in buildings or institutional or public meeting premises that may dispense combustion products inside the building or premises. Appliances or devices for heating or domestic hot water installed in enclosures complying with the design requirements required in the category of machinery room are excluded from this obligation.

In the last two cases, the detector must comply with the standard UNE-EN 50291-1 and must be located in points of the premises that are considered representative and that cannot be subject to interference, with distances and heights following the criteria of the standard UNE-EN 50292. The operator must follow the instructions of the individual manufacturer of the detector regarding the number of detectors to be installed, their use and maintenance.

The presence and correct functioning of carbon monoxide detectors should be verified as part of preventive maintenance checks.

8.3 Implementation

The additional security measures in section 8.2 must be implemented under the conditions set out in transitional provision two of this Decree.

Additional technical instruction number 10, "High voltage electrical facilities"

Article 1

Scope of application

1.1 The scope of application of this additional technical instruction is the high voltage electrical facilities regulated by Royal Decree 337/2014, of 9 May (BOE No. 139, 9/6/2014), approving the Regulation on technical conditions and safety guarantees in high voltage electrical facilities and its complementary technical instructions from ITC-RAT-01 to ITC-RAT-23 (RAT). In this additional technical instruction, all these facilities are called high voltage facilities.

1.2 This ITA does not include facilities included in Article 20.1 (owned by companies for the production, transmission and distribution of electricity) and those regulated by Royal Decree 223/2008, of 15 February (BOE No. 68 of 19/3/2008), approving the Regulation on technical conditions and safety guarantees on high voltage power lines and its complementary technical instructions from ITC-LAT-01 to ITC-LAT-09 (LAT). Nor are those provided for in Article 20.3 of Royal Decree 337/2014 of facilities promoted by third parties that must be transferred before their commissioning and subject to an authorisation regime established in Title VII of Royal Decree 1955/2000.

Article 2

Administrative formalities

2.1 The operator must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

a) Putting new facilities into service.

- b) Putting a modification into service.
- c) Definitive removal.
- d) Change of ownership.
- e) Modification of other registration data.

2.2 The facilities are identified by an installation number, which is the one recorded in the RITSIC. The installation number shall be communicated to the operator once the statement of responsibility for commissioning new facilities has been submitted.

Article 3

Documentation to be kept by the operator of the facilities for the duration of their useful life

The documentation to be made available to the person who owns a high voltage facilities is as follows:

- a) Installation design.
- b) Certificate of installation and completion of work.
- c) Certificate of installation.
- d) Where applicable, a decision to allow exemption from the standard.
- e) Where applicable, favourable initial inspection certificate.
- f) Certificate of the last periodic inspection.
- g) Certificate of the last periodic verification (only for facilities with high voltage lines of less than 30 kV).
- h) Maintenance contract, if applicable
- i) If the high voltage facilities supply low voltage facilities, certificate of registration in the RITSIC of the low voltage facilities.

Article 4

Periodic inspections

The technical criteria for carrying out inspections are those established by the technical decision of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

Additional technical instruction number 11, "Gaseous fuel facilities"

Article 1

Scope of application

1.1 The scope of application of this additional technical instruction is covered by the gaseous fuel facilities of Royal Decree 919/2006, of 28 July (BOE No. 211, 4/9/2006), approving the Technical Regulation for the Distribution and Use of Gaseous Fuels and its complementary technical instructions from ICG-01 to ICG-11 (RCG), which are regulated by the following additional technical instructions:

- a) ITC-ICG-03 ("Liquefied Petroleum Gas Facilities in Fixed Tanks"), which, in accordance with Article 5.1 of Royal Decree 919/2006, do not require administrative authorisation.
- b) ITC-ICG-04 ("Liquefied Natural Gas Satellite Plants") which, in accordance with Article 5.1 of Royal Decree 919/2006, do not require administrative authorisation.
- c) ITC-ICG-05 ("Gas Vehicle Service Stations") which are not intended for sale to the public.
- d) ITC-ICG-06 ("Liquefied Petroleum Gas Packaging Facilities, LPG, for own use").

e) ITC-ICG-07 ("Gaseous Fuel Receiving Facilities").

f) ITC-ICG-10 ("Liquefied Petroleum Gas Facilities for Domestic Use in Caravans and Motorhomes")

1.2 The facilities in paragraphs 1.1(d), 1.1.(e) of Class M and 1.1.(f) are not included in the RITSIC.

1.3 Own use equipment for the supply of CNG to vehicles with a maximum flow rate not exceeding 20 m³/h without intermediate storage falls outside the scope of this ITA. The general safety conditions to be complied with are those laid down in the regulations on the safety of gas appliances, machinery and pressure equipment. Likewise, for the purpose of periodic facilities, commissioning and inspection, gas appliances are considered to be connected to the receiving facility that supplies them with the fuel.

Article 2

Classification of facilities

For administrative purposes, the facilities are divided into two classes.

2.1 Class M facilities. These are facilities that do not require a technical report.

2.2 Class P facilities. These are facilities that require a technical report.

Article 3

Administrative formalities

3.1 The operator must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

- a) Putting new facilities into service.
- b) Putting a modification into service.
- c) Change of ownership.
- d) Modification of other registration data.
- e) Definitive removal of the facilities.

3.2 Gaseous fuel facilities are identified by an installation number, which is the one in the RITSIC. The installation number is communicated to the operator after the statement of responsibility for the commissioning of new facilities has been submitted.

Article 4

Documentation to be kept by the operator of the facilities for the duration of their useful life

4.1 The documentation to be made available to the person who owns an facilities of Class P or M of Article 1.1(a) of this ITA ("Liquefied Petroleum Gas Facilities in Fixed Tanks which, according to Section 5.1 of Royal Decree 919/2006, do not require administrative authorisation") is as follows:

- a) Project or technical report as appropriate.
- b) Certificate of installation and, if it is class M, the additional documents specified in this certificate.
- c) Initial inspection certificate with favourable result.
- d) If the facilities are class P, certificate of completion of work and the additional documents specified in this certificate.
- e) Maintenance contract, if applicable.
- f) Certificate of structural capacity if the tank is located on a rooftop.
- g) Maintenance book or documentary archive.

h) Certificate of periodic review or inspection.

4.2 The documentation to be kept by the operator of class P facilities referred to in Article 1(1)(b) of this ITA ("Liquefied natural gas satellite plants which, according to Article 5(1) of Royal Decree 919/2006, do not require administrative authorisation") is as follows:

a) Design or report in case of replacement of the tank with one of similar characteristics and volume not exceeding $\pm 10\%$, of the same classification and maintaining safety distances.

b) Initial inspection certificate with favourable result.

c) Certificate of completion and additional documents specified in this certificate.

d) Maintenance contract with a cryogenic specialist, if applicable.

e) Maintenance book or documentary archive.

f) Certificate of periodic review or inspection.

4.3 The documentation to be kept by the operator of class P facilities referred to in Article 1.1(c) of this ITA ("restricted gas vehicle service stations") is as follows:

a) Design.

b) Certificate of installation.

a) Certificate of completion and additional documents specified in this certificate.

c) Initial inspection certificate with favourable result.

d) Maintenance plan.

e) Maintenance book or documentary archive.

f) Certificate of periodic review or inspection.

4.4 The documentation to be kept by the operator of Class M facilities referred to in Article 1.1(d) of this ITA ("Liquefied petroleum gas container facilities for own use") is the facilities certificate.

4.5 The documentation to be kept by the operator of class P or M facilities referred to in Article 1.1(e) of this ITA ("Gaseous Fuel Receiving Facilities") is as follows:

a) Project, if applicable.

b) Certificate of installation and additional documents specified in this certificate.

c) Certificate of completion of work if the facilities is of class P.

d) Certificate of commissioning of the device.

e) Certificate of periodic review or inspection.

4.6 The documentation to be kept by the operator of Class M facilities referred to in Article 1.1(f) of this ITA ("Liquefied Petroleum Gas Facilities for Domestic Use in Caravans and Motorhomes") is as follows:

a) Certificate of installation.

b) Certificate of periodic inspection.

4.7 In the case of the removal of facilities including fuel gas tanks, the operator must have the certificate of inertisation of the tanks.

Article 5

Periodic inspections

5.1 The technical criteria for carrying out periodic inspections are those set out in the UNE standards which are mandatory under the RCG.

5.2 The body responsible for industrial safety may decide on a specific application of the standards referred to in

paragraph 5.1 of this Article.

5.3 In other cases not covered by any of the rules referred to in paragraph 5.1, the criteria for carrying out inspection by a control authority are those established by a technical decision of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

5.4 The body responsible for industrial safety should establish a procedure to ensure that periodic and initial inspections are carried out, with recourse, if supply has to be cut, pursuant to the provisions of the GCR and by a technical decision of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

Article 6

Prerequisites for the supply of gaseous fuels

6.1 Distribution companies must keep and save copies of these reviews or inspections for as long as they are in force.

6.2 To supply gas in the case of facilities affected simultaneously by the RCG and the RITE, the distribution company, among other documents, must have the RCG facilities certificate and the RITE facilities certificate if applicable.

Additional technical instruction number 12, "Low voltage facilities"

Article 1

Scope of application

1.1 The scope of application of this additional technical instruction are low voltage facilities regulated by Royal Decree 842/2002, of 2 August (BOE No. 224, of 18/9/2002), which approves the Electrical Regulation for Low Voltage (REBT), belonging to the consumer subjects defined in Article 6.g) of Law 24/2013, of 26 December, on the electricity sector and all those low voltage facilities isolated from the electricity grid.

1.2 The following are not entered in the RITSIC:

- a) Generating facilities for supplementary supplies.
- b) Isolated electrical generation facilities.
- c) Enlargements or modifications of indoor residential property facilities.
- d) Temporary facilities under the ITC-BT-34 (fairs and stands).
- e) Facilities in caravans, tow caravans and mobile homes set out in the ITC-BT-41 of the REBT, including facilities in self-propelled vehicles or towing or transportable units.

Article 2

Definitions

Receiving facilities: receiving facilities are the series of electrical circuits expected to use the electrical energy associated with a main electricity supply. The receiving facility includes the main and complementary supplies. The generating facilities for isolated facilities are part of the receiving facility to which they supply.

The interconnected generating facilities defined in the ITC-BT-040 of the Low Voltage Electrotechnical Regulation are in no case part of the receiving facilities.

Maximum permissible power: the maximum that can supply the entire facilities of the user. It must be defined in the calculations of the technical project or technical design report.

Installed power: sum of the powers of the receivers connected to electrical facilities. In the case of plugs, the power that can be supplied by the plug in a permanent state should be considered.

Article 3

Classification of facilities

3.1 For administrative purposes, the facilities are divided into two classes.

Class M facilities. These are facilities that require a technical report.

Class P facilities. These are facilities that require a technical report.

3.2 The following require a technical design (class P facilities):

a) The facilities defined in the table in paragraph 3.1 of ITC-BT-04 of the REBT, with the exception of buildings mainly intended for housing. For the purposes of the description of the groups, the maximum permissible power of the facilities should be considered.

b) Residential building facilities with 20 or more supplies per building.

c) Commercial premises without specific risk with a maximum permissible power exceeding 100 kW.

3.3 Class P facilities are classified as P1 and P2. Class P1 facilities are as follows:

a) Industrial facilities requiring a project, with a maximum permissible power greater than 100 kW.

b) Crowded public premises.

c) Premises with risk of fire or explosion, class I, except car parks with less than 25 spaces.

d) Wet premises with a maximum permissible power exceeding 25 kW.

e) Swimming pools with maximum permissible power greater than 10 kW.

f) Operating surgeries and surgical rooms;

g) Outer lighting facilities with a maximum permissible power exceeding 5 kW.

h) Liaison facilities for residential buildings of 20 or more supplies.

i) Charging station facilities for electric vehicles, which require the development of a project for their implementation.

P2 class facilities are facilities that are not included in the list above.

The classification of facilities should consider the most restrictive criterion of all the elements that compose it.

Article 4

Administrative formalities

4.1 The operator must carry out an administrative procedure consisting of submitting a statement of responsibility when one of the following administrative situations occurs:

a) Putting new facilities into service.

b) Implementation of an extension.

c) Commissioning of a modification of the facilities.

d) Change of ownership.

e) Modification of other registration data.

f) Definitive removal of the facilities.

4.2 Low voltage facilities are identified by an installation number, which is the one in the RITSIC. The installation number shall be communicated to the operator once the statement of responsibility for commissioning new facilities has been submitted.

4.3 When the use of facilities changes, it must be processed as new facilities.

The use of facilities is classified according to the following list:

- a) Industrial facilities.
- b) Temporary facilities for works according to the ITC-BT-33 of the REBT.
- c) Temporary facilities according to the ITC-BT-34 of the REBT.
- d) Connection facilities.
- e) Common building services facilities.
- f) Housing facilities.
- g) Facilities at entertainment venues and recreational activities with subclassification in accordance with ITC-BT-28.
- h) Meeting, work and recreational health facilities with subclassification in accordance with ITC-BT-28.
- i) Recharging facilities for electric vehicles.
- j) Facilities in car parks.
- k) Outdoor lighting facilities.
- l) Electricity generating facilities.
- m) Office facilities without the presence of the public.
- n) Generating facilities.
- o) Other cases.

4.4 The alteration of the electrical characteristics of any of its circuits shall be considered a modification of facilities.

Modifications to liaison facilities shall be considered a major change only when more than 50% of the individual referrals are modified in one or more actions.

The addition of circuits to existing facilities shall be considered an extension of facilities.

Article 5

Exemptions from the standard and application of equivalent safety techniques

Equivalent safety techniques should be treated as exemptions from the standard, pursuant to Article 16 of this Decree.

Article 6

Documentation to be kept by the operator of the facilities for the duration of their useful life

6.1 The documentation to be kept by the operator of Class M facilities throughout the life of the facilities is as follows:

- a) Technical report of the facilities, which must include a single scheme and be signed by a person authorised as an electrical installer and stamped by the facilities company for which it works.
- b) Certificate of the facilities signed by a person qualified as an electrical installer and stamped by the facilities company for which they work.
- c) Where applicable, termination of exemption from the rule.
- d) Manual of instructions for use and maintenance.
- e) Technical documentation and certificates of any extensions and modifications made.

6.2 The documentation to be kept by the operator of class P facilities throughout the life of the facilities is as follows:

- a) Design of the facilities, which must include the instructions for use and maintenance.

- b) Certificate of management and end of work.
- c) Certificate of installation.
- d) Where applicable, termination of exemption from the rule.
- e) Technical documentation and certificates of any extensions and modifications made.
- f) Initial inspection certificate with favourable result for class P1 facilities.
- g) Certificate with favourable result of the last periodic inspection of the facilities for P1 class facilities.
- h) Maintenance contract with a maintenance company qualified in low voltage electrical facilities.

6.3 The operators of the facilities that must not register in the RITSIC must have the updated documentation of the facilities. Temporary facilities of the ITC-BT-34 (fairs and stands) should be documented by means of a single scheme and a specific certificate for these facilities, signed by the competent installer or technical person as appropriate.

Article 7

Maintenance

Instructions for use and maintenance must be drawn up by the installation company in class M facilities and by the technical designer in the case of P-class facilities.

Article 8

Regulatory inspections

8.1 Class P1 facilities are subject to initial and periodic inspection.

8.2 Control authorities may not carry out an inspection if the operator does not have at least one single scheme of the facilities beforehand. The lack of other mandatory technical documentation must be classified as a serious defect.

8.3 The frequency of periodic inspections is five years, except for premises referred to in Article 3.3.h), where the inspection is required every 10 years.

8.4 The technical criteria for carrying out regulatory inspections are those set out in the UNE 192007 standards.

8.5 The body responsible for industrial safety may decide on a specific application of the standards referred to in paragraph 8.4 of this Article.

8.6 In other cases not covered by any of the rules referred to in paragraph 8.4, the criteria for carrying out a regulatory inspection by a control authority are those established by a technical decision of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

Article 9

Facilities inside homes

9.1 When a complete renovation of a home is made, the new electrical facilities must meet the specifications indicated in the REBT. When an extension or modification is made, even if significant, in an indoor electrical facilities of a residential property prior to the entry into force of the REBT, only the extended or modified part must comply with the requirements set out in ITC-BT-25, ITC-BT-26 and ITC-BT-27 of the REBT. New circuits resulting from extensions and modifications must have protection drivers up to their points of use.

9.2 An extension or modification, even if they are important, shall not entail the change of electrification from the basic to high category.

9.3 Grounding must be installed and the protective driver left within reach of all supplies in case the electrical linkage of the building where the house is located, subject to the extension or modification, does not have either grounding or protective conductor within reach of all supplies.

The connections of other facilities to this protection driver will always be made by a qualified installation

company, having checked of the correct state of the safety of the facilities to be connected.

9.4 At new electrical facilities inside residential properties and modifications or extensions of existing facilities, only conductors of minimum reaction-to-fire class, Cca-s1b, d1, a1 can be used.

Article 10

Liaison facilities in buildings mainly intended for residential properties.

In renovations of electrical connection facilities of buildings built with the regulations prior to REBT 2002, in addition to the schemes admitted in the ITC-BT-12 ("Schemes"), the schemes set out in the appendix to this additional technical instruction are accepted.

Article 11

Temporary facilities defined in the ITC-BT-34 ("Special facilities at fairs and stands")

11.1 The person who makes a space available to the organisation of the temporary event shall be considered the operator of these facilities, although their operation corresponds to a third person.

11.2 Facilities with a maximum permissible power exceeding 10 kW should be supervised by a competent technical person. This person is responsible for the design of the facilities conforming to the REBT. They are also the person responsible for carrying out the tests corresponding to the protections and other elements that have the function of ensuring the safety of the facilities. Facilities with a maximum permissible power greater than 50 kW must have a project.

11.3 Where the origin of the facilities is an existing electrical panel, it should be considered as part of the temporary facilities. Where the origin of the facilities is an electric generator, the assembly consisting of the generator, panels and circuits shall be considered for the design and safety of the facilities.

11.4 The facilities must be documented by mandatory documentation, which must always include a single scheme. For each assembly, the installer and, where applicable, the technical officer responsible for the facilities must sign a specific facilities certificate, according to the model established. The facilities operator must keep a copy of this certificate for at least six months after the facilities has been dismantled.

Article 12

Outdoor lighting facilities as defined in the REBT ITC-BT-09

12.1 The minimum section of cable conductors of underground networks referred to in paragraph 5.2.1 of ITC-BT-09 of the REBT, including neutral, shall be 2.5 mm², provided that a voltage drop of not more than or equal to 3% is ensured.

12.2 Two conditions must be met in order to be able to use the lighting pipelines for other uses:

a) The channels can be used without necessarily having to enter and exit the street lamps (see Figure 1).

b) The lines circulating within the same tubes have the safety conditions corresponding to those of higher voltage. This criterion also applies to conductors circulating inside the same or similar point-of-light bracket.

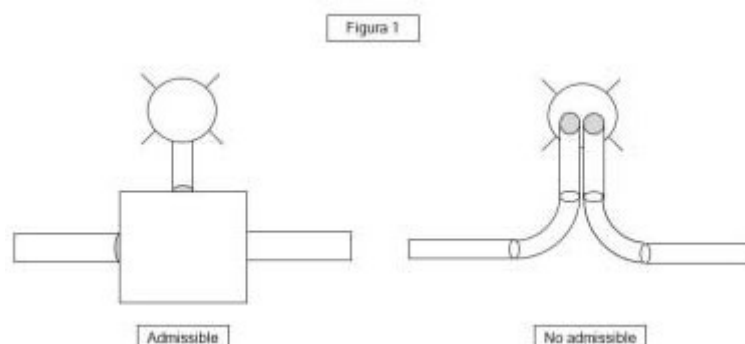


Figura 1	Figure 1
Admissible	Admissible
No admissible	Not admissible

12.3 In underground facilities, the limitation of a single circuit per tube shall not apply, provided that the tube has the appropriate dimensions, in accordance with ITC-BT-21.

12.4 Light-emitting equipment should be considered as receivers. Replacements are not a modification of the electrical outdoor lighting facilities, without prejudice to the fact that they have to comply with the energy efficiency regulations that affect them and that the protections are appropriate to the new receivers.

12.5 A minimum height of 4 m above the ground is allowed for lights suspended in streets without vehicle traffic.

Article 13

Battery facilities

Facilities with stationary batteries must meet the technical criteria established by technical resolution of the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety.

Article 14

Supply to facilities

14.1 The distribution companies must verify the security of the facilities to which they supply in case of new supply and extension of the contracted power, pursuant to the provisions of the sectoral regulations.

14.2 The safety of the facilities is verified with the presentation by the person who owns the facilities certificate and that of the registration of the facilities in the RITSIC.

14.3 In case of reporting or becoming aware of hazard situations at facilities to which they supply, distribution companies should check the safety of the facilities and interrupt the supply immediately.

14.4 Distribution companies cannot contract a power greater than the maximum permissible power at the receiving facility.

Article 15

Low Voltage Electrical Facilities Recognition Bulletin

15.1 The *Low Voltage Electrical Facilities Recognition Bulletin* is a document issued by a low voltage facilities company and signed by a low voltage electrical installer of the category corresponding to the facilities, certifying that the safety condition of the facilities allows its use.

15.2 The Directorate General responsible for industrial safety must issue a template Low Voltage Electrical Facilities Recognition Bulletin and determine in which cases this bulletin can be used.

Article 16

Additional security measures

16.1 Mandatory replacement of certain elements at connection facilities prior to the current REBT. In the connection facilities prior to the current REBT, flame propagating protective tubes (Bergman tubes), textile-insulated conductors (NT-type conductors), as well as the associated metal fuse operators and enclosures should be replaced.

16.2 Mandatory grounding electrode in outdoor lighting facilities. In outdoor lighting facilities it is necessary to install a grounding electrode on all supports anchored to the ground or in accessible façades while maintaining equipment.

16.3 Mandatory inspection of the electrical facilities in case of defects in the technical inspection of buildings.

Operators of facilities subject to a technical inspection of buildings are obliged to contract an inspection of the electrical facilities in accordance with section 8.4 of this ITA, to be carried out by a control authority, where defects have been detected in the technical inspection of buildings in those facilities.

16.4 Adhesive labels in relation to periodic inspections at low-voltage facilities. It is mandatory to use in periodic inspections one of the three templates of labels that are included in the industrial safety website depending on the result of the inspection. Control authorities must print the corresponding label on plasticised and self-adhesive paper and affix it to a visible part of the general distribution and protection table.

16.5 Mandatory maintenance contract. Operators of low-voltage P-class facilities must have a maintenance contract with a maintenance company authorised in low-voltage electrical facilities.

16.6 Deployment. The measures included in paragraphs 16.1, 16.2, 16.4 and 16.5 of this Article must be implemented in accordance with transitional provisions three and six of this Decree, respectively. The measure included in paragraph 16.3 must be implemented in accordance with final provision four.

Addendum to Additional Technical Instruction No. 12, "Low Voltage Facilities": schemes supported by REBT liaison facilities

1. Scope of application

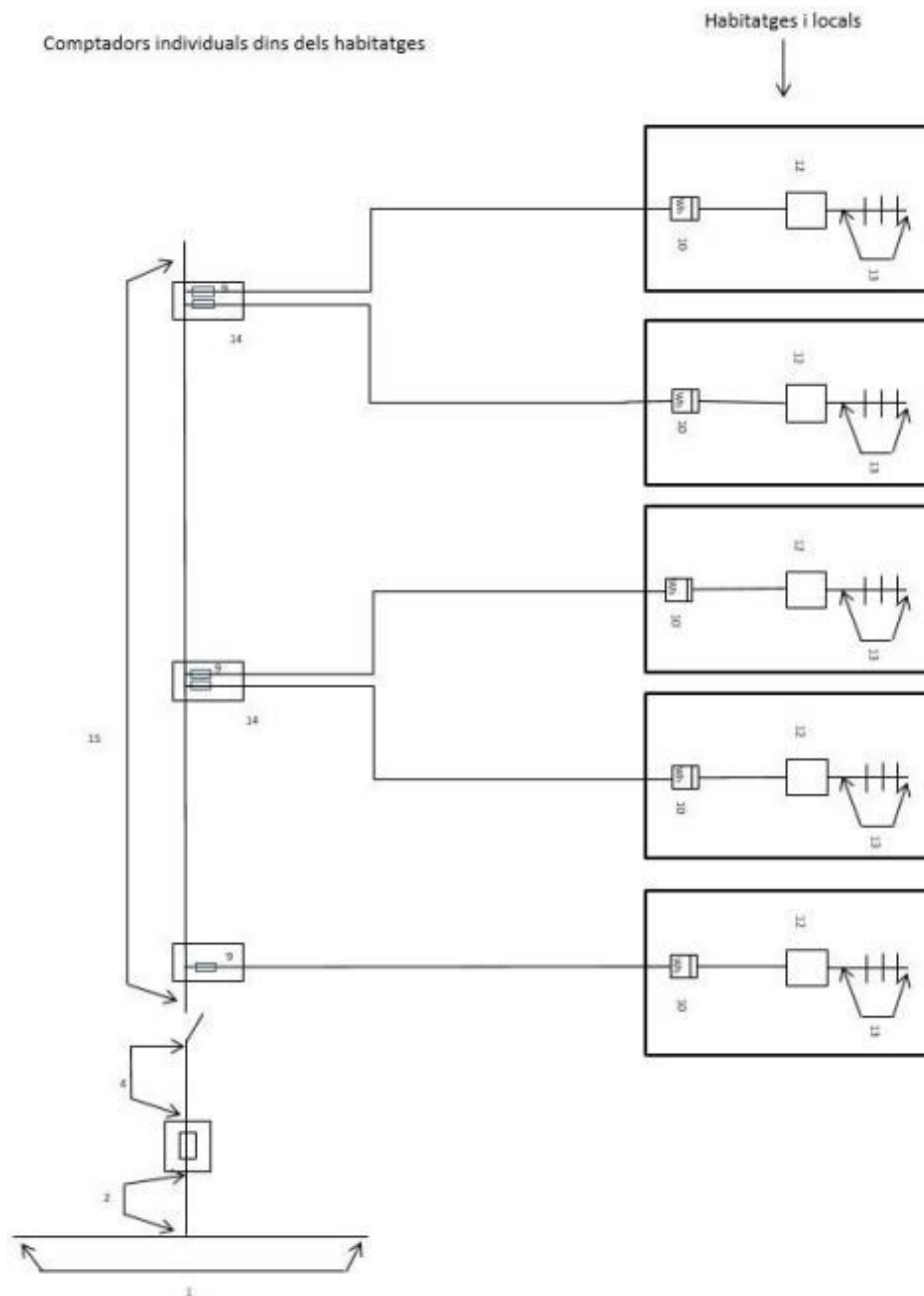
The provisions of this Annex only apply to modifications of existing low-voltage connection facilities. Connection facilities for new buildings are explicitly excluded.

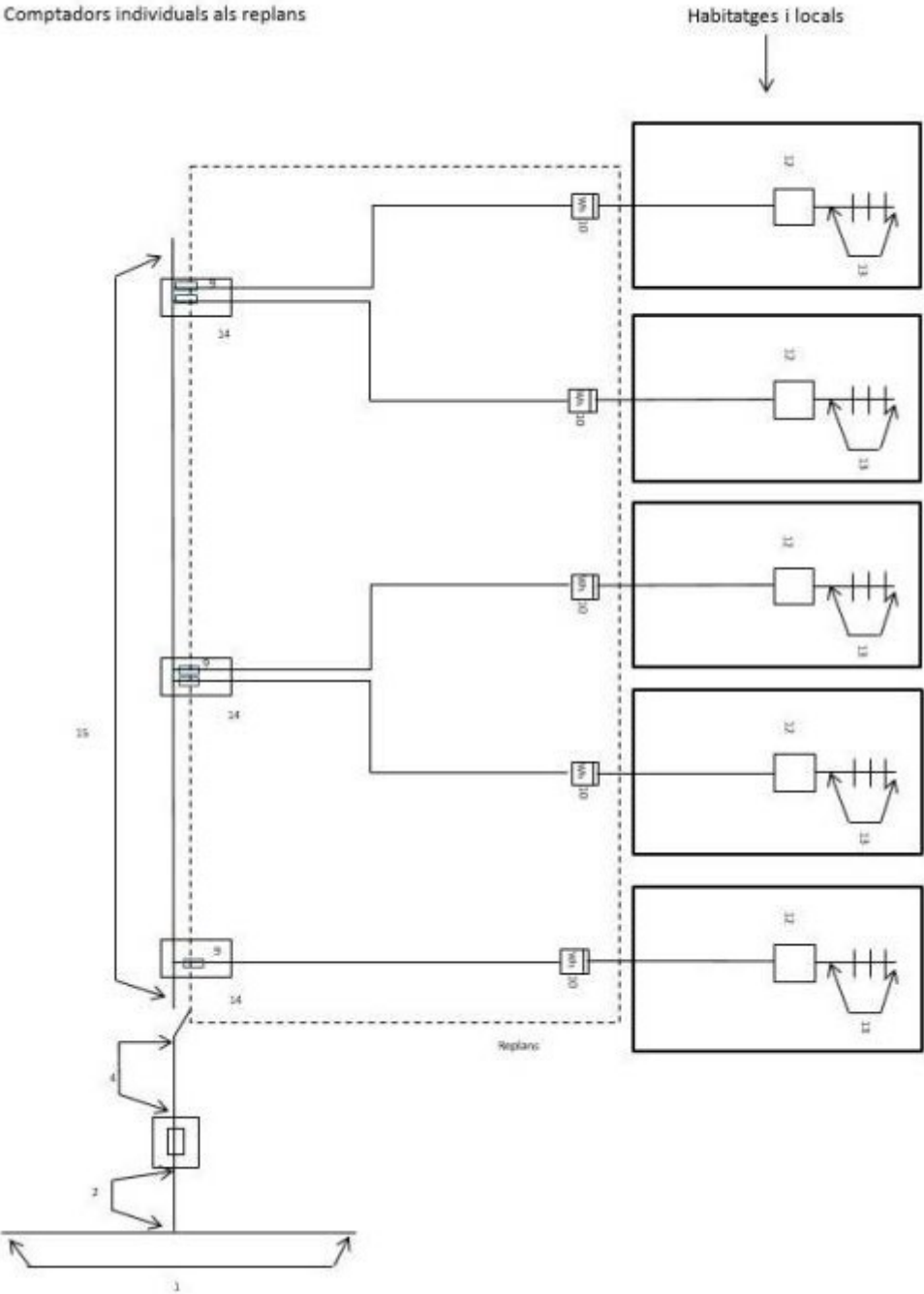
Neither can the provisions of this Annex be applied in the case of comprehensive renovations of buildings.

2. Schematics

In application of paragraph 4 of the supplementary technical instruction ITC-BT-16, in addition to the schedules for the connection facilities contained in ITC-BT-12, the following are accepted:

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Key	
1.	Distribution network
2.	Branching
3.	General protection box
4.	General feeding line
5.	General manoeuvre switch
6.	-

7. Cabinet

Individual derivation
Safety fuses
Meter
-
General control and protection devices
Interior facilities
Bypass box with fuses
Delivery line

3. Equivalent safety in meter clusters

The following situations regarding meter clusters are considered to have a level of safety equivalent to those set out in the REBT:

- a) If the dimensions of the meter room are lower than those established in the ITC-BT-16 of Royal Decree 842/2002, with the following limits: not more than 20 % for the height or width occupied by the counters or at least 80 cm free from the counters to the first obstacle in front of them. The site must have a door with EI-260 characteristics against fire.
- b) If the site contains more than 16 supplies and does not have a suitable space for meter clusters, clustering meters in cabinets of up to 24 meters is permissible when these cabinets are of work with fire resistance EI-90 and with a fire resistance door EI-260, in addition to compliance with the other regulatory requirements.

4. Installation schematics

In the modifications of the connection facilities, the original schematics of the facilities can be maintained, including the location of its components:

- a) General protection box
- b) General feeding line
- c) General manoeuvre switch
- d) Delivery line
- e) Bypass boxes
- f) Location of meters
- g) Individual bypasses
- h) Safety fuses
- i) Meters

This scheme can also be modified if this allows the facilities to be better aligned with the provisions of the REBT. The technical requirements and facilities systems of the delivery line should be adapted to the provisions of ITC-BT-15 on individual bypasses.

Wherever possible, work to modify connection facilities should be used to locate meters in areas of common use and preferably centrally. It is for the operator to justify the impossibility of not doing so.

5. Procedure

Before making any modification in the connection facilities, the president of the homeowners' association, or

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whoever is acting on their behalf, will inform the supply company of the changes that they want to make, as well as the installer that will make them and the description of the facilities after the changes. Seals cannot be removed or discharges made without prior submission of this documentation.

The supplier has a maximum period of 15 working days to oppose the changes and propose an alternative solution, where appropriate, what must be communicated in writing in an argued and reliable way.

In case of discrepancy with the solution proposed by the supplier, the operator of the connection facility can appeal to the Directorate-General responsible for industrial safety, which will determine the solution to be adopted.

Annex 3

Structure of RASIC

3.1 RASIC. Section 1: industrial safety agents

Industrial safety agent	Activity	Scopes
Control authorities	Regulatory inspections	Lifts
Idem	Idem	Self-propelled cranes
Idem	Idem	Tower cranes
Idem	Idem	Establishments at risk of major accidents
Idem	Idem	Oil facilities
Idem	Idem	Facilities for the storage of chemicals
Idem	Idem	Fire protection facilities in industrial establishments
Idem	Idem	Fire protection facilities
Idem	Idem	Refrigeration facilities
Idem	Idem	Pressure equipment
Idem	Idem	Thermal facilities in buildings
Idem	Idem	High voltage electrical facilities
Idem	Idem	High voltage lines
Idem	Idem	Gaseous fuel facilities
Idem	Idem	Low voltage electrical facilities
Idem	Idem	Transport

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Companies responsible for the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of industrial facilities and products	Installation, maintenance, repair and operation of industrial facilities and products	Lifts
Idem	Idem	Self-propelled cranes
Idem	Idem	Tower cranes
Idem	Idem	Oil product storage facilities
Idem	Idem	Fire protection facilities
Idem	Idem	Refrigeration facilities
Idem	Idem	Pressure equipment
Idem	Idem	Refilling and inspection company for self-contained breathing cylinders
Idem	Idem	Company responsible for charging transportable pressure recipients
Idem	Idem	Thermal facilities in buildings
Idem	Idem	High voltage electrical facilities
Idem	Idem	High voltage power lines
Idem	Idem	Gaseous fuel facilities
Idem	Idem	Low voltage electrical facilities
Teaching entities for obtaining competence in industrial safety	Training	Self-propelled cranes
Idem	Idem	Tower cranes
Idem	Idem	Fire protection facilities
Idem	Idem	Thermal facilities in buildings
Idem	Idem	Tachograph technical centres
Idem	Idem	MOT station inspection
Idem	Idem	For obtaining personal certificates for the handling of fluorinated gases
Authorities empowered to assess the conformity of certain products	Product assessment	-
Motor vehicle repair workshops	Repair of motor vehicles	-
Tachograph technical centre	Material execution of the technical interventions to be carried out on tachographs	Type I: only for the facilities or activation of digital tachographs
Idem	Idem	Type II: for facilities, activation,

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		verification and first calibration of digital tachographs
Idem	Idem	Type III: for all technical interventions provided for in Article 2.2 of Royal Decree 125/2017
Idem	Idem	Type IV: for the repair of analogue tachographs
Idem	Idem	Type V: for verification, calibration or set up and periodic inspection or control of tachographs
Authorities and workshops of speed limitation devices vehicles	Use, facilities and testing of speed limitation devices in certain categories of vehicles	Single
Official laboratories for the cataloguing of historic vehicles	Cataloguing of historic vehicles	Single
Metrological control authority	Metrological control	Single
Approved body for metrological verification	Metrological verification	Single
Manufacturer, importer, marketer, lessor or repairer of measuring equipment	Other metrology agents	Single
Laboratories for comparing objects made of precious metals	Comparing objects made of precious metals	Single
Importers and manufacturers of articles made of precious metals	Other agents relating to articles made of precious metals	Single
Fluorinated gas handling companies	Handling of fluorinated gases	Depending on the type
Water, gas and electricity suppliers	Supplies	Depending on the type
Owners of vehicle roadworthiness stations	Technical inspection of vehicles	-

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3.2. RASIC. Section 2: industrial safety professionals

Regulatory scope	Specialisation/category
Person:	
Lift maintenance company	Single
Self-propelled mobile crane operator	A
Idem	B
Port stevedore	Single
Tower crane operator	Single
Professional at storage facilities of petroleum products for consumption in own facilities	Category 1
Idem	Category 2
Idem	Category 3
Professional at fire protection facilities	System 1. Detection and alarm
Idem	System 2. Water supply
Idem	System 3. Hydrants
Idem	System 4. Fire extinguishers
Idem	System 5. Equipped firefighting systems
Idem	System 6. Dry column
Idem	System 7. Extinction by automatic sprinklers and sprayed water
Idem	System 8. Extinction by mist
Idem	System 9. Extinction by physical foam
Idem	System 10. Extinction by dust
Idem	System 11. Extinction by gaseous extinguishing agents
Idem	System 12. Extinction by condensed aerosol
Idem	System 13. Smoke and heat control
Idem	Luminescent signalling
Professional at refrigeration facilities	Single
Industrial boiler operator	Single

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Professional at thermal facilities in buildings	Single
Idem	History (ACS and CLIM)
Professional at high voltage electrical facilities	AT-01
Idem	AT-02
Professional at high voltage lines	LAT-01
Idem	LAT-02
Professional at gaseous fuel facilities	A
Idem	B
Idem	C
Professional at low voltage electrical facilities	Basic
Idem	Specialist
Enabled for the handling of fluorinated gases	Handling equipment with refrigeration systems for any recharge of fluorinated refrigerants
Idem	Handling of equipment with refrigerated systems for any recharge
Idem	Handling of equipment with refrigerant recharging systems of less than 3 kg of fluorinated refrigerants
Idem	Handling of refrigeration systems for recharging less than 3 kg of fluorinated refrigerants
Idem	Handling of refrigeration systems using fluorinated refrigerants intended for thermal comfort
Idem	Handling of fire protection equipment using fluorinated gases as extinguishing agents
Idem	Handling of solvents containing fluorinated gases and equipment that uses them
Idem	SF-06 recovery of high voltage switching equipment
Professional of tachograph technical centres	Single

3.3 RASIC. Section 3: mining safety agents

Mining safety agent
Research activities, use and benefit of mineral deposits and other geological resources, regardless of their origin and physical condition, pursuant to Article 4(1)(e) of Royal Decree 559/2010, of 7 May, which approves the Regulation on the integral industrial register
Companies contracted to carry out the activities described in the section above
Accreditation bodies, control authorities, laboratories and other agents in the field of safety and industrial quality, pursuant to Article 4(2)(b) of Royal Decree 559/2010 of 7 May.
Companies consuming explosives, pursuant to Article 119(5)(b) of Royal Decree 130/2017 of 24 February of the Explosives Regulation
Companies implementing wells and surveys related to the search and use of groundwater referred to in Royal Decree 863/1985 of 2 April approving the General Regulation on Basic Mining Safety Standards (RGNBSM)
Mining companies and any other companies specified in Article 1 of the Basic Mining Safety Standards (RGNBSM)

Annex 4

Specific requirements of teaching entities

4.1 Educators at teaching entities

4.1.1 General requirements for trainees

The teaching entities must hire the trainers required to impart the courses correctly. The requirements to be met by these persons must ensure a proficiency of the skills and knowledge related to the competence to which the course is associated. They are established according to the degree or professional experience in the field of competences related to the course.

Trainers must comply, in general and without prejudice to what is dictated by the industrial safety regulations, the following requirements related to the regulatory field and speciality/category being imparted.

a) Theoretical training:

Have the university degree that is required to exercise as a technical agent in any regulatory field of industrial safety, as well as a minimum year of experience in: tasks of training, project supervision, construction management, inspection, drafting of projects or performance of technical tasks as installer or technical manager of the agent.

Or have three years of documented experience in the performance of technical tasks as an installer or technical manager of an agent in the regulatory field.

b) Practical training:

Have the university degree that is required to exercise the activity as technical agent in any regulatory field of industrial safety, as well as a minimum year of experience in the performance of technical tasks as a qualified operator or technical manager of the agent.

Or have three years of documented experience in the performance of technical tasks as a qualified operator or technical manager of the agent in the regulatory field.

Proof of experience must be carried out through the presentation of the worker's working life certificate issued by the General Treasury of Social Security or the contracts of employment or certification of the companies where the work experience has been acquired, indicating specifically the duration of the periods of performance of the contract, the activity carried out and the time interval in which the activity has been

carried out. The companies at which the trainers have acquired the required experience must have been registered in the RASIC in the corresponding regulatory field during the corresponding periods.

4.1.2 Functions of trainers

Each course imparted must be assigned a trainer/guardian with the following functions:

- a) Develop the plan for receiving the groups that make up the students according to the specific characteristics of the training activities.
- b) Orient and guide students in the realisation of activities and the use of materials for the acquisition of the capacities of the different training modules.
- c) Encouraging student participation; propose and organise individual and team discussion and reflection activities, with the most appropriate tools, promoting the values of equal treatment and non-discrimination.
- d) Monitor and evaluate the activities carried out by students; resolve queries and solve problems, in line with the established planning.
- e) Perform student assessments, in accordance with the established criteria; participate in the organisation and development of the assessment tests and in the evaluation and qualification sessions established to this end.
- f) Coordinate the face-to-face/virtual mentorships that may be carried out.
- g) Participate in all activities that involve coordination with the rest of the team responsible for the organisation, management and development of training actions.

4.2 Specific requirements for online theoretical training of teaching entities The criteria for online theoretical training in industrial safety are:

- a) The statement of responsibility of the entity must indicate whether the training shall be carried out in the online or virtual mode for the corresponding regulatory field.
- b) Only the theoretical part of the training can be carried out in the online mode.
- c) Even when the training modality is online, the exam must be face-to-face, as long as the conditions that should be fulfilled in order to be able to carry out the examinations also in the online mode are not established by order of the competent body in matters of industrial safety.
- d) Trainers or tutors in the online mode must meet the same requirements as for face-to-face training and, in addition, must have a mid-level certificate in ICT as per the ACTIC portal or equivalent.
- e) To ensure the monitoring and quality in the online mode, the planning of the training action must establish a minimum of dedication of the trainer or tutor of 10 hours a week for every 20 students, including the required face-to-face activities.
- f) Teaching entities should have a training project detailing didactic and assessment planning, learning methodology and face-to-face tutoring, where appropriate, as well as monitoring and assessment tools.
- g) Teaching entities should have a learning platform with sufficient capacity to manage and ensure the training of students, and allow interactivity and cooperative work, as well as the availability of a technical maintenance service that must meet the following requirements:

Content management, communication, collaboration and monitoring tools, as well as integration of administration and management tools for registration and registration processes. These must allow the verification that each student has completed the minimum theoretical hours required.

Simultaneous access devices for all potential users, ensuring a platform bandwidth that remains uniform over all stages of the course.

The learning platform must ensure the availability of access 24 hours a day, every day of the week, and must have sufficient capacity to manage and guarantee the training of students and allow interactivity and cooperative work, as well as the availability of a service to the user and maintenance.

The learning platform should have an instruction manual for use that can be consulted online and that collects the basic operations of its operation so that students and trainers or tutors can follow the learning process through the platform. To this end, it is considered that the teaching entities that teach online courses through the SOC/SEPE telematics platform meet the above requirements.

To monitor and control training actions, the virtual platform should include the IT development that allows the competent body for industrial security or in the corresponding Territorial Services to automatically obtain the reports to be determined for that purpose. In particular, it must have a user name for the body responsible for industrial security and for each of the Territorial Services to access the platform.

h) The teaching entities must make available the material of the full course that the student will receive, including the contents that set out in the current regulations. The materials and teaching supports that make up the entire course should:

Conform to the provisions of the didactic programme and assessment planning for each training module.

Have:

Development and design of the contents in multimedia format (using graphics or images, animations, audio, video, simulations, library), to ensure a homogeneous structure and functionality.

Learning activities to be completed by students through the virtual platform, indicating the tools to be used to make them (forum, chat, virtual library, videos, email).

Learning activities that, where appropriate, must be carried out in the form of face-to-face tutoring, indicating the spaces, facilities and necessary equipment.

Self-assessment activities, which must be integrated into each module and that should allow students to ascertain their progress.

Assessment tools to be used during the learning process and the module's face-to-face final assessment test. Each instrument must be accompanied by its corresponding correction and scoring system.

The entire course must also have a guide for the student, with all the information related to the development of the course, and a guide for trainers or tutors, which can be used as a guide for learning and assessment of each course, with the necessary actions for the performance of their duties.

i) Teaching entities imparting online training must have a certificate from the quality management system of this online training implemented and issued by an accredited certification body, pursuant to the procedures established by the regulations.

j) The communication of courses in the online modality must follow the same criteria as those established for face-to-face courses in accordance with Article 47 of this Decree

4.3 Documentation of what must be available to the operator of the teaching entity

The statements of responsibility of the teaching entities in matters of industrial safety that want to exercise their activity in Catalonia must be submitted by means of the electronic procedure enabled on the Canal Empresa website. The documentation that must be available to the operator of the teaching entity is as follows:

- a) Identification of the applicant entity by means of the data relating to its company name, legal form, registered office and ownership structure. In case the entity is already registered in the RASIC, this should be specified in the statement of responsibility and the registration number should be provided.
- b) Deed of incorporation of the company or statutes.
- c) List of units in which theoretical training is provided, with specification of means and plans.
- d) List of units in which practical training is provided, with the specification of means and plans.
- e) List of means for carrying out the course completion tests.
- f) Documents of contracts or agreements with other entities to carry out the training, where appropriate.
- g) Description of the training programme of the course(s) taught where the type, specialisation, where appropriate, time distribution, content to be achieved for each unit and the assessment system is specified.
- h) Relationship of the training staff and accreditation of compliance with the requirements for the training, in accordance with paragraph 4.1.1 of this Annex.
- i) Certificate of the quality management system implemented in case it is required of the entity by the regulations of industrial safety and each of the entities with which contracts or agreements are established to provide the training, where applicable.
- j) In case the teaching entity wants to use the online modality for theoretical training, documentary

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justification of compliance with the requirements of section 4.2 of this annex, including the keys to access to the learning platform for the competent body in industrial security and territorial services and a copy of the quality certificate of the online training quality management system

k) Civil liability policy or the creation of the equivalent guarantee covering damages to third parties arising from their activity in case it becomes enforceable.

4.4 Special requirements of teaching entities regarding the facilities and maintenance of fire protection facilities

Teaching entities in the facilities and maintenance of fire protection facilities must comply with the requirements of Article 45 of this Decree, those set out in sections 4.1-4.3 of this annex and the following:

- a) Indicate in the statement of responsibility in which fire protection systems the training is carried out. The documentation to be available to the entity must include an individual dossier of each system containing points (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i) of paragraph 4.3 of this Annex.
- b) Comply with the requirements of the premises for the theoretical training of Annex C of the technical guide of application developed by the Royal Decree, in terms of the surface and means of the classrooms.
- c) Comply with the material requirements for the realisation of practical training in Annex C of the Technical Implementation Guide developed by the Royal Decree for each of the systems for which the qualification is requested. The material resources must be for the exclusive use of the entity or third parties with whom a contract or agreement has been established, if applicable.
- d) Comply with the requirements of the agenda and the duration of Annex C of the technical implementation guide developed by the Royal Decree for each of the systems for which the authorisation is requested.
- e) Have a certificate of the quality management system implemented issued by an accredited certification body, in accordance with the procedures established by the regulations. The scope of the corresponding certificate should explicitly include the theoretical or practical training activity in each of the systems of Royal Decree 513/2017 for which the training is to be imparted. If the entity also imparts training online, a single quality management certificate may be issued if it considers both aspects.

Annex 5

Minimum data to be reported in case of industrial incidents/accidents

(See image at the end of the document)

[Annex 5.pdf](#)

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DEPARTMENT	Incident/accident report		Page 1 of 2	
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Communication data				
Details of the report:				
Date (dd/mm/yyyy):				

Details of the facilities or establishment concerned				
Operator:				
Tax ID No.:				
Address:				
Town:		Telephone		E-mail:
Activity:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial				
<input type="checkbox"/> Tourist				
<input type="checkbox"/> Residential				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:				
Head of security or responsible person:				
Telephone:		E-mail:		
Maintenance company (if applicable):				
Telephone:		E-mail:		

Incident/accident data	
Date (dd/mm/yyyy):	
Day of the week:	
Public holiday (YES/NO):	
Time:	
Description of the incident/accident:	
(If necessary, add an additional sheet.)	

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DEPARTMENT	Incident/accident report	Page 2 of 2
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Type of incident/accident			
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire	<input type="checkbox"/> Spill (liquid)	<input type="checkbox"/> Leak (gas)	Explosion <input type="checkbox"/> Physical <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical
<input type="checkbox"/> Runaway (chemical reaction)	Environmental pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Atmosphere <input type="checkbox"/> Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation		
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Accident	<input type="checkbox"/> Electrocutation	Accidents involving machinery or equipment (including lifts) <input type="checkbox"/> Cabin falling <input type="checkbox"/> Entrapment <input type="checkbox"/> Person falling	<input type="checkbox"/> Intoxication
<input type="checkbox"/> Other			
Chemicals involved:			
Remarks (if you have ticked "Other"):			

Possible causes of the incident/accident			
<input type="checkbox"/> Human failure	<input type="checkbox"/> Control device failure	<input type="checkbox"/> External agent	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing defect
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical failure	<input type="checkbox"/> Corrosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical failure	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown			
Remarks (if you have ticked "Other"):			

Consequences of the accident/incident	
Estimate material damage (euros):	
Maximum area or distance affected (m ² o m):	
Damage to persons	Number of persons killed:
	Number of persons seriously injured:
	Number of persons with minor injuries:

Gas/electricity meters (if applicable)	
Supplier:	
Reading:	

External aid		
<input type="checkbox"/> Firefighters	<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Protection
<input type="checkbox"/> Police	<input type="checkbox"/> Guardia Civil	<input type="checkbox"/> Mossos d'Esquadra

Date and signature of communication	
The sole purpose of this report is to collect data for informational purposes.	
Name:	
Position:	
Date (dd/mm/yyyy):	
Signature:	