

ORDER

INT/XXX/2024, of XX of XXXXXX, approving the supplementary technical instructions of the Basic Safety Document (DB-SI) of the Technical Building Code (CTE).

Article 132 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia provides that the Generalitat has exclusive competence in the field of civil protection, which includes, in all cases, the regulation, planning and implementation of measures relating to emergencies and civil security, as well as the management and coordination of civil protection services, which include fire prevention and firefighting services, without prejudice to the powers of local governments in this area, in compliance with the provisions laid down by the State in the exercise of its public-security powers.

Article 13 of Law 3/2010, of 18 February 2010, on fire prevention and safety in establishments, activities, infrastructure and buildings provides that the standards for fire prevention and safety are those laid down in the technical regulations issued for this purpose. The technical legislation currently in force in this area is the Regulation on Fire Safety in Industrial Establishments (RSCIEI), approved by Royal Decree 2267/2004, of 3 December 2004, and the Technical Building Code (CTE), approved by Royal Decree 314/2006, of 17 March 2006, and its subsequent amendments and corrections.

Article 15 of Law 3/2010, of 18 February 2010, provides that technical regulations for fire prevention and safety may be implemented by means of supplementary technical instructions, which shall also have a regulatory nature.

The second paragraph of Article 15 stipulates that the supplementary technical instructions referred to are approved by order of the Regional Minister of the department responsible for fire prevention and firefighting and must be published in the Official Journal of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

With Order INT/323/2012, of 11 October 2012, the Department of the Interior approved a series of technical instructions supplementing the Basic Fire Safety Document (DB-SI) of the Technical Building Code (CTE).

Since then, the Directorate-General for Fire Prevention, Firefighting and Rescue has drawn up further supplementary technical instructions which it deemed necessary for the deployment of the technical fire prevention and safety regulations, and has circulated them through the website of the Department of the Interior, in order to help resolve and clarify technical issues in this area.

Pursuant to all of the above, it is therefore necessary to approve and publish these new supplementary technical instructions issued in relation to fire prevention and safety, and to repeal the supplementary technical instructions SP 111 and SP 124 set out in Annexes 3 and 5 respectively of Order INT/323/2012, of 11 October 2012, referred to above.

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

In accordance with the provisions of Article 132 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, approved by Organic Law 6/2006, of 19 July 2006, on the reform of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia and Article 40 of Law 13/2008, of 5 November 2008,

on the Presidency of the Generalitat and of the Government and, pursuant to the aforementioned Article 15 of Law 3/2010, of 18 February 2010, on fire prevention and safety in establishments, activities, infrastructure and buildings, in accordance with the powers conferred on me,

I ORDER:
Sole Article

To approve the supplementary technical instructions to the Basic Fire Safety Document (DB-SI) of the Technical Building Code (CTE), as set out in Annexes 1 to 5 to this Order.

Repealing provision

Repealed are the supplementary technical instructions SP 111 and SP 124 set out in Annexes 3 and 5 respectively to Order INT/323/2012, of 11 October 2012, approving the supplementary technical instructions to the Basic Fire Safety Document (DB-SI) of the Technical Building Code (CTE)

Final provision

This Order shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Journal of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

Barcelona, XX of XXXX 2024

Regional Minister of the Interior

Annex 1: SP 132 Fire safety standards in underground parking areas

Annex 2: SP 141 Firefighting water supply in isolated activities

Annex 3: SP 144 Fire safety standards for occasional activities

Annex 4: SP 111 Fire safety standards in residential and day centres for people with dependencies and the elderly

Annex 5: SP 124 Fire safety standards in residential centres for minors under guardianship

ANNEX 1

SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SP 132: FIRE SAFETY STANDARDS IN UNDERGROUND PARKING AREAS

Object

To supplement the fire safety standards in underground parking areas, in view of the particular danger posed by fires in these establishments, and in order to ensure the safety of the intervention teams and limit the transmission of smoke and heat.

Decision

In addition to the provisions of the Basic Fire Safety Document of the Technical Building Code for Buildings intended for Use as Car Parks, and taking into account Section 5.3 'Fire resistant separation' of standard UNE 12845:2016 'Fixed firefighting systems. Automatic sprinkler systems. Design, installation and maintenance', the following shall apply:

- In parking areas with floors lower than the second basement, the entire parking sector shall be protected by an automatic water-sprinkler installation, regardless of the surface area. Either of the following two alternatives may thus be chosen:
 1. To protect floors below the second basement, regardless of their surface area, by installing automatic sprinklers, and treating these floors as a sector separate from the rest of the parking area.
 2. To configure the entire parking area as a single fire sector, and fully protect it with an automatic water-sprinkler installation.
- A floor layout plan shall be placed in all underground parking areas, at all access points, to be used by firefighters in the event of fire. The plans are to be placed inside the stairway enclosure.

ANNEX 2

SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SP 141: FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLY IN ISOLATED ACTIVITIES

Object

To define equivalent firefighting water supply standards in non-industrial activities located in isolated areas (holiday camps, restaurants, rural tourist rental accommodation or similar activities), with a built surface area of less than 2 000 m², and which do not have a sufficient water supply network for fire hydrants.

Decision

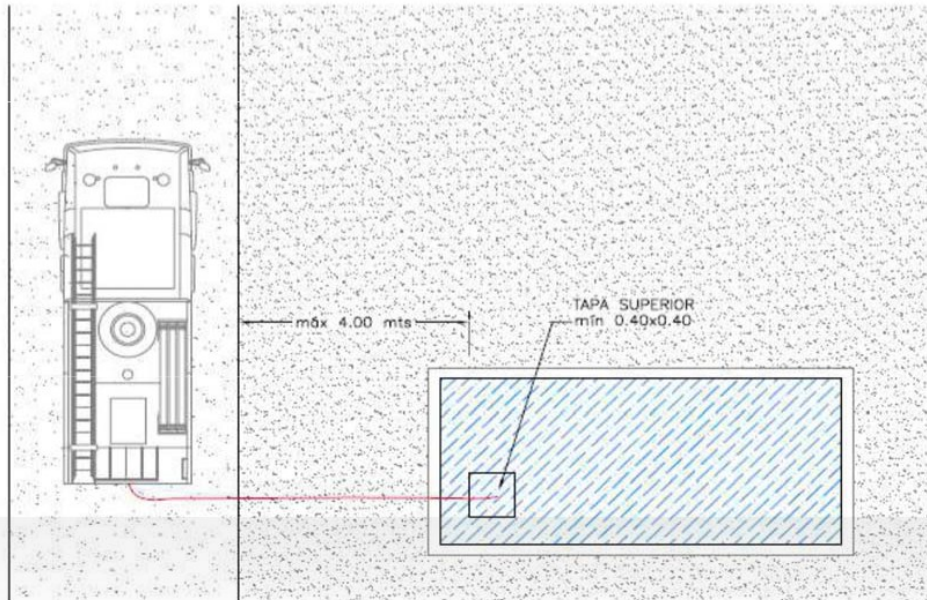
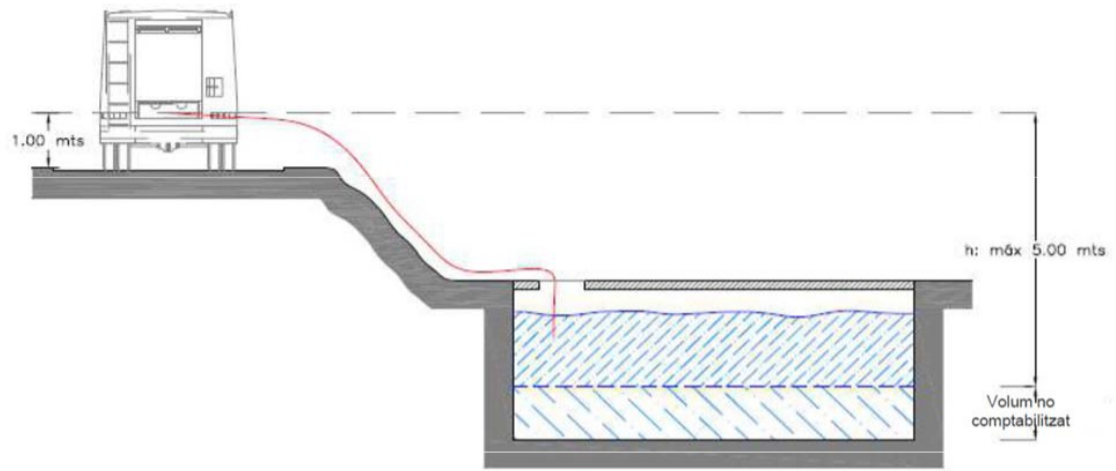
In view of the particular situation of the activities covered by this Instruction to ensure the flow and pressure of a hydrant in accordance with the requirements of Supplementary Technical Instruction SP 120 'Fire-hydrant systems for the exclusive use of firefighters', alternative conditions that can be deemed acceptable to ensure water supply for firefighters' vehicles are defined.

Water reservoirs, ponds, swimming pools or suchlike (hereinafter, reservoir), provided that they meet the following conditions:

- They must have a minimum and permanent volume of 60 m³.
- There must be a road to the reservoir for access by firefighters' vehicles. The minimum width of this road must be 4.5 metres.
- It must be possible to ensure that the vehicle can be located at a distance of 4 metres or less from the water collection point. The minimum dimensions of the site space to be kept free of any obstacle are 9 metres long and 5 metres wide.
- The distance from the intended parking place of the firefighters' vehicle to every accessible façade point of the establishment must be less than 100 metres.
- No reservoir volume may be counted with a suction height greater than 5 metres (the suction height is taken as the difference in height between the intended location of the vehicle and the level of the reservoir). An explanatory graphic example is attached.
- In the case of a reservoir with a top cover, this shall have a minimum size of 0.40 × 0.40 metres marked in red (ISO 3864) with a sign 'USO EXCLUSIVO BOMBEROS' (for the use of firefighters only).
- If the reservoir is located above ground level, it must have a water outlet through a connection with a standard 70 mm diameter fitting (standard UNE 23400-3:1998, or a standard replacing this), in order to allow the vehicle tank to be filled by gravity.

Under no circumstances may waste or residual water reservoirs be considered.

Graphic example:



ANNEX 3

SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SP 144: FIRE SAFETY STANDARDS FOR OCCASIONAL ACTIVITIES

Object

The purpose of this technical instruction is to define the fire safety standards for *occasional activities* that require a fire prevention and safety report from the Directorate-General for Fire Prevention, Firefighting and Rescue (DGPEIS).

Decision

The fire safety standards for *occasional activities* and the technical documentation necessary to obtain the mandatory and binding report from the DGPEIS shall comply with the provisions of this technical instruction.

The fire safety measures of this technical instruction may also be applied to *occasional activities* that do not require the mandatory and binding report from the DGPEIS.

By way of exception, the DGPEIS may require additional safety measures to be taken in addition to those covered by this Technical Instruction and specific to the *occasional activity*.

Definitions¹

- *Access for firefighters*: Planned access point for firefighters in the perimeter closure of the *open space* or the *marquee* in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.
- *Occasional activity*: Activity of an extraordinary, occasional or one-off nature.
- *Capacity*: Maximum number of persons a venue is allowed to admit for shows or other public events. For the purposes of this technical instruction, the *capacity* must be justified as a summation of the distribution of occupants in each space provided (premises, zones or areas) in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.
- *Allocation*: Occupants (*P*) allocated to each exit, considering their proximity, perception and visibility as criteria, and with an equal distribution to avoid congestion.
- *Marquee*: *Mobile structure which can be dismantled* with fastenings consisting exclusively of textile elements (such as tents, canopies or awnings).
- *Building*: A fixed construction made of resistant materials intended to be occupied by people, or other uses. This includes *mobile structures which can be dismantled* other than *marquees*.
- *Element of particular fire risk*: Element capable of initiating or spreading a fire in accordance with Section 3 of this Technical Instruction
- *Open space*: Outdoor space that may be *enclosed at its perimeter* or *non-*

¹ This document identifies *in italics* the concepts that have an associated definition

enclosed.

- *Open space with enclosed perimeter*: Open space enclosed by fencing, partitions or other perimeter features with passages or doors for occupants to enter and exit (outdoor exhibition area, land or site with fencing, etc.).
- *Non-enclosed open space*: Open space not constituting an *open space with enclosed perimeter* (square, street, etc.).
- *Establishment*: Building, part or set of buildings, area, installation or space likely to be used for carrying out an activity.
- *Closed establishment*: Establishment located in a building that does not constitute a mobile structure which can be dismantled.
- *Mobile structure which can be dismantled*: Structure which can be dismantled, or fixed portable installation, consisting of modules or elements of metal, wood or any other material enabling assembly, dismantling or transfer operations. These may be covered in whole or in part, and open or closed.

Reference standards.

- Law 3/2010, of 18 February 2010, on fire prevention and safety in establishments, activities, infrastructure and buildings.
- Law 11/2009, of 6 July 2009, on the administrative regulation of public shows and recreational activities.
- Decree 112/2010, of 31 August 2010, approving the Regulation on public entertainment and recreation.
- Royal Decree 314/2006, of 17 March 2006, approving the Technical Building Code (CTE) and subsequent corrections and amendments. Basic Documents on 'Safety in the event of fire' (DB-SI) and 'Safety of use and accessibility' (DB-SUA).
- Royal Decree 2816/82, of 27 August 1982, approving the General Regulation on police, public entertainment and recreational activities (RGPEAR).
- Royal Decree 513/2017, of 22 May 2017, approving the Regulation on Fire Protection Facilities (RIPCI).

The UNE and UNE-EN standards referred to in this technical instruction, or the standards replacing them, are deemed to apply.

The design criteria, ratios and values set out in this technical instruction have been equated to those set out in the basic technical reference legislation, depending on the type of space occupied by the activity:

Conventional <i>buildings</i>	DB-SI and DB-SUA
Stadiums and sports pitches	Title I, Chapter II RGPEAR
<i>Open space with enclosed</i>	DB-SI (outdoor spaces) + Title I, Chapter II RGPEAR

Scope of application

This technical instruction applies to *occasional activities* subject to the DGPEIS report that meet each of the following conditions:

- Be classified as a public entertainment or leisure activity of an extraordinary nature in accordance with Annex I to Decree 112/2010. Subsidiary areas not

included in that Annex (camping areas, parking areas, etc.) are excluded.

- Be subject to licence or authorisation as public entertainment or extraordinary recreational activity, in accordance with the regulations governing public entertainment and recreational activities².
- Provide for a *capacity* of more than 500 persons in *closed establishments*, 1 000 persons in *open spaces* or 1 000 persons in *mobile structures which can be dismantled*, in accordance with Article 23 of Law 3/2010. If the occasional activity plans to have a combination of *closed establishments* and *open spaces* or *mobile structures which can be dismantled*, the report shall be required if any of them exceeds the *capacity* limits indicated.

The DGPEIS report shall be linked to the process of applying for a municipal licence or authorisation from the Administration of the Generalitat, as the case may be, in accordance with Article 23 of Law 3/2010.

Occasional activities of a sporting nature (e.g. popular races) are not deemed to be public entertainment or recreational activity and are not subject to the mandatory and binding report of the DGPEIS.

Occasional activities with specific regulations must obtain authorisation from the competent administration. Fire parades, fire performances and firework displays are not subject to the DGPEIS report, and the Municipality is responsible for ensuring compliance with the security measures laid down in their specific regulations.

Occasional activities do not require a fire check in accordance with Article 25 of Law 3/2010.

² According to Law 11/2009 and its amendments, it is not necessary to apply for a licence (unless the municipal ordinances or regulations provide otherwise), but it is necessary to meet the conditions laid down in the legislation in the following cases: Public entertainment and leisure activities of an extraordinary nature, organised by the Municipality on the occasion of public festivals and celebrations.
Public entertainment and recreational activities of artistic or cultural interest, with a smaller capacity, in the case of events occasionally held in open spaces or in any type of establishments attended by the public.

Request for a fire-prevention report

The report concerning fire prevention for an *occasional activity* must be requested from the DGPEIS at least 15 working days before carrying out the activity, in accordance with Article 23 of Law 3/2010³.

Applications submitted less than 15 working days in advance shall be returned without issuing a report or assessing the fire safety standards.

The owner or legal representative of the *occasional activity* subject to the DGPEIS

report must provide with the application the following documents in digital format (PDF file):

- Technical report and annexes
- Plans
- Technical certificates (if applicable).

The technical report, its annexes and the plans must have an electronic signature from the technical drafter, the professional association's approval, certificate of professional performance or similar.

The electronic signature must be embedded without protecting the document, so that measurements can be made on the plans. A scanned handwritten signature is not valid.

The application must, at least, indicate the following general data on the *occasional activity*:

- Identification or name of the activity.
- Location of the activity or performance site.
- Performance dates.
- Starting time(s).
- Finishing time(s).
- *Capacity* expected.
- Organising entity or natural person (name and Spanish tax identification number (NIF)).
- Persons responsible for the activity and contact (names and NIF, contact telephone number).
- Designated person responsible in the event of emergency (name and NIF, contact telephone number).
- Details of the technical drafter.
- Date the technical report was signed electronically.
- Description of the activity undertaken.

3 This does not exclude the owner from complying with the minimum application periods required for processing the licence or authorisation as public entertainment or leisure activity of an extraordinary nature, in accordance with the rules on administrative regulation of public entertainment and recreational activities.

The technical report and its annexes must justify the fire-safety measures described in Section 2 of this technical instruction.

With regard to graphic documentation, the plans must be suitably dimensioned, and it must be possible to view and understand them properly. At least the following must be provided:

- Location and positioning plans of the *building, open space* and/or

marquee with: approach roads, *access for firefighters*, accessible façades and operating spaces (if applicable), location of nearby hydrants, public roads affected by the activity (if applicable).

- Plan with location of special risk areas and *elements of particular fire risk*.
- Plan of each activity space, indicating uses and utilisation, evacuation routes, evacuation elements with normal and maximum allocations with blocking assumptions (if applicable), numbers of exits (if applicable) and safe outdoor spaces.
- Plans with the location of the planned fire protection equipments⁴.

⁴Where appropriate, the equipment and systems covered by the authorisation or licence of the *establishment* should be distinguished from those provided specifically for the *occasional activity*.

1. CLASSIFICATION OF OCCASIONAL ACTIVITIES

Occasional activities are assigned to the following **classes**, for the purpose of applying this technical instruction:

- **CLASS 1** *Occasional activity* in a **building**:
 - **Class 1.a** In an *establishment with* a licence, authorisation or prior communication for an entertainment or recreational activity, or one attended by the public, other than the one intended to be carried out.
 - **Class 1.b** In an *establishment without* a licence, authorisation or prior communication for entertainment or recreational activity, or one attended by the public.

- **CLASS 2 Occasional activity in an *open space*:**
 - **Class 2.a** In an *open space with enclosed perimeter*
 - **Class 2.b** In a *non-enclosed open space*
- **CLASS 3 Occasional activity in a *marquee*.**

When an *occasional activity* consists of several *buildings, open spaces* or *marquees*, the requirements of this technical instruction apply to each of them according to their classification.

Table 1. Classification of *occasional activities* and examples

LOCATIO N	EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES	EXAMPLES OF LOCATION	ACTIVIT Y CLASS
BUILDIN G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concert – Music festival ▪ Cinematographic and theatrical performances, readings ▪ Musical exhibitions (dance, fashion) ▪ Festivals and celebrations (New Year, carnival, etc.) ▪ Cultural and traditional festive events (Christmas market, commemorations, congresses) ▪ Festivals (Christmas concerts, end-of-year school shows, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Licensed sports pavilion* ▪ Licensed sports stadium or field* ▪ Licensed fair pavilion* ▪ Licensed museum, library* ▪ Licensed restaurant, discotheque* 	1.a
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unlicensed building or premises** ▪ Unlicensed stadium or sports field** ▪ School ▪ Office building ▪ Commercial establishment ▪ Industrial establishment ▪ <i>Mobile structure which can be dismantled other than a marquee</i> 	1.b
OPEN SPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concert – Music festival ▪ Festivals (San Juan celebration, Holy festivals, etc.) ▪ Romerías and pilgrimages ▪ Parades, exhibitions, fairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outdoor exhibition site ▪ Enclosed external public facilities ▪ Enclosed site or land 	2.a
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Streets ▪ Public square ▪ Non-enclosed land 	2.b
MARQU EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Circuses ▪ Fairs ▪ Musical or theatrical performances ▪ Festivals and celebrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Marquee</i> 	3

* With a licence, authorisation or prior communication for entertainment and recreational activities, or those attended by the public, other than the one intended to be carried out.

** Without a licence, authorisation or prior communication for entertainment and recreational activities, or those attended by the public, of any kind.

5 Examples of activities are not exhaustive or exclusive for each class, being determined by the location of the *occasional activity*

2. FIRE-SAFETY MEASURES

Safety measures in the event of a fire at an *occasional activity* to be justified in the

technical report, and the annexes thereto, are described below, depending on the classification of the *occasional activity* set out in Section 1 of this technical instruction.

2.1. OCCASIONAL ACTIVITY CLASS 1

2.1.a) *Occasional activity* CLASS 1.a

Fire safety standards which are justified by the licence, authorisation or prior communication in force for the *establishment* and which are not altered due to the *occasional activity* that is intended to be carried out are not subject to the report. For this purpose, the following supporting documentation must be provided:

- Details of the owner of the *building* or *establishment* (name and NIF).
- Details of the licence, authorisation or legalisation of the *establishment* (file number and decision date).
- Description of the fire safety standards covered by the licence, authorisation or prior communication: permitted uses, utilisations, protection of evacuation routes, structural protection, fire protection, etc.

Fire safety standards which have been altered due to the *occasional activity* that is intended to be carried out in the *establishment* are subject to a report and must be justified. These standards depend on the activity's nature, distribution and *capacity*, and are detailed below:

1. Safety standards related to the fire risk of the *occasional activity*:

- Identification of the planned new special risk areas and their safety measures, in accordance with Section 1 of the DB-SI.
- Identification of the foreseen *elements of particular fire risk* and their safety measures, in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.
- Reaction to fire of planned new constructional, decorative and furniture components, in accordance with Section 1 of the DB-SI.
- Standards for separation from forested areas, in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.

2. Use-related safety standards of the *occasional activity*:

- Compatibility of evacuation elements, in accordance with Section 3 of the DB-SI.
- Distribution of occupants in the different spaces, in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.
- Minimum height clearance, in accordance with supplementary technical instruction SP-114.
- For conventional buildings: maximum evacuation distances and number of exits from the premises, floor and building according to Section 3 of the DB-SI.
- Dimensioning of evacuation elements:

	Conventional buildings	Stadiums and sports pitches
Doors	P/200 m	1.2 metres for every 400 persons or fraction with a minimum clear width of

		1.8 metres for each door
Aisles	P/200 m	Article 28 of Chapter II of Title I of the RGPEAR
Ramps	P/200 m	1.2 metres for every 200 persons or fraction
Stairways	Table 4.1 of Section 3 of the DB-SI	1 stairway of minimum width 1.8 metres for every 450 persons or fraction evacuating on the façade or in independent passages
	<p><i>Allocation</i> of people to each evacuation element must consider the worst-case blocking scenario.</p> <p>Minimum widths according to Section 3 of the DB-SI.</p>	<p>The whole fraction has to be considered in order to apply the corresponding dimensions.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>P = 600 persons</p> <p>Doors: $P/400 = 1.5$</p> <p>□□ Fraction = 2 Required</p> <p>width: $1.2 \times 2 = 2.4$ m</p> <p>(one door of 2.4 m or two doors of 1.8 m)</p>

- Characteristics of doors on evacuation routes, in accordance with Section 3 of the DB-SI.
- Standards for use of new stairways intended for evacuation, in accordance with Sections 1 and 2 of the DB-SUA.
- Adaptation of emergency lighting to new distribution and uses, in accordance with the technical regulations applicable to the building or, alternatively, in accordance with Section 4 of the DB-SUA and Article 37 of Decree 112/2010.
- Adaptation of evacuation-route signage to new distribution and uses, in accordance with Section 3 of the DB-SI.
- Visibility conditions during evacuation. In cases where the *capacity* exceeds the persons and the clear height of the space is less than 8 m, a smoke-free height of at least 2.5 m has to be justified by one of the following options:
 - Provision of a temperature control and smoke evacuation system in accordance with standard UNE 23585, and a fire detection and alarm system in accordance with standard UNE 23007-14.
 - Application of a performance-based design to justify the safe evacuation of the space, with the use, if deemed necessary, of computational simulations.
 - Standards for safe outdoor spaces in accordance with Annex A of the DB-SI and Section 3 of this technical instruction.

3. Safety measures related to fire-protection equipment and systems ⁶.

- In the event that the licence or authorisation of the *establishment* does not specify the availability of fixed firefighting equipment or a fire

detection system in accordance with its implementing legislation, the technical and organisational compensatory measures planned for the *occasional activity* must be described.

- Availability of portable fire extinguishers located less than 15 metres from any point that might be occupied and, in particular, near the *elements of particular fire risk*.
- Description of the plans for the alarm system and the communication of warnings.
- Signposting of manual fire protection equipment, in accordance with Section 4 of the DB-SI.

4. Safety standards related to accessibility for firefighters:

- Standards for approaching the area around the building and accessibility at the façade, in accordance with Section 5 of the DB-SI and Section 3 of this technical instruction.
- Number of accessible façades, in accordance with supplementary technical instruction SP-121.
- Availability of public hydrants, in accordance with supplementary technical instruction SP-120.

2.1.b Occasional activity CLASS 1.b

The standards for prevention and safety in the event of fire must be fully justified, as required by the regulations in force, depending on the type of *building*, in accordance with the reference regulation section of this technical instruction.

The technical report and supporting plans must include the minimum content specified on the website of the Department of the Interior, in the document: ['Technical documentation for performing administrative action prior to preventive control by the Generalitat'](#).

2.2) OCCASIONAL ACTIVITY CLASS 2

The fire safety standards to be justified are those related to the *occasional activity* that is planned to be carried out, depending on its nature, distribution and *capacity*, and are detailed below:

1. Safety standards related to the fire risk of the *occasional activity*:

- Identification of the foreseen *elements of particular fire risk* and their safety measures, in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.
- Standards for separation from forested areas, in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.

⁶ Fire-protection installations covered by the licence or authorisation of the *establishment* shall be in a correct state of use, maintenance and periodic inspection, in compliance with the RIPCI. New fire-protection installations envisaged due to the *occasional activity* shall be designed in accordance with the RIPCI.

2. Use-related safety standards of the *occasional activity*:

- Delimitation of spaces with their intended uses (spectator areas,

performer areas, communal areas, toilets, etc.).

- Distribution of occupants in the different spaces, in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.
- Dimensioning of evacuation elements:

Occasional activity in an open space CLASS 2.a	
Doors, passageways and ramps*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ P/600 m considering <i>the allocation</i> of persons to each element in the worst-case blocking scenario ▪ 1.2 metres for every 400 persons or fraction with a minimum clear width of 1.8 metres for each door
Stairways*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ P/480 m considering <i>the allocation</i> of persons to each element in the worst-case blocking scenario ▪ 1 stairway of minimum clear width 1.8 metres for every 450 persons or fraction
In cases where the ratio of the surface area in m ² of the <i>open space with enclosed perimeter</i> to the expected <i>capacity</i> is greater than 10, the sizing of CLASS 2.b can be applied.	
Emergency exits intended for perimeter closures must be permanently open, or have a system to ensure easy and rapid opening from inside the enclosure. In the case of exits requiring manual opening by staff (e.g. fences), each set of exits is limited to 10 metres in length, and the requirements set out in Section 3 of this technical instruction must be met.	
The evacuation-route signage must be sufficient, in accordance with Section 3 of the DB-SI. For <i>capacities</i> above 2 000 persons, signage must identify and number each of the exits.	
Standards for safe outdoor spaces for correct dispersal of occupants, in accordance with Annex A of the DB-SI and Section 3 of this technical instruction.	

* Compliance must be justified against both criteria

Occasional activity CLASS 2.b
Description of elements for dispersal of occupants.
In cases of very high use, it may be necessary to provide a justification for safe evacuation standards, applying a performance-based design using computational simulations.

- Availability of emergency lighting enabling, in the event of failure of general lighting, the safe and easy evacuation of the public, in accordance with Article 37 of Decree 112/2010.

3. Safety standards related to fire-protection equipment and systems:

- Availability of portable fire extinguishers located near the *elements of particular fire risk*.
- Description of the plans for the alarm system and the communication of warnings.

- Signposting of manual fire protection equipment, in accordance with Section 4 of the DB-SI.
4. Safety standards related to accessibility for firefighters:
- Standards for approaching and access around the *open space*, and *access for firefighters* in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.
 - Identification of available public hydrants.

2.3) OCCASIONAL ACTIVITY CLASS 3

The fire safety standards to be justified are those related to the *occasional activity* that is intended to be carried out, depending on its nature, distribution and *capacity*, and are detailed below:

1. Safety standards related to the fire risk of the *occasional activity*:
- No site of special fire risk inside the *marquees*, according to Section 1 of the DB-SI.
 - Separation of at least 5 m between spectator areas and any *particular element of fire risk*.
 - If there are multiple *marquees* present with different uses (for example: changing-room tent and public marquee) or with different simultaneous public activities (for example: marquees hosting different concerts), separation between them of at least 5 metres.
 - In *marquees* intended for public use:
 - Accreditation of a level T2 in accordance with standard UNE-EN 15619:2014 or class C-s2, d0 in accordance with UNE-EN 13501-1:2007.
 - Justification of its structure's resistance to fire R30, as a minimum, except if a perforation of at least 20 cm² is accredited in all its layers according to UNE-EN 14115:2002, in line with Section 6 of the DB-SI.
 - Standards for separation from forested areas, in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.
2. Use-related safety standards of the *occasional activity*:
- Distribution of occupants in the different spaces, in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.
 - In *marquees* intended for public use, minimum clear height, in accordance with supplementary technical instruction SP-114.
 - Maximum evacuation distance: 50 m to the exit from the *marquee* and 25 m to the alternative route.
 - Number of exits: more than one exit in every *marquee* with use above 100 persons.
 - Dimensioning of evacuation elements:

	Inside <i>marquees</i> for public use
Doors and passageways	P/200 m
Aisles	P/200 m
Ramps	P/200 m
Stairways	Table 4.1 of Section 3 of the DB-SI
	<p><i>Allocation</i> of people to each element must consider the worst-case blocking scenario</p> <p>Minimum widths according to Section 3 of the DB-SI.</p>

- Planned emergency exits must be permanently open or technical and organisational measures must be taken to ensure their opening. In the case of exits requiring manual opening by staff (e.g. fences), each set of exits is limited to 10 m in length, and the requirements set out in Section 3 of this technical instruction must be met.
- At emergency exit openings fitted on moving parts of textile material, the minimum clear height of 2 m must be ensured across the whole width of the exit.
- Conditions of use of evacuation stairways, in accordance with Sections 1 and 2 of the DB-SUA.
- Standards for safe outdoor spaces in accordance with Annex A of the DB-SI and Section 3 of this technical instruction.
- Emergency lighting in accordance with Section 4 of the DB-SUA and Article 37 of Decree 112/2010.
- Evacuation-route signage, in accordance with Section 3 of the DB-SI.
- Visibility conditions during evacuation: If there is no evidence of a minimum surface-area opening of 20 cm² in all layers of the *marquee*, according to UNE-EN 14115:2002, and the clear height of the *marquee* is less than 8 m, a smoke-free height of at least 2.5 m has to be justified by one of the following options:
 - Provision of a temperature control and smoke evacuation system in accordance with standard UNE 23585, and a fire detection and alarm system in accordance with standard UNE 23007-14.
 - Application of a performance-based design to justify the safe evacuation of the space, with the use, if deemed necessary, of computational simulations.

3. Safety standards related to fire protection equipment and systems:

- Availability of portable fire extinguishers located near the *elements of particular fire risk*.
- Description of the plans for the alarm system and the communication of warnings.
- Signposting of manual fire protection equipment, in accordance with Section 4 of the DB-SI.

4. Safety standards related to accessibility for firefighters:

- Standards for approaching and access around the *marquee*, and *access for firefighters* in accordance with Section 3 of this technical instruction.
- Identification of available public hydrants.

3. OTHER SPECIFIC FIRE SAFETY MEASURES

Other specific fire safety measures that need to be considered in all types of *occasional activities* are described below.

3.1. DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPANTS

- The intended distribution of occupants in each of the spaces (premises, zones or areas) must be in accordance with the intended uses, in accordance with usage densities specified in point 2 of Section 3 of the DB-SI.
- Usage density shall be a maximum of 1 person per 0.25 m² of useful floor area, considering in this case a maximum of 80 % of the total useful floor area occupied by spectators.
- If the use of non-concurrent spaces is foreseen, the technical and organisational measures planned for ensuring those spaces are not used simultaneously must be justified.

3.2. ELEMENT OF PARTICULAR FIRE RISK

- Any fire-risk element not classified or treated as a site of special risk in accordance with Section 1 of the DB-SI, as it does not exceed the minimum application values or is located in an *open space*, must be deemed an *element of particular fire risk* (electrical panels, stages, power equipment, control desks, coat checks, generator set, vehicles, food trucks, waste area, etc.).
- The *elements of particular fire risk* provided for in an *open space* must be located at a distance of at least 5 m from the *buildings, marquees* and the routes and exits planned for evacuation.
- Individual sanitary booths of combustible materials must be separated by at least 3 m every 10 units in order to prevent a possible spread of the fire. They cannot be covered by *marquees*.

3.3. ACCESSES FOR FIREFIGHTERS

- The standards for approach by fire brigade vehicles, and the planned *access for firefighters*, must be described
- If carrying out the *occasional activity* leads to a change in traffic conditions on public roads, technical and organisational measures should be described to ensure the availability of sufficient approach roads including *access for firefighters*.

In class 2.a *occasional activities* with an expected *capacity* of more than 10 000 persons:

- There must be at least one *access for firefighters* for every 10 000

persons or fraction, with a minimum useful width of 3.5 m to be used exclusively by intervention teams.

- Technical and organisational measures must be described to ensure the arrival of the intervention teams at the *elements of particular fire risk*.
- Each *access for firefighters* must be reached through an approach road in accordance with Section 5 of the DB-SI.

3.4. SAFE OUTDOOR SPACE

- The minimum area of the safe outdoor space must discount for any area that cannot be occupied (parking spaces, furniture, obstacles, etc.), and the technical and organisational measures planned to ensure its availability during the *occasional activity* must be described.

3.5. STAGES AND SCENERY

- The combustibility characteristics for stages and scenery must be defined.
- If the materials constituting the stages and scenery are highly flammable, a safety study and the provision of specific prevention and safety measures may be required.

3.6. STANDS WHICH CAN BE DISMANTLED

- It is not necessary to justify the fire resistance of the structure of stands which can be dismantled.
- No fire load may be placed above or below the stands, the space below the stands being left unused and with appropriate closures to ensure this.
- In *buildings* and *marquees*, no evacuation route can be provided in the space under the stands.

3.7. FENCING

- Fences to demarcate internal or external spaces must be approved and, if available on evacuation routes, technical and organisational measures must be justified to ensure proper evacuation.

3.8. INFLATABLE RIDES AND CASTLES IN *BUILDINGS*

- Rapid evacuation of occupants must be ensured through technical and organisational measures.
- The *elements of particular fire risk* or areas with high accumulation of combustible materials must be located at a distance of at least 5 m from the inflatables.

3.9. SEPARATION FROM FORESTED AREAS

- In areas that are within 500 metres of forest cover, a 25-metre strip must be kept permanently free from low and shrubby vegetation, with the forest cover cleared, low branches pruned, and free of dry and dead

vegetation during the period of maximum fire risk, as well as any type of plant or other residue that may encourage the spread of fire.

ANNEX 4

SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SP 111: FIRE SAFETY STANDARDS IN RESIDENTIAL AND DAY CENTRES FOR PERSONS WITH DEPENDENCIES AND THE ELDERLY

Object

To define the fire safety standards for new **residential centres and day centres for persons with dependencies and the elderly**, which include sheltered housing, residences, assisted homes and day centres, as expressed in the Technical Building

Code.

Social and health institutions are excluded from the scope of this instruction and, in view of the characteristics of their occupants, shall be treated as equivalent to *Hospital Use*.

Decision

The applicable fire safety standards in these establishments are regulated in the Basic Documents 'Safety in the event of fire' (DB-SI) and 'Safety of use and accessibility' (DB-SUA) of the Technical Building Code (CTE). Safety standards shall be applied to the different types of centres, taking into account the degree of occupant dependency and adapting the safety standards according to the care characteristics of the centre.

In order to adapt the evacuation widths in the specific case of places for people without hospital needs, the designer must identify in the documentation submitted for the licence application, in agreement with the owner of the establishment, the rooms and floors where these places are to be located. If this information does not exist, these places shall be treated as equivalent to hospital places⁽¹⁾.

The uses of the CTE for the different types of establishments are defined below, with fire safety adaptations permitted by the type of user:

1. Sheltered housing

These are establishments consisting of a set of dwellings, small or complete, in varying numbers and with communal rooms. They offer an alternative care service for people with a very low degree of dependency and the independent elderly, who are able to participate in the maintenance and care of the home, but whose social circumstances do not allow them to stay in their own home. They constitute the habitual residence of the users, promote maximum personal independence and also promote community life and social integration.

The required fire safety standards equate to those defined for *Residential Housing Use* according to the CTE.

In view of the use under consideration, these activities are subject to prior administrative intervention by the Generalitat de Catalunya when they are located in a building with an evacuation height of 28 metres or more, in accordance with Annex 1 to Law 3/2010.

2. Residential homes

These are establishments providing residential care services of a permanent or temporary nature for people with a minor degree of dependency and elderly people with a sufficient degree of independence for daily activities, who require a certain level of organisation and personal support. Residential homes can serve groups of older people, people with physical disabilities, mentally impaired people and people with mental illness.

The required fire safety standards equate to those defined for *Public Residential Use* according to the CTE.

If rooms included within the residential modules are sectorised as a block and have a built area of less than 500 m², they do not need to have EI2 30-C5 room access doors. Elements separating residential modules from each other or from other areas of the

establishment must be at least EI 60.

Note: if residential home and assisted residence services are shared in the same building, the entire building must ensure the safety conditions for assisted residence.

In view of the use under consideration, these activities are subject to prior administrative intervention by the Generalitat de Catalunya when they have more than 20 places, or when they are located in a building with an evacuation height of 28 metres or more, in accordance with Annex 1 to Law 3/2010.

3. Assisted residences

These are establishments providing residential care services, on a permanent or temporary basis, and comprehensive assistance with activities for persons with a moderate degree of dependency and elderly people with dependencies who do not have a sufficient degree of independence to carry out activities of daily living, who require constant supervision and have a socio-familial situation that requires the substitution of the home. Residences can be: assisted residences for the elderly, residences for people with physical disabilities, and residences for mentally impaired people.

The required fire safety standards equate to those defined for *Hospital Use* according to the CTE, with the following modifications:

Assisted residences occupying part of any building (including buildings with hospital use) must be sectorised in relation to these uses.

If the activity does not have hospital places ⁽¹⁾, evacuation elements may have the following dimensions:

- Minimum corridor width 1.60 m ⁽²⁾
- Minimum width of doors 0.80 m
- Stairways intended for evacuating people shall have a minimum width of 1.20 m, in accordance with Table 4.1 of DB-SUA 1 for sanitary use 'other areas'.

If evacuation routes for hospitalised persons also converge into a stairway, the resulting most restrictive widths will be adopted.

In view of the use under consideration, these activities are always subject to prior administrative intervention by the Generalitat de Catalunya, in accordance with Annex 1 to Law 3/2010.

4. Day centres

These are establishments providing day reception services to persons with dependencies, who require organisation, supervision and assistance in day-to-day activities and complement the care of the family environment. Day centres can serve the following groups: the elderly, people with a physical disability, people with a mental impairment and people with mental illness.

The required fire safety standards equate to those defined for *Hospital Use* according to the CTE, with the following modifications:

Day centres occupying part of any building (including buildings with a *Hospital use*) should be segregated in respect of these uses, unless they are residences for the same type of users.

Evacuation components shall have the following dimensions:

Minimum corridor width 1.60 m ⁽²⁾

Minimum door width 0.80 m

Stairways intended for evacuating people shall have a minimum width of 1.20 m, in accordance with Table 4.1 of DB-SUA 1 for sanitary use 'other areas'. If evacuation routes for hospitalised persons also converge into a stairway, the resulting most restrictive widths will be adopted.

It is not necessary to have two sectors per floor for built surface areas of less than 90 m².

Only fire hydrants equipped with BIE 25 should be installed in day centres with a total built area of more than 500 m².

In view of the use under consideration, these activities are always subject to prior administrative intervention by the Generalitat de Catalunya, in accordance with Annex 1 to Law 3/2010.

¹ Hospital places:

Places for residents who, due to their degree of dependence and need for hospital care, must remain bedridden in the course of an evacuation from the centre.

² Reduction of evacuation widths in corridors:

A minimum width of 1.6 metres must be ensured for the simultaneous passage of two wheelchairs during an evacuation. This width has been defined in accordance with the accessibility standards DB-SUA and the Catalan Accessibility Code.

ANNEX 5

SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SP 124: FIRE SAFETY STANDARDS IN RESIDENTIAL CENTRES FOR MINORS UNDER GUARDIANSHIP

Object

To define the fire safety standards for new residential centres for minors under the care of the administration, in compliance with the Technical Building Code.

Decision

The applicable fire safety standards in these establishments are regulated in the Basic Documents 'Safety in the event of fire' (DB-SI), and 'Safety of use and accessibility' (DB-SUA) of the Technical Building Code (CTE).

The specific characteristics of the centres attached to the Directorate-General for Youth and Children of the Department of Social Rights mean that in some cases, they cannot be directly equated to the uses established in the CTE.

In view of this fact, and taking into account the specific features of the activity and the users of the centre, the various centres will be classified within the framework determined by the CTE:

1. Residential Educational Action Centres (CRAE)

These are establishments providing **temporary residential** care services to children and young people aged between 0 and 18 years old with an administrative measure of simple placement in institutional care. These centres respond to educational and care situations and needs that require technical specialisation in the custody and education of these children and young people as an alternative to their family of origin.

The fire safety standards in these types of centres equate to those defined for *public residential use*, according to the CTE. With regard to evacuation and given that the occupants are under guardianship, alternative measures may be taken.⁽¹⁾

Areas of centres for accommodation of less than 500 m², with a maximum use of 10 people, and sectorised with respect to the rest of the centre, will not need to have EI2 30-C5 doors for access to rooms.

Those CRAE with a maximum surface area of 500 m² and using a maximum of 10 accommodation places in a building of **homes**

- The characteristic use shall be equated to that of *residential dwelling*, according to CTE.
- An automatic fire detection and alarm transmission system must be provided within the CRAE, designed and installed in accordance with UNE 23007, or the standard replacing it. Provision should be made for an alarm reception and management centre, whether internal or external to the CRAE, as appropriate.
- A portable fire extinguisher of at least 21A – 113B efficiency must be provided, placed inside the CRAE in a place which is conspicuous and easily accessible, close to the exit door of the centre.
- Emergency lighting must be provided inside the CRAE in accordance with standard UNE-EN 60598-2-22 and UNE 20392 or UNE 20062, specifically in the general area of exits from the centre.

The maximum use indicated refers to accommodation places for children and young people; the teaching and care staff that may be present in the centre should not be taken into account when calculating this use.

In view of the use under consideration, these activities are subject to prior administrative intervention by the Generalitat if they have more than 20 accommodation places, or when they are located in a building with an evacuation height of 28 metres or more, in accordance with Annex 1 to the same Law.

2. Reception Centres (CASA)

These are residential establishments for a **limited and transitional stay** by children and young people aged between 0 and 18 years of age, at risk or in distress. In these

centres, immediate and transitional care is provided for vulnerable children, analysing their problems and proposing the type of measures to be applied, providing care and education for children and young people.

The fire safety standards in these types of centres equate to those defined for *public residential use*, according to the CTE. With regard to evacuation, and given that the occupants are under guardianship, alternative measures may be taken. (1)

Areas of centres for permanent accommodation of less than 500 m², with a maximum use of 10 people, and sectorised with respect to the rest of the centre, will not need to have EI2 30-C5 doors for access to rooms. The maximum use indicated refers to accommodation places for children and young people; the teaching and care staff that may be present in the centre should not be taken into account when calculating this use.

In view of the use under consideration, these activities are subject to prior administrative intervention by the Generalitat de Catalunya when they have more than 20 places, or when they are located in a building with an evacuation height of 28 metres or more, in accordance with Annex 1 to Law 3/2010.

3. Intensive Education Residential Centres (CREI)

These are residential establishments for a **limited stay by adolescents and young people under guardianship**, between 12 and 18 years old, who present behavioural challenges requiring intensive education systems. In these centres, structural child protection measures address the specific educational and care needs of this type of population.

The required fire safety standards equate to those for *public residential use*. With regard to evacuation, and given that the occupants are under guardianship, alternative measures may be taken. (1)

In view of the use under consideration, these activities are subject to prior administrative intervention by the Generalitat de Catalunya when they have more than 20 places, or when they are located in a building with an evacuation height of 28 metres or more, in accordance with Annex 1 to Law 3/2010.

4. Assisted Flats for Young People

This classification covers different variants such as:

- Assisted flat for young people aged 16-18

This is a specialised housing service for young people under the care of the administration, in order to prepare for the gradual and progressive de-institutionalisation of children.

- Assisted flat for young people over 18 years of age

This is a specialised housing service for young people lacking their own resources or family members who, on reaching the age of majority, leave the institutions. It provides them with educational support during the process of achieving personal autonomy.

- Flat for young people linked to work integration programmes

This is a specialised housing service for young workers under guardianship, aged 16 to 18, or formerly under guardianship, aged 18 to 21, which aims to meet care, educational and employment needs and prepare them through social and employment integration.

The required fire safety standards equate to those defined for *residential housing use*, according to the CTE.

In view of the use under consideration, these activities are subject to prior administrative intervention by the Generalitat when they are in a building with an evacuation height of 28 metres or more, in accordance with Annex 1 to Law 3/2010.

(1) Evacuation in centres with occupants under guardianship

In the event of evacuation of homes for children under guardianship, sufficient measures shall be in place to ensure that the occupants can safely leave the building or reach a safe place within the same building.

If it is not possible to comply with the conditions set out in the CTE DB-SI 3, the design technician may make use of point 1 of Chapter III of the general criteria for the application of the CTE DB-SI applicable to areas intended to accommodate persons deprived of liberty or with mental constraints. Instead, alternative standards may be applied, justifying the technical validity and provided that the basic requirement of SENO 3 is met: Evacuation and occupants.