

Draft of 6 August 2026

REGULATION

MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY)¹

of ...

on the technical conditions to be met by buildings and their location and the technical conditions for the use of residential buildings^{2),3),4)}

On the basis of Art. 2 point 1 and paragraph. 3(1) of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994 (Journal of Laws Journal of Laws of 2026, item 524, 605 and 646) are hereby ordered as follows:

¹ ¹⁾The Minister for Finance and the Economy heads the government department responsible for construction, town and country planning and housing, pursuant to Paragraph 1(1) of the Law on State aid. 2 point 1 of the Regulation of the Prime Minister of 25 July 2025 on the detailed scope of action of the Minister of Finance and Economy (Journal of Laws No. U. item 997).

² ²⁾This Regulation was notified to the European Commission on under the number, in accordance with § 4 of the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 23 December 2002 on the functioning of the national system for notification of standards and legal acts (Journal of Laws No. U. item 2039 and 2004, item 597), which implements Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services (codification) (Official Journal Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 241, 17.09.2015, p. 1).

³⁾ This Regulation seeks to apply Regulation (EU) 2024/1309 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2024 on measures to reduce the cost of deploying gigabit electronic communications networks, amending Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 and repealing Directive 2014/61/EU (Gigabit Infrastructure Act) (OJ Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2024/1309 of 08.05.2024 and OJ Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2024/90315 of 24.05.2024).

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⁴⁾ Within the scope of its regulation, this Regulation shall implement:

Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2023/2413 of 31.10.2023);

Directive (EU) 2024/1275 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on the energy performance of buildings (recast) Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2024/1275 of 08.05.2024 and OJ Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2026/52 of 04.05.2026);

HEADING I

General provisions

§ 1. The regulation sets out the technical conditions to be met by buildings and related construction equipment and their location on the building plot, as well as the technical conditions for the use of residential buildings.

§ 2. 1. The provisions of Sections I to XI shall apply to the design, construction and alteration and alteration of the use of the building or parts thereof, in accordance with their intended purpose, and of the above-ground and underground structures performing the functional functions of the building, as well as to the related construction equipment, taking into account Paragraph 134(1)(b) of the Civil Code. 10, § 146 para. 9 and § 217 sec. 6.

2. The provisions of Chapter XII shall apply to the use of a residential building.

3. In the case of extension, superstructure and reconstruction, and in the case of a change in the use of a building, as well as the related construction equipment, the provisions of the Regulation shall apply to the expanded, superstructured and reconstructed part or the use subject to change, taking into account § 217 sec. 7.

§ 3. The terms used in the Regulation mean:

- 1) kitchenette – the part of the living room used to prepare meals;
- 2) mezzanine - the upper part of the room or premises located on an intermediate ceiling separating them, not closed by building partitions from the interior from which it is separated, accessible from the lower level of the room and functionally linked to it, where:
 - a) the usable area of the mezzanine and, in the case of more than one mezzanine, the total usable area of those mezzanines, may not exceed 50 % of the usable area of the room or premises from which it was separated,
 - b) it is allowed to divide the space under the mezzanine into separate rooms,
 - c) a hygienic enclosure or ensemble of such enclosures with a total useful floor area of not more than 10 m² may be located on the mezzanine;
- 3) barracks building – a collective residence building intended for the periodic stay of soldiers, in a closed area defined by a decision of the Minister of National Defence;

- 4) underground part of a building – an underground floor or part of a floor of a building which is recessed below the level of the adjacent land by more than half of its height in the light; for the underground part of a building forming part of a storey, the provisions apply as for an underground storey, if this part is separated from the above-ground part by elements of fire separation;
- 5) illuminating element — located in a building envelope, including an external wall or roof, a non-opening transparent glass surface or a transparent partition providing natural illumination of the room, except for the filling of the wall with luxers and bricks and glass blocks, which shall not be used for ventilation;
- 6) floor - the horizontal part of the building, contained between the floor area on the ceiling or the highest floor layer on the ground and the floor area on the ceiling or the layer covering the thermal insulation of the ceiling, located above that part of the building, with the attic with rooms intended for human residence and the horizontal part of the building constituting the space for technical equipment, having an average height in the light of more than 2 m; a mezzanine and superstructure above the roof, such as a crane engine room, a ventilation and air-conditioning unit housing, an exit from a staircase, a boiler room or other technical rooms, shall not be considered to be a storey;
- 7) above-ground floor – above-ground floor within the meaning of Article 2(34) of the Spatial Planning and Development Act of 27 March 2003 (Journal of Laws No. Journal of Laws of 2026, item 538, 781, 864 and 912);
- 8) underground storey – a non-above-ground storey;
- 9) gross cubic capacity of the building – the sum of the gross cubic capacity of all floors, being the product of the total area, measured after the outer contour of the external partitions and the height of the gross floor, either between the floor on the ceiling or the levelling layer on the ground and the upper surface of the floor or the layer covering the thermal insulation of the ceiling above the highest floor, whereby for the gross cubic capacity of the building:
 - a) the cubature of the unused attic is included,
 - b) the cubic capacity of the gangway, clearance and gateway, foundation, canal and installation well, well by the basement window or lighting element, external staircase, ramps, ramps, cornice, roof, guard and chimney or attic above the roof

plane, the covered exterior of the building, such as: loggia, arcade, porch, cloister, veranda, as well as the cubic capacity of the balcony and terrace;

- 10) dwelling – a room or set of living quarters, separated by permanent walls within a building, intended for the permanent residence of people, together with an auxiliary room or set of such rooms, which together serve to meet their housing needs;
- 11) commercial premises – one room or set of rooms, separated by fixed building partitions, other than a dwelling, technical room or utility room;
- 12) basement - a storage room, technical room or assembly of such rooms where the floor level on at least one side of the basement is below the level of the adjacent land, as well as the underground part of the building containing such rooms;
- 13) utility room – a room located outside the dwelling or commercial premises, used to store objects, food products of the occupants of the building, materials or equipment related to the operation of the building, as well as fuel or solid waste;
- 14) hygienic room – bath, sauna, shower, bathroom, toilet, washbasin, cloakroom, changing room, laundry room, personal hygiene room, room adapted and intended solely for feeding and changing children, room intended for changing adults with special needs and a room for decontamination, cleaning and drying of clothing or footwear, as well as storage of cleaning equipment;
- 15) a living room – a room in a residential unit and in a collective residence building;
- 16) auxiliary room - a room located within a dwelling or commercial premises, used for internal communication, sanitary purposes, preparation of meals, with the exception of the kitchen of a mass caterer, as well as for storing clothes, objects and food;
- 17) technical room – a room intended for the equipment for the functioning and maintenance of the building or its surroundings;
- 18) inner surface:
 - a) building – the sum of the surface area of all floors of the building, measured after the internal contour of the building envelope at floor level, without reducing the horizontal cross-sectional area of the structure and the internal envelope, if any, on those floors, and with the enlarged area of the mezzanine,
 - b) dwelling - the area measured in floor level after the internal contour of the partitions separating the dwelling from the remaining parts of the building or

storey, without reducing the horizontal cross-sectional area of the structure and internal partitions, as well as with an increase in the area of the mezzanine;

- 19) site level – an accepted ordinance of the site being designed or arranged on the site of the building plot;
- 20) a publicly accessible square – a public area for recreation, communication, also serving a representative function, designated in the local spatial development plan as a square or market area, a public road transport area or as a green area decorated, and in the absence of a local spatial development plan – as land use marked in the register of land and buildings as recreational areas or as a road, marked with the symbol Bz or dr, respectively;
- 21) Basement - a floor of a building or part thereof containing a room in which the level of the floor in part or in whole is below the level of the designed or furnished land, but at least on the side of one wall with a window or element illuminating the floor level is not more than 0,9 m below the level of the land adjacent to that side of the building;
- 22) Automation and control system – a system capable of:
 - a) continuous monitoring, recording, analysing and adjusting energy consumption,
 - b) comparative analysis of the energy efficiency of the building, detection of loss of efficiency of the building installation and obtaining information on the possibilities of improving energy efficiency,
 - c) communication and interoperability with connected building installations and other equipment inside the building;
- 23) inner-city development – development located in the inner-city development area, as defined in the local spatial development plan or in the decision on development and land use conditions.

§ 4. The application of the provisions of the Regulation requires that account be taken of the principles of technical knowledge, in particular those contained in the Polish Standards, set out in Annex 1 to the Regulation, as regards appointment.

§ 5. Rooms intended for the stay of people are divided into:

- 1) premises intended for the permanent residence of persons in which the stay of the same persons during the day lasts more than 4 hours;

- 2) rooms intended for the temporary stay of people, where the stay of the same persons during the day lasts from 2 to 4 hours inclusive.

§ 6. 1. A room intended for the accommodation of persons shall not be a room in which:

- 1) the total stay of the same person is less than 2 hours per day and the activity performed is of a casual nature or the work consists of a short stay related to the supervision, maintenance of machinery or equipment, maintenance of cleanliness or order;
- 2) there is a technological process that does not allow for adequate living conditions for the person handling it, without the use of personal protective equipment and maintaining a special work organisation regime;
- 3) plant or animal breeding or breeding is carried out, regardless of the time when the attendants are present.

2. The provision of para. 1 is without prejudice to health and safety regulations.

§ 7. The height of a building for the purpose of assigning the relevant conditions of the Regulation to that building shall be measured from the projected level of the ground at the lowest entrance to the building or part thereof, located on the first floor above ground of the building, to the upper surface of the highest ceiling, including the thickness of the thermal insulation and the layer covering it, without taking into account the superstructure above that plane constituting the machinery space for the lift or other technical room and the enclosures of the exit from the staircase, or to the highest point of the plank or covering structure of the building located directly above the premises intended for human occupancy.

§ 8. 1. In order to determine the technical and operational conditions, the following division of buildings into height groups shall be determined:

- 1) low (N) - up to and including 12 m above the level of the adjacent land or residential buildings up to and including four above-ground floors;
- 2) medium-high (SW) - more than 12 m to 25 m inclusive above the level of the adjacent land or residential buildings with a height of more than four to nine above-ground floors inclusive;
- 3) high (W) – more than 25 m up to and including 55 m above the level of the adjacent land or residential buildings with a height of more than nine to eighteen above-ground floors, including point 4;

4) altitude (WW) – more than 55 m above the level of the adjacent land, regardless of the number of storeys.

2. When determining the above-ground storey referred to in paragraph. 1, the level of adjacent land to the storey should be determined, which should be understood as the projected level of land, which is the average value of the height of the ordinal terrain at the place of its adhesion to the walls constituting the external partitions of the building's storey relative to the floor.

3. The method of determining the level of adjoining land to the storey referred to in paragraph. 2 is set out in Annex 2 to the Regulation.

§ 9. 1. The dimensions required by the Regulation are understood as having been obtained taking into account the surface finish of the building elements and, with regard to the width of the doors, as dimensions in the light of the frame.

2. The thickness of the door leaf together with the fittings, in particular the handle, after opening must not reduce the dimension of the width of the opening in the light of the frame.

3. The distance of a building from another building, construction equipment or the boundary of a building plot, as defined in the Regulation, shall be measured horizontally at the place where they are least distant.

4. For an existing building, it is allowed to take the distance referred to in paragraph. 3, without taking into account the thickness of the layers of thermal insulation, plaster or external cladding, except for the wall of the building located directly at the border of the building plot.

HEADING II

Building and development of a building plot

Chapter 1

Location of the building

§ 10. 1. A building with a room intended for human occupancy shall be located outside the range of hazards and nuisances specified in separate regulations, whereby a building may be located within that range provided that technical measures are taken to reduce nuisances below the level specified in those regulations or to increase the resilience of the building to

these hazards and nuisances, if this is not contrary to the conditions established for areas of limited use specified in separate regulations.

2. To the nuisances referred to in paragraph. 1, shall include in particular:

- 1) harmful radiation and electromagnetic fields;
- 2) noise and vibration;
- 3) air pollution;
- 4) pollution of the surface of the earth and water;
- 5) flooding and flooding;
- 6) landslides, rock and snow avalanches;
- 7) damage caused by mining activities.

§ 11. 1. If the provisions of § 12, § 16, § 20, § 29, § 34, § 35, § 56 and § 283-285, the local land-use plan and separate provisions determining the permissible distances of certain buildings from buildings do not result in other required distances, the building on the building plot shall be located at a distance of not less than 3 m from the boundary of this plot to its wall, and in the case of a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors, at a distance of not less than 4 m, including the mouth. 2.

2. The distance from the boundary of the building plot on which the building is situated must not be less than:

- 1) 4 m to the outer edge of a window, door or lighting element in a wall facing that boundary and, in the case of a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors, not less than 5 m;
- 2) 4 m to the outer edge of the window or illuminating element located in the roof facing this boundary;
- 3) 3 m to the balcony in the case of a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors;
- 4) 1,5 m to the hood or cornice facing this border, as well as to the balcony, visor, gallery, terrace, external stairs, ramp or ramp, except for a ramp intended for disabled persons and a ramp completely below the level of the surrounding area.

3. The following may be authorised:

- 1) the position of a wall-facing building without a window, door or illuminating element towards that boundary, at a distance of not less than 1,5 m from the boundary or directly at that boundary, if the local spatial development plan so permits;
- 2) having regard to the separate provisions and the provisions of § 12, § 16, § 20, § 29, § 34, § 35, § 56 and § 283-285, the location of the building directly at the border of this building plot, provided that it adheres with the entire length of its wall to the wall of the building existing on the adjacent plot and its height is in accordance with the local zoning plan or the decision on development and land use conditions;
- 3) in single-family housing and homestead buildings, taking into account the separate provisions and the provisions of § 12, § 16, § 20, § 29, § 34, § 35, § 56 and § 283-285:
 - a) location of the building with a wall without a window, door or lighting element directly at the border of this building plot or at a distance shorter than specified in paragraph. 1, but not less than 1,5 m, on a building plot on which it is not possible to determine a square with sides of 16 m x 16 m,
 - b) superstructure of a building or superstructure of a building including reconstruction, located at a distance less than specified in paragraph. 1 from the boundary of this building plot, by not more than one storey, and in the superstructured wall, constituting one plane with an existing wall, located at a distance of less than 4 m from the boundary, there may not be a window, door or lighting element,
 - c) the location of a free-standing utility building or free-standing garage of not more than 7 m in length and not more than 3,5 m in height directly at the border of this building plot or at a distance of not less than 1,5 m with a wall without a window, door or lighting element.

4. In the case of the situation referred to in paragraph. 3 points 1 and 3, a building at a distance of not less than 1.5 m from the boundary of the building plot on which the building is situated – a hood at a distance of not less than 1 m from the boundary of this plot is allowed.

5. Taking into account the separate provisions and the provisions of § 12, § 56 and § 283-285, the livestock building or farm building is not situated with a wall with a window, door or lighting element at a distance of less than 8 m from the wall existing on the adjacent building plot of a residential building, a collective residential building or a public utility building, or for which there is a final decision on the construction permit or a construction

notification has been made, to which the architectural and construction administration authority has not objected, or a certificate has been issued stating that there are no grounds for objecting, as referred to in Article 30 para. 5aa of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994, taking into account paragraph 3 point 3.

6. The distance of the underground part of the building, as well as the underground structure fulfilling the functional functions of the building, which are completely below the level of the land, from the boundary of this building plot shall not be determined, unless it results from a local spatial development plan or a decision on the conditions of development and land use.

7. Maintaining the distances referred to in paragraph. 1 to 6, is not required for that boundary of the building plot to which it adjoins:

- 1) land or land use designated in the land and buildings register as road – dr or land intended for the construction of public roads or railways – Tp,
 - 2) Publicly accessible square
- unless otherwise provided for in separate provisions or in a decision on development and land use conditions.

8. The method of determining the distance of the building wall and other elements from the boundary of the building plot is set out in Annex 3 to the Regulation.

9. A production or storage building with a built-up area exceeding 1000 m², taking into account the separate provisions and the provisions of § 12, § 56 and § 283-285, shall be situated with a wall at a distance of not less than 30 m from the wall:

- 1) existing on another building plot of a residential building or a collective residential building;
- 2) designed on another building plot of a residential building or a collective residential building for which there is a final decision on the building permit or a construction notification has been made, to which the architectural and construction administration authority has not lodged an objection, or a certificate has been issued stating that there are no grounds for lodging an objection, as referred to in Article 30(1)(b) and (c) of the Civil Code. 5aa of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994.

10. The location of the building on the building plot in the manner referred to in paragraph. 3, has the effect of extending the area of influence of the object to the

neighbouring plot within the meaning of Article 3(20) of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994.

§ 12. 1. The distance of a building from a room intended for permanent human residence to other objects is to allow natural illumination of that room, which is deemed to be fulfilled if:

- 1) there is no obscuring part of the same building or other obscuring object at a distance less than: between the arms of an angle of 60° , defined in a horizontal plane, with the apex situated in the outer face of the wall on the axis of the window or illuminating element of the obscured space, one of the arms of which is deflected from this face by an angle of not less than 12° :
 - a) transmission height – for transmission objects up to 35 m high,
 - b) 35 m – for transmission structures over 35 m high;
- 2) the conditions laid down in Paragraphs 53 and 56 have been complied with.

2. If between the planes defined by the arms of the angle referred to in paragraph. 1 point 1, there are obscuring objects, it is permissible to meet the requirement by adding up the angles, provided that their total value is at least 75° .

3. The amount of the transmission referred to in paragraph. 1(1) shall be measured from the level of the lower edge of the window, but not less than 85 cm from the level of the floor surface of the room, the lowest window or illuminating element of the obscured room, to the level of the highest shading edge of the obscuring object or its obscuring part.

4. It is permissible to locate a obscuring object at a distance of not less than 10 m from a window or illuminating element of a obscured space, such as a mast, chimney, tower or other building, without limiting its height, but with a obscuring width of not more than 3 m, measured parallel to the plane of the window or illuminating element.

5. The distances referred to in para. 1 point 1, may be reduced by no more than half in downtown buildings.

6. Secondary elements of the same building located at a distance of not more than 1,8 m from its wall, in particular balconies, loggias, balustrades, cornices, shall not be considered as obscuring objects.

Chapter 2

Access and commuting

Paragraph 13. 1. Access to the building plot and to the building and the construction equipment associated with it shall be provided to allow access to a public road, suitable for its purpose and use, as well as fire protection requirements laid down in separate provisions.

2. The width of access to the building plot is to be no less than:

- 1) 3 m for unidirectional traffic;
- 2) 5 m for two-way traffic.

3. The width of access to the building plot is to be no less than 1.8 m.

4. The width of access to the building and construction equipment related to it, requiring access, is to be not less than 3 m.

5. Access to and access to a building plot in the form of a pedestrian-mobile thrust is allowed, provided that it is not less than 5 m wide and allows foot traffic and movement and parking of vehicles.

6. It is allowed to use the existing and furnished access and access to the building plot in the form of a pedestrian-traffic thrust, with a width of not less than 3 m for two-way traffic, in the case of:

1) construction or reconstruction:

- a) one single-family residential building,
- b) individual recreation building,
- c) garage in single-family housing,
- d) a farm building in single-family housing or farm buildings,
- e) livestock building in the enclosure;

2) change the use of the building or its part to a single-family residential building or to an individual recreation building.

7. It is allowed to reduce the width of access to the building plot to 1.2 m, provided that places for the escape of persons with special needs are designed with a length of not less than 2 m and a width of not less than 1.8 m. The distance between these places is to be not more than 25 m and allow for mutual visibility of persons with special needs and ensure optimal waiting time for escape.

8. Access to and access to a public building, multi-family residential building, collective residence building, warehouse or production building shall be equipped with electric lighting, ensuring their safe use after dark.

9. The access and the foot-and-movement path is to have a surface with a load capacity at least adapted to the weight of the vehicles that will use them.

Paragraph 14. 1. Access to the entrance of a multi-family dwelling, a collective housing building and a public utility building shall be provided with a hard surface and a minimum width of 1,8 m, with at least one access to the entrance of the building providing access for persons with special needs to the part of the building that they can use.

2. The access width referred to in paragraph 1 may be reduced. 1, up to a minimum of 1,2 m, subject to the design of places for the escape of persons with special needs, of a length of not less than 2 m and a width of not less than 1,8 m. The distance between these places is to be not more than 25 m and allow for the mutual visibility of persons with special needs and ensure an optimal waiting time for escape.

3. The condition of accessibility for persons with special needs referred to in para. 1, does not apply to a building in a closed area, except for a public building.

Chapter 3

Parking stands and garages for cars

Paragraph 15. 1. When developing a building plot, it is necessary to:

- 1) arrange, in accordance with its purpose and method of construction, parking spaces for cars and spaces for bicycles of regular and intermittent users, including parking spaces for cars used by disabled persons;
- 2) ensure that parking stands are equipped with appropriate infrastructure in accordance with Article 12a of the Act of 11 January 2018 on electromobility and alternative fuels (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 926, as amended). Journal of Laws 2024, item 1289, 1853 and 1881).

2. The number and arrangement of parking spaces for cars and bicycles shall be ensured in accordance with the provisions of the local zoning plan or the decision on development and land use conditions, taking into account the necessary number of positions used by persons with disabilities.

3. In a closed area defined by a decision of the Minister of National Defence, the duties referred to in paragraph. Point 1(2) shall be deemed to be fulfilled if the recharging infrastructure is limited to company vehicles and internal transport equipment. The provision of para. 2 does not apply.

§ 16. 1. Distance of the parking station and grouping of parking stands, including roofed ones, and an open multi-level garage from: a children's playground, a children's or young people's playground, the lower edge of a window or illuminating element of a room intended for permanent human residence, located at a height of not more than 10 m from the ground level, in a medical activity building, in an education or upbringing building, in a residential building, in a collective residence building, with the exception of: a hotel, motel, guest house, holiday house, excursion house, barracks building, youth hostel or hostel, may not be less than:

- 1) for passenger cars:
 - a) 7 m – in the case of a parking position and a grouping of up to and including 10 parking positions,
 - b) 10 m – in the case of a grouping of more than 10 parking spaces;
- 2) for cars other than passenger cars:
 - a) 10 m – in the case of a parking position and a grouping of up to and including 4 parking positions,
 - b) 20 m – in the case of a grouping of more than 4 parking spaces.

2. A parking post, including a roofed one, or an open multi-level garage shall be located on a building plot at a distance from the border of that building plot of not less than:

- 1) for passenger cars:
 - a) 3 m – in the case of a parking position and a grouping of up to and including 10 parking positions,
 - b) 6 m – in the case of a grouping of more than 10 parking spaces;
- 2) for cars other than passenger cars:
 - a) 6 m – in the case of a parking position and a grouping of up to and including 4 parking positions,
 - b) 16 m – in the case of a grouping of more than 4 parking spaces.

3. If the distance between individual parking stands within a building plot is less than 5 m for passenger cars and 8 m for cars other than passenger cars, these stands shall form a single grouping to which the distances specified in paragraph 1 shall apply. 1 and 2.

4. The distances referred to in para. 1 and 2, applies to the positioning of the entrance to the closed garage facing the window of the building of medical activities, the building of education and upbringing, as well as a children's playground or a playground for children and young people.

5. The distances specified in paragraph. 1 and 2 do not apply to a parking position located in the road lane of a public road.

6. A distance from a window or lighting element of a room intended for permanent human residence in a single-family residential building shall not be required for that building in the case of one or two parking spaces for passenger cars, including roofed ones, per dwelling in that building.

7. Maintaining the distances referred to in paragraph. 2 point 1 (a), from the border of this building plot is not required in the case of grouping up to 4 parking stands for passenger cars, including roofed ones, for a single-family residential building if:

- 1) there is a parking space for a passenger car on the adjacent plot directly at the border, or
- 2) solutions have been used to reduce nuisance, in particular in the form of insulating greenery, hedges or other forms of shielding.

8. Maintaining the distances referred to in paragraph. 2, is not required for that boundary of the building plot to which it adjoins:

- 1) land or land use designated as a road in the land and building register – dr;
- 2) land or land use designated in the land and building register as railway land – Tk;
- 3) land for public roads or railways – Tp;
- 4) Publicly accessible square.

9. Annex 4 to the Regulation sets out the method for determining the location of a parking position and the grouping of parking positions.

Paragraph 17. 1. Parking spaces for passenger cars used only by disabled persons, in the number of no more than 6% of the total number of parking spaces referred to in § 15 sec. 2, but not less than 1, may be approximated without any restriction to the window or illuminating element of the building. These places need to be properly marked.

2. From the position referred to in para. 1, situated on the pavement, access to this pavement is to be ensured in a way that does not hinder the movement of disabled people. Access to the pavement shall not reduce the dimensions of the parking position.

§ 18. 1. The parking position for a car or motorcycle shall have at least the following dimensions:

- 1) width 2.5 m and length 5 m – for a passenger car;
- 2) a width of 3,6 m and a length of 5 m for a passenger car used by persons with disabilities, where the width may be limited to 2,5 m if a passageway with a width of at least 1,20 m is used along the longer side of the bench;
- 3) width 3,5 m and length 8 m – for a lorry;
- 4) a width of 4 m and a length of 10 m for the bus;
- 5) a width of 1.2 m and a length of 2.5 m for the motorcycle.

2. The parking position for the car along the access is to be at least:

- 1) a width of 3,6 m, which may be limited to 2,5 m in the case of a passenger car, provided that it is possible to use an adjoining access or tramway, and a length of 6 m;
- 2) a width of 3.6 m and a length of 6 m for a passenger car used by persons with disabilities;
- 3) width 3 m and length 15 m – for a lorry;
- 4) width 3 m and length 19 m – for the bus.

3. The width of access to parking spaces (maneuvering path) shall be adapted to the traffic conditions of the cars and to their position in relation to the axis of the road, but shall be not less than:

- 1) at perpendicular position – 5,0 m;
- 2) at an angle of 60° – 4 m;
- 3) at an angle of 45° – 3,5 m;
- 4) in a parallel position – 3 m.

4. The parking position and the manoeuvring path for cars are to have a hard surface or ground surface improved mechanically or chemically, with a drop ensuring water run-off, while the parking position for a passenger car used by disabled persons is to additionally have a solid surface.

Chapter 4

Sites for temporary collection of solid waste

§ 19. 1. Container spaces for the temporary collection of solid waste should be provided on building plots.

2. The place for temporary collection of solid waste is:

- 1) a roofed cover or a space separated by solid or openwork walls made of materials and articles with reaction to fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0;
- 2) a separate room in the building, having a floor above the access surface of the means of transport receiving the waste, but not more than 0,15 m, including a lower chamber of the chute with a direct exit to the outside, equipped with a roof with a reach of at least 1 m and extended to the sides of at least 0,8 m, having washable walls and floors, a water drainage point, a sewage grid, ventilation and artificial lighting; walls and floor shall be protected by waterproofing up to a height of at least 1 m;
- 3) hardened place for setting containers with closed slots;
- 4) a paved square with above-ground slots and underground or semi-underground containers;
- 5) a separate room in the building, located on a different floor than on a floor located at ground level, provided that technical solutions are implemented to enable their reception, with walls and washable floor, equipped with a water intake point, a sewage grid, ventilation and artificial lighting; walls and floor are protected with waterproofing at a height of at least 1 m.

3. The site for the temporary collection of solid waste is to allow the use of containers for the segregation of this waste.

4. Between the entrance to the room or square referred to in paragraph. 2 and the access point of waste collection vehicles shall be a paved access without or with a chamfered edge , allowing the containers to be moved on their own wheels or on trolleys.

§ 20. 1. Distance of the solid waste collection site referred to in § 19 sec. 2 points 1, 3 and 4, shall be at least:

- 1) 10 m from the window or door of a room intended for human occupancy, located at a height of not more than 10 m from the ground level for that place;
- 2) 3 m from the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated;

- 3) 10 m – from the children's playground referred to in § 34, located at a height not higher than 10 m from the level of the terrain for this place;
- 4) 10 m from the playground for children and young people and the recreation area referred to in Paragraphs 34 and 35.

2. Maintaining the distance referred to in paragraph. 1(2) shall not be required for that boundary of the building plot to which it adheres:

- 1) a solid waste collection site on a neighbouring plot of land , provided that the sites are in contact with each other;
- 2) land or land use designated in the land and building register as road – dr or land intended for the construction of public roads or railways – Tp;
- 3) Publicly accessible square.

3. Access from the farthest entrance to the operated multi-family residential building, collective residence building or public utility building to the place for temporary collection of solid waste referred to in § 19 sec. 2, is to be no more than 80 m. This condition does not apply to a building in a closed area.

4. Annex 5 to the Regulation sets out the method of determining the location of a place for the temporary collection of solid waste.

Paragraph 21. 1. On an undeveloped plot of land, it is allowed to use a solid waste tank, adapted for periodic emptying, provided that it is located at distances specified in § 20 sec. 1.

2. The reservoir referred to in paragraph. 1, it is to have impermeable walls and bottom, tight cover with a closed chute hole and a closed side hole for the disposal of solid waste. A paved access is provided to this tank.

Chapter 5

Technical armament of the building plot and drainage of rainwater or meltwater

§ 22. 1. For a building plot intended for development with a building with a room intended for the stay of people, the possibility of connecting the technical armament of the plot or directly the building to the water supply, sewage, electricity and heating network is provided.

2. If it is not possible to connect to the water supply network, the building plot referred to in paragraph. 1, may be used for the development of a building with a room intended for the stay of people, provided that it is possible to use an individual water intake, if the amount of water abstracted does not exceed a total of 5 m³ per day in the normal use of water referred to in Article 33 paragraph. 4 point 1 of the Water Law Act of 20 July 2017 (Journal of Laws of 2017, No. Journal of Laws of 2025, item 960 and 1535, and of 2026, item 445, 605, 815 and 1033).

3. If it is not possible to connect to the sewage network, the building plot referred to in paragraph. 1, may be used for building a building with a room intended for the stay of people, provided that it is possible to use a drainless reservoir or individual waste water treatment plant, if the amount of waste water entering waters or the ground does not exceed a total of 5 m³ per day in the normal use of waters referred to in Article 33 paragraph. 4(2) of the Water Law Act of 20 July 2017, unless otherwise provided for in separate provisions.

4. Rainwater or meltwater is discharged to its own uncured area, retained in greenery, drained in the ground or discharged to retention tanks, ensuring a safe way of managing rainwater or meltwater for conditions of oversize rainfall, taking into account § 24.

5. If it is not possible to drain all rainwater or meltwater in the manner referred to in paragraph. 4, a building plot shall be connected to a rainwater or combined sewer network or rainwater or meltwater shall be discharged to water or water facilities or to the ground, on the basis of separate provisions.

6. Ensuring the possibility of using an individual source of electricity and heat, corresponding to separate provisions on energy management and environmental protection, is considered to be equivalent to connection to the electricity and heating networks.

7. On a building plot intended for a hospital or sanatorium, regardless of the supply from the water, electricity and heating networks, an additional water intake and an additional source of electricity and heat shall be provided.

8. For a building plot intended to be built on by a collective residential building, a public utility building or a residential building, excluding a free-standing single-family residential building, the possibility of connecting the technical armament of the plot or directly of the building to a public fixed telecommunications network shall be provided.

9. The provision of para. 8 does not apply to closed areas defined by the decision of the Minister of National Defence.

10. Fulfilment of the conditions referred to in paragraph. 1 and 6, is not required in the case of a building plot indicated for the construction of an individual recreation building and an livestock building and a farm building, if such requirements are not specified in the local zoning plan or in the decision on development and land use conditions.

Paragraph 23. It is allowed to use an individual building plot, which cannot be supplied with water intended for human consumption from the water supply network or its own intake, for farm buildings or recreation buildings, provided that it is possible to draw or supply water from a intake located outside the boundaries of the plot.

§ 24. The natural run-off of rainwater or meltwater may not be altered in order to direct it to a neighbouring property, unless separate provisions provide otherwise.

Chapter 6

Wells

§ 25. 1. The distance of groundwater intake in the form of a well supplying water intended for human consumption, which does not require, in accordance with the provisions on the protection of water intakes and sources, the establishment of a protection zone, counting from the axis of the well, is to be at least:

- 1) 5 m – up to the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated;
- 2) 7,5 m to the roadside ditch axis;
- 3) 15 m to the livestock building and its associated liquid manure tank, liquid effluent tank, compost or similar sealed appliance;
- 4) 20 m – into the drainage pipe of the individual sewage system, if biologically treated waste water is discharged into it to the extent specified in the provisions on water protection;
- 5) 25 m to a storage area for natural fertilisers or silage;
- 6) 70 m – to an uncured livestock enclosure, a drainage pipe for local sewage without biological sewage treatment equipment and to the limit of the filtration field.

2. It is allowed to make a common well on the border of two plots, as well as to close the well on neighboring plots by reducing the distance referred to in paragraph. 1 point 1, provided that the distances referred to in paragraph 1 are maintained for each of these wells. Paragraphs 1(2) to 1(6).

3. Annex 6 to the Regulation sets out the method for determining the location of a well supplying water intended for human consumption.

§ 26. 1. The casing of a digging well supplying water intended for human consumption shall be made of impermeable materials which do not adversely affect water quality and the connectors of the casing components shall be sealed. With the use of concrete vertebrae, the condition of tightness is met if they are jointed from the inside at the entire height of the well, and in addition from the outside to a depth of at least 1.5 m from the ground level.

2. The height of the above-ground part of the excavated well, not equipped with a pumping device, is to be at least 0,9 m from the ground level. This part is protected by a durable and impermeable cover, protecting the inside of the well and the water drawer.

3. The height of the above-ground part of the excavated well, equipped with a pumping device, is to be at least 0,2 m from the ground level. The cover shall be fitted to the housing and made of impermeable material and be provided with a load capacity appropriate to the expected load.

4. The area surrounding the digging well, in a strip at least 1 m wide from the outer casing of the well, shall be secured by a hard surface, with a fall of at least 2 % in the outer direction.

§ 27. When groundwater is captured using a drilled well, the area within a radius of at least 1 m from the pipe introduced into the ground is protected in the manner specified in § 26 sec. 4, and the passage of the well pipe through the hard pavement is sealed.

Chapter 7

Liquefied effluent tanks

§ 28. 1. The tank for liquid wastewater, including the tank of an individual sewage treatment plant, is to be tight and protected against displacement due to hydrostatic pressure of groundwater, rainwater and meltwater.

2. The outlet of the ventilating duct of the liquid effluent tank and the outlet of the ventilating duct of another element of the individual sewage treatment plant shall be at least 0,5 m above the ground level.

§ 29. 1. Distance of the outlet of the ventilation duct and the edge of the lid of the liquid effluent tank, including the tank of the individual sewage treatment plant:

- 1) in the case of a tank with a capacity of up to 15 m^3 is to be not less than:
 - a) 15 m:
 - from the window of the room intended for the stay of people,
 - from the window of a room intended for the manufacture or storage of food or pharmaceutical products,
 - from the exterior door to the building containing the spaces referred to in the first and second indents,
 - b) 7,5 m from the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated, the road demarcation line (street) or the footpath;
- 2) in the case of tanks with a capacity of more than 15 m^3 to 50 m^3 or tanks with a total capacity of more than 15 m^3 to 50 m^3 shall be not less than:
 - a) 30 m:
 - from the window of the room intended for the stay of people,
 - from the window of a room intended for the manufacture or storage of food or pharmaceutical products,
 - from the exterior door to the building containing the spaces referred to in the first and second indents,
 - b) 7,5 m from the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated,
 - c) 10 m from the dividing line of the road (street) or pedestrian line.

2. In single-family housing, farm buildings, as well as in the case of an individual recreation building, it is allowed that the distance:

- 1) referred to in para. 1(1)(a) was not less than 5 m;
- 2) referred to in para. 1 point 1(b), was not less than 2 m.

§ 30. A flow-through, leak-proof underground sedimentation tank forming part of an individual domestic sewage treatment plant for pre-treatment may be located in the immediate vicinity of a single-family residential building from which the sewage is discharged into that tank, provided that its venting is carried out by the sewage system at least 0,6 m above the upper edge of the window or exterior door in that building.

Paragraph 31. The distance of the mud settler, sewage neutraliser and other purification device or other similar reservoir from the exterior window and door to the human space shall be at least 5 m, unless otherwise specified.

Chapter 8

Greenery and recreational facilities

Paragraph 32. 1. On a building plot intended for multi-family development, a building for medical activities, with the exception of a clinic, an education and upbringing building, at least 30 % of the area of that building plot, and in the case of a plot located in an urban development area, at least 20 % of that plot, shall be arranged as a biologically active area within the meaning of Article 2(28) of the Spatial Planning and Development Act of 27 March 2003, if no other value results from the findings of the local spatial development plan or the decision on development and land use conditions.

2. On a plot of land intended for a publicly accessible square of more than 1000 m², at least 35 % of its area shall be arranged as biologically active area, if no other value results from the findings of the local land-use plan or the decision on the development and land-use conditions.

Paragraph 33. 1. In the case of construction:

- 1) one multi-family dwelling in which the number of dwellings exceeds 20,
- 2) complex of multi-family residential buildings in which the number of apartments exceeds 20

– there is a playground for children, also accessible to people with special needs, with at least 20% of its surface to be biologically active.

2. In the case of the construction of a complex of multi-family residential buildings in which the number of apartments exceeds 20, a recreation area shall be made available also to persons with special needs, including the elderly, equipped with places for rest and social integration, with at least 30 % of the area of the recreation area being biologically active.

3. Sun exposure of at least 50 % of the children's playground area is to be at least 2 hours on equinox days during the 4 hours preceding the Sun's tower and the 4 hours following the Sun's tower. In downtown buildings, sunlight is allowed not less than 1 hour.

4. The children's playground is to be equipped with seasonal (from 1 May to 30 September) shading elements, covering at least 20% of its surface. These elements are not required in the case of natural shading on the surface referred to in the first sentence.

5. The children's playground is to be fenced.

6. The fence of the children's playground from the side of the road, street, parking place for cars or pedestrian-driving track is to meet the conditions referred to in § 36, and have:

- 1) a height of not less than 1,2 m;
- 2) a gate with a width of at least 1 m not hindering access for people with special needs.

7. In cases other than those mentioned in para. 6 it is allowed to fence the children's playground in the form of a hedge.

8. The area of the children's playground is to be at least:

- 1) 1 m² for each dwelling, where there are between 21 and 50 dwellings in the building or group of buildings;
- 2) 50 m² where there are between 51 and 100 dwellings in a building or a group of buildings;
- 3) 0,5 m² for each dwelling, where there are between 101 and 300 dwellings in the building or complex of buildings;
- 4) 200 m² – where there are more than 300 dwellings in the building or building complex.

9. The children's playground may be divided into parts, each with a minimum surface area of 50 m².

10. Children's playground equipment and its surface are to meet at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for the equipment of playgrounds and surfaces.

11. The children's playground shall be equipped with equipment with different play functions and adapted to different age categories of children, allowing the simultaneous use of the equipment by at least 5 children for every 20 m² of the required playground area, accessible to children with disabilities, in a number of at least 30 % of the designed equipment.

12. A playground for children shall not be constructed on a mound located more than 12 m above ground level.

13. The children's playground on the roof of the above-ground floor is to be:

- 1) removed from the edge of the attic by 1,5 m;
- 2) protected against children falling out and toys being thrown away;
- 3) located on a public area equipped with a fence with a height of not less than 2,2 m, preventing climbing and ensuring safety and made of durable elements, resistant to impact and horizontal force, including wind load.

14. In the case of the construction of one multi-family residential building in which the number of apartments exceeds 20, it is permissible to:

- 1) non-execution of a children's playground when there is a public playground for children within 750 m, meeting the conditions referred to in paragraph. 1, 3 to 7, 10 and 11 and shall have an area of at least 200 % of the area referred to in paragraph 1. 8; the distance is counted as an access road via a public pedestrian route, ensuring independent mobility for people with special needs, from the farthest entrance to the entrance to the public playground for children;
- 2) the construction of a playground for children with an area of at least 50 % of the area referred to in paragraph. 8, but not less than 20 m², where the building is built in a downtown area;
- 3) non-execution of a playground for children and execution of a playroom with the area referred to in paragraph. 8, but not less than 50 m², inside the building, where the building is a downtown building.

15. In the case of the construction of a complex of multi-family residential buildings in which the number of apartments exceeds 20, in downtown buildings, it is permissible to:

- 1) non-execution of a children's playground when there is a public playground for children within 750 m, meeting the conditions referred to in paragraph. 1, 3 to 7, 10 and 11 and shall have an area of at least 200 % of the area referred to in paragraph 1. 8; the distance is counted as an access road by a public pedestrian route, from the farthest entrance to the entrance to the public children's playground;
- 2) the construction of a playground for children with an area of at least 50 % of the area referred to in paragraph. 8, but not less than 20 m².

Paragraph 34. 1. The distance between the children's playground and the children's or young people's playground and the lines separating the street, road, foot and carriageway and the window of the room intended for permanent residence of people is to be at least 10 m.

2. The distance referred to in paragraph 1 may be reduced. 1, from the window of a room intended for permanent residence of people in a school, kindergarten, nursery, children's club or other form of kindergarten education, but not more than 2 m.

3. Children's playground next to the buildings referred to in paragraph. 2, is to meet at least the following conditions:

- 1) contained in § 33 sec. 3-6 and 10;

- 2) 20 % of its surface is to be biologically active;
- 3) it is to have equipment with different play functions and adapted to different age categories of children;
- 4) be accessible to people with special needs.

Paragraph 35. The distance of the recreation area from the lines separating the street, road, foot and carriageway and from the window of the room intended for permanent residence of people is to be at least 6 m.

Chapter 9

Fences

Paragraph 36. 1. The fence must not pose a risk to the safety of humans and animals.

2. Shall not be placed on the fence, at a height of less than 2,2 m, sharply terminated elements, barbed wire, broken glass and other similar products and materials.

3. The provisions of para. 1 and 2 do not apply to internal fencing in penitentiary and pre-trial detention facilities and in a closed area defined by a decision of the Minister of National Defence.

Paragraph 37. 1. The gate and gate in the fence must not open outside the building plot on which they are located.

2. A gate in the fence next to a multi-family residential building, a public building and a collective residence building shall not impede access to that building for persons with special needs.

§ 38. The width of the gate is to be at least 2,6 m in the light, and if a gate is used, its width in the light of the passage is to be at least 1 m. On the fire route, these widths are regulated by separate provisions on fire protection.

HEADING III

Buildings and rooms

Chapter 1

General requirements

Paragraph 39. The building, its functional and spatial layout, structural structure and technical and material solutions of building elements shall be designed and constructed in a

manner corresponding to the requirements resulting from its location and purpose and from the provisions of the Regulation and separate provisions relating to it.

Paragraph 40. A building with a room intended for human occupancy shall be supplied with at least water for human consumption and, where required by separate provisions, for firefighting purposes and, in accordance with its intended purpose, also for other purposes. In another building, the water supply is to result from its purpose and fire protection needs.

Paragraph 41. 1. An individual or central hot water system shall be equipped with:

- 1) residential building, collective residence building, building of medical, social and welfare activities, education, higher education, science, upbringing, nutrition, production and trade in food;
- 2) another building, if fitted with a bath, shower or sink.

2. The condition for the supply of domestic hot water to the washbasin does not apply to the building in the homestead and the individual recreation building.

Paragraph 42. In a building equipped with a water supply system, domestic and industrial wastewater, if any, shall be discharged.

Paragraph 43. 1. A building with a room intended for human occupancy and another building, if solid waste is generated during its use, is to have a place adapted for the temporary collection of this waste, located in the building itself or in its surroundings.

2. Buildings referred to in para. 1, except for high-altitude (WW) and hospitals, may be equipped with internal facilities (discharges) for the disposal of solid waste.

3. Access for persons with disabilities to a site for the temporary collection of solid waste at a multi-family residential building shall be ensured, in particular by using:

- 1) entrance doors or gates with a width of at least 0,9 m, together with their contrast marking;
- 2) a communication lane at least 1,0 m wide, giving free access to each container.

Paragraph 44. 1. The installation, together with space heating equipment during a period of depressed temperatures to maintain an internal air temperature suitable for its intended use, shall be equipped with:

- 1) a building with a room for people to stay in;
- 2) a room intended for the accommodation of people;

3) another building, if this is due to its purpose.

2. The condition referred to in para. 1, does not apply to an individual recreation building, used only during the summer season.

Paragraph 45. The building and room in which there is a solid fuel furnace or combustion chamber with liquid or gaseous fuel burners shall be equipped with a chimney pipe for the discharge of smoke or exhaust gases, as appropriate.

Paragraph 46. Ventilation or air-conditioning shall be provided in the building and room, according to their intended purpose.

Paragraph 47. A building with a room intended for human occupancy may be supplied with gas from a gas network, a cylinder battery or a solid liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tank, in accordance with the conditions laid down in § 158 sec. 1 and 159.

§ 48. 1. The building shall be equipped with an internal electrical system in accordance with the needs arising from its intended use.

2. The building shall be equipped with a lightning protection system in accordance with the results of the risk analysis carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards on lightning protection of construction works.

Paragraph 49. 1. A building shall be equipped with a passenger or goods-passenger crane:

- 1) a public utility with two or more storeys;
- 2) collective residence with two or more floors;
- 3) Multi-family dwelling with three or more floors.

2. In a public utility building, a collective residence building and a multi-family residential building, disabled people are provided with access from the ground level to all utility floors. Access for persons with disabilities is not required to be provided to a floor in which all rooms are technical rooms or are part of two-level dwellings and access to it is only from inside those dwellings.

3. In the case of incorporation or incorporation of a lift shaft into an existing building, it is permissible to place the stop doors at the level of the inter-storey rest, if access to the floor is provided to disabled persons, by a permanently installed lifting device. If the permanent installation of the lifting device would result in narrowing the width of the escape route

required by the provisions of the Regulation, it is permissible to provide access to the storey to these persons by other means.

4. The provisions of paragraph. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply in the case of a collective residence building in a closed area.

5. To the number of floors referred to in paragraph. 1, floors on which only technical rooms are located are not included.

§ 50. 1. In a multi-family residential building not equipped with a passenger or goods-passenger lift, disabled persons shall be provided with access to all floors, with the exception of the floor on which only technical rooms are located, by making slipways or equipping that building with a permanently installed lifting device.

2. It is permissible not to equip a multi-family residential building with three floors with a lift or goods and passengers, if all the rooms on the last floor are part of two-level residential premises.

Paragraph 51. A residential building, excluding a detached single-family residential building, a collective residence building and a public utility building shall be equipped with a telecommunications installation in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9 of Chapter IV.

Paragraph 52. 1. The usable space in the building is to have a usable area of not less than 25 m².

2. Fulfilment of the condition referred to in para. 1, is not required for commercial premises that are located on the first or second floor above ground and have direct access from the outside of the building.

3. The condition referred to in para. 1, does not apply to premises located in:

- 1) single-family residential buildings in which commercial premises have been separated;
- 2) buildings for which a construction permit decision was issued before 1 August 2024 or a construction notification was filed, to which the architectural and construction administration authority did not raise an objection, or a certificate was issued stating that there were no grounds for lodging an objection, as referred to in Article 30(1)(b) and (c) EUTMR. 5aa of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994.

Chapter 2

Lighting and sunlight

Paragraph 53. 1. Daylighting shall be provided for a room intended for the permanent residence of persons. The lighting is adapted to the purpose of the room, its shape and size, taking into account the conditions set out in § 12 and in the general provisions on health and safety at work.

2. In a room intended for permanent human residence, the ratio of the area of the window or lighting element or the sum of the areas of the windows or lighting elements, calculated in the light of the frame, to the usable area of the room is to be at least 1:8.

3. The provision of para. 2 does not apply in the case of a building entered in the register of monuments, only to the extent covered by the protection.

4. An additional window or lighting element that is above the minimum requirements referred to in paragraph. 2 does not have to meet the conditions set out in § 12.

5. It is allowed to separate smaller spaces from the room by means of partitions ensuring their daylight illumination, while ensuring that the room meets the requirement referred to in paragraph. 2.

Paragraph 54. It is permissible to illuminate a room intended for permanent human residence, as referred to in § 53, partially or exclusively with artificial light, if:

- 1) daylighting is not necessary or not advisable due to the purpose of the room;
- 2) is justified by the functional purpose of locating this room in the part of the building without daylighting.

Paragraph 55. 1. Artificial lighting shall be provided for the accommodation intended for human occupancy and for general traffic (communication) in accordance with the needs of the occupants.

2. General illumination with artificial light of a room intended for permanent human residence is to ensure appropriate conditions of use of its entire surface.

3. Artificial light illumination of interconnected spaces intended for permanent human residence and for general traffic (communication) shall not show variations in intensity which cause glare in the transition between these spaces.

Paragraph 56. 1. A dwelling in a dwelling shall be provided with a sunshine time of at least 3 hours on equinox days during the 5 hours preceding the Sun's towering and the 5 hours following the Sun's towering. In a multi-room dwelling, this condition is to be met for at least one dwelling.

2. A room intended for collective accommodation of children in a nursery, children's club, kindergarten, other kindergarten education and school, with the exception of a chemical, physical, computer or art workshop, is to be provided with a sunshine time of at least 3 hours on the days of the equinox in the period of 4 hours preceding the Sun's tower and 4 hours following the Sun's tower.

3. In the case of a building located in downtown buildings, it is permissible to limit the required sunshine time, as specified in paragraph. 1 and 2, up to 1.5 hours.

4. For one-room dwellings of less than 35 m² usable area, the time of sunshine is not determined, provided that the ratio referred to in § 53 sec. 2, to at least 1:4, whereby the share of these dwellings in the total number of dwellings in a multi-family dwelling located outside inner-city buildings may not exceed 10%.

5. The insolation test shall be carried out on the outer surface of the window or lighting element in the frame light, taking into account the insolation at any point of that window or lighting element, the point at which sunlight falls at an angle equal to or greater than 12° measured on the projection being considered as insulated.

6. In a multi-room dwelling, it is allowed to add up the sunshine time of two dwellings, provided that each of them is exposed to at least 2 hours of sunshine and the sum of the sunshine time is at least 4 hours, the sunshine time must not overlap.

Chapter 3

Entrances to buildings and dwellings

Paragraph 57. 1. The position of the entrance door to the building and the shape and dimensions of the entrance spaces shall be such as to permit convenient traffic conditions by providing manoeuvring space in front of and behind the entrance to the building, outside the opening area of the door leaf to position 90°, with minimum side dimensions of 1,5 m x 1,5 m, allowing persons with special needs to move freely.

2. Conditions for adapting the entrance for persons with special needs referred to in paragraph. 1, do not apply to the building:

- 1) in single-family housing;
- 2) in the enclosure;
- 3) individual recreation;
- 4) in a closed area, excluding a public building;
- 5) entered in the register of monuments, only to the extent covered by the protection.

§ 58. 1. The width and height of the entrance doors to the building and the public space and to the dwelling shall be at least 0,9 m and 2 m respectively in the frame light. Where double-leaf external doors are used, the width of the main leaf shall provide a passage light of not less than 0,9 m.

2. Revolving or swinging doors may be used in the entrance to the building and in the public utility room, provided that the doors are open or sliding, adapted to the movement of people with special needs, and that the conditions referred to in § 251 are met.

3. The doors referred to in paragraph. 1, and the door to the living room in the collective residence building is to be without a threshold or with a threshold whose height does not exceed 0.02 m.

4. The threshold in the entrance door to the building and to the public space shall have chamfered edges, if equal to or higher than 0,005 m, and shall be distinguished by a colour contrasting with that of the floor.

5. The provision of para. 4 does not apply in the case of a single-family building and farm buildings, an individual recreation building, a building in a closed area, excluding a public building.

Paragraph 59. The entrance from the outside to the building and the room intended for people's stay is to be protected from excessive supply of cool air by the use of an atrium, air curtain or other solution that does not hinder traffic. These conditions do not apply to additional inputs unforeseen for permanent use.

§ 60. The entrance to the building is equipped with electric outdoor lighting:

- 1) public utility;
- 2) residential;
- 3) collective residence.

Chapter 4

Stairs and ramps

Paragraph 61. Permanent staircases and, depending on the purpose of the building, also ramps complying with the conditions laid down in the Regulation are used to ensure access to the premises at different levels.

Paragraph 62. The installation of escalators or escalators in a building shall not exempt the use of fixed escalators or escalators.

Paragraph 63. 1. The boundary dimensions of permanent staircases in buildings are defined in the following table:

Lp.	Purpose of the building or part of the building	Minimum usable width [m]		Maximum height of steps [m]
		gear	resting	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Single-family residential building, homestead building, individual recreation building, a two-level dwelling, as well as a two-level dwelling with a living room in a collective residential building	0,8	0,8	0,19
2	Multi-family residential building, collective residence building, public utility building, office building located in a closed area specified by the decision of the Minister of National Defence, in which public utility tasks are not carried out, as well as the building: manufacturing, warehousing, industrial or office - where the staircase is designed for more than 10 persons	1,2	1,5 ^{*)}	0,175
3	Kindergarten, nursery or children's club	1,2	1,3 ^{*)}	0,15
4	Building for medical activities with persons with reduced mobility on beds	1,4	1,5 ^{*)}	0,15

5	A multi-storey built-in or free-standing garage, as well as a building: manufacturing, warehousing, industrial or office - where the staircase is intended for up to 10 persons	0,9	0,9	0,19
6	A building, regardless of its purpose, in the case of a staircase to a storey on which there are only technical rooms or facilities, a staircase to a technical room, a technical facility and a non-useful attic	0,8	0,8	0,2
*) At least one direction of gear shall be provided, taking into account the operational needs related to ergonomics, transport of objects and evacuation of persons using stretchers.				

2. In a building, the total usable running width and the total usable resting width of a staircase forming part of an escape route shall be calculated in proportion to the number of persons who may be present simultaneously on the storey on which the largest number of them is expected to be present, taking at least 0.6 m wide per 100 persons, but not less than as specified in paragraph. 1.

3. The usable width of the run and the usable width of the rest of the external stairs to the building is to be at least 1.2 m, but not less than the usable width of the staircase in the building, adopted in accordance with the conditions referred to in paragraph. 1 and 2.

4. The usable width of the running gear and of the stairway stop shall be measured between the inner edges of the handrail or the railing elements furthest towards the centre of the running or stairway stop and, in the case of a single-sided railing, between the finished wall surface and the inner edge of the handrail or railing element furthest towards the centre of the running or stairway stop.

5. The installed equipment or building elements shall not limit the minimum required usable width of the permanent staircase.

Paragraph 64. 1. The number of steps in one run of internal fixed stairs is to be no more than:

- 1) 14 degrees – in the building of medical activities;
- 2) 18 degrees in another building.

2. The condition referred to in para. 1(2) does not apply to a building entered in the register of monuments, only to the extent covered by the protection, a single-family building, a building in farm buildings, an individual recreation building, a two-level apartment and access to technical equipment.

3. The number of steps in one run of the external stairs is to be no more than 10. The height of the step shall not be greater than 0,15 m and its width shall not be less than 0,32 m, taking into account paragraph. 5. This does not apply to external stairs for technical rooms, auxiliary rooms, utility rooms and garages, the dimensions of which are to meet the conditions contained in § 63 sec. 1.

4. The width of the steps of the permanent internal stairs is due to the condition specified by the formula: $2h + s = 0,6$ to $0,65$ m, where h is the height of the step and s is its width.

5. The width of the steps of the external stairs at the main entrance to a multi-family residential building, a collective residence building and a public utility building and an office building located in a closed area specified by the decision of the Minister of National Defence, in which public utility tasks are not carried out, is to be at least 0.35 m.

6. At the communication aisles referred to in § 273, it is allowed to use a stair step with a width of not less than 0.25 m and a height of not more than 0.20 m. In this case, the formula referred to in para. 4.

7. The step width of the fan staircase shall be at least 0,25 m. In treatment and curly staircases, this width shall be provided at a distance of not more than 0,4 m from the railing of the inner railing or pole constituting the concentric structure of the staircase.

8. Treatment and fan stairs are not used in the building of the medical activity, as they are intended for the movement of patients.

9. In a public building, as well as a collective residential building intended for the elderly or the disabled, stairs with undercuts greater than 0.025 m and noses are not used.

10. The edge of the first and the edge of the last step in each run of internal and external stairs in a multi-family residential building, a collective housing building and a public utility building shall be marked on the horizontal and vertical surface with a strip not less than 0,05 m wide, in a colour contrasting with the colour of the floor. The distance of the belt from the edge of the step shall be not more than 0,015 m. In the case of running stairs up to three steps, all steps shall be marked.

11. In a public utility building and a production and storage building, the surfaces of the staircase and ramp shall be finished in a manner that distinguishes them by texture, at least in a strip of 0.30 m from the starting edge and the edge ending the running of the staircase or ramp.

Paragraph 65. The maximum slope of the building-related slipway shall not exceed the values specified in the following table:

Lp.	Destination of the ramp	Location of the ramp	
		outside, uncovered [%] mean slope in the ramp axis	inside the building or under the roof [%] mean slope in the ramp axis
1	2	3	4
1	For pedestrian traffic and for people with special needs, at the height of the ramp: a) up to 0.15 m up to 0.5 m c) more than 0.5 m ^{*)}	15 8 6	15 10 8
2	For cars in a multi-station garage For cars in an individual garage	15 25	20 25
*) The ramp for pedestrians and people with special needs with a length of more than 9 m is divided into shorter sections, using stops with a length of at least 1.5 m.			

§ 66. 1. The ramp intended for people with special needs is to have:

- 1) a width of the plane of motion of at least 1,2 m;
- 2) a kerb at least 0,07 m high;
- 3) two-sided handrails complying with the conditions laid down in Paragraph 324, the distance between them being between 1 m and 1.1 m.

2. The length of the horizontal plane of motion at the beginning and end of the ramp shall be at least 1,5 m, outside the door opening area.

3. The ramp resting dimensions for persons with special needs at the point of change of direction shall be at least 1,5 m x 1,5 m.

Chapter 5

Rooms for people to stay in

Paragraph 67. 1. The height of a room intended for human occupancy shall comply with the conditions set out in the following table, unless other conditions are laid down in separate provisions, including those relating to working rooms and rooms in which medical activities are carried out:

Lp.	Type of room (use)	Minimum height in light [m]
1	2	3
1	Living room in: a) residential building, b) collective residence building	2,5 ^{*)}
2	Attic living room in a residential building in single-family housing and farm buildings Room in the individual recreation building	2,2 ^{*)}
3	Work room ^{**)} , study and other purposes in which there are no nuisances or harmful factors to health, intended for permanent residence: a) no more than 4 people, b) more than 4 persons Upper part of the room referred to above, separated horizontally by a mezzanine, if there are no factors harmful to health in this room	2,5 3,0 2,2
4	Working room ^{**)} and intended for other purposes where there are bothersome or harmful factors to health	3,3
5	Room for permanent human residence, such as on-call, concierge, exchange office, kiosk, including a kiosk located in the station hall, exhibition hall, shopping hall and sports hall, if there are no harmful factors to health	2,2 ^{*)}
6	Room for temporary stay of people: a) if there are no factors harmful to health, b) if there are factors harmful to health	2,2 ^{*)} 2,5

*)	With an inclined ceiling, it is the average height, calculated between the lowest and highest heights of the room, but not lower than 1.9 m.	
**)	The requirements concerning the minimum height of the room in the workplace are laid down in the provisions on health and safety at work.	

2. In the room, the height of which is to be, according to the paragraph. 1, at least 3 m or 3,3 m, it may be lowered to a height of not less than 2,5 m when mechanical supply-exhaust ventilation or air-conditioning is used.

§ 68. 1. If a room intended for permanent human residence is separated by the exterior wall of a building, the floor level of that room shall be above or equal to the ground level of the exterior wall with windows and doors separating the room. It is permissible not to meet this condition in a single-family building, a building in a farmhouse and an individual recreation building.

2. The location of the production, commercial, service, catering or passenger service premises referred to in paragraph. 1, below ground level at these rooms.

Paragraph 69. In a public utility building, a collective residence building, excluding a barracks building, and a multi-family residential building, a public space with a varied level of floors is to be adapted to the movement of people with special needs.

Paragraph 70. 1. The width and height of the doors to the room intended for permanent human residence and to the kitchen shall be at least 0,8 m and 2 m respectively in the light of the frame.

2. The width and height of internal doors in a public building, with the exception of doors for technical rooms and utility rooms and for the cab in a public passage, shall be at least 0,9 m and 2 m respectively in the light of the frame.

3. The doors referred to in paragraph. 1 and 2 are to be without a threshold.

Chapter 6

Sanitary facilities

Paragraph 71. 1. Ventilation shall be provided in the hygienic room.

2. The height of the hygiene room is to be at least 2,5 m in the light, except for the public bath, the height of which is to be at least 3 m.

3. It is allowed to reduce the height of the hygienic room in a residential building, hotel, motel and guesthouse to 2.2 m in the light, if it is equipped with mechanical exhaust ventilation or supply and exhaust.

§ 72. The walls of the hygienic room are to have washable surfaces and resistant to moisture up to a height of at least 2 m.

Paragraph 73. The floor in the laundry room, in the bathroom, in the washroom, in the shower cabin and in the toilet is to be washable, non-absorbent and non-slippery.

Paragraph 74. 1. The doors to the bathroom, washbasin and separate passage are to open outside the room, and their width and height are to be at least 0.8 m and 2 m respectively in the light of the frame. At the bottom of such doors are to be holes with a total cross-section ensuring the required air supply. Where gas appliances with an open combustion chamber are installed in the space referred to in the first sentence, the cross-section of the openings referred to in the second sentence shall be at least 0,022 m².

2. In the bathroom and the paragraph, except for public ones, the use of sliding or folding doors is allowed.

§ 75. 1. The area of the unclosed spray booth, which is a separate part of the spray room or collective washroom, is to be at least 0,9 m² and its width is to be at least 0,9 m.

2. The area of the closed shower enclosure, separated by walls for the entire height of the enclosure, shall be at least 1,5 m² and its width shall be at least 0,9 m. The enclosure shall be equipped with mechanical exhaust ventilation.

3. The area of the closed shower enclosure, with facilities adapted for use by disabled persons, shall be at least 2,5 m² and its width shall be at least 1,5 m. The enclosure shall be constructed without thresholds and shall be equipped with assistive devices enabling the enclosure to be used as intended, in particular handrails.

4. Directly next to the spray booths and at the collective washbasins there is a toilet booth.

Paragraph 76. 1. In the collective residence building, the bathrooms associated with the living quarters shall be equipped with a washbasin and a bathtub or shower. The toilet bowl can be located in the bathroom or in a separate toilet cabin equipped with a sink. An adequate

number of paragraphs should be provided for women, men and others, adapted to the purpose of the building.

2. The building referred to in paragraph. 1, without bathrooms and toilets associated with living quarters, have on each floor, respectively, washrooms and toilets intended for common use, equipped at least with:

- 1) 1 toilet bowl for 10 people;
- 2) 1 urinal for 20 men;
- 3) 1 spraying device for 15 people;
- 4) 1 washbasin for 5 people.

Paragraph 77. 1. The minimum horizontal dimension (width) of the toilet cabin (separate section) not intended for disabled persons is to be at least 0,9 m in the light.

2. The area in front of the toilet bowl in the non-disabled toilet cabin (separate paragraph) shall be at least 0,6 m x 0,9 m horizontally projected.

3. If a washbasin is installed in a toilet cabin (separate section) not intended for disabled persons, the surface in front of the toilet bowl may also serve as a surface in front of the washbasin.

Paragraph 78. 1. In the public utility building and in the workplace building, a public passage is arranged, which is also intended for people who are not employees in the building. An adequate number of paragraphs should be provided for women, men and others, adapted to the purpose of the building.

2. It is permissible not to draw up public paragraphs referred to in paragraph. 1, in the building:

- 1) banking services with a usable area of up to and including 200 m^2 ;
- 2) trade with a usable area of premises accessible to customers up to and including 250 m^2 ;
- 3) services with usable floor space available to customers up to and including 75 m^2 .

3. In the buildings referred to in paragraph. 1, publicly accessible paragraphs shall be equipped with at least:

- 1) one washbasin for 20 people,
- 2) one urinal for 30 men,
- 3) one toilet bowl for 15 people

– unless otherwise provided for in health and safety legislation.

4. In the case of a building referred to in paragraph. 1, the number of people in the rooms intended for the stay of people on a given floor is less than 10, it is allowed to place:

- 1) a toilet or washroom on the nearest, upper or lower floor;
- 2) a common paragraph for women and men;
- 3) common washbasin for men and women.

5. In the buildings referred to in paragraph. 1, the distance from the workplace or the location of people to the nearest paragraph may not be more than 75 m, and from the protected workplace may not be more than 50 m.

Paragraph 79. 1. The entrance to the public passage in the collective residence building, the public utility building and the workplace building is to lead from the public transport route located inside the building.

2. The following shall apply in the public paragraph:

- 1) a vestibule separated by full walls for the entire height of the room, where only washbasins can be installed;
- 2) doors with a width of at least 0,9 m;
- 3) doors to the toilet compartment opening to the outside, with a width of at least 0,8 m, and to the cabin adapted for the needs of disabled persons, with a width of at least 0,9 m;
- 4) a partition separating the women's passage from the men's passage, made as a wall full of the entire height of the room;
- 5) toilet bowls placed in separate cabins with a width of at least 1 m and a surface in front of the toilet bowl of 1,0 m x 0,7 m, with walls and doors at least 2 m high with a clearance above the floor of 0,15 m; in kindergartens and other forms of pre-school education, the use of walls and doors with a height of not less than 1.5 m is allowed;
- 6) siphon floor drains and hose fittings in urinal rooms or with more than 4 toilet cabins;
- 7) gravitational or mechanical ventilation, in paragraphs with a window and one cab, and in others, mechanical ventilation with continuous or automatically activated action.

3. The vestibule referred to in paragraph. 2 point 1, does not require a paragraph at the classroom in the nursery, in the children's club, in kindergarten, in another form of kindergarten education and at the room for the sick in the hospital.

4. Separate booths referred to in para. 2 point 5, does not require a paragraph next to the classroom in nurseries and children's clubs.

§ 80. 1. In a building on a floor accessible to people with disabilities, at least one public passage is to be adapted for people with disabilities by:

- 1) provision of manoeuvring space with minimum side dimensions of 1,5 m x 1,5 m;
- 2) the use of doors without thresholds in and along these spaces;
- 3) the installation of at least one suitably adapted toilet bowl and washbasin, as well as a suitably adapted shower, if such a device is intended for use in the building;
- 4) installation of hinged handles or handles integrated into the washbasin to facilitate the use of sanitary facilities; in the case of one-sided access to the toilet bowl, it is permissible to install one tilting handle and one fixture fixed to the wall on the opposite side of the toilet bowl;
- 5) ensuring a distance of at least 0,45 m from the centreline of the toilet bowl to the nearest wall;
- 6) free space of a minimum width of 0,9 m in front of the toilet bowl and at least on one side of the toilet bowl;
- 7) install the washbasin in such a way that its upper edge is not higher than 0,85 m and its lower edge is not lower than 0,65 m;
- 8) installation of the toilet bowl in such a way that its upper edge is not lower than 0,42 m and not higher than 0,48 m above the floor level;
- 9) provide a smooth manoeuvring space at least 1,5 m x 1,5 m in front of and behind the entrance to the paragraph, with an inclination of less than 0,5 %, outside the opening area of the door leaf up to 90°.

2. A single paragraph accessible to the general public without a vestibule is allowed.

3. In the case of reconstruction or change in the use of the public paragraph in the buildings referred to in § 79 sec. Part of the manoeuvring space referred to in paragraph 1 shall be permitted. 1 point 1, with a depth of not more than 0,3 m, was located under the sink.

Paragraph 81. 1. In a catering, commercial or service building with a usable area of more than 1000 m², as well as in a service station with a usable area of more than 100 m², a room shall be set aside which is adapted and intended solely for feeding and changing children.

2. In the building:

- 1) intended for public administration with a usable area of more than 2000 m²,

- 2) intended for culture, sport, trade, service or passenger handling in rail, road or air transport with a usable area of more than 5000 m²,
- 3) service stations with a usable area of more than 300 m²,
- 4) intended for medicinal activities with a useful floor area of more than 200 m²,
- 5) located in the places of passenger service

– a room adapted and designed to perform hygienic activities in a supine position in adults with special needs shall be separated.

3. The room referred to in paragraph. 2, shall have:

- 1) a usable area of not less than 12 m² and a width of not less than 3 m;
- 2) equipment enabling hygienic activities to be carried out in the lying position of an adult with special needs.

4. The rooms referred to in para. 1 and 2, to be equipped with a sink and a toilet bowl.

5. The provisions of paragraph. Paragraphs 1 to 4 shall not apply to a service station located in a closed area.

6. The arrangement of the room referred to in paragraph. 2, in the paragraph accessible to the public to persons with disabilities, if it additionally meets the conditions referred to in paragraph. 3.

7. Buildings for which, before 1 August 2024, a construction permit decision was issued or a construction notification was filed, to which the architectural and construction administration authority did not raise an objection, or a certificate of no grounds for objection was issued, as referred to in Article 30(1)(b) and (c) EUTMR. 5aa of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994, paragraph 1 shall not apply. 2.

Paragraph 82. 1. The public paragraph is located in an area equipped with a water supply and sewage network.

2. It is permissible to place a public paragraph on unscanned land as a free-standing building with a sealed sewage tank.

3. The public paragraph is to meet the conditions set out in § 79 sec. 1 and 2.

4. At least one floor drain with siphon and taps with hose fitting shall be installed in the public passage.

5. In a public paragraph, at least one toilet cabin shall be adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities, in accordance with the conditions referred to in § 80.

Paragraph 83. 1. Entrance to a public passage built into another building shall not lead directly from a stairwell or other public transport in the building or from a room intended for human occupancy.

2. The distance from the window or door of the public passage to the window or door of the room intended for human occupancy and the room intended for the production and storage of food and pharmaceutical products shall be not less than 10 m.

Paragraph 84. The provisions of § 68 sec. 1, § 70, § 74 sec. 1, § 76 and § 77, and in the case of reconstruction also § 71 sec. 2 shall not apply to a building intended for the accommodation of persons remanded in custody, sentenced or punished.

Chapter 7

Residential premises in multi-family residential buildings

Paragraph 85. In a dwelling, with the exception of one-room and two-room, it is possible to ventilate into space or corner. This does not apply to a dwelling in a building undergoing conversion, as well as a dwelling equipped with mechanical ventilation with continuous exhaust or supply-exhaust operation.

§ 86. 1. Residential premises are to have:

- 1) a living room;
- 2) kitchen or kitchenette;
- 3) bathroom;
- 4) a dedicated paragraph or space for the installation of a toilet bowl in the bathroom;
- 5) storage space;
- 6) internal communication space;
- 7) a place to install an automatic household washing machine.

2. The kitchen and kitchenette are to be equipped with a kitchen shaft, sink or sink and have a spatial layout enabling the installation of a refrigerator and the installation of a place for preparing meals.

3. In the bathroom there is a place to install:

- 1) baths or shower enclosures;
- 2) washbasins;
- 3) a toilet bowl, if there is no separate toilet.

4. The method of development and arrangement of sanitary facilities is to ensure convenient access to them.

5. The demarcated paragraph shall provide a space for the installation of a toilet bowl and a washbasin.

§ 87. 1. Direct daylight lighting of the living room and kitchen shall be provided.

2. In a one-room dwelling, it is allowed to use a kitchen without a window or kitchenette connected to the hall, provided that at least ventilation is used:

- 1) gravity – in the case of an electric kitchen;
- 2) mechanical exhaust – in the case of a gas kitchen.

3. In a one-room apartment, the use of a kitchenette is allowed provided that ventilation and an electric kitchen are used in the annex.

4. In a multi-room dwelling, it is allowed to use a kitchenette that is part of a room intended for a day stay, provided that ventilation is used in this annex.

5. Where a kitchen hood is used in a kitchen or kitchenette, it shall be possible to connect that hood to a separate chimney duct.

§ 88. The usable area of the dwelling is to be at least 25 m².

§ 89. 1. The shape and dimensions of the hallway are to allow the patient to be moved on a stretcher and to manoeuvre in a wheelchair at the place where the direction of movement changes.

2. The width of the corridor providing internal communication in the dwelling is to be at least 1,2 m in the light, with the permission of local narrowing to 0,9 m in the length of the corridor not greater than 1,5 m.

§ 90. 1. Where the balconies of adjacent dwellings in a multi-family dwelling are located on a single balcony panel, a full vertical separation in the form of a fixed partition, providing comfort of use, with a light transmittance of not more than 50 % shall be used between those balconies.

2. Partition referred to in paragraph. 1, shall have a height of at least 2,2 m measured from the level of the balcony floor and a width of not less than 2 m and, where the balcony is less than 2 m wide, a width of at least the width of the balcony, taking into account the width of the railing.

3. Contacting loggias in a multi-family residential building shall be separated by a partition meeting the requirements set out in paragraph. 1 and 2.

4. The provisions of paragraph. Paragraphs 1 to 3 shall not apply in the case of a building entered in the register of monuments, only to the extent covered by the protection.

Chapter 8

Accommodation adapted for people with disabilities

§ 91. The minimum share of dwellings accessible to persons with disabilities in the total number of dwellings in a multi-family dwelling with more than 4 dwellings shall be 6 % and shall not be less than 1.

Paragraph 92. The dwelling referred to in Paragraph 91 is to meet the conditions laid down in Paragraphs 85 to 90 and, in addition, is to have:

- 1) an entrance door without or with a threshold which:
 - a) has chamfered edges if the height of this threshold is equal to or greater than 0,005 m,
 - b) has a height of not more than 0,02 m and
 - c) is distinguished by a color contrasting with the color of the floor;
- 2) in the case of a balcony, a balcony door without a threshold or with a threshold, the difference in floor level on both sides of the balcony door and the upper edge of the threshold shall not exceed 0,02 m;
- 3) windows and balcony doors having arrangements for opening them independently at heights between 0,8 m and 1,2 m;
- 4) interior doors and other doors belonging to this premises with a width and height of at least 0,9 m and 2 m respectively in the light of the frame;
- 5) doors to individual rooms inside the dwelling without a threshold and a knob handle;
- 6) corridors providing internal communication in the dwelling with a width in the light of at least 1,5 m along the entire length;
- 7) in all accommodation spaces, kitchens and bathrooms, an obstacle-free manoeuvring space with minimum side dimensions of 1,5 m x 1,5 m;
- 8) an electrical connector located at a height of 0.8 m to 1.2 m and an electrical and telecommunications socket located at a height of 0.4 m to 1.0 m;

- 9) access to the power shut-off fittings of the installation, in particular the gas installation, located at a height of up to 1,2 m;
- 10) a drainage outlet constructed in such a way as to allow water to be discharged from the non-threshold spray;
- 11) the inner panel of the intercom or videophone shall be so positioned that its lower edge is not less than 0,8 m above the floor level and its upper edge not more than 1,2 m above the floor level.

Chapter 9

Technical and utility rooms

§ 93. 1. A technical room in which a device emitting noise or vibration is installed may be located in the immediate vicinity of a room intended for permanent human residence, provided that a structural and material solution is applied, ensuring protection of the adjacent room from the disturbing effects of this device, in accordance with the conditions referred to in § 351 sec. 2 point 2 and § 355, and at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards regarding the permissible sound level in rooms, the assessment of the harmfulness of vibrations transmitted by the ground on buildings and the assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings.

2. Support, attachment and connector of the device referred to in paragraph. 1 shall be carried out in such a way as to prevent unacceptable noise and vibrations from being transmitted to building elements and installations.

Paragraph 94. 1. The height of the technical room and the storage room shall be at least 2 m, unless otherwise provided for in the Regulation.

2. In the rooms referred to in paragraph. 1, the height of the doors and passages under the installation lines is to be at least 1,9 m in the light.

3. The height of the ducts and installation spaces in the building and the inspection wells is to be at least 1.9 m in the light, while on sections up to 4 m in length the height of the ducts may be lowered to 0.9 m.

4. The distance between control hatches in the installation channel shall not exceed 30 m. The hatch shall be located at each channel refraction and shall be at least 0,6 m x 0,6 m in size or 0,6 m in diameter.

Paragraph 95. 1. The floor in the technical room and the utility room shall be constructed in such a way as to maintain cleanliness and safety, according to its intended purpose.

2. The technical room and storage room shall be equipped with electrical installations and equipment adapted to their purpose, meeting at least the requirements specified in the Polish Standards for these installations and equipment.

§ 96. 1. A utility room shall be provided in a multi-family dwelling for the storage of bicycles, prams and wheelchairs, excluding electric bicycles and electric trolleys. This room is located near the entrance to the building or on the underground floor, if access to it is provided by a crane meeting the conditions specified in § 204 sec. 2 or a slipway meeting the conditions referred to in § 65.

2. Non-execution of the utility room referred to in paragraph. 1, in the case of the construction of a utility building, gazebos or sheds, fulfilling the functions referred to in paragraph. 1, and located near the entrance to a multi-family residential building.

3. Economic room referred to in para. 1, and the outbuilding, gazebo or shed referred to in paragraph. 2, shall have an area of at least 15 m².

Chapter 10

Arrivals and transitions to technical equipment

Section 97. 1. The access and passage to the technical equipment, including the lift, may be a corridor, platform, platform, gallery, staircase, ladder and buckle if they are made of materials and articles with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0.

2. The general conditions for access and passage to the lift shall also apply in the event of a working access to a room or part of a building not intended for human residence, related to the periodic operation of machinery and equipment and the inspection and maintenance of the technical condition of the building.

§ 98. 1. The height of the access and passage to the technical equipment shall be at least 1,9 m. The access and passage to the technical equipment may be located above the work station at a height of at least 2,5 m from the floor level of the work station.

2. The floor surface in the access and transition to the technical device must not be slippery.

3. In the case of openwork flooring, holes with an area of more than 0,0017 m² and dimensions allowing a sphere with a diameter of more than 0,036 m to pass through them shall not be placed in the access and passageway to the technical unit.

4. The horizontal access and passage to the technical unit from the open space side shall be secured by a railing at least 1,1 m high with a crossbar halfway up and a kerb at least 0,15 m high.

§ 99. 1. In exceptional cases, justified for operational reasons, a ladder or buckle permanently fixed to the structure may be used as an access to and transition to a technical device between different levels.

2. The width of the ladder or buckle shall be at least 0,5 m and the spacing between the rungs shall not be greater than 0,3 m. From a height of 3 m above the floor level, the ladder or buckle shall be provided with fall protection devices, such as protective rims, spaced at a spacing of not more than 0,8 m, with vertical bars at a spacing of not more than 0,3 m.

3. The distance of the ladder or buckle from the wall or other structure to which it is attached shall be not less than 0,15 m and the distance of the protective rim from the ladder, at the furthest point from it, shall be not less than 0,7 m and not more than 0,8 m.

4. A balustrade stopper shall be placed every 8 to 10 m of ladder height or chain of buckles. The upper ends of the oblong (side) of the ladder shall be led at least 1,1 m above the level of the entrance (bridge) and connected to the protective railing.

Chapter 11

Garages

§ 100. A garage for the storage and ongoing non-professional operation of passenger cars, being a stand-alone building or part of another building, being a closed garage – with a full external casing and closed openings, or an open garage – without external walls or with partitions or openwork walls, is to have:

- 1) a height of at least 2,2 m in the light of the structure and 2 m in the underside of the wiring and installation equipment;
- 2) entrance or garage door with a width of at least 2,6 m and a height of at least 2 m in the light;
- 3) electric lighting system;

- 4) air exchange ensured in accordance with § 106;
- 5) a floor drain with a siphon, a settler and a separator inside the garage with a water supply system or a fixed automatic water fire extinguishing device – in the case of an underground garage and an above-ground garage intended for more than 25 cars.

§ 101. 1. Access to the garage located below or above the terrain is provided for cars by means of ramps with a maximum inclination not greater than those specified in § 65 or appropriate devices for vertical transport are used.

2. In a garage designed for more than 25 cars on each floor, a ramp with a width of at least 5.5 m shall be used, allowing bi-directional traffic, or a separate, single-lane ramp with a width of at least 2.7 m for the entry and exit of cars.

3. In a garage designed for no more than 25 cars on a floor, it is allowed to use only a single-lane ramp, provided that a signal is installed to regulate traffic directions.

4. In a one-level and two-level garage, designed for no more than 10 cars on the floor, it is allowed to use a single-lane ramp without signaling for traffic direction adjustment.

§ 102. 1. The width of access to parking stands (maneuvering road) in a single-space garage (without internal walls) is assumed in accordance with the conditions specified in § 18 sec. 3.

2. All parking spaces in the garage shall be provided with access to the manoeuvring path.

3. The dimensions of the parking space in the garage are adopted in accordance with the conditions specified in § 18 sec. 1 and 2.

4. Distance between the long edge of the parking position and:

- 1) the wall shall be at least 0,3 m;
- 2) the pole shall be at least 0,1 m provided that the car door is opened freely.

Paragraph 103. 1. In the underground and multi-level above-ground garage, stairs complying with the conditions set out in § 63 and § 64 shall be used as access.

2. In a single-level underground and above-ground garage, it is allowed to use a slipway intended for car traffic as an access, if its slope does not exceed 10% and there is a possibility of separating a safe pedestrian lane with a width of at least 0.75 m.

3. It is not required to separate a pedestrian lane on a two-lane ramp, and in a garage intended for no more than 25 cars on a floor – also on a single-lane ramp.

4. A multi-storey garage or a storey in a building, excluding a single-family residential building, shall be equipped with a lift or a permanently installed, other lifting device enabling the vertical transport of disabled persons to other floors, with the exception of floors on which only technical rooms are located.

Paragraph 104. 1. The garage located in a building with a different purpose is to have walls and ceilings ensuring the required sound insulation referred to in § 351 and tightness preventing the penetration of exhaust gases or fuel vapours into adjacent rooms intended for people's stay, located next to or above the garage.

2. It is allowed to sit above the open garage of the storey with rooms intended for the stay of people, with the exception of living rooms, medical activities and education, higher education, science and upbringing, provided that one of the conditions is met:

- 1) the face of the outer wall of that storey with the window is retracted in relation to the face of the open garage wall or to the edge of its highest ceiling by at least 6 m, and the roof structure and its cover over the garage meet the conditions set out in Paragraph 229;
- 2) the exterior face of this storey is located in one plane with the face of the exterior wall of the garage part or with the edges of its ceilings, if only an illuminating element and mechanical supply and exhaust ventilation or air conditioning are used in these rooms.

3. Conditions referred to in para. 2, do not apply to a single-family residential building, an individual recreation building and a farm building.

§ 105. 1. The floor in the garage is to have drops to the internal or external drain. In single-family housing, farm buildings and individual recreation buildings, it is allowed to make a floor drop directed directly to the unpaved area of the building plot.

2. In the garage, the edges of the floor plane, as well as the hole located in it, taking into account the lips. 1, is limited by a threshold (edge) with a height of 0.03 m, preventing the run-off of water or other liquid outside and to a lower level of garage. On footpaths, the threshold shall be profiled in such a way as to allow wheelchair access.

Paragraph 106. 1. Ventilation of the garage is to ensure the exchange of air necessary to discharge gaseous pollutants and moisture arising from the operation of motor vehicles outside the building.

2. In a closed garage, ventilation is used:

- 1) at least by ventilation with ventilation openings located in the opposite or lateral walls or in garage doors, with a total net area of ventilation openings of not less than 0,04 m² for each, separated by building partitions, parking position – in an unheated above-ground garage free standing, built-in or built-in in another building;
- 2) at least by gravity, providing an air exchange of 1,5 times per hour, in a heated above-ground or semi-recessed garage with no more than 10 parking spaces;
- 3) mechanical, controlled by detectors of unacceptable levels of carbon monoxide concentration, in a garage not listed in points 1 and 2 and in an inspection channel for the professional service and repair of cars or located in a multi-station garage;
- 4) mechanical, controlled by detectors of an unacceptable concentration of a specific type of combustible gas – if cars powered by gaseous fuels, including liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG) or hydrogen, are allowed to park in the garage.

3. In an open garage, natural ventilation of the storey is provided, whereby:

- 1) the total size of unclosed openings in the outer walls on each floor is to be not less than 35 % of the surface of the walls, allowing the use of fixed blinds, not limiting the free surface of the opening;
- 2) the distance between a pair of opposite walls with unclosed openings is to be no more than 100 m;
- 3) the recess of the lowest floor level is to be no more than 0,6 m below the ground level immediately adjacent to the outer wall of the garage, and in the case of a larger recess, a moat with a slope of no more than 1:1 shall be used.

Chapter 12

Specific conditions for livestock housing

Paragraph 107. A housing intended for the rearing or rearing of animals is to meet the needs arising from the principles of rational keeping of animals and appropriate working conditions of handling, and is to meet the conditions regarding fire safety of livestock buildings and evacuation of animals, as set out in Chapter 9 of Section VI.

§ 108. The following shall be provided in the housing intended for animal husbandry:

- 1) daylight or artificial lighting adapted to the species and group of animals;

- 2) air exchange required for a particular species and group of animals;
- 3) maintaining the correct temperature;
- 4) protection against atmospheric influences and moisture from the ground and residual animal excrement;
- 5) drainage of the liquid fraction of manure from animal housings to an external or internal sealed reservoir;
- 6) electrical installations and equipment adapted to the purpose of the premises;
- 7) appropriate conditions for the operation of the service.

Paragraph 109. It is permissible not to equip a room intended for rearing or rearing animals, used periodically, with electrical installations and equipment.

HEADING IV

Technical equipment of buildings

Chapter 1

Hot and cold water supply systems

§ 110. 1. The water supply system is to ensure the water supply of the building in accordance with its purpose and meet at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the design of water supply systems.

2. The cold water supply system is to meet the conditions set out in separate provisions on fire protection.

3. Materials and products used in the water supply system shall be selected taking into account the corrosivity of the water, so that its quality and durability are not impaired, and such effects are not caused by the interaction of the materials from which these products are made.

4. The water supply system shall be equipped with protection against secondary contamination of water, meeting at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on reverse flow protection.

§ 111. 1. The water pressure in the building's water supply system, with the exception of the fire-fighting water supply system, shall be not less than 0.05 MPa (0.5 bar) and not more than 0.6 MPa (6 bar) in front of each abstraction point.

2. The water supply system in the building is to provide the required minimum water pressure, regardless of the water pressure in the water supply network.

§ 112. The water supply system **is to** provide the possibility of measuring the amount of water consumed for the purpose of accounting for its costs.

Paragraph 113. 1. On the connection of the internal cold water supply system in the building or the external cold water supply system on the building plot with the water supply network through the water supply connection, a main water meter set shall be installed, meeting at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the installation of water meter sets in water supply systems.

2. Behind each set of the main water meter from the side of the cold water supply system, the protection referred to in § 110 sec. 4.

3. If the building's internal cold water supply system or external cold water supply system on the building plot is connected to the water supply network via a water supply connection in more than one place, the main water meter set referred to in paragraph 1 shall be installed on each of these connections. 1, and the security referred to in § 110 sec. 4.

Paragraph 114. 1. The main water meter set, on the connection of the water supply connection with the cold water supply system, is placed in a well outside the building, in the basement of the building or on the ground floor of the building, in a separate, easily accessible place, protected against water flooding, freezing and access by unauthorized persons.

2. The main water meter set installed in the basement or on the ground floor of a multi-family residential building, a collective residence building and a public utility building shall be placed in a technical room.

3. The water supply system, made of materials and products conducting electric current, before and after the water meter is connected with a metal wire, in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on earthing and protective wires.

Paragraph 115. 1. The room in the building in which the main water meter kit is installed is to have a drainage outlet secured by a flood-proof closure, if local conditions so require, as well as ventilation.

2. The well, in which the main water meter set is installed, is to have protection against the influx of groundwater, rainwater and meltwater, a depression for water exhaustion and ventilation.

3. The well is to provide access to the main water meter set, it is to be made of durable material and is to be adapted to the expected load.

§ 116. Hot water supply system prepared:

- 1) centrally, it starts directly behind the fittings that cut off the heat source, in particular the boiler, heating hub, solar collector, capacitive electric heater, heat pump or other renewable energy equipment, and ends with draw-off points;
- 2) locally – starts directly behind the fittings cutting off this installation on the cold water supply line of the domestic hot water preparation equipment and ends with draw-off points.

Paragraph 117. 1. The hot water supply system is to ensure that the amount of heat energy needed to prepare this water is kept at a reasonably low level.

2. The hot water supply system is intended to enable heat losses to be maintained at a reasonably low level on the transmission of hot water in circulating ducts.

3. The requirements for thermal insulation, including the minimum thickness of thermal insulation of domestic hot water pipes, and other requirements related to energy savings are set out in Annex 7 to the Regulation.

Paragraph 118. In a building where a heating system is used for the preparation of domestic hot water, a different way of heating the water shall be provided during breaks in its operation.

§ 119. 1. In a building, with the exception of a single-family residential building, an individual recreation building or a building in farm buildings, a constant water circulation is ensured in the hot water supply system, also on sections of pipes with a volume inside the pipe above 3 dm³ leading to each drainage point.

2. The hot water supply system shall be capable of producing water at any abstraction point with a temperature of not less than 55°C and not more than 60°C.

3. The hot water supply system is to enable continuous or periodic disinfection by chemical or physical means, including periodic application of the heat disinfection method,

without compromising the durability of the system and the materials and articles used therein. In order to carry out heat disinfection, it is necessary to ensure that the water temperature is not lower than 70°C and not higher than 80°C at each abstraction point.

4. Conditions referred to in para. 3, do not apply to a single-family residential building, an individual recreation building and a farm building, as well as a water supply system for domestic hot water in which centralised hot water heaters are installed and the volume of pipes connecting the heater to the abstraction point does not exceed 3 dm³.

5. The thermal insulation of domestic hot water pipes with a constant water cycle is to ensure that the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 are met. 2 and § 279 para. 11.

6. The hot water supply system shall be equipped with a protection against exceeding the pressure and temperature permissible for the installations concerned, meeting at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the protection of hot water devices.

7. In mixing and draining fittings, the hot water pipe is connected to the left.

§ 120. 1. In a multi-family residential building, a collective residential building and a public utility building, a device is used to measure the amount of heat or fuel used to prepare domestic hot water.

2. In a multi-family residential building, water metering sets are used to measure the amount of cold and hot water supplied to individual dwellings and rooms used for the common use of residents, meeting at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the installation of water metering sets in water supply systems and in accordance with the provisions of the Energy Law Act of 10 April 1997 (Journal of Laws of 1997, No. 15, item 1126, 1127 and 1128; Journal of Laws of 2026, item 43, 516, 607 and 900).

3. In a complex of multi-family residential buildings supplied with domestic hot water from a common boiler room or a group heating hub, a device for measuring the amount of heat or the amount of fuel used for the preparation of domestic hot water may be placed outside these buildings if water meter sets referred to in paragraph 1 are used in these buildings. 2.

Chapter 2

Sewage and rainwater sewerage

Paragraph 121. 1. A sewage system is a system of connected pipes together with devices, utensils and drains discharging sewage and rainwater or meltwater, if they are not discharged into the building plot, to the first well from the building side or, in the absence of a well, to the border of the building plot.

2. The sewerage system of the building is to enable the discharge of sewage, as well as rainwater or meltwater from this building, which is not discharged into the building plot, and meet at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for these installations.

Paragraph 122. The sewage system of a building into which sewage is discharged which does not comply with the conditions for the protection of land and water and the discharge of sewage into the sewage network laid down in separate provisions shall be equipped with facilities for their treatment to a state in accordance with those provisions.

§ 123. Gravity sewage system in the premises of the building, from which short-term gravitational run-off of sewage is not possible, may be performed provided that protection against the backflow of sewage from the sewage network is installed by the use of sewage pumping stations, in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the design of sewage pumping stations in the gravity sewage system inside buildings or anti-flooding device meeting at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on anti-flooding devices in buildings.

Paragraph 124. 1. The drain pipe of a gravity sewer system, hereinafter referred to as the ‘sewer pipe’, is drawn as a ventilation duct above the roof and also above the upper edge of a window or door located horizontally less than 4 m from the outlet of that duct.

2. It is not required to lead all ventilating pipes above the roof, under the following conditions:

- 1) the use of a device on the sewerage system not erected above the roof to aerate the system and prevent the penetration of fumes from the sewerage system into the room;
- 2) Exit above the roof of the ventilation duct:
 - a) the last sewer section, counting from the sewer connection on each drain pipe,
 - b) at least one fifth of the remaining sewerage units in the building.

3. The ventilating duct shall not be inserted into the smoke and combustion duct or into the ventilation duct of the room.

4. If the height of the plumbing riser exceeds 10 m, the connection of the approach on the lowest floor is to meet at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the design of sewage systems.

§ 125. 1. Rainwater or meltwater is drained from the roof and terrace, as well as from the depression next to the exterior wall of the building in accordance with § 22 sec. 4 and 5 and § 24.

2. A pipe draining rainwater or meltwater through the interior of the building, in the case of connection of the building to the combined sewage system, connects to the sewage system outside the building.

3. In the case of rainwater and meltwater collected in a retention reservoir, for flushing a toilet bowl or urinal, watering greenery, washing the road and pavement and other economic needs, a separate installation is carried out for this purpose, not connected to the water supply system.

Paragraph 126. It is permissible to connect the drainage of the building area to a sewage pipe for combined sewerage or to a pipe for rainwater or meltwater for rainwater sewerage, provided that solutions are applied to prevent the cumulation of these pipes and the ingress of sewage and gases from the sewerage network into the ground and that the requirements of the Water Law Act of 20 July 2017 are met.

Chapter 3

Internal solid waste disposal facilities

Paragraph 127. The internal chute for the disposal of solid waste in the building is to meet hygienic conditions, be made in a way that ensures fire safety, be acoustically protected and do not cause nuisance for building users and meet at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on waste chute.

§ 128. The storage facility installed in the building shall comply with the following conditions:

- 1) it is not situated directly against the wall of a room intended for permanent human residence and at a distance of less than 2 m from the entrance door to that room;

- 2) it is protected against freezing;
- 3) the delivery chamber is separated by full walls that meet the conditions referred to in § 227 sec. 1 and has a door with a width of at least 0,9 m, located in such a way as to enable access by persons with disabilities;
- 4) the inlet shall have a closure to prevent the release of odour from the discharge pipe and its lower edge shall be not more than 0,8 m above the level of the adjoining floor;
- 5) the discharge pipe shall have an internal diameter of at least 0,4 m;
- 6) the chute pipe is guided vertically without refractions and ventilated by a cable leading above the roof, equipped with a filter and an exhaust fan;
- 7) the chute pipe is smooth inside, made of durable materials with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0, non-absorbent and resistant to destructive chemical effects of waste and impacts when falling.

§ 129. 1. The upper chamber of the chute with the device for cleaning and disinfecting the chute device shall be placed above the uppermost chute opening.

2. The lower chamber of the chute with solid waste collection containers is placed under the lowest chute. The capacity of the lower chamber of the chute, the access conditions and the width of the door opening to it are to allow the use of movable waste containers of the size used in the treatment area.

3. The upper and lower chambers of the chute are to have:

- 1) walls and floor of non-absorbent, easily washable material;
- 2) hot and cold drinking water abstraction point;
- 3) sewerage drain;
- 4) air supply and independent exhaust ventilation;
- 5) entrance without thresholds, closed with a full door, open outside;
- 6) electrical lighting installation.

Chapter 4

Heating installations

Paragraph 130. 1. A building which, because of its purpose, requires heating shall be equipped with a heating system or other heating devices, other than furnaces, kitchen shafts, local space heaters or fireplaces.

2. It is permissible to use a stove, kitchen shaft and other equipment for the thermal treatment of biomass dishes in a building with a height of up to and including three above-ground floors, if this does not conflict with the findings of the local spatial development plan and other acts of local law.

3. A fireplace or local space heater fired with wood biomass, with an open hearth or closed fireplace insert, shall only be installed in a single-family residential building, an individual recreation building and a low (N) multi-family residential building if:

- 1) It is installed in the room:
 - a) a cubic capacity of $4 \text{ m}^3/\text{kW}$ of the rated heat output of the fireplace or local space heater but not less than 30 m^3 ,
 - b) meeting the conditions for ventilation referred to in § 149 sec. 9,
 - c) having airtight chimney ducts meeting the conditions referred to in § 139 sec. 1, § 144 sec. 1 and § 278,
 - d) in which air supply to the furnace is possible in the amount of:
 - at least $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ per 1 kW of nominal heat output – in the case of a closed enclosure,
 - providing an airflow velocity in the combustion chamber aperture of less than 0,2 m/s, in the case of an open casing;
- 2) it is made taking into account at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for tile furnaces – in the case of tile furnaces;
- 3) meets the requirements of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1185 of 24 April 2015 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for solid fuel local space heaters (OJ Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 193/1, 21.07.2015, p. 1, as amended⁵⁾);
- 4) other provisions and acts of local law do not prohibit their application.

4. In a single-family residential building or individual recreation building, the installation of a fireplace or local space heater with a closed combustion chamber, fired with wood biomass, as a heating device shall be allowed if the conditions referred to in paragraph are met. 3, and it makes it possible to maintain the internal temperature of the rooms in accordance with their intended purpose.

⁵⁾ The amendment to that Regulation was published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 346, 20.12.2016, p. 51.

Paragraph 131. 1. The water heating system is a system of connected wires together with fittings, circulation pumps, heaters and other devices, located behind the valves separating from the heat source, in particular the boiler, heating node, heat pump or other device using renewable energy sources.

2. The water heating system shall be protected against excessive pressure and temperature increase, in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for the protection of water heating installations.

3. Materials and products used in the water heating system are selected taking into account at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on water quality in heating systems and taking into account the corrosion of water and the possibility of applying corrosion protection.

4. The water heating system is to ensure that the amount of supplementary water is kept at a reasonably low level.

5. A closed system water heating system or a water heating system equipped with automatic adjustment fittings shall be equipped with local venting devices, in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the venting of water heating systems.

6. A solid fuel boiler shall not be used to supply a closed system water heating system equipped with a diaphragm expansion vessel, with the exception of a solid fuel boiler with a nominal power up to 300 kW equipped with a heat dissipation device.

7. The water heating system of a closed system with radiators may be adapted to operate as a water cooling system in part or in whole, provided that at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for water quality in heating and protection systems of water heating systems of a closed system with diaphragm expansion vessels are met.

8. The water heating system is designed to maintain heat losses on supply and return lines at a reasonably low level. The supply and return cables meet the thermal insulation requirements for the minimum thickness of thermal insulation referred to in point 1.5 of Annex 7 to the Regulation.

Paragraph 132. 1. An air heating system is a system of connected air ducts and ducts, together with ventilators and air flow control elements, located between the heat source heating the air and the heated rooms. The air heating function can also be performed by mechanical ventilation.

2. The air heating cable is intended to enable heat losses to be kept at a reasonably low level and to meet the thermal insulation requirements as regards the minimum thickness of thermal insulation referred to in point 1.5 of Annex 7 to the Regulation.

Paragraph 133. 1. Installations and devices for heating the building are to have a peak heat output determined at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards regarding the calculation of the heat demand of rooms, as well as the calculation of the heat resistance and heat transfer coefficient of building partitions.

2. External design temperatures shall be used for the calculation of the peak heat output, in particular in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the calculation of external temperatures, and the design temperatures of heated rooms in accordance with the following table:

Lp.	Calculation temperatures ^{*)}	Purpose or use of the room	Examples of rooms
1	2	3	4
1	+5°C	– not intended for human residence, – industrial – during the operation of on-call heating (if technological reasons allow)	warehouse without permanent service, individual garage, parking hall (without repairs), accumulator, engine room and passenger crane shaft
2	+8°C	– in which there are no heat gains and the one-time stay of people in motion and in the outer coverings does not exceed 1 h, – in which there are heat gains from technological equipment, lighting, etc., exceeding 25 W per 1 m ³ cubic capacity of the room	a staircase in a residential building, compressor hall, pumping station, forge, hardening plant, heat treatment department
3	+12°C	– in which there are no heat gains, intended for permanent residence of people in outer coverings or performing physical work with an energy expenditure of more than	warehouse and warehouse requiring constant service, entrance hall, waiting room by the showroom without cloakroom,

		300 W, - in which there are heat gains from technological equipment, lighting, etc., ranging from 10 to 25 W per 1 m³ cubic capacity of the room	physical work hall with an energy expenditure of over 300 W, moulding hall, cold room engine room, battery hold, market hall, fish and meat shop
4	+16°C	- in which there are no heat gains, intended for human residence: - - in outer coverings sitting and standing, - - without outer coverings, in motion, or performing physical work - in which there are heat gains from technological equipment, lighting, etc., not exceeding 10 W per 1 m³ cubic capacity of the room	showroom without cloakroom, public passage, cloakroom with outer coverings, production hall, gymnasium, individual kitchen equipped with a coal hearth
5	+20°C	- intended for permanent residence of people without outer coverings, who do not continuously perform physical work	living room, hallway, individual kitchen equipped with a gas or electric hearth, office room, meeting room
6	+24°C	- intended to be undressed, – intended to be used by persons without clothing	bathroom, undressing-clothes room, washbasin, shower room, swimming hall, doctor's office, infant room and nursery children's room, operating room

*)It is permissible to take different design temperatures for a heated room than specified in the table, if this is due to technological requirements.

3. The heater and other device receiving heat from the heating system shall be supplied with a heat supply regulator, with the exception of the heating system in the building of accommodation in a penitentiary and detention facility.

4. In a building powered by a district heating network and in a building with its own (individual) heat source for heating oil, gaseous fuel or electricity, the controller of heat supply to the radiator is to work automatically, depending on changes in the internal temperature in the room in which it is installed. This condition does not apply to a single-family residential building, a residential building in residential buildings, an individual recreation building, as well as individual residential premises and commercial premises equipped with their own heating installations.

5. The device referred to in paragraph. 4, it is to enable users to achieve a temperature in a room lower than the calculated temperature, but not lower than 16 °C in a room with a calculated temperature of 20 °C and higher.

6. The heating system supplied from the heating network is to be controlled by a device for regulating the heat supply, operating automatically, according to changes in external climatic conditions.

7. If the demand for heat or the use of individual parts of a building is clearly differentiated, the heating system shall be divided into independent branches (circuits) respectively.

8. In a building in which there are periodic breaks in use during the heating season, the heating system shall be provided with a device to limit the supply of heat during those breaks.

9. Individual parts of the heating system shall be equipped with fittings enabling the heat supply to them to be closed and the heating medium to be emptied without the remaining part of the system having to be interrupted.

§ 134. 1. The heating system shall be provided with appropriate control and measurement equipment to ensure its safe use.

2. A building with a water heating system powered by a district heating network shall be supplied with the following devices for accounting for the heat consumed:

- 1) a heat meter (measuring and settlement system) to measure the amount of heat supplied to the heating system of the building;

2) devices enabling individual settlement of heating costs of individual dwellings or commercial premises in a building.

3. When powering a water heating system from a boiler, a building with more than one dwelling or commercial premises shall be provided with the following equipment to account for the cost of the heat consumed:

- 1) a device for measuring the amount of fuel consumed in the boiler room;
- 2) devices enabling individual settlement of heating costs of individual dwellings or commercial premises in a building.

4. The thermal insulation of the water heating system is to meet at least the requirements specified in the Polish Standard on thermal insulation of pipelines, fittings and equipment and in § 279 sec. 11.

5. Steam heating and water heating systems with a heating medium temperature exceeding 90°C shall not be used in the room intended for human occupancy.

6. The heating system shall be equipped with devices enabling:

- 1) automatic temperature control separately in individual rooms;
- 2) Ensure hydraulic balance.

7. The heating system in a residential building shall be equipped with devices enabling:

- 1) continuous monitoring of the efficiency of that installation in such a way as to provide information on significant changes in the efficiency of the installation and the need to service it;
- 2) control of this installation for the generation, distribution, storage and consumption of energy;
- 3) responding to external signals and adjusting energy consumption.

8. A heating system or a combined heating and ventilation system with a nominal power of more than 70 kW in a non-residential building shall be equipped with an automation and control system, taking into account § 190 sec. 4.

9. If it is not possible to assemble the devices referred to in paragraph. 6, it is permissible to equip the heating system with devices enabling automatic temperature control in the heated zone.

10. The requirement referred to in para. 6 and 9, also apply in the case of heat source replacement.

11. The requirement referred to in para. 6 and 8 to 10, shall apply where it is appropriate in terms of:

- 1) technical and
- 2) economic, determined on the basis of a comparison of the initial costs of equipping the equipment referred to in paragraph. 6, with expected savings in energy costs, resulting from the installation of these devices, where the period of return on investment is not longer than 5 years.

12. The requirement referred to in para. 7, shall apply where it is appropriate in terms of:

- 1) technical and functional, and
- 2) economic, determined on the basis of a comparison of the initial costs of equipping the equipment referred to in paragraph. 7, with expected savings in energy costs resulting from the installation of these devices, where the period of return on investment is not longer than 5 years.

13. Devices referred to in paragraph. 2 and 3 are to be remotely readable, in accordance with the provisions of the Energy Law Act of 10 April 1997.

Paragraph 135. 1. A solid fuel boiler with a rated heat output of up to 25 kW shall be installed in a separate technical room located on the underground floor, at the level of heated rooms or in another room where it is permitted to install a boiler with a higher rated heat output. The fuel composition shall be placed in a separate storage room near the boiler or in the room where the boiler is located. The room in which the boiler is installed and the fuel storage rooms are to meet at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for boiler rooms built on solid fuel.

2. It is permissible to install a solid fuel boiler with a rated heat output of up to 10 kW in the building referred to in § 130 sec. 3, at the level of heated rooms, in a room which is not a living space:

- 1) a cubic capacity resulting from an indicator of $4 \text{ m}^3/\text{kW}$ of rated thermal input of the boiler but not less than 30 m^3 ,
- 2) meeting the conditions for ventilation referred to in § 149 sec. 9,
- 3) having airtight chimney ducts as defined in § 139 sec. 1, § 144 sec. 1 and § 278,
- 4) providing an air supply for combustion of at least $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ per 1 kW of rated heat output of the boiler

– meeting at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for solid fuel boiler rooms.

3. Solid fuel boilers with a total rated thermal input of more than 25 kW and up to 2000 kW shall be installed in a separate technical room located on the underground floor or at ground level. The fuel depot or slag plant shall be located in a separate technical room directly next to the boiler room and access shall be provided for the supply of fuel and the disposal of slag or ash. The room in which boilers are installed and the fuel storage room are to meet at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for boiler rooms built on solid fuel.

4. Fuel oil boilers with a total rated heat output of up to 30 kW may be installed in a room not intended for permanent human residence, including in an auxiliary room in a dwelling, as well as in another place referred to in paragraph. 5.

5. Fuel oil boilers with a total rated thermal input of more than 30 kW and up to 2000 kW shall be installed in a dedicated technical room located in the basement or on the lowest above-ground floor of a building or in a detached building dedicated exclusively to a boiler room or a container boiler room.

6. Solid fuel boilers or heating oil with a total rated thermal input of more than 2000 kW shall be installed in a stand-alone building intended exclusively for boiler rooms.

7. In a room where a solid fuel boiler or heating oil boiler is installed, located above another floor, the floor, as well as walls up to a height of 0.1 m and a door threshold of 0.04 m are to be watertight. The condition of watertightness also applies to the passage of wires in the floor and in the walls up to a height of 0.1 m.

8. The maximum total thermal load for determining the required volume of the space in which boilers for heating oil with a total rated thermal input of up to 2000 kW are to be installed, drawing combustion air from that space, shall not be greater than 4650 W/m³.

9. The cubature of the room with boilers for heating oil referred to in paragraph. 6, is determined individually taking into account technical and technological requirements, as well as operational.

10. The height of the room in which the fuel oil boiler is installed shall be at least 2,2 m and the cubic capacity at least 8 m³.

11. In the room where a solid fuel boiler or heating oil is installed, the air supply necessary for the proper operation of the boiler with nominal heat output, as well as the air supply and exhaust for the ventilation of the boiler room, shall be ensured.

12. Exhaust gas discharge from the boiler for heating oil is to meet the conditions for a gas appliance referred to in § 176 sec. 1, 2, 6, 7, 9 and 10.

Paragraph 136. 1. The storage of fuel oil with a flash point above 55°C is to take place in a non-pressurised, fixed above-ground or underground reservoir next to the building or in a dedicated technical room in the basement or on the lowest above-ground floor of the building, hereinafter referred to as the ‘fuel oil warehouse’.

2. A single tank or tank battery in the building’s fuel oil warehouse shall be equipped with a pipe system for filling, venting and extracting the oil and with a filling level indicator that transmits the signal to the place where the filling nozzle is located.

3. In a tank battery in a building’s fuel oil warehouse, all tanks are to be of the same type and size, with a total volume not exceeding 100 m³.

4. In the fuel oil warehouse, part or all of the room is insulated tightly against oil penetration in the form of a capturing bath, which in the event of failure can accommodate oil with a volume of at least one tank.

5. In a room where a boiler for heating oil is installed, it is permissible to set up a tank of this oil with a volume of not more than 1 m³ provided that:

- 1) placement of the tank at a distance of not less than 1 m from the boiler;
- 2) separation of the tank from the boiler with a masonry wall at least 0,12 m thick and exceeding the dimensions of the tank by at least 0,3 m vertically and 0,6 m horizontally;
- 3) placement of the tank in the heating oil capture bath.

6. Capture bath referred to in paragraph 4 and mouth. 5 point 3, is not required when using a fuel oil tank with a structure that prevents the oil from escaping outside in the event of a failure, including a dual-shell type.

7. The fuel oil warehouse shall be equipped with:

- 1) supply and exhaust ventilation providing from 2 to 4 air exchanges per hour;
- 2) window or semi-permanent foam extinguishing device.

8. Only central water heating is used in the fuel oil warehouse.

9. The tank, liner and hose made of plastic used to store heating oil shall be protected against static electricity, at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for the protection of objects, installations and equipment against static electricity.

10. Requirements referred to in para. 1 to 4 and 6 to 9 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the storage of diesel fuel with a flash point above 55 °C to supply:

- 1) a power generator supplying installations and equipment in the building;
- 2) propulsion of the fire-fighting device.

Article 137. 1. The cable housing of the heating system is to enable the replacement of this installation without compromising the structure of the building.

2. The element of the water heating system, exposed to an intensive supply of external air in winter, is protected against freezing and in places requiring it, thermal insulation is used to protect against excessive heat loss. The water heating system element meets the thermal insulation requirements as regards the minimum thickness of thermal insulation referred to in point 1.5 of Annex 7 to the Regulation.

Paragraph 138. The external part of the heat pump installation shall be situated at a distance of not less than 3 m from the boundary of the building plot.

Chapter 5

Chimney pipes

Paragraph 139. 1. The dimensions of the cross-section, the method of conducting and the height of the ventilation, combustion or smoke duct in the building, carried out in the wall or in the housing, permanently connected to the structure of the building or constituting an independent structure, are to create the necessary string, ensuring the required throughput and meet at least the requirements specified in the Polish Standard on technical requirements for chimney ducts and chimney design.

2. The chimney pipe is to be airtight and meet the conditions specified in § 278.
3. The inner surface of the wet exhaust pipe shall be resistant to destructive effects.
4. The chimney duct for gravity ventilation shall meet the following conditions:
 - 1) has a fixed cross-section in area and shape from the inlet of the room to the outlet on the roof of the building of at least 0,016 m² and the smallest rectangular cross-sectional dimension of at least 0,1 m;
 - 2) is guided vertically upwards, with a tolerance of up to 30° from the vertical;
 - 3) the height of the vertical conductors from the upper edge of the exhaust hole in the room to the outlet hole on the roof shall be at least 1,5 m;

- 4) is not placed under a common cover of the outlets of the ducts without fan assistance with the ducts to which the ventilating devices are connected on the inlet side (indoors).

§ 140. The following shall not apply:

- 1) gravitational collective exhaust and smoke pipes, taking into account § 144 sec. 2 and § 176 sec. 3;
- 2) collective gravity ventilation ducts;
- 3) individual exhaust fans in rooms with flue gas inlets.

Article 141. 1. The chimney pipe is led above the roof, to a height that protects against unacceptable thrust disturbance.

2. The condition referred to in para. 1, is considered to be fulfilled if the outlet of the chimney duct is led above the roof in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for masonry chimneys.

3. It is permissible to remove the flue gas pipe from a gas appliance with a closed combustion chamber directly through the exterior wall of the building, provided that the conditions referred to in § 177 are met.

Article 142. 1. In a building located in zones II and III of the wind load, defined at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards on the design of structures and on the impact on the structure, a chimney socket protecting against reversal of thrust is used on the smoke and combustion pipe, except that the smoke and combustion pipe is to be available for cleaning and periodic inspection, taking into account the conditions referred to in § 336.

2. The chimney mount referred to in paragraph. 1 shall also apply in other areas where the location of buildings and local topographical conditions so require.

3. Conditions referred to in para. 1 and 2, do not apply to the furnace and combustion chamber with mechanical stimulation of the flue gas outflow.

Paragraph 143. 1. The ceiling may be loaded on the wall in which the chimney duct is located if the conditions relating to the safety of the structure are met and if this does not result in leakage or light limitation of the ducts.

2. A chimney stem separated or dilated from the structure of a building shall not be loaded with a ceiling and shall not be included in the calculation as part of that structure.

Article 144. 1. A stove top and a solid fuel boiler and a fireplace with an open hearth or a closed fireplace insert with the size of a fireplace opening up to 0.25 m^2 may be connected only to its own, self-contained smoke chimney pipe, with a diameter of at least $0.14 \text{ m} \times 0.14 \text{ m}$ or a diameter of at least 0.15 m , and in the case of a kitchen core of the restaurant type and a fireplace with a larger fireplace opening - at least $0.14 \text{ m} \times 0.27 \text{ m}$ or a diameter of at least 0.18 m , with a ratio of sides 3:2 for a larger pipe of rectangular cross-section.

2. Solid fuel stoves which have a sealed closure may be connected to one smoke chimney hose with a cross-section of at least $0,14 \text{ m} \times 0,14 \text{ m}$ or a diameter of at least $0,15 \text{ m}$, provided that the difference in incorporation level of at least $1,5 \text{ m}$ is maintained and no more than 3 furnaces are connected to that hose.

3. The furnace referred to in paragraph. 2, located on the top floor connects to a separate smoke pipe.

4. The connection of the gas appliance to the flue gas pipes is to comply with the conditions referred to in Paragraphs 176 and 177.

Paragraph 145. 1. The outlet of the chimney pipe is to be available for cleaning and periodic inspection, taking into account the conditions referred to in § 336.

2. The exhaust and smoke pipes shall be equipped with a wiper or inspection opening, as appropriate, closed by a sealed door and, in the case of wet exhaust gases, with a condensate drainage system.

Chapter 6

Ventilation and air conditioning

§ 146. 1. Ventilation and air conditioning are to ensure the appropriate quality of the indoor environment, including the volume of air exchange, its purity, temperature, relative humidity, speed of movement in the room, while maintaining separate provisions and at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards on ventilation, as well as fire safety and acoustic conditions set out in the Regulation.

2. Ventilation is used in a room intended for the stay of people, in a room without a window, as well as in another room where, for health, technological or safety reasons, it is necessary to provide for air exchange.

3. Air conditioning is used in a room where, for operational, hygienic, health or technological reasons, it is necessary to maintain appropriate indoor air parameters specified in separate regulations and in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on indoor air calculation parameters.

4. The air-conditioning system shall be equipped with devices capable of:

- 1) automatic temperature control separately in individual rooms;
- 2) Ensure hydraulic balance.

5. The air-conditioning system in a residential building shall be equipped with devices enabling:

- 1) continuous monitoring of its performance in such a way as to ensure that it is informed of significant changes in its performance and of the need to service it;
- 2) control of this installation for the generation, distribution, storage and consumption of energy;
- 3) responding to external signals and adjusting energy consumption.

6. An air-conditioning system or a combined air-conditioning and ventilation system with a nominal power of more than 70 kW in a non-residential building shall be equipped with an automation and control system, taking into account § 190 sec. 4.

7. If it is not possible to equip with the devices referred to in paragraph. 4, it is allowed to apply temperature control within the cooling zone.

8. In a public building, a collective housing building, a production building, a utility building and a storage building, the mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning system shall be equipped with measuring and control devices for monitoring and regulating the quality of the indoor environment.

9. Requirements referred to in para. 4 and 7, shall also apply in the case of replacement of the cold source.

10. Requirements referred to in para. 4 and 6 to 9 shall apply where appropriate in terms of:

- 1) technical and
- 2) economic, determined on the basis of a comparison of the initial costs of installing the equipment referred to in paragraph. 4, with expected savings in energy costs, resulting from the installation of these devices, where the period of return on investment is not longer than 5 years.

11. Requirements referred to in para. 5, shall apply where it is appropriate in terms of:

- 1) technical and functional, and
- 2) economic, determined on the basis of a comparison of the initial costs of installing the equipment referred to in paragraph. 5, with expected savings in energy costs resulting from the installation of these devices, where the period of return on investment is not longer than 5 years.

Article 147. 1. Exhaust or supply-exhaust mechanical ventilation is used in a high (W) and high (WW) building and in another building where it is not possible to ensure adequate air exchange by means of gravity ventilation or hybrid ventilation. In other buildings, the use of gravity ventilation or hybrid ventilation is allowed.

2. The installation of mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning shall not interfere with the proper operation of gravity ventilation in a room or group of jointly ventilated rooms. Gravity ventilation or hybrid ventilation may be used in a room with an air-conditioning device that does not collect outside air.

3. In a room where there is a risk of excretion or penetration from the outside of a substance harmful to health or a combustible substance, in quantities likely to create an explosion hazard, additional emergency exhaust ventilation shall be used, activated from the inside and from the outside of the room and ensuring air exchange adapted to its intended purpose, in accordance with health and safety regulations.

4. In a room where the technological process is a source of local emission of a harmful substance with an unacceptable concentration or odour, local extraction in cooperation with general ventilation shall be used, enabling the quality conditions of the internal environment specified in the provisions on health and safety at work to be met in the work area.

5. The installation of hybrid ventilation, mechanical exhaust ventilation and supply-exhaust ventilation is equipped with fan regulation. The air flow in this installation is to be adjusted taking into account the parameters resulting from the use of the premises.

§ 148. 1. The flow of external air supplied to a room that is not a work room is to meet at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on ventilation, and in a residential premises this flow is due to the size of the exhaust air stream, but may not be less than 20 m³/h per person expected to stay permanently.

2. The flow of outside air brought into the work room shall comply with the conditions laid down in occupational health and safety legislation. In working rooms, the minimum flow of ventilation air must not be less than $20 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ per person.

3. Exterior air brought into a room by means of mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning, polluted to an extent exceeding the conditions specified for indoor air in separate provisions on permissible concentrations and intensities of factors harmful to health, shall be purified before entering the ventilated room, taking into account the pollutants present in the room. This condition does not apply to a single-family residential building, a residential building in a homestead and an individual recreation building.

4. In a room intended for permanent human residence, ventilated in a mechanical or air-conditioned way, the values of temperature, relative humidity and speed of air movement in the room are accepted for calculation in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on calculation parameters of internal air.

5. For a room intended for permanent human residence, ventilated by means of gravity or hybrid ventilation, the values of internal temperature during heating periods shall be taken into account for the calculation in accordance with § 133 sec. 2.

Paragraph 149. 1. Where a building uses ventilation airflow between rooms or ventilation zones in a room, the direction of flow from a room with less air pollution to a room with more air pollution shall be ensured.

2. The flow of ventilation air in the dwelling is to take place from the living room to the kitchen or kitchenette and to the hygienic room.

3. In the installation of ventilation and air-conditioning, it is not possible to connect wires from rooms with different utility and sanitary and health requirements. This does not apply to a single-family dwelling and individual recreation building and a separate dwelling or commercial premises with individual organized mechanical exhaust ventilation or supply and exhaust ventilation.

4. In the ventilation and air-conditioning system, a duct from a room with explosion hazard zones shall not be connected to a duct from another room.

5. Ventilation of the garage and other premises not intended for human residence is permitted with air with a lesser degree of pollution, containing no substance harmful to health

or annoying odour, discharged from a room that is not a hygiene room, unless otherwise provided for in separate provisions.

6. In a room in a public building and a production building, the purpose of which is associated with its periodic use, the installation of mechanical ventilation is to ensure that the intensity of operation can be limited or switched off outside the useful life of the room, while maintaining the condition of normal operation for at least one hour before and after its use.

7. In the room referred to in paragraph. 6, where there is a source of pollutants harmful to health or a source of water vapour, a constant air exchange of at least half a time during the period of interruption of its use shall be ensured, taking into account for the calculation of the ventilated cubature the nominal height of the premises, but not exceeding 4 m, or a periodic air exchange controlled by the level of concentration of the pollutant shall be ensured.

8. The device installed in the room, in particular the one consuming air, must not cause interference limiting the effectiveness of ventilation.

9. Mechanical exhaust ventilation shall not be used in a room with a solid fuel furnace, liquid fuel or a gaseous appliance extracting combustion air from the room and with a gravitational exhaust duct from the appliance.

10. The provision of para. 9 shall not apply to a room where balanced or overpressure supply and exhaust ventilation is used.

11. Mechanical overpressure ventilation shall be used in the room to be protected from contamination or odour from the adjacent room and from the outside environment.

§ 150. 1. In general supply-exhaust mechanical ventilation or comfort air-conditioning systems with a capacity of at least 250 m³/h, an exhaust air heat recovery device shall be used with a temperature efficiency of at least 73 % for recuperators, heat pipes and rotary regenerators, or 68 % for devices with an intermediate agent. In the case of recirculation, the external air flow is to be no less than the hygienic requirements. For technological ventilation, the use of heat recovery is to result from technological conditions and economic calculation.

2. Air recirculation may be used when the purpose of the ventilated room is not associated with the occurrence of pathogenic bacteria, with the emission of a substance harmful to health, odour nuisance, while maintaining the conditions referred to in § 148 sec. 1, and fire protection requirements.

3. Where air recirculation is used in a supply-exhaust mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning system, adjustment systems shall be used to increase the proportion of outside air to 100 % under favourable weather conditions.

4. The condition referred to in para. 3, shall not apply where increasing the flow of ventilation air would make it impossible to meet the level of air purity required for technological reasons.

5. Non-fulfilment of the conditions referred to in paragraph. 1, in the case of general supply-exhaust mechanical ventilation or comfort air-conditioning installation used for less than 1000 hours per year.

Paragraph 151. 1. The air intake in the ventilation and air-conditioning system shall be protected against precipitation and wind and located in such a way that the cleanest and, during the summer, coolest air can be extracted in the given conditions.

2. The air intake shall not be located in a place where there is a risk of inflow of exhaust air from the launcher and air with sprayed water from a cooling tower or other similar device.

3. The air intake at ground level or on the wall of the two lowest above-ground floors of the building shall be located at least 8 m horizontally from the street, solid waste collection point, sewage discharge and other source of air pollution, and at least 4 m from the edge of the parking position for the car. The distance of the bottom edge of the intake opening from the ground level is to be at least 2 m.

4. The air intake on the roof of the building shall be positioned in such a way that the lower edge of the inlet is at least 0,4 m above the surface on which it is mounted and that a distance of at least 6 m from the sewage discharge is maintained.

Paragraph 152. 1. Air extracted from a building or room, contaminated to an extent exceeding the requirements set out in separate regulations on the permissible types and quantities of pollutants in outdoor air, shall be purified before being released into the atmosphere.

2. The air ejector in the ventilation and air-conditioning system shall be protected against precipitation and wind and shall be placed in a position to allow the exhaust air to vent without endangering the health of the occupants of the building and people in its surroundings and adversely affecting the building.

3. The lower edge of the launcher opening with a horizontal air outlet, located on the roof of the building, shall be at least 0,4 m above the surface on which the launcher is mounted, and in the case of air containing odours or pollutants harmful to health, 0,4 m above the line connecting the highest points protruding above the roof of parts of the building, located within 10 m of the launcher, measured horizontally.

4. Situation of an air launcher at ground level is permissible if:

- 1) the exhaust air does not contain a nuisance odour;
- 2) the exhaust air does not contain pollutants harmful to health;
- 3) the noise generated by the launcher at its location does not exceed the permissible environmental noise level laid down in the provisions on the permissible environmental noise level;
- 4) it is at least 4 m from the border of the neighbouring parcel;
- 5) the window of the room for permanent human residence in the direction of which the ejection occurs shall be at least 6 m from that ejection device;
- (6) the opposite wall of a neighbouring building with a window shall be at least 8 m from that launcher and the opposite wall of a neighbouring building without a window shall be at least 6 m from that launcher;
- 7) the air intake shall be at least 6 m from that launcher.

5. It is permissible to place an air vent in the wall of a building if:

- 1) the exhaust air does not contain a nuisance odour;
- 2) the exhaust air does not contain pollutants harmful to health;
- 3) the opposite wall of the neighbouring building with the window is at least 8 m from that launcher and the opposite wall of the neighbouring building without the window is at least 6 m from that launcher;
- 4) a window in the same wall shall be at least 3 m horizontally from that launcher and at least 2 m below or above that launcher;
- 5) the air intake, located in the same wall of the building, is below or at the same level as this launcher, at a distance of at least 1.5 m.

6. In the case of a single-family dwelling:

- 1) maintaining the distance referred to in paragraph. 5 point 4, is not required for the window of the same dwelling, except for the distance of the air ejector from the hygienic room from the window of the dwelling or kitchen;

- 2) the air discharge from the kitchen is located at least 0,5 m from the window of the living room located in the same wall.

Paragraph 153. 1. In the case of a blocked ventilation unit comprising an air intake and an air outlet, or in the case of decentralised ventilation for one dwelling or one room, ensuring effective separation of the fresh air stream from the ventilation unit:

- 1) maintaining the distances referred to in § 152 sec. 5 point 4, in relation to a window of the same premises is not required, provided that a distance of at least 0,5 m from the window located in the same wall is ensured;
- 2) it is not required to maintain the distance referred to in § 152 sec. 5 point 5.

2. The provision of para. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the removal of air containing pollutants harmful to health, odour or combustible substance.

3. The provision of para. Paragraph 1(1) shall not apply where the hygienic room or kitchen air ejector is located in the vicinity of the living room window and the hygienic room air ejector in relation to the kitchen window.

Paragraph 154. 1. The air intake and the air ejector on the roof of the building shall be located outside the explosion hazard zone, with a distance between them of not less than 10 m when horizontally ejected and 6 m when vertically ejected, the air ejector being located at least 1 m above the air intake.

2. Maintaining the distance referred to in paragraph. 1, is not required for the use of a blocked ventilation unit comprising an air intake and an air ejector ensuring effective separation of the fresh air stream from the exhaust air of the ventilation unit. This does not apply in the case of removal of air containing pollutants harmful to health, annoying odour or a combustible substance.

3. The distances referred to in paragraph 1 may be reduced. 1, up to 5 m and 3 m respectively, provided that effective separation of the external air stream from the exhaust air from the ventilation unit is ensured. This does not apply in the case of removal of air containing pollutants harmful to health, odour or combustible substance, where the air outlet is to be located at least 1 m above the air intake.

4. The distance of the roof air launcher, measured in the horizontal projection, shall not be less than 3 m from:

- 1) the part of the roof edge below which the window is located;

- 2) the nearest edge of the window in the roof;
- 3) the nearest edge of the window in the wall above the roof.

5. If the distance referred to in paragraph. 4 points 2 and 3, between 3 m and 10 m, the lower edge of the air-launcher shall be at least 1 m above the highest edge of the window.

6. In the case of removal by a roof launcher of air containing pollutants harmful to health or odours, taking into account paragraph. 5:

- 1) the distance referred to in paragraph. 4, shall be increased by 100 %;
- 2) if the distance referred to in paragraph 4 points 2 and 3, shall be between 6 m and 10 m, the lower edge of the air ejector shall be at least 2 m above the highest edge of the window.

7. For roofs with a width of less than 12 m, the distance requirement referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply. 6, is deemed to be met if the sum of the distance of the air discharger from the edge of the roof and the height of its additional elevation provides the required distance.

Paragraph 155. 1. The mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning hose and appliance shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to minimise the accumulation of contaminants on their internal surfaces in contact with the ventilation air.

2. The hose is to have a cross-section appropriate to the expected air flow and a structure adapted to the maximum pressure and required tightness of the installation, taking into account at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards regarding the strength and tightness of the hoses.

3. The properties of the wire materials or the method of securing their surfaces are selected according to the parameters of the flowing air and to the conditions prevailing at the place of their installation.

4. A cable installed in a place where it may be exposed to mechanical damage shall be protected against this damage.

5. The hose shall be equipped with an inspection opening, secured by means of an inspection element meeting at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on components of conductors facilitating maintenance, enabling cleaning of the interior of this hose, as well as other equipment and installation elements, provided that its design does not

allow cleaning in a different way than through this opening, and it is not used in a room with increased hygienic requirements.

6. A cable run through a room or a non-heated space and, in the case of air-conditioning systems, also uncooled, is to have thermal insulation, taking into account the conditions referred to in Paragraph 279(2) of the Law on heating. 1 and 2.

7. The air-conditioning system duct, the duct used for air recirculation and leading to the heat recovery device, as well as the duct leading the outside air through heated rooms are to have heat and moisture insulation if the temperature difference between the transported and surrounding air can be greater than 4° C or there is a risk of moisture dropping inside or outside the duct.

Paragraph 156. 1. Mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning equipment and components shall be used in such a way as to achieve the assumed quality of the indoor environment with a rational consumption of heating, cooling and electricity.

2. The air-conditioning system shall be equipped with an appropriate measuring device for checking operating conditions and controlling energy consumption.

3. Mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning equipment, such as a control panel, fan coil, air-conditioner, heating and cooling-ventilation apparatus, shall be installed in such a way as to ensure that it can be periodically inspected, maintained, repaired or replaced.

4. The ventilation and air-conditioning unit located outside the building shall be equipped with an appropriate enclosure or other protection against weather conditions.

5. In the case of a room with special hygienic requirements, a ventilation and air-conditioning unit is used to maintain increased cleanliness inside the enclosure, equipped with internal lighting and a speculum for controlling the condition of the control panel from the outside.

6. The mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning equipment shall be equipped with protection against pollutants in the outdoor air and, in special cases, in the circulating (recirculating) air, by means of a filter:

- 1) at least ISO grade rough ≥ 60 % for heater, radiator and heat recovery device,
- 2) at least ePM1 ≥ 50 % for humidifier

– complying at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the classification of air filters.

7. The humidifier in the mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning system shall be protected against leakage of water outside and against the transfer of water droplets through the ventilation air to further parts of the system.

8. The connection of the fan to the ventilation duct is made by means of a flexible connecting element, subject to the conditions referred to in § 279 sec. 10.

9. The mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning system shall be equipped with a throttle located in a position enabling the system to be adjusted, as well as the external air supply and internal air outflow to be cut off. This condition does not apply to an exhaust mechanical installation intended for periodic operation as gravity ventilation.

10. The maximum specific power of fans used in ventilation and air-conditioning systems is specified in the table below:

Lp.	Type and application of the fan	Maximum specific fan power [kW/(m ³ /s)]
1	2	3
1	Ventilation fan: a) installation of air conditioning or supply ventilation - exhaust with heat recovery,	1,60
	b) installation of supply and exhaust ventilation without heat recovery and supply ventilation	1,25
2	Exhaust fan: a) installation of air conditioning or supply ventilation - exhaust with heat recovery,	1,00
	b) supply and exhaust ventilation installation without heat recovery,	1,00
	c) exhaust installation	0,80

11. It is permissible to increase the maximum specific power of fans used in ventilation and air-conditioning systems, when additional components of this system are used, to the value specified in the following table:

Lp.	Additional elements of the ventilation or air-conditioning system	Additional fan specific power [kW/(m ³ /s)]
1	2	3
1	Additional degree of air filtration	0,3
2	Additional degree of air filtration with filters of class H10 and higher	0,6
3	Filters for removing gaseous air pollutants	0,3
4	Highly efficient heat recovery device (temperature efficiency greater than 67 %)	0,3

12. The supply and return temperatures of cooling beams and surface cooling elements shall be selected so that there is no condensation of water vapour on the surfaces of these cooling beams and surface cooling elements.

13. The circulating pump in the cooling circuit and the circulating pump in the heating circuit of the air-conditioning system shall be adjusted according to the heat load.

Paragraph 157. 1. In a residential building, a collective residence building, an educational building, an upbringing building, a medical activity building and a social welfare building, as well as in an office space intended for human occupancy, which is not equipped with mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning, windows shall be designed to open at least 50 % of the area required under Paragraph 53 for the space in question.

2. The window leaf, skylight and window ventilator used to ventilate a room intended for the accommodation of persons shall be provided with a device allowing them to be easily opened and the opening size to be adjusted from the level of the floor or deck, including by disabled persons, if no other co-users are foreseen.

3. In the case of a room using a type of ventilation other than mechanical supply ventilation or supply-exhaust external air supply, in the amount necessary for ventilation, is

provided by a supply device located in the window, balcony door or other part of the external partition.

4. The air supply device referred to in paragraph. 3, shall be applied at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on ventilation in a residential building, a collective residence building and a public utility building. For supply devices in the outer wall, it is allowed to be located at a height of at least 2 m, counting from the floor level to the lower edge of the air intake in this device.

Chapter 7

Gas installation for gaseous fuels

§ 158. 1. The gas supply to the building and the gas installation shall meet the utility needs and conditions resulting from the physico-chemical properties of the gas and the technical conditions for connection to the gas network as determined by the gas supplier.

2. A gas system supplied from the gas network is a system of pipes behind the main cock, conducted outside or inside the building, together with fittings, fittings and other equipment, as well as devices for measuring gas consumption, gas devices and exhaust or air-burning pipes, if they are part of the equipment of gas devices.

3. A LPG-fuelled gas installation from fixed tanks or cylinder batteries located on a building plot outside the building is a system of pipes behind the main valve shutting off the tank installation, cylinders or collector of cylinders operated outside or inside the building, together with fittings, fittings and other equipment, as well as devices for measuring gas consumption, gas appliances with equipment and flue gas or air-burn pipes discharging exhaust gases directly outside the building or into pipes in the walls.

4. The liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) system from an individual cylinder located inside the building is a gas cylinder, a cylinder reducing device, a pipe with fittings, fittings and other equipment, as well as a gas appliance with internal combustion or air-combustion pipes, if they are a component of gas appliances.

5. A liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tank system is a set of devices consisting of a tank or group of tanks with fittings and accessories and a gas connection with the main shut-off valve.

6. Conditions for gas installations, with the exception of the conditions referred to in § 166 sec. Paragraphs 3 to 5, 169(2) and 170(2) 2-4, do not apply to gas installations intended for agricultural and production-industrial (technological) purposes.

Paragraph 159. 1. The pressure in the gas pipe supplying gas to the outer wall of a residential building, a collective residence building, a public utility building, an office building located in a closed area specified by the decision of the Minister of National Defence, in which public utility tasks are not carried out, and an individual recreation building may not be higher than 500 kPa, and to the outer wall of another building, not higher than 1600 kPa.

2. The gas installation in the building and on the outside of the building partitions is to ensure the supply of gaseous fuel in an amount corresponding to the utility needs and an appropriate pressure value in front of the gas device, depending on the type of gaseous fuel used to supply the building, in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on gaseous fuels, and this pressure may not be higher than 5 kPa.

3. It is permissible to use a gas device installed on the roof of the building provided that it is protected against external and atmospheric factors.

4. No gas installation shall be carried out in a building with a height of more than 25 m.

5. It is permissible to install a LPG-fuelled gas installation only in a low (N) building or on the roof of such a building.

6. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and gas from the gas network shall not be used in one building, except in the case referred to in paragraph. 7.

7. In a low (N) building, which has a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) system in the dwelling, it is allowed to locate a gas boiler house powered by a gas network.

8. A gas-fired installation with a density higher than the density of air shall not be used in a room whose floor level is below the surrounding terrain and in a room where there is a well or installation and inspection duct below the floor.

Paragraph 160. 1. It is permissible to use a system that signals an unacceptable level of gas concentration only in a building in which constant supervision is established, ensuring that remedial action is taken, as well as in a single-family residential building.

2. A detector indicating an unacceptable level of gas concentration in buildings referred to in paragraph. 1, it is installed in the basement and basement and in a room where there is a possibility of gas accumulation at the emergency states of the gas system or gas connection.

3. An explosion emergency alarm signal in a building, excluding a single-family residential building, is addressed to services or persons obliged to take effective preventive action.

4. In the residential part of a multi-family residential building, it is not possible to install a signalling and shut-off device for gas supply. This does not apply to an individual signalling and shut-off device for gas supply to separate dwellings and additional devices automatically shutting off gas in emergency situations.

5. A signalling and shut-off device shall be used in a room where the total rated thermal input of the installed gas appliances is greater than 60 kW. In the case of gas appliances with a total heat output of more than 60 kW, with a self-contained housing, installed outside the building, a signalling and shut-off device shall be installed for the gas supply inside the housing.

6. The shut-off valve for the gas supply to the building, which is a component of the signalling and shut-off device, is installed outside the building, between the main tap and the introduction of the gas pipe into the building.

7. The gas system connected to the gas network made of metallic wires shall be protected against the influence of stray currents by installing an insulating insert on the introduction of a metal gas pipe into the building.

Paragraph 161. 1. In the gas installation of a building supplied from the gas network, a main tap is installed on the gas connection, enabling the gas supply to be cut off.

2. The main tap shall be installed outside the building, in a ventilated cabinet of material with reaction to fire class A1, A2, B or C against the wall, in a wall cavity or at a distance not exceeding 10 m from the powered building, in a place easily accessible and protected from atmospheric influences, mechanical damage and access by unauthorised persons.

3. In single-family housing, farm buildings and individual recreation buildings, it is allowed to install the main tap more than 10 m from the powered building, in a ventilated cabinet, located in the fence line from the street or general pedestrian path with access to it from the outside of the building plot.

4. In a monumental building, it is permissible to install the main tap in a place easily accessible from the outside, which is not a room, in particular in the arcade, clearance or gate, at a distance of not more than 2 m from the exterior face of the building.

5. The distance of the main tap, mounted against the wall or in the cavity of the building wall, is to be at least 0.5 m from the ground level and the nearest edge of the window, door or other opening in the building.

6. In justified cases resulting from the functional and spatial solution of the building, it is allowed to install more than one main tap. In this case, gas installations supplied from separate gas connections shall not be connected to each other.

7. In urban buildings, it is permissible to install a main tap in front of the building, below the ground level, provided that the requirements applicable to the dam fittings installed on the gas network pipeline are complied with.

8. The location of the main tap shall be clearly marked. A building with more than one main tap shall be provided with information on the number and places of installation.

§ 162. 1. Where more than one building is supplied from one gas connection, in addition to the main tap, separate non-main tap valves shall be used to cut off the gas supply to each of those buildings.

2. In single-family housing, farm buildings and individual recreation buildings, when the main tap is installed in the fence line at a distance of more than 10 m from the powered building, a shut-off valve is additionally used on the wall of the building.

3. Shut-off valves referred to in paragraph. 1 and 2, are to meet the conditions referred to in § 160 sec. 6.

Paragraph 163. 1. In the case of a building gas installation supplied from a gas network with a pressure up to 500 kPa used by more than one customer or where the nominal gas consumption is greater than 10 m³/h, expressed in terms of high-methane natural gas, a shut-off valve shall be installed in front of the reducing appliance and a main tap shut-off valve shall be installed behind that appliance.

2. In the case of a gas installation of a building, supplied from a common gas network with a pressure of up to 500 kPa, which is used by one customer and the nominal gas consumption is less than 10 m³/h, it is allowed that the shut-off valve installed in front of the

reducing device is treated as the main tap. This provision shall also apply if the reducing device is combined in a single assembly with a gas meter.

§ 164. The reduction device is installed only outside the building and protects against unauthorized access and mechanical damage.

§ 165. 1. A gas installation pipe run below the ground level, outside the building, at a distance of more than 0.5 m from its external wall, is to meet the conditions set out in separate provisions for gas networks.

2. The gas installation pipe shall be made in such a way as to ensure that the conditions of tightness and durability comply at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on gas pipes for buildings.

3. The gas installation pipe, starting from 0.5 m in front of the outer wall of the building to the shut-off tap in front of the gas meter in a multi-family residential building or to the branch to a commercial premises in a public utility building, as well as to a commercial premises in an office building located in a closed area specified by the decision of the Minister of National Defence, in which public utility tasks are not carried out, is made of seamless or seamed steel pipes, complying at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on welded steel pipes for combustible media, combined by welding. A different method of connecting pipes may be used if it meets the conditions regarding tightness and durability in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on gas pipes for buildings.

4. The gas pipe in a single-family residential building, an individual recreation building and a building in farm buildings, starting from 0.5 m in front of the outer wall of the building to lead out of the inner face of this wall, is made of pipes referred to in paragraph. 3.

5. In a single-family residential building, an individual recreation building and a building in homestead buildings, the gas installation hose, and in another building only the hose behind the gas meter or branch leading to separate residential premises or separate commercial premises, is made of pipes referred to in paragraph. 3, also combined by using threaded connection or from copper pipes joined by soldering with hard solder. It is permissible to use another method of connecting pipes if it meets the conditions for tightness and durability complying at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on gas pipes for buildings.

6. There is no gas pipe on the outside of the building wall made of:

- 1) steel tubes, if they are used for the distribution of gaseous fuels containing water vapour or other condensable components under operating conditions;
- 2) copper tubes.

7. The liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) system pipe may be run above ground level between the tank, cylinder or battery of the cylinder and the building, as well as on the exterior wall of the building, if the length of this pipe is not more than 10 m and the gas components are not condensed under operating conditions.

Paragraph 166. 1. Gas pipes shall not be routed through a living room, with the exception of gas pipes in living rooms where the gas appliance referred to in § 172 sec. 3, and through a room, the use of which may cause a violation of the technical condition of the gas installation or affect the operating parameters of the gas.

2. The gas pipe using threaded connections, as well as other ways of connecting pipes, shall not be routed through a living room if this may pose a risk to the safety of occupants.

3. The gas pipe, in relation to the pipes of other installations constituting the equipment of the building, in particular heating, water supply, sewage, electricity and lightning protection systems, shall be located in such a way as to ensure the safety of their use. The distance between the gas pipes and the pipes of other building equipment installations shall be such as to enable maintenance work to be carried out.

4. The horizontal section of the gas installation shall be at least 0,1 m above the duct of the other installation and, if the density of the gas is greater than the density of the air, below the electrical duct and the sparking device.

5. A gas installation line crossing the line of another installation shall be routed from it at a distance of not less than 0,02 m.

6. It is permissible to conduct a gas pipe from seamless or seamless steel pipes, joined by welding, through one floor of the garage, located directly under the above-ground floor of the building, or in a garage over which there is no floor, provided that this pipe is protected against mechanical damage. It is permissible to use another method of connecting pipes if it meets the conditions for tightness and durability complying at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on gas pipes for buildings.

Article 167. 1. The technical solutions of the gas installation are to allow self-compensation of thermal extensions and eliminate possible deformations of this installation caused by deformation or subsidence of the building.

2. The gas pipe in the basement and basement is carried out on the surface of the wall or under the ceiling, and on another above-ground floor it is also allowed to be carried out in a furrow covered by an unsealed screen or filled, after a leak test of the gas system, with easily removable plaster mass, which does not cause corrosion of these pipes. Bruzd, in which the gas pipes of copper pipes are run, is not filled.

3. The gas pipe from steel pipes, after the leak test, is protected against corrosion.

§ 168. 1. A gas consumption measuring device, hereinafter referred to as a ‘gas meter’, meeting at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for Gas Meters, shall be installed separately for each customer and shall be protected against unauthorised access.

2. The gas meter shall be installed in an easily accessible location in case of inspection or replacement.

3. A shut-off valve shall be installed in front of each gas meter. This condition is deemed to be met if the meter is installed in a single cabinet with a main tap.

4. The gas meter shall be installed in:

- 1) a cabinet made of material with reaction-to-fire class A1, A1, B or C, with vents for:
 - a) a staircase or a general corridor,
 - b) outside the building, together with the main tap of the gas installation, subject to the conditions laid down in Paragraphs 161 and 162;
- 2) a ventilated pane, intended for the installation section, with a door without a vent, accessible from the non-residential side.

5. It is permissible to install a gas meter, also without a cabinet, in a kitchen constituting an independent room and in a hallway in an existing residential building, which is undergoing reconstruction or in which the gas system is being renovated.

6. It is permissible to install a gas meter in a separate and closed basement room if it has a window and a gravity ventilation duct extending above the roof or through the outer wall to a height of at least 2,5 m above the ground, at a distance of not less than 0,5 m from the side edge of windows, doors and other openings.

Paragraph 169. The gas meter shall not be installed:

- 1) in a living room, bathroom or other room where there is a corrosive hazard, in particular moisture or vapours of chemical compounds;
- 2) in a common cavity with an electric meter;
- 3) at a distance less than 1 m horizontally from the gas burner or other furnace;
- 4) at a distance of less than 3 m from the gas appliance, measured in the development of the cable length.

§ 170. 1. The gas meter shall be installed at a height of between 0,3 m and 1,8 m from the floor level to the bottom of the gas meter or at least 0,5 m from the ground level.

2. A gas meter for measuring the flow of gas with a density below air density shall be placed above the electric meter and other devices capable of sparking, and a gas meter for measuring the flow of gas with a density above air density shall be placed at least 0,3 m below the electric meter and other devices capable of sparking.

3. A gas meter installed without a cabinet, at the same level as an electric meter or other devices capable of sparking, is to be at least 1 m away from them.

4. The distance referred to in paragraph 1 may be reduced. 3, if a partition of materials and articles with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 with a height of at least 0,5 m above the meter and below the meter and an extension of at least 0,1 m from the distance of the face of the meter from the wall on which it is installed is made between the gas meter installed without a cabinet and the electric meter or other device capable of sparking.

Paragraph 171. The combination of a gas meter and a gas appliance with a gas installation is to enable them to be disconnected without the need to dismantle part of that installation.

Paragraph 172. 1. The gas appliance is installed only in a room that meets the conditions regarding its height, volume, ventilation and exhaust gas extraction, as well as the supply of combustion air specified in the regulation and separate provisions. It is allowed to use gas heating devices outside the building, located in an external body protecting this device from weather conditions, provided that the fire protection requirements are met and if the external housing is an integral, system element of the gas device.

2. Gas appliances with an open combustion chamber, meaning appliances of types A and B, shall not be installed in a living room, with the exception of a living room meeting the conditions referred to in § 87 sec. 2, 4 and 5.

3. A gas appliance with a heat output of up to 30 kW, with a closed combustion chamber, which is understood as a type C appliance, may be installed in a living room, regardless of the type of ventilation occurring in it, provided that a coaxial air-combustion duct or separate air and combustion ducts are used, provided that the conditions referred to in § 177 are met. If mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning is used, a signalling and shut-off device shall be installed in the room.

Paragraph 173. A gas appliance without constant supervision during its use, such as a gas boiler or space heater, shall be equipped with self-acting protection against the effects of pressure drops or interruptions in the gas supply or the disappearance of the chimney thrust which, if irregularities are detected, automatically cut off the gas supply.

Paragraph 174. 1. The maximum total heat load per cubic metre ^{for} determining the required cubic capacity of a room in which a gas appliance is installed, drawing combustion air from that room, shall not exceed the values set out in the following table:

Lp.	Type of room	Maximum heat load of the gas appliance per 1 m ³ cubic capacity of the room	
		Type A – no exhaust outlet	Type B - Exhaust
1	2	3	4
	A room for permanent human residence and a kitchenette connected to the hallway	175 W	350 W
	Non-permanent living room, including kitchen	930 W	4650 W

2. In the case of the installation of gas appliances in one room without exhaust gas and with exhaust gas, the total heat load from these appliances per 1 m³ cubic capacity of the room shall not exceed the amounts specified in paragraph. 1 in column 3 of the table.

3. The volume of the space in which the gas appliance is installed shall not be less than:

- 1) 8 m³ in the case of a combustion air extractor from that space;
- 2) 6,5 m³ in the case of a device with a closed combustion chamber.

4. The height of the space in which the gas appliance is installed shall not be less than 2,2 m.

5. In single-family residential buildings, residential buildings in farm buildings and individual recreation buildings, for which a construction permit decision was issued before 16 December 2002 or a construction notification was submitted, to which the architectural and construction administration authority did not raise objections, it is allowed to install gas heating boilers in technical rooms with a height of at least 1.9 m, subject to the conditions specified in paragraph. 1 and § 172 sec. 1 and 2.

Paragraph 175. When installing a gas appliance, the following conditions shall be ensured:

- 1) the gas appliance connects to a steel or copper gas pipe permanently or using a flexible metal pipe;
- 2) the valve for shutting off the gas supply to the appliance shall be located in the space where the gas appliance is installed, in an easily accessible position, at a distance of not more than 1 m from the connection nozzle;
- 3) the gas stove is installed at a distance of at least 0,5 m from the window to the side of the appliance, counting horizontally;
- 4) a space heater whose sheath temperature may exceed 60°C shall be installed at a distance of at least 0,3 m from plastered walls of materials and articles with reaction to fire class D, E or F and at a distance of 0,6 m from wall elements of materials and articles with reaction to fire class D, E or F, uncovered by plaster;
- 5) a flow-water gas heater shall be installed on a wall of materials and articles with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0 or insulated from a wall of materials and articles with reaction-to-fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 with a plate with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0.

Paragraph 176. 1. A gas heating appliance, such as a boiler and a flow water heater, regardless of its thermal loads, shall be permanently connected to an individual flue gas duct.

2. The exhaust pipe and duct discharging the exhaust gas from the gas appliance on a natural thrust basis are to have the cross-section resulting from the calculations and provide a thrust vacuum at a height appropriate to the type of appliance and its heat output.

3. It is allowed to use a collective air-combustion system cable adapted to work with devices with a closed combustion chamber, equipped with protection against chimney thrust loss and internal combustion check valves. A flue-gas check valve between gas appliances shall be fitted to any connected gas appliance or to any connection to a collective exhaust system.

4. Individual air and exhaust pipes may be used as a set of products for the supply of air to the gas appliance and the discharge of exhaust gases to the outside.

5. The diameter of the air-burner coaxial cable results from calculations carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on methods of thermal and flow calculations of chimneys and manufacturer's guidelines.

6. It is permissible in the boiler room to connect several boilers to the common flue gas duct in the case of:

- 1) boilers drawing air for combustion from the space, provided that a box thrust interrupter is used or boilers are equipped with chimney thrust fade sensors that simultaneously shut down all boilers;
- 2) for boilers with blowing burners of the flue gas pipe with a cross-section of not less than 1,6 total cross-sections of flue gas pipes from individual boilers, as well as equipping the outlet of the flue gas pipe with a chimney thrust fade sensor, shutting off all boilers at the same time; in the case of boilers with a closed combustion chamber, a smaller diameter is allowed on the basis of calculations carried out in a manner that meets at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on thermal calculation methods.

7. The exhaust pipe and duct, which discharges exhaust gases from heating gas appliances, is adapted to the operating conditions of a given type of device.

8. The exhaust pipe and duct which discharges exhaust gases from gas appliances, excluding boilers, shall meet the following conditions:

- 1) the cross-sections of the conductor as well as of the combustion duct shall be fixed throughout their length;
- 2) the length of the vertical flue gas pipe shall not be less than 0,22 m and the horizontal flue gas pipe laid down with a drop of at least 5 % towards the gas appliance shall not be more than 2 m;
- 3) the length of the flue duct measured from the inlet axis of the flue duct to the outlet edge of the duct above the roof shall be not less than 2 m;

4) the outlet of the flue gas duct, if this is due to the operating conditions of the gas appliance, shall be equipped with a vent adjusted to the quantity of flue gas, the length of the vertical sections, the position in the specified wind zone and local conditions.

9. It is permissible to install a throttle in the exhaust pipe of individual gas appliances if its operation does not interfere with the exhaust flow.

10. A gas appliance equipped with an inflatable burner shall be connected by a hose to a flue, the cross-section of which shall be selected taking into account the excess pressures present in the combustion chambers of that appliance.

11. A hood shall be placed above a restaurant-type gas appliance with flue gas discharge into the room to discharge the flue gas into the flue gas duct, and a sensor shall be installed for the appliance with a heat output of more than 30 kW, disabling the appliance in the event of chimney thrust loss.

12. In the room where a gas boiler with a density higher than air density is installed, a ventilation and exhaust duct with an outlet is to be installed at the floor level in the external wall of the building, in accordance with the conditions referred to in § 179 sec. 8 and 9.

Paragraph 177. 1. An individual concentric air-combustion duct or separate air-combustion duct may be removed from a gas appliance with a closed combustion chamber through the outer wall of the building if the appliance has a rated thermal input not greater than:

- 1) 30 kW – in a detached single-family residential building, an individual recreation building and a farm building;
- 2) 5 kW – in other residential buildings.

2. The outlet of the conductor referred to in paragraph. 1(2) is to be higher than 2,5 m above ground level. This outlet may be located less than 2,5 m but not less than 0,5 m above ground level if there is no children's playground or other recreational area within 8 m.

3. The distance between the outlets of the cables referred to in paragraph. 1, shall not be less than 3 m and the distance of these outlets from the nearest edge of the window and the obscuring risalite shall not be less than 1 m.

4. The nominal heat output of a gas appliance with a closed combustion chamber from which an individual concentric air-combustion duct or a separate air-combustion duct or a separate exhaust duct is led through the outer wall of the building shall not be restricted in the

production and storage building and in the sports hall and entertainment hall, provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1) the distance of this wall from the boundary of the building plot is not less than 8 m;
- 2) the distance of this wall from the wall of another building with a window is not less than 12 m;
- 3) the outlet of the conductor shall be more than 3 m above ground level;
- 4) the outlet of the conductor shall be not less than 4 m from the nearest edge of the window or door.

§ 178. 1. The room intended for the installation of a boiler for gaseous fuels is to comply with the provisions of the Regulation, in particular the conditions referred to in § 174, as well as at least the requirements specified in the Polish Standard for boiler rooms built on gaseous fuels with a relative density of less than 1. These requirements do not apply to the boiler installed outside the building.

2. Boilers for gaseous fuels with a total heat output of up to 60 kW shall be installed:

- 1) in a room not intended for permanent human residence, if the total heat output does not exceed 30 kW;
- 2) in a technical room located on an above-ground floor or on the first floor of an underground building, if the total thermal input exceeds 30 kW;
- 3) on the roof of the building;
- 4) on the external wall, provided that the conditions referred to in § 231 sec. 4;
- 5) in a detached building intended exclusively for the boiler room.

3. Boilers for gaseous fuels with a total heat output of more than 60 kW up to 2000 kW shall be installed:

- 1) in a dedicated technical room located:
 - a) on the first underground or above-ground floor or the highest above-ground floor of the building – in the case of a building with no more than four above-ground floors,
 - b) on the highest floor of the building, in the case of a building with more than four above-ground floors;
- 2) on the roof of the building;
- 3) in a detached building intended exclusively for the boiler room.

4. Gaseous fuel boilers with a total heat output of more than 2000 kW shall only be installed in a free-standing building intended for a boiler room.

Paragraph 179. 1. The volume of the room with boilers for gaseous fuels with a total heat output of up to 60 kW and with a boiler with a heat output of more than 60 kW drawing air from the room is to meet the conditions referred to in § 174.

2. The cubature of the room with boilers referred to in § 178 sec. 3 and 4, with the combustion chamber closed, shall be determined individually, taking into account technical and technological conditions as well as operational requirements.

3. In a room with installed boilers referred to in § 178 sec. 3 and 4, gas meter can not be installed.

4. A separate gas pipe shall be supplied to a technical room with boilers installed with a total heat output of more than 60 kW and up to 2000 kW, located in a building with a purpose other than a boiler room, from which the other gas appliances in that building are not supplied.

5. A room with installed boilers with a total heat output of up to 30 kW, with an open combustion chamber (type B) shall be equipped with balanced or overpressure mechanical supply and exhaust ventilation with heat recovery from the exhaust air or with gravity or hybrid ventilation in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for boiler rooms built on gaseous fuels with a relative density of less than 1. Rooms equipped with mechanical ventilation shall be equipped with signalling and shut-off devices.

6. A technical room or boiler room with installed boilers with a total heat output of more than 30 kW and up to 2000 kW, with a closed combustion chamber (type C), shall be equipped with mechanical supply and exhaust ventilation with heat recovery from the exhaust air and with signalling and shut-off devices.

7. A technical room or boiler room with installed boilers with a total heat output of more than 30 kW to 2000 kW, with an open combustion chamber (type B), shall be equipped with balanced or overpressure mechanical supply and exhaust ventilation with heat recovery from the exhaust air or with gravity or hybrid ventilation in accordance with at least the requirements of the Polish Standard for boiler rooms built on gaseous fuels with a relative density of less than 1. A room equipped with mechanical ventilation shall be equipped with signalling and shut-off devices, taking into account § 160 sec. 5.

8. A room with an installed liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) boiler shall be equipped with balanced or overpressure mechanical supply and exhaust ventilation or with gravity or hybrid ventilation with supply and exhaust openings or supply and exhaust ducts complying at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for boiler rooms built on gaseous fuels with a relative density of less than 1, with the location of the lower edge of the supply opening or exhaust duct at the floor level.

9. In the room referred to in paragraph. 8, in order to protect against the effects of gas leakage, it shall be vented outside this room by:

- 1) the position of the exhaust opening or duct in the outer wall;
- 2) the location of the exhaust opening or outlet of the exhaust duct at a distance of not more than 2 m from the boiler;
- 3) a floor drop between the boiler and the exhaust opening or duct at least 0,5 % towards the outer wall;
- 4) ensure that the exhaust duct drops at least 0,5 % towards the outer wall.

10. If in the room referred to in paragraph. 1, mechanical ventilation is used, this room should be equipped with a signaling and shut-off device for gas supply.

§180. The building gas appliance may be supplied with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) from an individual cylinder with a nominal gas content of up to 11 kg if the following conditions are met:

- 1) no more than two cylinders are installed in one dwelling, workshop or commercial premises;
- 2) a temperature of less than 35°C shall be maintained in the room where the cylinder is installed;
- 3) the cylinder is installed in a vertical position;
- 4) the cylinder shall be protected against mechanical damage;
- 5) a distance of at least 1,5 m shall be maintained between the cylinder and the heat radiating appliance, excluding the set of gas appliances with the cylinder;
- 6) cylinders shall not be placed less than 1 m from the spark-producing device;
- 7) The gas appliance shall be connected to the cylinder gas pressure reducer by means of a flexible tube not exceeding 3 m in length and with a pressure resistance of at least 300

kPa, resistant to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) components, mechanical damage and a temperature of up to 60 °C;

- 8) a gas appliance with a heat output exceeding 10 kW shall be connected to the hose referred to in point 7 by a steel tube of at least 0,5 m in length.

§ 181. It is permitted to supply a gas installation in a building or building complex with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) from a gas cylinder with a nominal gas content of up to 33 kg or from a battery of such cylinders, if the following conditions are met:

- 1) the cylinders shall be placed outside the building, in a marked place, on a hardened ground, under a weather shelter and protected against access by third parties;
- 2) the number of cylinders in the battery shall not exceed 10;
- 3) the cylinders in the battery shall be connected to a manifold made of seamless steel tube or line pipe joined by welding;
- 4) the distance of the cylinder from the nearest window or door in the exterior wall of the building shall not be less than 2 m;
- 5) the cylinder shall not be situated in a hollow area.

§ 182. 1. It is permissible to supply a gas installation in a building or building combination from one or a group of LPG tanks.

2. The number of above-ground tanks in the group shall not exceed 6 and their total capacity 100 m³. The distance between groups of above-ground reservoirs is to be:

- 1) 7,5 m, where the total capacity of the tanks in the group does not exceed 30 m³;
- 2) 15 m – where the total capacity of the tanks in the group exceeds 30 m³.

3. The liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tank shall not be situated in a recess, in a wetland or at a distance of less than 5 m from a ditch, well or drain.

4. The permissible distance of a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tank from a residential building, a collective residential building, a public utility building and an office building located in a closed area specified by the decision of the Minister of National Defence, in which public utility tasks are not carried out, as well as between tanks, is specified in the following table:

	Nominal tank capacity [m ³]	The distance of a residential building, a collective residence building, a public utility building and an office building located in a closed	Distance from adjacent ground or underground reservoir
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Lp.		area specified by the decision of the Minister of National Defence, in which public utility tasks are not carried out, from:		[m]
		ground reservoir [m]	underground reservoir [m]	
1	2	3	4	5
1	up to 3	3	1	1
2	more than 3 to 5	5	2,5	1
3	more than 5 to 7	7,5	3	1,5
4	more than 7 to 10	10	5	1,5
5	more than 10 to 40	20	10	¼ the sum of the diameters of the two adjacent reservoirs
6	more than 40 to 65	30	15	
7	more than 65 to 100	40	20	

5. The permissible distance of the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tank from the production building and storage building is to be for tanks with a capacity of:

- 1) up to 10 m³ – not less than the distance specified in paragraph 4 in columns 3 and 4 of the table;
- 2) more than 10 m³ – not less than half the distance specified in paragraph 4 in columns 3 and 4 of the table.

6. The distance of the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tank from the boundary of the building plot must not be less than half the distance specified in paragraph. 4 in columns 3 and 4 of the table, while maintaining the required distance from the building of a given type.

7. A reduction of up to 50 % of the distances specified in paragraph 1 may be allowed. 4 in column 3 of the table, provided that a free-standing fire separation wall with a fire

resistance class of at least REI 120 is used, situated between the LPG tank and the building. The dimensions of the free-standing wall and its distance from the reservoir shall be chosen in such a way as to shield the reservoir from that part of the building which is less than the distance specified in paragraph. 4 in column 3 of the table from any point of the tank.

8. It is allowed to reduce the distance of the tank with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) with a capacity of up to 10 m^3 from the building referred to in paragraph. 7, if a vertical strip of the wall of the building with a width at least equal to the parallel projection of the reservoir, enlarged by 2 m on both sides of the reservoir, and with a height equal to the height of the building, has a fire resistance class of at least REI 120 and there will be no window or door in that strip of the wall.

9. The distance of the LPG tank from the horizontal projection of the extreme power line overhead line as well as from the rail of an electrified railway or tramway line shall be at least:

- 1) 3 m – at a voltage of the power line or overhead contact line up to 1 kV;
- 2) 15 m – at a voltage of the power line or overhead contact line equal to or greater than 1 kV.

Chapter 8

Electrical installation

§ 183. 1. The electrical installation and equipment shall provide for:

- 1) supplying electricity with appropriate technical parameters to the receiver, in accordance with utility needs, including infrastructure for charging electric vehicles, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 11 January 2018 on electromobility and alternative fuels,
 - 2) protection against electric shock, switching and atmospheric overvoltage, fire, explosion and other damage,
 - 3) protection against vibration and noise emissions above the permissible level and against harmful effects of electromagnetic fields
- while maintaining at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards relating to these installations and equipment and separate provisions on energy supply, fire protection, environmental protection, health and safety at work and the classes of reaction to fire of cables.

2. The classes of reaction to fire of electric cables are set out in Annex 8 to the Regulation.

§ 184. Lighting in a public building shall be designed at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on Workplace Lighting.

Paragraph 185. 1. A building in which the loss of voltage in the power supply network may result in a risk to human life or health, a serious threat to the environment, as well as significant material damage, shall be supplied with at least two independent, self-connecting sources of electricity and shall be equipped with self-activating emergency, spare or evacuation lighting. In a high-rise building (WW), one of the power sources is to be a generator set.

2. Emergency backup lighting shall be used in a room where, following the loss of primary lighting, it is necessary to continue operations unchanged or to safely terminate them, the duration of operation of this lighting being adapted to the conditions resulting from the activities carried out and the conditions occurring in the room.

3. Emergency escape lighting shall be used:

1) indoors:

- a) performance halls, in particular in the cinema, theatre and philharmonic auditoriums,
- b) an auditorium, a conference room, a reading room, an entertainment venue and a sports hall for more than 200 people,
- c) exhibitions in the museum,
- d) with a net area of more than 1000 m² in a multi-station garage illuminated exclusively by artificial light,
- e) with a net area of more than 2000 m² in a public utility building, a collective residence building, a production building and a warehouse building, and in an office building located in an area closed by a decision of the Minister of National Defence, in which public utility tasks are not carried out;

2) on the escape route:

- a) from the premises referred to in point 1,
- b) illuminated only by artificial light,

- c) in a hospital and other building intended primarily for use by persons with reduced mobility,
- d) in a high (W) and high (WW) public utility building and in a high (W) and high (WW) office building located in a closed area specified by the decision of the Minister of National Defence, where public utility tasks are not carried out,
- e) in a collective residence building,
- f) from rooms or non-residential premises where people are expected to stay in hours 17⁰⁰–6⁰⁰.

4. Emergency escape lighting is not required in a room where emergency spare lighting meets the condition referred to in paragraph. 5.

5. Emergency escape lighting shall be operational for at least 1 hour after the primary lighting has faded.

6. In a room that is used with primary lighting switched off, additional lighting shall be used, supplied with a voltage not exceeding the long-term tactile voltage allowed, to show obstacles resulting from the building's layout, public transport routes or its use, as well as illuminated signs indicating the directions of evacuation.

7. Emergency escape lighting shall be carried out at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for emergency lighting.

§ 186. It is permissible to locate a transformer station room in a building with a purpose other than solely to locate such a station in it, if the conditions referred to in § 93 are met, and:

- 1) a horizontal and vertical distance of at least 2,8 m is maintained from the space intended for permanent human residence;
- 2) walls and ceilings are elements of fire separation and have protection against the ingress of liquids and gases.

§ 187. 1. In the electrical installation, the following shall be used:

- 1) a connector of the electrical system of the building, enabling disconnection from the mains and located in a place available for supervision and operation and protected against damage, atmospheric influences, as well as interference by an unauthorized person;
- 2) Separate protective and neutral cable, in distribution and reception circuits;

- 3) a differential current protection device supplementing the basic protection against electric shock and fire, resulting in automatic power-off under fault conditions;
- 4) overcurrent circuit breaker in the receiving circuit;
- 5) the principle of selectivity of collateral;
- 6) fire-fighting current switch;
- 7) main and local levelling connections, connecting protective cables with conductive parts of other installations and building structures, designed and manufactured at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for electrical installations in this respect;
- 8) the principle of conducting the route of the electric conductor in a straight line, parallel to the edge of the wall and ceiling;
- 9) an electric conductor with conductors made exclusively of copper, if its cross-section does not exceed 10 mm^2 ;
- 10) surge protection device.

2. Compensatory connections referred to in para. Paragraph 1(7) shall include:

- 1) a water supply system made of metal wires;
- 2) metal elements of the sewerage system;
- 3) a water heating system made of metal wires;
- 4) metal elements of the gas installation;
- 5) metal elements of the structure of the walls of the shaft and the engine room of the crane;
- 6) metal elements of the flue and chimney liner;
- 7) metal wire components and ventilation and air-conditioning equipment;
- 8) metal components of the enclosure of the telecommunications installation device.

3. A fire current switch which cuts off the current supply to all circuits, with the exception of circuits supplying installations and devices whose functioning is necessary during a fire, shall be used in a fire zone with a gross cubic capacity exceeding 1000 m^3 or containing an explosion hazard zone, with the exception of buildings referred to in Paragraph 224. A single circuit breaker may be used for multiple fire zones.

4. The fire-fighting power-switch actuator shall be placed:

- 1) in a cable connector or
- 2) at the entrance of power cables to the building or fire zone.

5. The fire power switch actuator shall be located at the intended access point for rescue teams, at the entrance to the building and the fire zone, depending on the needs of rescue operations, and shall be marked accordingly.

6. The cut-off of the current supply by the fire-fighting power switch shall not automatically switch on the second source of electricity, including the generator, except for the source supplying emergency lighting if it is present in the building.

§ 188. 1. As the ground of the electrical installation, the metal structure of the building, the reinforcement of the foundation and other metal elements placed in the unreinforced foundations are used as an artificial foundation ground.

2. Electrical installation grounding and earthing installations shall be carried out at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for earthing systems and protective wires.

3. Lightning protection system referred to in § 48 sec. 2, shall be carried out at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for lightning protection of construction works.

§ 189. 1. The reception system in the building and in the stand-alone premises shall be equipped with devices for measuring electricity consumption, located in an easily accessible place and protected against damage and interference by unauthorised persons.

2. In a multi-family dwelling, a device for measuring electricity consumption shall be placed outside the dwelling, in a lockable cabinet.

§ 190. 1. The laying of the electrical installation and the arrangement of electrical equipment in the building is to ensure non-collision with other installations in terms of distance and their mutual location and take into account the conditions set out in § 166.

2. The main lines of electrical installation in a multi-family residential building, a collective residential building and a public utility building shall be carried out outside a dwelling and a room intended for the stay of people, in a separate duct or installation shaft, at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on wiring.

3. The main electrical installations in an office building located in an area closed by a decision of the Minister for National Defence in which public service tasks are not carried out shall be carried out outside a room intended for human residence and, in the case of such a

high (W) or high (WW) building, in a separate channel or installation shaft, at least in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Polish Standard on wiring.

4. In the case referred to in § 134 sec. 8 and in § 146 sec. 6, the building shall be equipped with automatic lighting control appropriately spaced and capable of detecting presence.

Article 191. 1. The power or control cable and cable shall be arranged in such a way that they can be replaced without compromising the structure of the building.

2. It is permissible to lay the power or control cable or cable in or under the plaster, provided that it is covered with a layer of plaster at least 5 mm thick.

3. Power, control, telecommunications and fibre optic cables and cable fittings, hereinafter referred to as 'cable units', used in the power supply and control systems of fire protection equipment are intended to ensure the continuity of electricity supply or signal transmission for the time required for the start-up and operation of those equipment. The assessment of the cable assembly with regard to the continuity of electricity supply or signal transmission, taking into account the type of substrate and the expected method of attachment to it, shall be carried out at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on fire resistance testing.

4. The cable assembly located in a room protected by a fixed water extinguishing device is to be resistant to water. If the power, control, telecommunications and optical fibre cable and cable are arranged in a fire-retardant cable duct, the water resistance condition is deemed to be met.

5. The power cable and cable in the circuits of the fire alarm, emergency lighting and communication device is to have a PH class appropriate to the time required for the operation of this device, at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the method of testing the flammability of thin wires and cables without special protection used in protection circuits.

6. The cable assembly shall be made in such a way that within the required time referred to in paragraph. 3 and 5, there is no interruption in the supply of electricity or signal transmission caused by the effects of the building element or equipment.

7. It is allowed to limit the time of ensuring the continuity of the supply of electricity or signal to the devices referred to in paragraph. 3, up to 30 minutes, provided that the cable

assembly is located within a space protected by a fixed automatic water-based fire-extinguishing device.

§ 192. 1. The demand circuit of an electrical installation in a multi-family residential building shall be carried out within each dwelling or commercial premises.

2. In the electrical installation in a dwelling, separate circuits are used: lighting, general-purpose socket-outlets, bathroom socket-outlets and socket-outlets for kitchen reception appliances and circuits for receivers requiring individual protection.

Paragraph 193. A dwelling in a multi-family residential building shall be equipped with an entrance bell-signalling system, the button of which shall be mounted at a height of between 0.8 m and 1.2 m above the floor level.

Article 194. 1. Rooms in the dwelling shall be equipped with lighting outlets and the necessary number of properly spaced socket-outlets.

2. The lighting installation in the living room shall be such that the light sources can be switched on by means of a switch.

Article 195. Lighting and receiver in a multi-family residential building in a public transport room, technical room and utility room are to be supplied from administrative switchgear.

Chapter 9

Telecommunications installation

Article 196. The telecommunications installation referred to in § 51 shall be the installation and the technically and functionally connected arrangement of its components made at least in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the planning and execution of installations inside buildings.

Article 197. The telecommunications installation of a collective residence building and a public utility building consists in particular of:

- 1) telecommunication sewerage of the building, understood as a string of shielding elements enabling the introduction of cables, in particular fibre-optic cables, from the border of the building plot to the building, and their distribution in the building, including cable culverts, installation pipes, troughs, ducts, installation ducts;

- 2) elements of telecommunications infrastructure, including fibre optic cables and cables with installation equipment and telecommunications equipment starting from the fibre optic building switchboard or from the radio system equipment:
 - a) to the outlet of the telecommunications socket in the premises,
 - b) to a telecommunications box with electricity supply, located on each floor of a public building, in which there are no separate premises, in a place from which it is possible to lay fiber optic cables to fiber optic sockets.

§ 198. The telecommunications installation of a residential building shall consist, in particular, of the elements referred to in Paragraph 197, whereby the elements of telecommunications infrastructure referred to in Paragraph 197(2) shall be completed in at least one fibre optic socket in each premises or building, if no premises have been separated in the building, and shall be operated by telecommunications boxes which:

- 1) are located in the vicinity of the entrance door to the premises or building, if there are no separate premises in the building;
- 2) are intended, in particular, to accommodate cable terminations and to accommodate active or passive telecommunications equipment;
- 3) they are supplied with electrical power;
- 4) enable the distribution of the signal in the premises or building.

§ 199. The telecommunications installation of a multi-family residential building shall consist, in particular, of the elements referred to in Paragraphs 197 and 198 and:

- 1) an aerial collective installation for the reception of digital television and radio programmes distributed or distributed in a terrestrial manner;
- 2) an aerial collective installation for the reception of digital television and radio programmes broadcast by satellite;
- 3) an antenna supporting structure located on the roof of the building and, if justified, located outside the building, combined with a cable culvert referred to in point 4, adapted to accommodate the relevant elements of the telecommunications installation referred to in points 1 and 2, as well as enabling the installation of other telecommunications antennas and equipment;
- 4) a cable culvert through the roof of the building enabling the connection of the aerial support structure referred to in point 3 and other aerial support structures located on that

roof for the provision of telecommunications services by radio with the telecommunications sewerage system of the building and the supply of electrical power.

§ 200. The telecommunications installation is to be constructed in such a way as to guarantee the possibility of replacing the elements referred to in Paragraphs 197 to 199, as well as the installation of additional telecommunications infrastructure.

Paragraph 201. 1. The telecommunications sewerage of the building is laid to the border of the building plot with the public road within the meaning of the provisions of the Act of 21 March 1985 on public roads (Journal of Laws of 1985, No. Journal of Laws of 2025, item 889 and 2026, item 815 and 982) or to the border with the internal road, if the building plot does not border the public road, or in another direction allowing direct connection to the public fixed telecommunications network.

2. The telecommunication sewerage of a building, from the boundary of a building plot to a fibre-optic building switchgear, shall be at least:

- 1) two primary sewer pipes, with a minimum diameter of 110 mm, enabling cables to be laid by many telecommunications operators – in the case of a collective residential building, a public utility building and a multi-family residential building;
- 2) one primary sewer pipe, with a minimum diameter of 40 mm, or four-hole ground micro-ducting – in the case of a single-family residential building.

§ 202. 1. Fibre-optic building switchgear, which is a connection point between a telecommunications installation and a public fixed telecommunications network, is to meet the following conditions:

- 1) it is located in a separate technical room, on the first underground floor or the first above-ground floor of the building or, if it is not possible to provide such a room, in a telecommunications cabinet equipped with appropriate electrical installation and equipment and providing space for the installation of telecommunications equipment and installation accessories;
- 2) it shall be equipped with functional cross-sections providing full possibilities for multiple connection and disconnection between the public fixed telecommunications network and internal installations, including in-building fibre wiring;
- 3) be adequately protected against adverse external factors and access by unauthorised persons;

- 4) is easily accessible for maintenance;
- 5) is located in a place enabling the installation in its vicinity of telecommunications cabinets, telecommunications equipment and installation equipment intended to connect at least three telecommunications undertakings to the building's telecommunications installation, including in-building fibre optic wiring, on an equal access basis.

2. Telecommunications cabinets, telecommunications equipment and installation equipment of telecommunications undertakings using a fibre-optic building switchgear are to be marked in a way that clearly identifies those telecommunications undertakings.

§ 203. 1. The telecommunications installation and equipment in the building shall be arranged in a manner that meets the conditions referred to in § 191 sec. 1, ensuring non-collision with other installations in terms of their mutual location and adverse impact, and ensuring the safety of people using the building.

2. In the telecommunications installation, surge protection devices are used, and when the installation may be exposed to overcurrent, also in overcurrent protection devices, while the element of the installation leading above the roof is placed in the zone protected by the lightning protection installation referred to in § 188 sec. 3, or ground directly, in the absence of lightning protection installation.

3. The telecommunications installation shall meet the following conditions:

- 1) enables the provision of telecommunications services, including data transmission services providing broadband internet access and services for the distribution or distribution of television and radio programmes, including high-definition digital television programmes, by different providers of those services,
- 2) ensure the compatibility and connection of this installation to public fixed telecommunications networks,
- 3) is constructed in such a way as to guarantee the possibility of replacing or installing a sufficient number of its components referred to in Paragraphs 197 to 199, as well as the installation of additional telecommunications infrastructure, including antennas and cables, together with installation equipment and telecommunications equipment, without affecting the structure of the building,

- 4) enables connection and ensuring correct transmission of the signal of the telecommunications equipment of the radio system enabling the provision of telecommunications services

– while respecting the principle of technological neutrality.

4. In the telecommunications installation referred to in Paragraphs 197 to 199:

- 1) from a fibre-optic building switch as appropriate to the output from the fibre outlet or cable terminations, at least two single mode fibres with the following characteristics shall be supplied and terminated:
 - a) attenuation at wavelengths between 1310 and 1625 nm of not more than 0,4 dB/km,
 - b) attenuation at 1550 nm of not more than 0,25 dB/km,
 - c) attenuation in the band 1383 ± 3 nm of not more than 0,4 dB/km,
 - d) zero chromatic dispersion wavelength λ_0 not less than 1300 nm and not more than 1324 nm,
 - e) a chromatic dispersion coefficient D of not more than 0,092 ps/(nm² · km),
 - f) Nominal Mode Field Diameter (for $\lambda = 1310$ nm) from 8,6 to 9,5 μm with Mode Field Diameter Tolerance $\pm 0,6 \mu\text{m}$,
 - g) a cut-off wavelength for fibre in the cable of not more than 1260 nm,
 - h) attenuation of 100 turns of 60 mm diameter at a wavelength of 1625 nm of not more than 0,1 dB,
 - i) bending radius adjusted to the fiber standard;
- 2) single mode SC/APC fiber optic connectors shall be used;
- 3) the attenuation of the optical track from the optical fibre building switch to the socket outlet or cable terminations shall not exceed 1,2 dB at wavelengths of 1310 nm and 1550 nm;
- 4) Fiber optic sockets with a leakage class of at least IP-20 shall be used.

5. In telecommunications installations referred to in § 199(1) and (2), the following shall apply:

- 1) coaxial cables of category RG-6 or higher, made in Class A, comprising a double screen — aluminium foil and braid with a density of 77 % or more and a copper inner conductor with a diameter of not less than one millimetre, with each track attenuation formed from coaxial cables not exceeding 12 dB at 860 MHz, or
- 2) fibre optic cables in which the fibres meet the conditions set out in paragraph 4;

- 3) Antenna set providing:
 - a) frequency response from 174 to 230 MHz and from 470 to 694 MHz with appropriately uniform frequency characteristics,
 - b) Directional gain not less than 14 dBi for the bands 174 to 230 MHz and 470 to 694 MHz,
 - c) output impedance of 75 Ω ;
- 4) amplifiers, multi-band switches and other active and passive equipment for the reception of terrestrial television and radio programmes;
- 5) Parabolic or offset antennas of a diameter of not less than 1,2 m providing:
 - a) a frequency response bandwidth between 10,7 and 12,75 GHz with an appropriately uniform frequency response,
 - b) an output impedance of 75 Ω or the ability to assemble converters with a fiber optic output,
 - c) the possibility of receiving a signal from at least two satellites,
 - d) possibility of receiving a signal with two orthogonal polarizations
— a single bifocal antenna may be used;
- 6) amplifiers, multi-band switches and other active and passive equipment for the reception of television and radio programmes broadcast by satellite.

6. Wiring in telecommunication installations referred to in paragraph. 5, it is brought from antennas to telecommunications housing boxes.

7. The active or passive device in the television installation is to be grounded and meet the Class A shielding requirement.

8. The telecommunications system shall be protected against access and interference by unauthorised persons.

9. Appropriate markings shall be affixed visibly in places accessible to humans where the ends of optical fibres are located.

10. The classes of reaction to fire of cables of a telecommunications installation are set out in Annex 8 to the Regulation.

11. The telecommunication system shall not be installed in the chimney ducts used – smoke, combustion, ventilation.

12. In residential buildings, public buildings and multi-family residential buildings, access card readers and control buttons for intercoms and videophones shall be placed in such

a way that their lower edge is not less than 0,8 m above ground level and the upper edge is not more than 1,2 m. The control buttons for intercoms and videophones are to be felt by touch, allowing blind and visually impaired persons to operate the intercom and videophone independently.

13. It is allowed to install additional access card readers and control buttons for intercoms and videophones at a different height than specified in paragraph. 12.

Chapter 10

Lifting equipment

§ 204. 1. In the buildings referred to in § 49 sec. 1, the number and technical and utility parameters of lifts shall be determined taking into account the purpose of the building, its height and the number and type of users.

2. At least one of the lifts for general communication in a building with rooms intended for human residence, as well as in each vertically separated separate part (segment) of such a building, is to be adapted for the transport of persons on stretchers and persons with disabilities.

3. The cabin of the passenger lift accessible to disabled persons is to have:

- 1) a width of at least 1,1 m and a length of 1,4 m;
- 2) Entrance doors to the cab with a width of at least 0,9 m;
- 3) handrails at a height of 0.9 m;
- 4) a disposition panel at a height of between 0.8 m and 1.2 m at a distance of not less than 0.4 m from the corner of the cabin, with voice information about the floor number and touch-sensitive buttons with Braille markings, enabling blind and visually impaired people to choose the floors of the building themselves;
- 5) a mirror mounted opposite the door, the lower edge of which is not more than 0,4 m from the floor level and the upper edge not less than 1,6 m in the case of an impassable cab of less than 1,5 x 1,5 m.

4. The cabin of a passenger lift adapted for the carriage of persons on stretchers is to be at least 1.1 m wide and 2.1 m long.

5. A passenger crane or cargo-passenger crane accessible to disabled persons is to meet at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards on the accessibility of lifts for persons, including disabled persons.

6. In an existing multi-family residential building not equipped with lifts, the construction of which was granted a building permit before 20 September 2026, and in a multi-family residential building with two floors, provided that there are no technical possibilities in terms of the dimensions of the lift cabin accessible to disabled persons, it is allowed to install a lift that does not meet the conditions referred to in paragraph. 2.

7. In downtown buildings in a medium-high (SW) multi-family residential building, having no more than 3 dwellings available from the staircase on the floor, it is allowed to install a crane that does not meet the conditions specified in paragraph. 2, except for the condition of adapting it to the needs of persons with disabilities.

8. The crane intended for rescue teams is to meet the conditions referred to in § 267 and the requirements set out in separate provisions on fire protection.

§ 205. 1. Access to the lift shall be provided from each service floor. This does not apply to a superstructured storey or a storey resulting from the adaptation of the attic for residential or other utility purposes and a storey on which all rooms are part of two-level residential premises, taking into account § 49 sec. 2 and 3.

2. The difference between the floor levels of the lift cab, stopping at the service floor, and the floor of that floor at the exit from the lift shall not be greater than 0,01 m.

§ 206. The distance between the closed terminal doors of the lift and the opposite wall or other bulkhead shall be at least:

- 1) for a passenger lift, 1,6 m;
- 2) for a small freight lift, 1,8 m;
- 3) for hospital, freight and goods-passenger lifts, 3 m.

§ 207. 1. The crane shaft in a multi-family residential building and a collective residential building is to be dilated from the walls and ceilings of the building.

2. In the buildings referred to in paragraph. 1, it is allowed to install a lift without expansion of lift shafts, provided that it is separated from the living room by a room not intended for permanent residence of people and the use in the non-dilated lift shaft of protection against the transmission of vibrations to the structure of the building, so that the

noise level and vibrations penetrating into the living room do not exceed the values specified in the Polish Standards on the permissible sound level in rooms and the assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings.

§ 208. 1. The propulsion unit of the lift shall be installed in such a way as to prevent the transmission of vibrations to the structure of the building.

2. The crane engine room shall not be located next to the accommodation space. This does not apply to a superstructured storey or a storey resulting from the adaptation of the attic for residential purposes, subject to the conditions specified in § 93.

Article 209. 1. It is permitted to place the shaft and engine room of the lift outside the building, provided that the temperature is not lower than +5°C and not higher than +40°C.

2. The crane shaft is made of non-dusting materials or protected by a non-dust coating.

Paragraph 210. Directly under the lift shafts there are no communication roads and there are no rooms intended for people's stay. This shall not apply where the ceiling under the lift shaft can withstand a load of at least 5000 N/m² and the counterweight and balance mass are equipped with grabs.

Paragraph 211. In the hospital and social care building, each crane is placed in a separate shaft. In another building, no more than three cranes may be placed in one shaft.

§ 212. Only equipment and cables related to the work and maintenance of the lift shall be placed in the lift shaft.

Paragraph 213. The specific requirements to be met by lifts, other lifting devices, escalators and mobile ramps shall be laid down in separate provisions.

HEADING V

Safety of construction

Paragraph 214. The building and the construction equipment associated with it are to be resistant to loads that may act on them during their construction and use, so that they do not lead to:

- 1) the destruction of all or part of a building;
- 2) displacements and deformations of an unacceptable size;

- 3) damage to a part of a building, a connection or installed equipment as a result of a significant displacement of a structural element;
- 4) damage caused by emergency situations, in particular explosion or impact, to an extent that is disproportionate to the cause.

Paragraph 215. 1. The construction of the building is to meet the conditions ensuring that the load-bearing and serviceability limit states are not exceeded in any of its elements and in the entire structure.

2. Load-bearing limits shall be considered to be exceeded if the structure endangers the safety of the occupants of the building and its vicinity, as well as the destruction of equipment or stored property.

3. The serviceability limits shall be considered to be exceeded if the performance requirements for the structure are not complied with. This means that in the construction of the building can not occur:

- 1) local damage, including scratches, which may adversely affect the usability, durability and appearance of the structure, its parts, as well as adjacent non-constructive parts of the building;
- 2) deformation or displacement adversely affecting the appearance of the structure and its usefulness for use, including the functioning of the machinery and equipment, and damage to the non-structural part of the building and the trim element;
- 3) vibrations that annoy people or cause damage to the building, its equipment and stored property, and limit its use for its intended purpose.

4. The construction safety conditions referred to in para. 1 is deemed to be met if the structure meets at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for the design and calculation of the structure.

5. The construction of a building in the immediate vicinity of a building shall not endanger the safety of the occupants of that building or reduce its suitability for use.

6. With regard to the limit states of usability of a building designed in an area subject to mining exploitation, the condition referred to in para. 4, does not apply to those deformations, damage and vibrations of the structure, which result from the interactions caused by mining operations.

7. A public utility building with a room designed to accommodate a significant number of people, such as a show hall, sports hall, exhibition hall, market hall, commercial hall or station hall, shall be equipped, as necessary, with a device for constant control of parameters relevant to the safety of the structure, such as displacement, strain and stresses in the structure.

Article 216. In the area affected by mining exploitation, building structure protection is applied, appropriate to the state of danger resulting from the projected impacts caused by mining exploitation, which is understood as forced displacement and deformation and ground vibrations.

CHAPTER VI

Fire safety

Chapter 1

General principles

Paragraph 2 17. 1. The fire safety conditions of a building or parts thereof set out in this Chapter shall be applied taking into account their purpose and use, the height or number of storeys and their position in relation to the level of the ground and to other construction works.

2. The application of the provisions of the Regulation in the field of fire safety requires account to be taken of:

- 1) separate provisions on fire protection, specifying in particular:
 - a) the method of assessing the explosion hazard, including the designation of the potentially explosive atmosphere and explosion hazard zones,
 - b) conditions for equipping buildings or parts thereof with fire-fighting equipment, including fire-fighting water supply systems, fixed fire-extinguishing equipment, a fire alarm system, autonomous smoke detectors and autonomous carbon monoxide detectors,
 - c) method and conditions of fire-fighting water supply,
 - d) conditions relating to fire routes;
- 2) the requirements set out in the Polish Standards concerning, in particular, the determination of:

- a) fire load density of the room and fire zone,
 - b) fire resistance and smoke resistance classes of the building element and the element used in the installation, including opening closure,
 - c) class of resistance of the roof to external fire,
 - d) functional characteristics of the fire ventilation device,
 - e) the degree of spread of fire through the outer wall from the outside,
 - f) the classes of reaction to fire of the construction product (material),
 - g) the toxicity of the decomposition products of the combustion of materials;
- 3) the conditions for determining the degree of fire propagation based on the reaction-to-fire class and the _{the ROOF} class B for external fire effects in the case of roof coverings;
- 4) the meanings of the terms relating to the flammability of materials and articles and the corresponding classes of reaction to fire.

3. The conditions for determining the degree of fire spread on the basis of the reaction-to-fire class and the _{the ROOF} class B for external fire in the case of roof coverings are set out in Annex 9 to the Regulation.

4. The meanings of the terms relating to the flammability of materials and articles and the corresponding classes of reaction to fire are set out in Annex 10 to the Regulation.

5. The provisions of the Regulation in the field of fire safety relating to a building with a specific purpose shall also apply to each part of the building constituting a separate fire zone with that purpose.

6. The provisions of the Regulation concerning fire safety, dimensions of stairs referred to in § 63 sec. 1 and 2, and emergency evacuation lighting, referred to in § 185, shall also apply to an existing building in use, which is considered to be life-threatening within the meaning of provisions issued pursuant to Art. 1 and 2 of the Fire Protection Act of 24 August 1991 (Journal of Laws No. Journal of Laws of 2025, item 188 and 2026, item 815).

7. In the case of extension, superstructure and conversion and when changing the use of a part of a building, the provisions of the Regulation, as regards fire safety, apply to the part of the building being extended, superstructured and converted or subject to change of use, as well as to:

- 1) other parts of the building, if it is necessary to meet in this part of the building expanded, superstructured and reconstructed or subject to change of use fire safety requirements specified in the Regulation and separate provisions on fire protection, or

- 2) a fire zone in which a part of a building is extended, superstructured and converted or subject to change of use or through which an evacuation is carried out, if there are conditions in the fire zone which are the basis for considering the building to be life-threatening within the meaning of the provisions issued pursuant to Art. 1 and 2 of the Fire Protection Act of 24 August 1991.

Paragraph 218. 1. The building and its associated equipment are to ensure that the possibility of a fire is limited and, in the event of its occurrence, to ensure:

- 1) maintaining the load-bearing capacity of the structure for a specified period of time in order to provide adequate time for occupants to leave the building, including with the participation of rescue teams;
- 2) limiting the spread of fire and smoke inside the building;
- 3) limiting the spread of fire to a neighbouring building or adjacent land;
- 4) the possibility of evacuating all persons from the building in such a way as to ensure that they can leave the building safely or are otherwise rescued;
- 5) access for rescue teams, appropriate measures to support their operations, as well as taking into account the safety of rescue teams.

2. Conditions referred to in para. 1 shall be deemed to be fulfilled when the fire safety conditions laid down in the Regulation and in separate provisions on fire protection are met, including taking into account alternative solutions to the fire protection requirements referred to in Article 6a of the Fire Protection Act of 24 August 1991 and Article 9 of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994, as well as the principles of technical knowledge.

Paragraph 219. 1. The building element defined in the Regulation as not spreading fire, hereinafter referred to as ‘NRO’, or poorly spreading fire, hereinafter referred to as ‘SRO’, is an element corresponding to the conditions referred to in Annex 9 to the Regulation.

2. Fire resistance class EI of doors or other opening closures means class EI₁ or EI₂ in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on fire classification determined on the basis of fire resistance tests, excluding ventilation system. For stop doors for lifts, it is permissible to determine the fire resistance in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the performance of the fire resistance test for stop doors.

3. Smoke-tightness classes S_a and S_{200} are determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on fire classification determined on the basis of fire resistance tests, excluding ventilation system.

Paragraph 220. 1. Buildings and parts of buildings which constitute a separate fire zone within the meaning of Paragraph 238 shall, in view of their purpose and use, be divided into:

- 1) residential, collective residence, public utility and office premises located in closed areas defined by the decision of the Minister of National Defence, in which public utility tasks are not carried out, characterized by the category of danger to people, hereinafter referred to as 'ZL';
- 2) manufacturing, warehousing and other industrial activities, hereinafter referred to as 'PM';
- 3) livestock, intended for the rearing or rearing of , livestock, hereinafter referred to as 'IN'.

2. Buildings and parts of buildings constituting a separate fire zone, referred to as ZL, fall into one or more of the following human hazard categories:

- 1) ZL I – containing a room intended to accommodate more than 50 non-permanent occupants at the same time and not primarily intended for use by people with reduced mobility;
- 2) ZL II – primarily intended for use by people with reduced mobility, such as hospitals, nurseries, kindergartens and homes for the elderly;
- 3) ZL III – public utility, not qualified for ZL I and ZL II, and office premises located in closed areas defined by the decision of the Minister of National Defence, where public utility tasks are not carried out;
- 4) ZL IV - residential;
- 5) ZL V – collective residence.

3. The conditions concerning the fire safety of the building and parts of the building constituting separate fire zones, referred to as PM, also apply to garages, hydrophores, boiler rooms, heating stations, electrical switchboards, transformer stations, telephone exchanges, as well as other rooms with similar purpose.

4. The conditions relating to the fire safety of the building and parts of the building constituting separate fire zones, referred to as 'IN', also apply to a building in the enclosure

for the storage of agricultural products with a gross cubic capacity not exceeding 2500 m³ and a farm building with a gross cubic capacity not intended for the storage of agricultural products with a gross cubic capacity not exceeding 1500 m³.

5. A fire zone classified, by reason of its intended purpose and use, in more than one category of human hazard is to meet the conditions laid down for each of those categories.

§ 221. 1. Parts of a building constituting a structurally independent whole or parts of a building independent of the load-bearing capacity and stability of their structure in the event of a fire in a given part of the building, separated by a wall of vertical fire separation from the roof covering foundation, may be treated as separate buildings.

2. The above-ground parts of a building located on the ceiling of the fire separation of the underground garage may be treated as separate buildings provided that:

- 1) separation of these parts by vertical fire separation walls – from the fire separation ceiling to cover the roof, or by strips of free land with a width of not less than the permissible distances from other buildings, as defined in § 283 sec. 1 to 7, and
- 2) applications in the underground garage of fixed automatic water-based extinguishing equipment.

§ 222. 1. The provisions of § 255 sec. 1, § 256 sec. 1, § 259 point 3 and § 268 para. 4, within the scope of category ZL V, does not apply to a building and a room intended to accommodate persons remanded in custody, convicted or punished.

2. The provisions of § 247 sec. 6 and § 250 sec. Paragraphs 2(3) and 2(4) shall not apply to a building located on the premises of a prison and a detention facility.

3. The provisions of § 250 sec. Paragraphs 2(3) and 2(4) shall not apply to a correctional institution and a juvenile shelter.

Chapter 2

Fire resistance of buildings

Paragraph 223. 1. Five classes of fire resistance of a building or part thereof constituting a separate fire zone shall be established, in the order from the highest to the lowest and marked with the letters: 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E'.

2. The required fire resistance class for a building classified in one ZL category is specified in the table below:

Lp.	Height group	Building				
		ZL I	ZL II	ZL III	ZL IV	ZL V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	low (N)	‘B’	‘B’	‘C’	‘D’	‘C’
2	medium-high (SW)	‘B’	‘B’	‘B’	‘C’	‘B’
3	high (W)	‘B’	‘B’	‘B’	‘B’	‘B’
4	height (WW)	‘A’	‘A’	‘A’	‘B’	‘A’

3. It is allowed to lower the required fire resistance class in the building referred to in the table below, taking into account paragraph. 5, to the level specified in it.

Lp.	Number of above-ground storeys	Building		
		ZL I	ZL II	ZL III
1	2	3	4	5
1	1	‘D’	‘D’	‘D’
2	2 ^{*)}	‘C’	‘C’	‘D’

^{*)} When the ceiling level above the first above-ground floor is at a height of not more than 9 m above the ground level.

4. The required fire resistance class for the PM building and the IN building is specified in the table below:

Lp.	Maximum fire load density of the fire zone in building Q [MJ/m ²]	Building with one above-ground floor (no height limit)	Building with more than one above-ground floor			
			low	medium-high	high	high-altitude

1	2	3	1) (N) (SW) (W) (WW)			
			4	5	6	7
1	$Q \leq 500$	'E'	'D'	'C'	'B'	'B'
2	$500 < Q \leq 1000$	'D'	'D'	'C'	'B'	'B'
3	$1000 < Q \leq 2000$	'C'	'C'	'C'	'B'	'B'
4	$2000 < Q \leq 4000$	'B'	'B'	'B'	*	*
5	$Q > 4000$	'A'	'A'	'A'	*	*
Indications in the table: ¹⁾ It also applies in the case of a fire zone comprising only the first above-ground floor of a building with no more than two above-ground floors, if there is no other floor above that fire zone. Where that zone comprises a service space situated above another fire zone comprising an above-ground floor, that space may be reserved exclusively for technical equipment. * According to § 240 sec. 1 such buildings may not exist.						

5. If the underground part of the building is classified as a ZL, the fire resistance class of the building is determined by taking as its height the sum of the height of the underground part and the above-ground part or treating the underground floors as above-ground, without taking into account those underground parts of the building that are separated by elements of fire separation with a fire resistance class of at least REI 120, as indicated under the table in § 227 sec. 1, and have a direct exit to the outside.

6. If there is a production room, storage room or technical room in a building, which is not functionally linked to the part of the building classified as ZL, this room is a separate fire zone PM, for which the fire resistance class is determined separately, in accordance with the conditions set out in paragraph. 4.

7. In a multi-storey building, the floors of which are classified in different categories ZL or PM, the fire resistance classes are determined separately for its individual parts constituting

separate fire zones, in accordance with the conditions set out in paragraph. 2-5, assuming a group of heights of the building or the number of above-ground floors according to:

- 1) the height or
- 2) number of above-ground storeys

– defined to the upper surface of the highest ceiling of the storey separating the fire zone.

8. The fire resistance class of the part of the building shall not be lower than the fire resistance class of the part of the building situated above it, but for the underground part it shall not be lower than:

- 1) fire resistance class ‘C’ for a number of underground storeys of not more than 2;
- 2) fire resistance class ‘B’ — in other cases.

§ 224. 1. The conditions relating to the fire resistance class of a building referred to in Section 223 and the conditions relating to the fire resistance classes of building elements and the degree of fire propagation by those elements referred to in Section 227 shall not apply to a building:

- 1) up to and including three above-ground storeys:
 - a) single-family residential, located as one building on one building plot, and individual recreation,
 - b) residential and administrative on the forest holding;
- 2) free-standing up to and including two above-ground floors:
 - a) with a gross cubic capacity of up to 1500 m³, intended for tourism and leisure purposes,
 - b) economic in single-family housing and in farm buildings and in a forest farm,
 - c) with a gross cubature of up to 1000 m³ intended for the exercise of a profession or for service and commercial activities, including the residential part;
- 3) a free-standing garage with no more than 2 parking spaces;
- 4) livestock with a gross cubature of up to 2500 m³.

2. Condition regarding the location of only one single-family residential building on one building plot, referred to in para. Paragraph 1(1)(a) shall not apply to a case in which, for reasons of fire safety, the conditions for siting referred to in Paragraph 283 are met between single-family residential buildings situated on a single building plot.

Paragraph 225. 1. In a building equipped with fixed automatic water-based fire-extinguishing devices, suitable for the fire hazards occurring in it, resulting in particular from the purpose, type and quantity of combustible materials and ways of their storage or storage, it is allowed:

- 1) reduction of the fire resistance class by one in relation to § 223, in the case of a low (N) and medium-high (SW) building;
- 2) the construction of a main superstructure with a fire resistance class of at least R 180, in the case of a high-rise building (HV) with a height not exceeding 200 m;
- 3) adoption of fire resistance class 'E', in the case of a PM building with one above-ground floor, in which there are no mezzanines, platforms or other intermediate levels on which, in total, more than 50 persons may be present at the same time;
- 4) adoption of fire resistance class 'D' in the case of a PM building with one above-ground floor, other than point 3, if the roof structure has a fire resistance class of at least R 15 and the roof covering has a fire resistance class of at least RE 15.

2. Permission referred to in paragraph. 1, does not apply to ZL II fire zone.

Article 226. 1. It is permissible to adopt the fire resistance class 'E' for a PM building with one above-ground floor and a fire load density exceeding 500 MJ/m^2 and not exceeding 4000 MJ/m^2 , taking into account paragraph. 4, provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1) the use of all elements of the NRO building;
- 2) the use of automatic smoke extraction devices in fire zones with an area exceeding 1000 m^2 , where, in the case of the use of gravity systems for the removal of smoke and heat, the active surface of the smoke flaps in the smoke zone comprising the storage space with a fire load density calculated on the surface of the smoke zone exceeding:

1000 MJ/m^2 and not more than 2000 MJ/m^2 , shall not be less than 1,5 % of the surface area of the smoke zone,

2000 MJ/m^2 , shall not be less than 3 % of the surface of the smoke zone.

2. Permission referred to in para. 1 shall also apply in the case of a fire zone comprising only the first above-ground floor of a building with not more than two above-ground floors, if there is no other above-ground floor above that fire zone. Where that zone comprises a service

4. In the case of the building referred to in paragraph. 1 and 2, in which there are mezzanines, platforms or other intermediate levels on which more than 50 persons may be present at the same time:

- 1) the fire resistance class shall not be lower than 'D';
- 2) the roof structure is to have a fire resistance class of at least R 15;
- 3) roof covering shall have a fire rating of at least RE 15.

Section 227. 1. Building elements, according to their fire resistance class, shall be provided with fire resistance classes at least as specified in the following table:

Lp.	Fire resistance class of the building	Fire resistance class of building elements ¹⁾					
		main load-bearing structure ²⁾	roof construction ^{3), 4)}	Ceiling ³⁾	external wall ^{3), 5)}	interior wall ³⁾	roof covering ⁴⁾
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	‘A’	R 240	R 30	REI 120	EI 120 (o↔i)	EI 60	RE 30
2	‘B’	R 120	R 30	REI 60	EI 60 (o↔i)	EI 30 ⁶⁾	RE 30
3	‘C’	R 60	R 15	REI 60	EI 30 (o↔i)	EI 15 ⁶⁾	RE 15
4	‘D’	R 30	(–)	REI 30	EI 30 (o↔i)	(–)	(–)
5	‘E’	R 15 ⁷⁾	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)

Indications in the table:

R – fire load capacity (in minutes), determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the rules for determining the fire resistance classes of building elements in standard fire conditions.

E – fire tightness (in minutes), specified i.e., I – fire insulation (in minutes), specified i.e., (–) – no requirements are made,
(o ↔ i) – with fire from both inside and outside.

- ¹⁾ Fire resistance class applies to components together with joint seals and expansion joints.
- ²⁾ Ensuring the load-bearing capacity and stability of the building structure in fire conditions.
- ³⁾ If the building element is part of a main load-bearing structure, it shall also meet the fire-bearing capacity (R) criteria in accordance with the requirements of column 3 for the fire-resistance class of the building.
- ⁴⁾ The fire resistance class does not apply to roof lights, skylights, dormitories and roof windows, taking into account § 229, if the holes in the roof area occupy no more than 20% of its area. It also does not apply if there is a ceiling or other partition above the highest floor of the building that meets the criteria set out in column 5.
- ⁵⁾ Fire resistance class applies to the inter-storey belt together with the connection to the ceiling.
- ⁶⁾ Class EI 60 is required for chute chamber walls and Class EI 30 for chute chamber doors.
- ⁷⁾ The fire resistance class does not apply to a building equipped with fixed automatic water fire extinguishing devices and a fire zone PM with a fire load density up to 500 MJ/m².

2. Elements of the building referred to in para. 1, shall be executed as an NRO, whereby:

- 1) SROs are allowed for:
 - a) building elements, excluding roof covering, in a building with one above-ground floor ZL IV and PM with a maximum fire load density of up to 500 MJ/m²,
 - b) internal and external walls in a low (N) PM building with a maximum fire load density of up to 1000 MJ/m²,
 - c) exterior walls in the low building (N) ZL IV;
- 2) Structural linear elements having a predominant single dimension, in particular beams, columns, frames and stiffening elements, made of four-sided planed wood with chamfered corners, shall also be deemed to satisfy the NRO condition:
 - a) solid, including V-jointed, with a minimum cross-sectional dimension of at least 0,14 m, or
 - b) glued laminated or glued solid wood with a minimum cross-sectional dimension of at least 0,12 m– in a low (N) ZL building, in a medium-high (SW) ZL building or in a low (N) PM building with an internal area of up to 2000 m² or in a low (N) PM building equipped with fixed automatic water-based fire-extinguishing devices, if the fire resistance class of these elements is not lower than R 30 and solutions have been applied to limit the possibility of fire spreading between floors.

3. In an insulated building element with a reaction-to-fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 to be NRO, installation culverts, openings or other breaks in the continuity of the coating protecting that insulation shall be protected against direct fire by the application of:

- 1) a covering layer of a material with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 or of a coating material, or
- 2) products intended for making fire retardant seals for installation passages or line connectors

— in such a way as to ensure that the element does not spread fire.

4. External walls with reaction-to-fire class B,d1, B,d2, C or D with a non-F reaction-to-fire class core may be used in a PM building if the internal cladding is in reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0 and the wall is NRO when exposed to fire from the outside.

5. Interior walls with reaction to fire class B,d1, B,d2, C or D may be used in the PM building.

6. Heat insulation with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 is allowed in the exterior wall of the ZL II building, except for reaction to fire class F, if the lining protecting it from the inside has a reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 and has a fire resistance class of at least:

- 1) in a building, fire resistance class 'B' — EI 60;
- 2) in a building, fire resistance classes 'C' and 'D' — EI 30.

7. With regard to a smoke damper in a roof or rooftop, no requirement shall be made as to the reaction-to-fire class.

8. The ceiling forming an additional level in the room – the mezzanine, intended for use by more than 10 persons, as well as its supporting structure, are to meet the conditions resulting from the fire resistance class of the building, but not less than those for the 'D' class, taking into account Paragraph 225.

9. In the building, at a height of more than 25 m from the ground level, the thermal insulation of the external wall, facade cladding and their mechanical fixation are to be made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0.

10. In the case referred to in para. 9, it is allowed to use gaskets, sealing masses, sealing of linear joints and expansion joints, thermal insulators, films in laminated glass, plastic mechanical connectors with steel mandrel, with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0, with the exception of reaction to fire class F, if, despite their use, it will be ensured that the fire does not spread after the facade of the building.

11. In a building other than the building referred to in Paragraph 224, the façade shall be constructed in such a way as to limit the spread of fire, including inside the façade, provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1) the outer wall is NRO when exposed to fire from the outside;
- 2) the heat insulation of the exterior wall and the external heat insulation of the foundation wall have a reaction-to-fire class other than F;
- 3) structural and material solutions limit the possibility of transferring fire from the facade to the roof;
- 4) a double layer of reinforced thermal insulation is used:
 - a) upper window and door frames and other openings in the external wall, elevation to a height of at least 2 m from the level adjacent to the building of the site – in the case of a building using a complex thermal insulation system (ETICS) with plastering, except that this does not apply to low-rise buildings (N).

12. In the case of the building referred to in § 224, the provision of para. 11(2) shall apply.

13. In a high-rise building (WW), elements of the structure and roof covering are to be with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0, excluding the roof covering layer.

14. In the case of a residential building with a height of up to and including 11 storeys, erected before 1 April 1995 and insulated before the date of entry into force of the Regulation, it is allowed to make the facade using materials and products with a reaction to fire class other than F, taking into account the conditions set out in paragraph. 11.

Paragraph 228. 1. The fire integrity class of the partition separating a dwelling or a dwelling in the ZLV fire zone from the public transport route and from another dwelling or dwelling in the ZL V fire zone shall be at least:

- 1) for the wall in the building:
 - a) low (N) and medium high (SW) – EI 30,
 - b) high (W) and high (WW) – EI 60;
- 2) for a ceiling separating dwellings in a single-family dwelling - REI 30.

2. In the walls separating the dwelling from the road of general communication, doors with a fire resistance class of at least:

- 1) in low (N) and medium high (SW) buildings – EI 15;

2) in a high (W) and high (WW) building – EI 30.

3. The wall separating the dwellings of single-family ZL IV buildings in semi-detached, terraced, atrial or group buildings shall be made in the fire resistance class of at least REI 60 and the ceiling separating these dwellings shall be REI 30.

4. In the apartment and in the living room it is allowed to make internal walls of NRO, without the fire resistance class required in § 227 sec. 1 in column 7 of the table.

Article 229. 1. Covering the roof of a lower building, located at a distance of less than 8 m or adjacent to the outer wall of a higher building, except in the case referred to in § 285 sec. 1, in a strip 8 m wide from this wall is to be NRO and in this strip:

- 1) the roof structure is to have a fire resistance class of at least R 30;
- 2) roof covering shall have a fire rating of at least RE 30.

2. Conditions referred to in para. Paragraph 1 shall not apply if:

- 1) the outer wall of a higher building above the roof of a lower building at a distance of at least 10 m from the roof of that building shall have a fire resistance class of at least:
 - a) EI 30 (o↔i) – where the density of the fire load in a lower building in fire zones covering the roof as referred to in paragraph 1, shall not exceed 2000 MJ/m², and where these zones are protected by fixed automatic water-based extinguishing devices,
 - b) EI 60 (o↔i) - in other cases;
- 2) the roof of the lower building is located at a distance of not less than 4 m from the outer wall of the higher building, and the outer wall of the higher building above the roof of the lower building at a distance of at least 10 m from the roof of this building has a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 (o→i).

3. Conditions referred to in para. 1 and 2 shall also apply to the lower part of the building if that part constitutes a separate fire zone.

4. It is allowed to locate the outlet of the ventilation or combustion duct from the gas device and the ventilation pipe of the sewage pipe in the part of the roof or roof of the lower building referred to in paragraph. 1.

5. In the part of the external wall of the higher building referred to in paragraph. 1 (a) and 2 (a), openings with fire fastenings of fire resistance class EI 30 or more permanently

closed or self-closing during a fire shall be permitted if their total area does not exceed 15 % of the area of that part of the wall.

Paragraph 230. 1. A roof covering of more than 1000 m² shall be made as NRO and, where heat insulation with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 shall be made in a fire resistance class not lower than RE 15, in such a way as to limit the spread of fire within the system of layers of that covering and the dripping of flaming droplets of molten insulation. Requirement RE 15 applies only to roof covering, taking into account § 227 para. 1.

2. In the ZL building, with the exception of the ZL building referred to in § 224, in which hotel services are not provided, the attic with a room intended for the stay of people is separated from the elements of the structure and roof covering with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 by partitions with a fire resistance class:

- 1) in a low building (N) – EI 30;
- 2) in medium-high (SW) and high (W) buildings, EI 60.

3. It is allowed not to separate elements of the roof structure with partitions referred to in paragraph. 2, if these elements are NRO and have a fire resistance class of at least R 30, and if the solutions referred to in § 227 sec. 2 point 2.

Article 231. 1. The internal wall and ceiling separating the boiler room, solid fuel composition, slag room, fuel oil storage and diesel storage for powering the generating set supplying installations and equipment in the building or the propulsion of the fire-fighting device, as well as the closure of the hole in these elements, shall be made in the fire resistance class not less than specified in the table below:

Lp.	Type of room	Fire resistance class		
		the Interior Wall	ceiling	doors or other closures
1	2	3	4	5
1	Boiler room with solid fuel boilers, with a total heat output exceeding 25 kW	EI 60	REI 60	EI 30

2	Boiler room with heating oil boilers, with a total heat output exceeding 30 kW	EI 60	REI 60	EI 30
3	Boiler room with gaseous fuel boilers, with a total heat output exceeding 30 kW: – in low (N) and medium (SW) buildings,	EI 60	REI 60	EI 30
	– in high (W) and high (WW) buildings	EI 120	REI 120	EI 60
4	Solid fuel composition and slag plant	EI 120 ^{*)}	REI 120 ^{*)}	EI 60 ^{*)}
5	Fuel oil storage and diesel storage	EI 120	REI 120	EI 60
*) The condition does not apply to a single-family residential building and an individual recreation building.				

2. For the rooms referred to in paragraph. 1, the fire resistance class of the outer wall is adopted in accordance with § 227.

3. The requirements for the fire resistance class of an external partition of a boiler room with a gaseous fuel boiler located above the roof of the building shall not be specified if the partition is made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0.

4. A gas fuel boiler shall be installed on or directly next to the exterior wall of the building under the following conditions:

- 1) the boiler has a housing that is made of materials with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0;
- 2) the exterior wall of the building at the boiler installation site and at a distance of 2 m from this site has a fire resistance class of at least EI 60 and is made of materials and articles with a reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0;
- 3) the boiler is located at a distance of at least 2 m from window, door or other openings allowing the spread of fire, not closed by fire closures of fire resistance class (EI) of the external wall on which the boiler is installed;
- 4) the boiler is at least 5 m from an hood made of materials and articles with a reaction-to-fire class other than A1 or A2,d0;

- 5) the distance of the boiler housing from the external wall of the adjacent building is not less than the distance referred to in § 283 sec. 1 in column 5 of the table;
- 6) the total heat output of boilers installed on the exterior walls of the building or directly next to the exterior walls does not exceed 60 kW.

5. The distance referred to in paragraph. 4(5) may be reduced to 50 % in the case of a free-standing fire separation wall with a fire resistance class of at least REI 60 located between the boiler and the building, extending at least 1 m beyond the envelope of the boiler.

Article 232. 1. A light roof, made of materials and articles of reaction-to-fire class other than D-s2, D-s3, E or F with a mass not exceeding 75 kg/m^2 of projection, shall be used over the potentially explosive atmosphere, counting without elements of the superstructure of the roof, such as a substring, truss and beam.

2. The provision of para. 1 does not apply to a room in which the total area of the relief (explosion-proof) devices, such as the diaphragm, flap and opening glazed with ordinary glass, is greater than $0,065 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3$ cubic capacity of the room.

3. The wall separating the potentially explosive room from another room is to be resistant to pressure of 15 kN/m^2 (15 kPa).

Paragraph 233. The potentially explosive room is located on the highest floor of the building. This condition does not apply to a building in a closed area.

Paragraph 234. 1. In the outer wall of a multi-storey building and in the wall separating the covered inner courtyard, taking into account § 235, an inter-storey strip with a height of at least 0.8 m shall be used.

2. For an equivalent solution to the inter-storey lane referred to in paragraph. 1, horizontal separation in the form of a roof, cornice or balcony with an outreach of at least 0,5 m or other horizontal and vertical separations with a total outreach and a vertical dimension of at least 0,8 m shall be considered.

3. Horizontal elements referred to in paragraph 2, meet the conditions of fire tightness and fire insulation EI, also within the connection to the exterior wall, for a period corresponding to the classification time required for the exterior wall of the building and are NRO when exposed to fire from the outside.

4. Conditions referred to in para. 1 and 2, do not apply to the wall of the hall and the public transport route, as well as to the external walls of a building equipped with fixed

automatic water-based fire-extinguishing devices, if these devices are made in such a way as to limit the possibility of fire spreading between floors.

Article 235. 1. In the outer wall of a multi-storey building above the fire zone PM, with a fire load density above 1000 MJ/m^2 , the height of the inter-storey belt shall be at least 1,2 m.

2. For an equivalent solution to the inter-storey lane referred to in paragraph. 1, horizontal separation in the form of a roof, cornice and balcony with an outreach of at least 0,8 m or other horizontal and vertical separation with a total vertical dimension and an outreach of at least 1,2 m is considered.

Paragraph 236. The inter-storey belt in the place of occurrence of the fire separation ceiling and the horizontal separations occurring in this place, referred to in § 234 sec. 2 and § 235 sec. 2, is made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0, taking into account § 243 sec. 7.

Section 237. The elements of the facade cladding shall be fastened to the structure of the building in such a way as to prevent them from falling off in the event of a fire in less time than that resulting from the required fire resistance class for the external wall, specified in § 227 sec. 1, according to the fire resistance class of the building in which they are fitted.

Chapter 3

Fire zones and fire separations

§ 238. 1. A fire zone is a building or a part thereof separated from another building or another part of a building or an open landfill by fire separation elements referred to in § 243 sec. 3, or a strip of free land with a width of not less than the permissible distance from another building, as specified in § 283 sec. 1-7.

2. Part of the building referred to in paragraph. 1, is also its floor or floors, separated from other floors by fire separation ceilings, if the staircases and elevator shafts in this building meet at least the conditions for staircases referred to in § 268 sec. 2, except in the case of stairways and lift shafts located exclusively within one fire zone.

3. The space in which the fire-fighting water reservoir or the reservoir of other extinguishing agents, the water pump of the fire-fighting installation, the ventilation machinery for fire-fighting purposes and the electrical switchboard supplying the installations

and equipment whose functioning is necessary during a fire are to constitute a separate fire zone.

4. The area of the fire zone is calculated as the internal area of the building or parts thereof.

Article 239. 1. The permissible area of the fire zone ZL is defined in the following table:

Lp.	Human Hazard Category	Permissible area of the fire zone in the building [m ²]		
		low (N)	medium-high (SW)	high (W) and high-altitude (WW)
1	2	3	4	5
1	ZL II	5000	3500	2000
2	ZL I, ZL III, ZL IV, ZL V	8000	5000	2500

2. The permissible area of the ZL fire zone, covering the underground part of the building, shall not exceed 50 % of the permissible area of the fire zone of the same category of human hazard referred to in paragraph. 1, for the first above-ground floor of this building.

3. Reduction of the permissible area of the fire zone referred to in paragraph. Paragraph 2 shall not apply where:

- 1) evacuation exits from the underground floor in this fire zone lead directly outside the building or
- 2) the area of the fire zone in the underground part shall be not more than 200 m² and, in the case of a space used exclusively for general transport, not more than 300 m².

4. It is allowed to enlarge the area of the fire zone referred to in paragraph. 1, except for the fire zone in a multi-storey high (W) and high (WW) building, provided that:

- 1) a fixed automatic water-based fire-extinguishing device by 100 %;
- 2) an automatic smoke extraction device activated by a smoke detection system by 100 %.

5. It is allowed to increase the area of the fire zone by 200%, while using the devices referred to in paragraph. 4.

6. From the ZL II fire zone with an area exceeding 750 m² in a multi-storey building, it is possible to evacuate people to another fire zone on the same floor, if more than 10 people

with reduced mobility can be present on the floor in the ZL II fire zone at the same time. The condition does not apply within the first above-ground storey.

§ 240. 1. The permissible area of the fire zone PM, with the exception of the garage, is defined in the following table:

Lp.	Type of fire zone	Fire load density Q [MJ/m ²]	Permissible area of the fire zone [m ²]		
			in the building with one above- ground floor (without height limit)	in a building other than a building with one above-ground floor	
				low (N) and medium high (SW)	high (W) and high (WW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Fire zone with potentially explosive atmosphere	Q > 4000	1000	*	*
		2000 < Q ≤ 4000	2000	*	*
		1000 < Q ≤ 2000	4000	1000	*
		500 < Q ≤ 1000	6000	2000	500
		Q ≤ 500	8000	3000	1000
2	Other fire zones	Q > 4000	2000	1000	*
		2000 < Q ≤ 4000	4000	2000	*
		1000 < Q ≤ 2000	6000	3000	1000
		500 < Q ≤ 1000	10 000	5000	2500
		Q ≤ 500	15 000	10 000	5000
* No such cases are allowed.					

2. The permissible area of the PM fire zone covering the underground part of the building shall not exceed 50 % of the permissible area of the fire zone specified in the table in paragraph . 1, but this reduction shall not apply if the area of the PM fire zone in the underground part covers not more than 100 m².

Article 241. 1. It is permissible to enlarge the area of the fire zone PM referred to in § 240, provided that it is protected:

- 1) in a single-storey building with one above-ground floor:
 - a) fixed automatic water fire-extinguishing devices with a single water supply, as referred to in the Polish Standard for automatic sprinkler devices, by 200 %,
 - b) fixed automatic water fire-extinguishing devices with a double water supply, as referred to in the Polish Standard for automatic sprinkler devices, by 300 %,
 - c) self-contained smoke-extinguishing devices by 100 %,
 - d) a fire alarm system together with alarm devices ensuring the automatic transmission of fire information to the persons responsible for its verification and the prompt notification of the emergency call centre or fire protection unit by 50 %,
- 2) in a building other than a one-storey building with one above-ground floor:
 - a) fixed automatic water fire-extinguishing devices with a single water supply, as referred to in the Polish Standard for automatic sprinkler devices, by 100 %,
 - b) fixed automatic water fire-extinguishing devices with a double water supply, as referred to in the Polish Standard for automatic sprinkler devices, by 150 %,
 - c) by 50 % with automatic smoke extraction equipment, taking into account paragraph 3,
 - d) a fire alarm system with alarm devices ensuring automatic transmission of fire information to the persons responsible for its verification and prompt notification of the emergency call centre or fire protection unit by 25 %;

appropriate to the fire hazards they present, resulting in particular from the intended use, type and quantity of combustible materials and their storage or warehousing arrangements.

2. Permission referred to in para. Paragraph 1(1) shall also apply to a fire zone situated on the first floor of an above-ground multi-storey building if there is no other floor above that zone.

3. In a low (N) and medium-high (SW) multi-storey building, the area of the fire zone referred to in § 240, located on the highest floor of the building, may be enlarged by 100% if the building does not contain a room at risk of explosion, is made of elements with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 and automatic smoke extraction devices referred to in para. 1.

4. With the simultaneous use of the devices referred to in paragraph. 1 and 3, it is permissible to add up the magnifications specified in these provisions for the devices indicated therein.

5. In a single-storey building with one above-ground floor, an additional increase in the area of the PM fire zone protected by fixed water fire extinguishing devices and automatic smoke extinguishing devices referred to in paragraph. 1(1)(a) to (c) where:

- 1) the building is made of elements with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 – by 100 % of the area referred to in § 240;
- 2) the building is constructed in the manner referred to in point 1 and has a height of not more than 17 m, and the fire zone PM has a fire road provided from at least two opposite sides in such a way that no part of the roof cover of the fire zone is more than 40 m from the external wall of the building located on the side of the fire road – by 200 % of the area referred to in § 240.

6. Elements of a building in which the area of the fire zone PM exceeds 30 000 m² are to be made of materials and articles with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0.

7. The condition regarding the class of reaction to fire referred to in paragraph. 3, 5 and 6, shall not apply to:

- 1) roof covering layers;
- 2) seals, sealants, insulation and anti-moisture and anti-water membranes, coatings, binders and films in laminated glass.

Article 242. The permissible area of the fire zone IN is defined in the following table:

Lp.	Number of floors of the building	Permissible area of the fire zone [m ²]	
		for rearing or mulching and storage of agricultural produce, agricultural inputs and equipment	when rearing or barnless
1	2	3	4
1	One	5000	10 000

2	Two	2500	5000
3	More than two	1000	2500

Paragraph 243. 1. The wall and ceiling constituting the elements of the fire separation shall be made in such a way as to limit the spread of fire to adjacent fire zones during the time resulting from the required fire resistance class for these elements.

2. The opening in the fire separation element shall be enclosed by a fire-fighting vestibule or closed by a fire-fighting door or other fire-fighting closure, which shall be made in such a way as to limit, at the place where it occurs, the spread of fire to adjacent fire zones during the time resulting from the fire-resistance class required for fire-fighting closures and the fire-fighting vestibule enclosure.

3. The required fire resistance class of the fire separation element, the enclosure of the fire vestibule and the closure of the opening therein is specified in the following table:

Lp.	Fire resistance class of the building	Fire resistance class				
		Fire Separation Element		fire doors or other fire closures and fire-fighting vestibule enclosures	doors from the fire-fighting vestibule	
		walls and ceiling, with the exception of the ceiling in ZL	the ZL ceiling		into the corridor and into the room	the Staircase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	'A'	REI 240 ¹⁾	REI 120	EI 120	EI 60	E 60
2	'B' and 'C'	REI 120	REI 60	EI 60	EI 30	E 30
3	'D' and 'E'	REI 60	REI 30	EI 30	EI 15	E 15

¹⁾ In a building protected by fixed self-extinguishing water fire-extinguishing devices with a height not exceeding 200 m, the fire resistance class REI 180 is allowed.						

4. The required fire resistance class of fire-fighting separation elements, the enclosure of the fire-fighting vestibule and the closures of holes in them in the building referred to in § 224 is no less than that specified in para. 3 for a building with fire resistance classes ‘D’ and ‘E’.

5. Fire separation components shall be made of materials and articles with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0.

6. The requirement referred to in para. 5, not applicable:

- 1) filling the expansion joint located between the two surfaces of the fire separation walls and the fireproof sealing of the line connector, if they are made in such a way as to limit the spread of fire to the adjacent fire zone during the time resulting from the fire resistance class of the element;
- 2) heat or sound insulation made on a fire separation ceiling, which is covered by a layer of floor with reaction to fire class A1_{fl} or A2_{fl}, without taking into account its finishing layers;
- 3) thermal insulation located on the outer surface of the outer wall up to a height of 0,9 m from the level of the adjacent terrain, having a reaction-to-fire class other than F;
- 4) seals, sealants, insulation and anti-moisture and anti-water membranes, coatings, binders and films in laminated glass, if, despite their use, it is ensured that the spread of fire to the adjacent fire zone is limited during the time resulting from the fire resistance class of this element.

7. Inside the layered fire-fighting separation element, the vertical belt referred to in § 246 sec. 2, and the inter-storey strip referred to in § 236, used in the low (N) ZL building or in the low (N) PM building with an internal area of up to 1000 m², it is allowed to use load-bearing elements made of four-sided planed with chamfered corners: solid wood, including wedge-jointed, laminated wood, glued solid wood or cross-bonded wood, with reaction to fire classes B-s1,d0, B-s2,d0, C-s1,d0, C-s2,d0, D-s1,d0 and D-s2,d0, provided that the following requirements are met:

- 1) fire protection of load-bearing elements made of wood against ignition of the lining of class K₂ 60;

- 2) filling empty airspaces with materials and articles with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0;
- 3) failure to conduct fire separation within the layered element of the installation and not to place devices there, as well as the absence of installation holes in this element, with the exception of holes secured in the manner referred to in § 245 sec. 1 and § 280 sec. 5-7.

8. Requirements referred to in para. Paragraph 7(1) shall not apply in the case of fire separation walls made in the form of two structurally independent walls, if each of these walls independently meets the requirements for the fire resistance class due to fire load capacity, fire tightness and fire insulation REI, as specified in paragraph. 3.

9. In the fire separation wall, the total area of the openings referred to in paragraph. 2, shall not exceed 15 % of the wall surface and 0,5 % of the ceiling surface in the fire separation ceiling.

10. Restrictions referred to in para. 9, does not apply in case of fire separation wall:

- 1) an area of not more than 25 m² with a single door opening of not more than 4 m²;
- 2) with an area of less than 100 m², in which the total area of the holes does not exceed 15 m², if each hole with an area exceeding 15 % of the wall area is:
 - a) closed by fire doors or other fire closures with fire resistance class EI required for the fire separation wall, or
 - b) enclosed by a fire-fighting vestibule having walls and ceilings and fire-fighting doors or other fire-fighting closures with an EI fire-resistance class not lower than that specified in paragraph. 3 in column 5 of the table;
- 3) in the garage, to the openings on the manoeuvring road.

11. In a fire zone not protected by a fixed automatic fire-extinguishing device, a water hole in the fire separation wall with the required fire resistance class at least REI 120, the area of which exceeds 15 m², shall be:

- 1) closed with fire-fighting closures of fire-resistance class EI as specified in paragraph. 3, which as a double fire-closure system with increased reliability is used on both sides of the wall, or
- 2) enclosed by a fire-fighting vestibule having walls and ceilings and fire-fighting doors or other fire-fighting closures with an EI fire-resistance class not lower than that specified in paragraph. 3 in column 5 of the table.

The requirement does not apply to the fire zone of the garage with single-level parking spaces.

12. In the fire separation wall, regardless of the openings referred to in paragraph. 9, holes filled with light-transmitting material such as luxpheres, glass bricks, glass blocks or other unopened glazing are permitted if the total area of such filled holes does not exceed 10 % of the wall surface and the fire resistance class of the filling of the hole in the wall is not lower than specified in the table below:

Lp.	Required fire resistance class of fire separation wall	Fire resistance class of filling hole in the wall	
		Enclosure of the escape route	another
		3	4
1	2		
1	REI 240	EI 120	EW 120 or EI 120
2	REI 120	EI 60	EW 60 or EI 60
3	REI 60	EI 30	EW 30 or EI 30
Indications in the table: W – radiation (in minutes), determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the rules for determining the fire resistance classes of building elements in standard fire conditions, R — fire capacity (in minutes), as specified above, E – fire tightness (in minutes), specified i.e., I – fire insulation (in minutes), specified i.e.			

13. It is permissible to use in the PM fire zone an opening in the fire separation wall to carry out technological equipment, protected in a manner equivalent to that required for that wall by fire doors or other fire closures in terms of the possibility of passing through that opening of fire or smoke, in the event of fire.

14. The fire-fighting vestibule shall comply with the following requirements:

- 1) has a horizontal projection of not less than 1,4 m x 1,4 m and, where the vestibule is a means of communication for persons with disabilities, at least 1,5 m x 1,5 m;

- 2) has walls and ceiling constituting its enclosure, as well as covers or enclosures of electrical wires and cables, with the exception of those used in the vestibule and with the exception of cable assemblies referred to in § 191 sec. 3 – with a fire resistance class not lower than that specified in paragraph 3 in column 5 of the table, which are made of materials and articles with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0;
- 3) it is closed by fire doors with a fire resistance class not lower than that specified in the paragraph. 3 in columns 6 and 7 of the table;
- 4) is ventilated during a fire at least by gravity if the door from the vestibule leads to an escape route.

§ 244. 1. The use of a fire curtain is required to separate:

- 1) an audience with more than 600 seats, from a theatre stage with an internal area exceeding 150 m^2 or with a gross cubic capacity exceeding 1200 m^3 ;
- 2) a stage pocket, with an area exceeding 100 m^2 , from a theatre stage with an internal area exceeding 300 m^2 or with a gross cubic capacity exceeding 6000 m^3 .

2. Scenario referred to in para. 1, shall be equipped with an automatic smoke extraction device activated by a smoke detection system.

Paragraph 245. 1. Installation capacity in:

- 1) fire separation element,
- 2) the inner wall or ceiling of the fire-fighting vestibule,
- 3) an internal wall or ceiling with a fire resistance class of at least EI 60 or REI 60 that separates a fire-resistant room, enclosed staircase, dwelling or other part of a building, requiring closure with a fire-resistant door with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 — shall be made in the fire resistance class EI required for this component and the wall and ceiling.

2. It is permissible not to install the pass referred to in paragraph. 1, for individual pipes of the water, sewage and heating system, introduced through the wall and ceiling into the room of the bath, shower, bathroom, toilet, washbasin and other similar purpose.

3. The passage of the installation through the outer wall of the building, located below the ground level, is protected against the possibility of gas penetration into the interior of the building.

Article 246. 1. A fire separation wall shall be erected on its own foundation or on a supporting structure with a fire resistance class R not lower than the fire resistance of that wall.

2. The fire separation wall shall extend at least 0,3 m beyond the face of the exterior wall of the building and, where the density of the fire load in the fire zone exceeds 2000 MJ/m^2 and the area of that zone exceeds 1000 m^2 at least 0,5 m, or at the junction of these walls at the entire height of the fire separation wall, a vertical strip of at least 2 m width shall be made of external wall with fire resistance class at least E I 60 (o↔i) from materials and products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0.

3. The method of connecting the fire separation wall to the external wall at the point of fault or refraction of the external wall is set out in Annex 11 to the Regulation.

4. The fire separation wall shall be brought to the fire separation ceiling or moved above the roof covering to a height of at least 0,3 m and, where the fire load density in the fire zone exceeds 2000 MJ/m^2 and the area of that zone exceeds 1000 m^2 , to a height of at least 0,5 m.

5. A fire separation wall may be erected to cover the roof where, in a strip at least 5 m wide, which on both sides of the fire separation wall is at least 1 m wide, the roof covering is made of materials and articles with a reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 and has a fire resistance class of at least RE 30, and the supporting structure of that roof strip has a fire resistance class of at least R 30. The condition relating to the reaction-to-fire class does not apply to a roof covering layer if a cover with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0 or a mineral layer made in particular of gravel or stone, with a thickness of at least 5 cm, is used on that covering.

6. In the cover of the roof in the belt referred to in paragraph. 5, it is allowed to use unopened skylights with a fire resistance class of at least E 30 at a distance of at least 2 m from the fire separation wall, if their total area is not more than 20 % of the roof covering area in the belt area on each side of the wall.

7. In a building, with the exception of a single-family building, in the roof of which there is a skylight or smoke damper, a fire separation wall, located from them at a horizontal distance of less than 5 m, must be drawn above the upper edge to a height of at least 0.3 m, this condition does not apply to an unopened skylight with a fire resistance class of at least E 30 and smoke dampers in enclosed staircases, as referred to in § 259, § 260 sec. Paragraphs 1 to 5 and Paragraph 268(1) 2.

Chapter 4

Evacuation routes

§ 247. 1. It shall be possible to evacuate to a safe place outside the building or to an adjacent fire zone, either directly or by public transport, hereinafter referred to as 'escape route', from a room intended for the accommodation of persons. This condition does not apply to the case in which the presence of people is related to the performance of activities referred to in § 97 sec. 2.

2. From the fire zone referred to in paragraph. 1, an exit directly outside the building or through another fire zone shall be used.

3. In the case of a room intended to accommodate persons with special needs whose state of fitness makes it impossible to evacuate staircases, in particular disabled persons, hereinafter referred to as "persons unable to evacuate", it is permissible to provide conditions for their evacuation on the same floor to a place intended to wait for further evacuation to a safe place referred to in paragraph. 1, hereinafter referred to as 'place of waiting for evacuation'.

4. The exit from the room to the escape route shall be closed by a door.

5. It is permissible not to use the doors referred to in paragraph. 4, when the exit from the commercial or service premises leads to an indoor pedestrian path (passage), in which a technical and construction solution has been used to protect against the smoke of the escape route.

6. The emergency exit doors of a building designed for more than 50 people are to open outwards. This condition does not apply to a building entered in the register of monuments.

7. The use of sliding doors meeting the conditions referred to in § 251 sec. 4.

8. In determining the required width and number of passageways, exits and escape routes in a building where the maximum number of occupants is not clear from the purpose and layout of the premises, this number shall be taken in relation to the area of those premises, for:

- 1) a conference room, a catering and entertainment venue, a waiting room, a hall, a common room and another room with a similar purpose and arrangement – 1 m²/person;
- 2) commercial and service premises – 4 m²/person;

- 3) administrative and office space – 5 m²/person;
- 4) archives, libraries and other premises with a similar purpose and use - 7 m²/person;
- 5) warehouse – 30 m²/person.

§ 248. 1. In the room referred to in § 247 sec. 1, a passage shall be provided from the remotest place where a person may be present to the nearest escape exit to the escape route or to another fire zone or outside the building, hereinafter referred to as an 'escape passage', of a length not exceeding:

- 1) in fire zone ZL – 40 m;
- 2) in a PM fire zone with a fire load density exceeding 500 MJ/m² in a building with more than one above-ground floor – 75 m;
- 3) in a PM fire zone with a fire load density not exceeding 500 MJ/m² in a building with more than one above-ground floor and in a PM fire zone in a building with one above-ground floor, regardless of the fire load density, 100 m.

2. In the room at risk of explosion, the length of the evacuation passage referred to in paragraph. 1 points 2 and 3, shall not exceed 40 m.

3. It shall be permitted to guide an escape passage through a potentially explosive space from another space if these spaces are functionally linked.

4. If the intended use of the space does not clearly indicate its use, the design length of the evacuation passage shall not be greater than 80 % of the length specified in paragraph. 1 and 2.

5. In a room with a height of more than 5 m, the length of the escape passage may be increased by 25 % in relation to the length specified in paragraph. 1, 2 and 4.

6. It is allowed to increase the length of the evacuation passage, in relation to the length specified in paragraph. 1, 2 and 4, provided that:

- 1) fixed automatic water-based fire-extinguishing devices by 50 %;
- 2) by 50 % of automatic smoke extraction devices activated by a smoke detection system.

7. Enlargements referred to in paragraph. 5 and 6 are subject to aggregation.

8. An escape passage through an adjacent room or rooms is permitted if the following conditions are met:

- 1) an escape route passes through a total of not more than three spaces;

- 2) the length of the escape passage in the fire zone ZL, in the case of an escape passage through a corridor or other enclosed traffic spaces constituting internal communication, does not exceed a total of 10 m within these traffic spaces.

9. In the ZL III fire zone, the condition referred to in para. Paragraph 8(2) shall not apply within a single business premises if a fire alarm system is used in that area and at least two escape gangways are provided from the exit to the corridor or other enclosed traffic spaces constituting internal communication which:

- 1) lead in two different directions of escape to at least two escape exits to the escape route or to another fire zone or outside the building;
- 2) they do not overlap or cross, with a common initial run of not more than 2 m.

10. Conditions referred to in para. 8, does not apply to a dwelling and a hygienic room with a vestibule.

11. Partition walls separating from each other, for which the length of the evacuation passage is determined jointly, are not affected by the conditions referred to in § 227 sec. 1.

12. The width of an escape passage in a room shall be calculated in proportion to the number of persons for which it is intended to be evacuated, taking at least 0,6 m per 100 persons but not less than 0,9 m and, in the case of an escape passage for up to 3 persons, not less than 0,8 m.

13. In a room in which the seating positions are arranged in rows, the escape passage between those rows shall have a width not less than that resulting from the condition referred to in § 273 para. 1 and 3.

Article 249. 1. The room is to have at least two escape exits in cases where:

- 1) is designed to accommodate more than 50 people at the same time and more than 30 people in the ZL II fire zone;
- 2) is located in the ZL fire zone and has an area of more than 300 m²;
- 3) is located in a PM fire zone with a fire load density exceeding 500 MJ/m², and has an area exceeding 300 m²;
- 4) is located in a PM fire zone with a fire load density up to 500 MJ/m², and has an area exceeding 1000 m²;
- 5) is at risk of explosion and has an area of more than 100 m².

2. The provision of para. 1 does not apply to PM warehouse buildings located in a closed area specified by the decision of the Minister of National Defence.

3. Evacuation exits referred to in para. 1, shall be located at a distance from each other not less than the distance (L) calculated by the formula:

$$L = \frac{\sqrt{2P}}{2} \text{ [m]}$$

where P is the area of the room measured after the internal contour of the floor level partitions, expressed in square metres [m²].

§ 250. 1. The total width of the doors in the light, which are escape exits from the room, shall be calculated in proportion to the number of persons able to stay in it simultaneously, assuming a minimum width of 0,6 m per 100 persons, with the smallest width of the door in the light of the frame being 0,9 m, and in the case of doors for evacuation of up to 3 persons, 0,8 m.

2. The emergency exit door shall open outside the space:

- 1) at risk of explosion;
- 2) into which explosive mixtures or poisonous, suffocating or other substances likely to impede evacuation may unexpectedly enter;
- 3) designed to accommodate more than 50 persons at the same time;
- 4) intended for more than 6 persons with reduced mobility.

3. The escape exit from the room threatened with explosion to the escape route shall be routed through a fire-fighting vestibule corresponding to the conditions referred to in § 243 sec. 3, 4 and 11.

4. The width of the doors constituting the escape exit from the building, as well as the width of the doors on the escape route from the staircase, which leads to the exit outside the building or to another fire zone, is to be no less than the width of the staircase stairs, determined in accordance with § 63 sec. 1 and 2. In the case of a horizontal escape route referred to in § 255 sec. 2, doors constituting an escape exit outside the building shall be allowed to be at least 0,9 m wide if the horizontal escape route leading to them is not used for evacuation from the stairwell.

5. Width of the door on the escape route, not mentioned in the paragraph. 4, calculated in proportion to the number of persons for whose evacuation they are intended, assuming a

minimum width of 0,6 m per 100 persons, with the smallest width of the door being 0,9 m in the light of the frame.

6. The height of the door referred to in paragraph. 1, 4 and 5, is to meet the conditions referred to in § 58 sec. 1.

§ 251. 1. Multi-leaf doors constituting an escape exit from a space and on an escape route shall have at least one unblocked door leaf with a width of not less than 0,9 m.

2. The swing width of the swing door, which is the escape exit from the room and on the escape route, shall be at least 0,9 m for single-leaf doors and 0,6 m for double-leaf doors, both swings of double-leaf doors being of the same width.

3. For the purpose of evacuation, revolving and raised doors shall not be used. In the case of a garage with no more than 2 parking spaces, a garage door may be used for evacuation purposes if the exit through the garage door leads directly outside the building.

4. Sliding or sliding doors, which are an exit to the escape route from the rooms referred to in § 250 sec. 2, or are on an escape route, must meet the following conditions:

- 1) are intended not only for evacuation purposes;
- 2) their design ensures:
 - a) automatic and manual opening without the possibility of blocking them,
 - b) automatically extend them and remain in the open position as a result of a fire signal by the smoke detection system protecting the fire zone from which the door is intended to be evacuated, and in the event of a door failure.

5. Sliding or sliding doors may constitute an escape exit from the room to the escape route, if the door leaf is marked with a safety sign indicating the direction of movement of the leaf in order to open the door manually, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on safety colours and safety signs.

6. Doors opened manually or in the immediate vicinity of the gate and walls shall be placed and clearly marked in the gate and sliding wall on the escape route.

7. Doors, gates and other opening closures with the required fire resistance or smoke-tightness class shall be provided with a device to ensure that the opening closes automatically in the event of fire, and the doors shall have an automatic closing class C appropriate to their conditions of use.

8. It shall be possible to open the evacuation door manually.

9. Anti-panic closures, meeting the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for anti-panic closures, for exits operated by a horizontal bar, intended for use on escape routes, shall be equipped with:

- 1) a door constituting an escape exit from a space where more than 300 persons may be present at the same time and a door situated on the escape route from that space;
- 2) doors on an escape route for the evacuation of more than 300 persons.

§ 252. 1. The place of waiting for evacuation may be:

- 1) a room with a horizontal projection of at least 1.5 m x 3 m, intended exclusively for this purpose, located on the same floor on which the presence of persons unable to evacuate is planned, having an exit leading directly or horizontally to the evacuation staircase meeting the requirements referred to in § 259, § 260 sec. 1-5 or § 268 para. 2, or
- 2) a room or assembly of rooms accessible to persons unable to evacuate and having access to one or more stairways referred to in point 1, either directly or by a horizontal escape route, taking into account point 3, or
- 3) a dwelling accessible to disabled persons in fire zone ZL IV or a dwelling in fire zone ZL V intended for the stay of disabled persons, in the case of persons staying there, or
- 4) the staircase referred to in § 260 sec. 1-5 or § 268 para. 2, with designated evacuation waiting points.

2. The ZL fire zone, to which evacuation from another fire zone is planned on the same floor, is also considered to be a waiting place for evacuation if this zone meets the condition referred to in § 247 sec. 2.

3. The place of waiting for the evacuation referred to in paragraph. points (1) to (3) are to comply with the following conditions:

- 1) is fire-extinguished by:
 - a) walls and ceilings with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 or REI 30 and doors with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 and a smoke-tightness class S_{200} – for low-rise buildings (N),
 - b) walls and ceilings with a fire resistance class of at least EI 60 or REI 60 and doors with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 and a smoke-tightness class S_{200} for medium-high (SW) and high (W) buildings,

- c) walls and ceilings with a fire resistance class of at least EI 120 or REI 120 and doors with a fire resistance class of at least EI 60 and smoke-tight class S₂₀₀ for high-rise buildings (HV);
- 2) is equipped with:
 - a) emergency escape lighting with an illumination of at least 5 lx,
 - b) ventilation ensuring at least 5 air changes per hour in the event of fire with a capacity of not less than 150 m³/h,
 - c) escape apparatus, where permanent staff are provided for persons unable to evacuate,
 - d) an emergency voice communication system (EVCS), providing reliable two-way communication between persons in the evacuation waiting area and rescue teams in the area of their intended access and, in the case of buildings with permanent maintenance or surveillance staff, also to their permanent location, and equipped with devices to monitor system components, detect and signal system faults or failures;
- 3) has interior design elements with reaction to fire class A1; A2-s1,d0; A2-s2,d0; B-s1,d0 or B-s2,d0 and for floors with reaction to fire class A1_{fl}, A2_{fl}-s1, B_{fl}-s1, C_{fl}-s1;
- 4) have escape doors with a width of at least 0,9 m which are equipped with:
 - a) a panic closure at a height of not more than 1,2 m, measured from the surface of the finished floor to the axis of the buckle, opening in the direction of evacuation when a force of not more than 25 N is applied, or
 - b) devices enabling them to be automatically opened by means of a button attached to that door externally and internally;
- 5) a safety mark "collection point for the evacuation of disabled persons" indicating the intended use of the place.

4. Conditions referred to in para. Paragraphs 3(2) to 3(5) shall not apply to a waiting place for evacuation constituting a dwelling as referred to in paragraph. 1 point 3.

5. Conditions referred to in para. Point 3(2)(b) and points 4 and 5 shall not apply to the waiting place for evacuation constituting the living room referred to in paragraph. 1 point 3.

6. The place of waiting for the evacuation referred to in paragraph. 1 point 4, is to meet the conditions referred to in paragraph. 3 (2) (d) and (3) and (4), and have an emergency escape lighting with an illumination of at least 5 lx at the evacuation waiting point.

7. The capacity of the waiting area for evacuation shall be at least equivalent to the number of persons for whom it is intended.

8. The waiting point for evacuation in the stairwell referred to in paragraph. 1(4) shall be provided on a floor with a space intended to accommodate persons unable to evacuate. The contour of the evacuation waiting point shall be marked at floor level in such a way that it can be unambiguously identified.

9. The method of determining the waiting point for evacuation in the staircase referred to in paragraph. Paragraph 1(4) is set out in Annex 12 to the Regulation.

§ 253. 1. In a multi-storey building, the evacuation of persons unable to evacuate may be carried out using a lift in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the evacuation of disabled persons using lifts.

2. The wall and ceiling of the crane shaft referred to in paragraph. 1, they are to have the fire resistance class required as for the ceiling of the building, in accordance with § 227 sec. 1.

3. The crane shaft referred to in paragraph. 1, shall be equipped with an anti-smoke device, activated automatically by a smoke detection system.

4. Access to the lift referred to in paragraph. 1, is to lead through the fire-fighting vestibule, meeting the conditions referred to in § 243 sec. 3, 4 and 14. A waiting point for evacuation shall be provided in the vestibule, in accordance with the evacuation strategy, with a point dimension of at least 1,5 m x 0,9 m, the outline of which shall not reduce the width of the escape route.

5. The door to the vestibule referred to in paragraph. 4, are to meet the conditions referred to in § 252 sec. 3 point 4.

§ 254. 1. The enclosure of the escape route shall be provided with a fire resistance class at least as specified in § 227 sec. 1 for the inner wall, but not lower than EI 15, taking into account § 228 para. 1 and 2, § 243 sec. 12, § 263 sec. 1 and § 268 para. 7.

2. The condition referred to in para. 1, not applicable to:

- 1) enclosure of covered pedestrian streak (passage) referred to in § 261 sec. 3;
- 2) lighting elements and windows in the external wall of the building, at which there is an external communication gallery, located at the height of:
 - a) more than 2 m from the floor on this gallery and
 - b) up to 2 m from the floor of this gallery, if:

- the area of a single lighting element or window is not more than $1,5 \text{ m}^2$ and
- the total area of lighting elements and windows does not exceed 25 % of the external wall defined from floor level to a height of 2 m, and
- at least two evacuation routes are provided.

3. In the ZL III and PM fire zone, it is permissible to place a horizontal escape route in the internal wall, excluding the one referred to in § 268 sec. 7, unopened lights with a fire resistance class of at least E 15 at a height of more than 2 m from the floor level, if the adjacent space is not at risk of explosion and the fire load density in that space does not exceed 1000 MJ/m^2 .

4. In the inner wall of the building housing the escape route, a window or a closed feeding hole with dimensions of not more than $0,5 \text{ m} \times 0,5 \text{ m}$ is allowed if it is located in a room with permanent service.

Paragraph 255. 1. The width of the horizontal escape route is calculated in proportion to the number of persons for the evacuation of which it is intended on a given floor of the building, accepting at least 0.6 m per 100 persons, but at least 1.4 m. With at least two accesses referred to in § 268 sec. 4 in column 4 of the table, the width of the horizontal escape route shall be calculated assuming the unavailability of one access point.

2. The horizontal width of the escape route may be reduced to 1,2 m if it is intended for the evacuation of not more than 20 persons.

3. The height of the escape route shall be at least 2,2 m and the height of the local lowering shall be 2 m, with the length of the lowered section of the escape route not exceeding 1,5 m on any section of the escape route of 10 m.

4. The wings of the exit doors shall not reduce, when fully opened, the required width of the escape route. The condition does not apply to doors equipped with an automatic closing device.

§ 256. 1. The escape route corridor in the fire zone ZL shall be divided into sections of not more than 50 m using a smoke-tight partition or other technical device to prevent the spread of smoke.

2. The condition referred to in para. 1, does not apply to a corridor on which technical and construction solutions have been used to protect against the smoke of a horizontal escape route.

3. Partition referred to in paragraph. 1, above the suspended ceiling and under the floor raised above the level of the ceiling or the ground, it is made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0.

§ 257. 1. The following shall not be used on the escape route:

- 1) remnants with degrees;
- 2) stairs with treatment steps, if these stairs are the only escape route.

2. Fan staircases may be used on the escape route, provided that the minimum width of steps specified in § 64 sec. 7.

3. On the escape route, places where ramps or steps are used to overcome the difference in levels shall be clearly marked.

§ 258. 1. The length of access from the room intended for the presence of persons unable to evacuate to the place waiting for evacuation and to the door of the fire vestibule referred to in § 253 sec. 4, may not be greater than 20 m, except for the length of access in the fire zone ZL I, ZL II or ZL V, which may not be greater than the permissible length of the evacuation access referred to in § 268 sec. 4-6, with one evacuation access. The length of the access shall be measured in the axis of the route for persons unable to evacuate, taking into account its required width.

2. The evacuation route intended for the movement of disabled persons is to have a surface made of non-slip materials, which is adapted to the movement of people in wheelchairs.

3. A horizontal escape route with a width of less than 1,8 m, serving as an access to the waiting area for evacuation, is to have spaces for the escape of wheelchair users, with a width of at least 1,8 m and a length of at least 1,5 m, spaced at intervals of not more than 10 m, if this route requires the escape of those persons during the evacuation.

4. The place of waiting for evacuation referred to in § 252 sec. Paragraphs 1 to 3 shall be accessible to rescue teams either directly or by horizontal escape routes not exceeding 10 m from the door:

- 1) a staircase intended for evacuation or a fire-fighting vestibule of that staircase, or
- 2) a vestibule of a fire-fighting crane for rescue teams, or
- 3) an exit leading to a safe place – outside the building or to an adjacent fire zone, meeting the condition referred to in § 247 sec. 2.

5. It is permissible to use lifts or mechanical ladders to provide direct access for rescue teams to the place of waiting for evacuation referred to in § 252 sec. 1 points 1-3, through an escape window with a height and width of at least 1.5 m and 1 m respectively, the lower edge of which is located not more than 0.9 m above the floor level, located on the side of the fire road or pedestrian-mobile track referred to in § 13 sec. 5, if its load-bearing capacity and the development of the terrain between the pedestrian and mobile track and the building meet the requirements for fire roads.

Paragraph 259. Stairway for evacuation from the fire zone:

- 1) ZL II in the low building (N),
- 2) PM with a fire load density greater than 2000 MJ/m² in a low building (N),
- 3) ZL in a medium-high building (SW),
- 4) PM with a fire load density greater than 1000 MJ/m² in a medium-high building (SW),
- 5) PM containing an explosive atmosphere in a low (N) or medium (SW) building,
- 6) covering more than two underground storeys or located below the second underground storey

— It shall be constructed as a smoke-tight encapsulated and closed door and shall be equipped with smoke-retardants or smoke-retardants which are automatically activated by a smoke-detection system.

§ 260. 1. In a high (W) and high (WW) building, it is possible to evacuate up to at least two staircases, which are enclosed and separated from horizontal communication or evacuation routes and rooms, by a fire-fighting vestibule, corresponding to the conditions referred to in § 243 sec. 3, 4 and 14.

2. A staircase and a fire-fighting vestibule constituting an escape route in a high-rise building (W) for a fire zone other than ZL IV and PM and in a high-rise building (WW) shall be equipped with a smoke-prevention device automatically activated by a smoke detection system.

3. A staircase and a fire-fighting vestibule constituting an escape route in a high building (W) for fire zones ZL IV and PM shall be equipped with a smoke-prevention device or a smoke-extinguishing device, activated automatically by a smoke detection system.

4. Only one stairway may be evacuated in the case of:

- 1) a high building (W) without fire zone ZL II, if the internal area of the storey does not exceed 750 m^2 and the building is equipped with a crane for rescue teams;
- 2) fire zone ZL IV in a high building (W), if the total internal area of the dwellings on the floor or part of it does not exceed 750 m^2 and this cage is equipped with smoke prevention devices, automatically activated by a smoke detection system or the building is equipped with a crane for rescue teams.

5. In a high (W) and high (WW) building, it is allowed to make a staircase, which is an escape route only for the ZL IV fire zone, without a fire vestibule separating it from the horizontal road of general communication, if:

- 1) each dwelling or room is separated from the horizontal public transport route by a door with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30;
- 2) the stairway shall be closed by a smoke-tight door;
- 3) the stairway shall be equipped with an anti-smoke device or a smoke extraction device which is activated automatically by a smoke detection system.

6. In the case of evacuation to only one staircase, the provision of para. 5 does not apply.

7. In medium-high building (SW) and above, in fire zone ZL V, the door from the room, except for the sanitary room, where the fire load density does not exceed 500 MJ/m^2 , leading to the public transport route, is to have a fire resistance class of at least EI 30.

§ 261. 1. In high (W) and high (WW) buildings, technical and construction solutions are used to protect against the smoke of horizontal escape routes.

2. The conditions referred to in para. 1, not applicable to:

- 1) buildings with one above-ground floor;
- 2) buildings with two above-ground floors, where the ceiling level above the first above-ground floor is at a height of not more than 9 m;
- 3) fire zone ZL IV;
- 4) a ZL fire zone other than ZL IV situated within the four lowest above-ground floors, if the floors situated above that zone have only staircases and lift shafts which are not connected by communication with that zone, except in the case of a crane for rescue teams.

3. In the indoor pedestrian area (passage), to which commercial and service premises are adjacent, and in the covered inner courtyard, technical and construction solutions are used to

protect against the smoke of escape routes. In the case of a courtyard through which there is no escape route, automatic smoke extraction devices are used to remove smoke from its space.

4. In the underground floor of the building, in which there is a room intended for more than 100 people, and an underground building with such a room, technical and construction solutions are used to remove smoke from this room and from escape routes.

§ 262. Internal staircases in a dwelling in a multi-family residential building and in a single-family residential building, an individual recreation building and a building in homestead buildings, as well as in a temporary building not intended for performance purposes or other gatherings of people are not allowed to meet the conditions set for evacuation roads.

§ 263. 1. Internal wall and ceiling, constituting the enclosure of the staircase, referred to in § 259, § 260 sec. Paragraphs 1 to 5 and Paragraph 268(1) 2, they are to have a fire resistance class at least as required for the ceiling of the building in accordance with § 227 sec. 1 and not less than REI 15.

2. The run and stand of the stairs and the evacuation ramp are to be made of materials and articles with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 and have a fire resistance class of at least:

- 1) in a building with fire resistance classes 'A', 'B' and 'C' – R 60;
- 2) in a building with fire resistance classes 'D' and 'E' – R 30.

3. Condition of the fire resistance class referred to in paragraph. 2, does not apply to the enclosed staircase, which on each floor is separated by a fire vestibule, and stairs to the mezzanine in the room in which it is located, if this mezzanine is intended for use by no more than 10 people, as well as stairs leading to the second above-ground floor in the temporary building referred to in § 298 sec. 1, located in a closed area specified by the decision of the Minister of National Defence.

4. In a low (N) building with fire resistance class "D" or "E" in a enclosed staircase, closed by a door with fire resistance class at least EI 30, it is allowed to make gears and stops of stairs from materials and products with a reaction to fire class other than that specified in paragraph. 2, if the conditions referred to in § 270 sec. 2.

5. The distance between the outer wall, constituting the enclosure of the staircase intended for evacuation, referred to in § 259, § 260 sec. Paragraphs 1 to 5 and Paragraph

268(1) 2 and another exterior wall of the same or another building shall be determined in accordance with § 283. This condition does not apply if at least one of these walls has at least a fire resistance class in accordance with § 227 sec. 1, as for the ceiling of a building with this staircase, in a strip of land determined in accordance with § 283.

6. In a low (N) ZL building or a low (N) PM building, with an internal area of up to 1000 m², made in the fire resistance class at least 'C', it is permissible to have in running or resting stairs or slipways with a layered structure of a load-bearing element made of a four-sided planed with chamfered corners: solid wood, including wedge-jointed, laminated wood or glued solid wood, with reaction to fire classes B-s1,d0, B-s2,d0, C-s1,d0, C-s2,d0, D-s1,d0 and D-s2,d0, provided that the following requirements are met:

- 1) running or resting stairs or ramps in the fire resistance class increased by at least 30 minutes in relation to the class specified in paragraph. 2;
- 2) filling empty airspace with materials and articles with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0;
- 3) enclosure from the bottom of the running gear or resting position of stairs or slipways with a fire-resistant lining made in such a way as to limit the spread of fire to their interior.

Paragraph 264. 1. The basement shall be separated from the rest of the building by ceilings and walls with a fire resistance class of at least REI 60 and closed by doors with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30.

2. In a high (W) and high (WW) building, the basement is separated from the staircase by a fire-fighting vestibule that meets the conditions referred to in § 243 sec. 3 and 14.

3. If the door to the underground part of the building is below ground level, the stairs leading from that level shall be secured in such a way as to prevent people from evacuating to that part of the building by mistake, in particular by a movable barrier.

Article 265. Entrance from the escape route to the attic or non-useful attic, as well as to utility rooms intended for the storage of objects or food products of residents of a multi-family residential building, shall be closed by a door, hatch or other fire-fighting closure with a fire resistance class of at least:

- 1) in the low building (N) – EI 15;
- 2) in the medium-high building (SW) and above – EI 30.

§ 266. 1. Escalators and ramps are not included in the escape route.

2. The use of escalators and ramps for evacuation within a fire zone is permitted if the following cumulative conditions are met:

- 1) these stairs and the ramp are not the only escape route;
- 2) the contribution of those stairs and that slipway to the required total width of the escape stairs shall not be greater than 50 %;
- 3) the width in the light of those stairs and that slipway shall be at least 0,9 m;
- 4) the movement of those stairs and that slipway is in accordance with the direction of evacuation or, in the event of evacuation, is stopped;
- 5) the machinery space under those stairs or slipways shall be protected by a fixed automatic fire-extinguishing device.

Paragraph 267. 1. In the ZL I, ZL II, ZL III or ZL V building, which has a floor at a height of more than 25 m above the ground level at the lowest entrance to the building and in the ZL IV high-rise building (WW), as well as in a building with three or more underground floors, at least one crane is to be adapted to the needs of rescue teams, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on cranes for fire brigades. The crane for rescue teams is to provide access to any fire zone on the floor directly or by general communication.

2. Access to the crane for rescue teams is to lead through a fire-fighting vestibule meeting the conditions referred to in § 243 sec. 3 and 14.

3. The wall and ceiling of the crane shaft for rescue teams are to have the fire resistance class required as for the ceiling of the building, in accordance with § 227 sec. 1.

4. The crane shaft for rescue crews shall be equipped with an anti-smoke device which is automatically activated by a smoke detection system.

Article 268. 1. The length of the escape route from the exit from the space to that route to the exit to another fire zone or outside the building, hereinafter referred to as the ‘escape route’, shall be measured along the axis of the escape route belt of the required width.

2. For an equivalent exit to another fire zone referred to in paragraph. 1, it is considered to be an exit to a enclosed staircase, closed by a door with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30, equipped with smoke prevention devices or smoke extraction devices, automatically activated by means of a smoke detection system, and in the case referred to in § 260 sec. 5 – Closed by smoke-tight doors.

3. Where a stairway is separated from a horizontal escape route by a fire-fighting vestibule or a hole in the fire-fighting separation wall is enclosed by a fire-fighting vestibule, the length of the escape access shall be measured to the first door of that vestibule if the length of the escape route in the vestibule to the door to the stairway or to the adjacent fire-fighting zone does not exceed 5 m.

4. The permissible length of the evacuation access in the fire zone is specified in the following table:

Lp.	Type of fire zone	Length of evacuation access [m]	
		at a single access	with at least 2 accesses ¹⁾
1	2	3	4
1	With potentially explosive room	10	40
2	PM with a fire load density $Q > 500 \text{ MJ/m}^2$ without potentially explosive atmosphere	30 ²⁾	60
3	PM with a fire load density $Q \leq 500 \text{ MJ/m}^2$ without potentially explosive atmosphere	60 ²⁾	100
4	ZL I, II and V	10	40
5	ZL III	30 ²⁾	60
6	ZL IV	60 ²⁾	100
¹⁾ For the shortest evacuation approach, with a length 100% longer than the shortest for the second evacuation approach. They shall not overlap or cross and may have a common initial course of not more than: 5 m for fire zones PM and ZL IV, and 2 m for other fire zones. ²⁾ Including not more than 20 m on a horizontal escape route on one floor, while in the ZL IV fire zone on the first above-ground floor, an escape access from the exit of the apartment to the exit outside the building with a length of not more than 40 m is allowed.			

5. The length of the evacuation access referred to in paragraph 4 may be increased, provided that the following are protected:

- 1) a fixed automatic water-based fire-extinguishing system by 50 %;
- 2) an escape route by an automatic smoke extraction device activated by a smoke detection system by 50 per cent.

6. It is allowed to increase by 100 % the length of the evacuation access referred to in paragraph. 4, while using the devices referred to in paragraph. 5.

7. Exit from the staircase referred to in paragraph. 2, is to lead outside the building, directly or horizontally by means of general communication, the housing of which corresponds to the conditions referred to in § 263 sec. 1. The opening in the enclosure has a closure with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30, but in the case of staircases referred to in § 259 and § 260 para. 1-5, the doors in this housing are also to be smoke-proof.

8. An escape route to the exterior of the building is permitted from the staircase and from the horizontal public transport route through a hall performing functions complementary to those resulting from the purpose of the building, such as reception, building security or small sales, provided that:

- 1) an escape route may be run through one hall only from one stairway, this limitation not applying to a stairway with a separate escape exit not leading through the hall;
- 2) the hall is not located in a PM fire zone with a fire load density greater than 500 MJ/m² or containing a potentially explosive atmosphere;
- 3) this hall shall be separated from the staircase at least as required for the staircase referred to in paragraph. 2, taking into account the conditions set out in §§ 259 and 260 para. 1 and 5;
- 4) the lobby is separated from the adjoining room and the horizontal public transport route, at least as required for the horizontal public transport route referred to in paragraph. 7;
- 5) the clear width of the escape route is at least 50 per cent greater than the horizontal width of the escape route in the building leading to that exit, determined in accordance with Paragraph 255(1) of the Law on public transport. 1, for the floor of the building with the largest number of expected people, located there at the same time;
- 6) the height of this hall at the location of the escape route shall be not less than 3,3 m;
- 7) the total width of the exit door outside the building is 50% greater than the minimum width of the exit door determined in accordance with § 250 sec. 4, at least one of these

doors having a width not less than the minimum width of the exit door determined in accordance with § 250 sec. 4.

9. The permissible length of the escape route from the exit from the stairwell referred to in paragraph. 2 and 3, for the exit to the outside of the building shall be determined in accordance with paragraph. 4.

Article 269. 1. In the PM building, where a second escape route is required for people from the upper floor, it is allowed to use an escape ladder on this route, leading to the roof above the lower floor or to the ground level, if the number of people staying at the same time on the upper floor does not exceed 50, and in a building with a potentially explosive atmosphere - 15. This does not apply to sheltered workshops.

2. The escape ladder shall be placed in an easily accessible position. An escape ladder shall not be placed in front of a skylight or window.

3. It is permissible to make an escape ladder without a protective rim when the height difference does not exceed 3 m, taking into account the conditions referred to in § 94.

Chapter 5

Fire-fighting conditions for interior finishing elements and fixed equipment

Paragraph 270. 1. In fire zones ZL I, ZL II, ZL III and ZL V, materials and products are not used for interior finishing and fixed equipment:

- 1) with reaction-to-fire class C-s3, D-s3, E or F, and in the case of floors C_{fl}-s2, D_{fl}-s2, E_{fl} or F_{fl};
- 2) of reaction-to-fire class D, the thermal degradation products of which are considered to be very toxic if:
 - a) the toxicometric index W_{LC50SM} , determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the method of testing for the emission of toxic decomposition products and the combustion of materials, has a value less than or equal to 15, or
 - b) the concentrations of toxic gases determined in the Method 1 test in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for testing the toxicity of materials and components exceed the values in the case of:

- CO – 1450 ppm,
- HCl – 600 ppm,
- HF – 600 ppm,
- NO_x – 350 ppm,
- HBr – 600 ppm,
- HCN – 140 ppm,
- SO₂ – 120 ppm and for floors 200 ppm;

3) loosely hanging, in particular in curtains, drapes, curtains and blinds, which, if they do not meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a) minimum mean inflammation time $t_i \geq 4$ s,
- b) Flame burning duration $t_s \leq 30$ s,
- c) there is no burning of the third thread,
- d) There are no burning drops.

– determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for testing the ignition and spread of flame by textile products, is considered to be flammable.

2. Only materials and articles shall be used by means of general communication for the purpose of evacuation:

- 1) with reaction-to-fire class A1, A2 or B,d0;
- 2) of reaction-to-fire class B,d1, B,d2, C, which have an additional classification s1 or s2, and of reaction-to-fire class D-s1;
- 3) with reaction to fire class A1_f, A2_f-s1, B_f-s1, C_f-s1 and for solid wood D_f-s1 in the case of floors;
- 4) meeting the criteria referred to in paragraph 1(3) in the case of loose hanging materials.

§ 271. 1. A floor raised by more than 0,2 m above the level of the ceiling or other ground shall have:

- 1) a support structure with a reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0 and floor panels with a reaction-to-fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0 from the floor space side with a fire resistance class of at least REI 30 and in a high-rise building (WW) or a building with a fire load density of more than 4000 MJ/m² and in a fire zone ZL II with a fire load density of at least REI 60;

- 2) a floor space divided into sectors with an area of not more than 1000 m² by partitions with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 and in a high-rise building (HV) or a building with a fire zone with a fire load density of more than 4000 MJ/m² with a fire load density of at least EI 60.

2. Electric cable and cable with a reaction to fire class other than A_{ca}, B1_{ca},s1a,d0, B1_{ca},s1b,d0 or B1_{ca},s1,d0 and other installation made of materials and articles with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0, carried out in a raised floor underfloor space and in a space above the suspended ceiling, used for ventilation or heating of the room, shall have a cover or housing with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 and in a high-rise building (WW) or in a building with a fire load density of more than 4000 MJ/m² shall have a fire resistance class of at least EI 60.

3. Requirements referred to in para. 2, shall not apply in the case of:

- 1) spaces above the suspended ceiling where at least one of the following conditions applies:
 - a) the total surface area of the holes in the suspended ceiling represents more than 80 % of its total surface area,
 - b) the space above the suspended ceiling is protected by a fixed automatic water-based extinguishing device,
 - c) the space above the suspended ceiling is protected by a fire alarm system which, if smoke is detected in that space, automatically switches off the ventilation, air-conditioning or heating system and automatically activates the fire shut-off flaps within at least the fire zone with that space;
- 2) floor space raised in the technical room, where the presence of people is exclusively related to the performance of activities referred to in § 97 sec. 2.

4. On the escape route, a raised opening for ventilation or heating shall not be made in the floor.

§ 272. 1. Partitions, fixed fittings and interior design of reaction-to-fire class shall not be used in a room intended to accommodate more than 50 persons simultaneously:

- 1) E or F and, in the case of floors, E_{fl} or F_{fl};
- 2) A2-s3, B-s3, C-s3, D-s2 or D-s3, and in the case of floors, A2_{fl}-s2, B_{fl}-s2, C_{fl}-s2, D_{fl}-s1 or D_{fl}-s2.

2. Only floors, including floor coverings, with reaction to fire class A1_{fl}, A2_{fl-s1}, B_{fl-s1} or C_{fl-s1} shall be used in a ZL II fire zone room intended to accommodate more than 30 persons simultaneously and in a raised floor room made of materials and articles with reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2.

§ 273. 1. A room intended to accommodate more than 50 persons simultaneously, in which the seating positions are arranged in rows, shall have:

- 1) the width of the gangways between the rows of seats shall not be less than 0,45 m, this distance being determined taking into account the distance between the fixed parts of the seats;
- 2) a number of seats in a row of not more than 16 between gangways and 8 in a wall-mounted row, increasing the number of seats in rows to 40 and 20 respectively, provided that the spacing between rows of seats is increased by 0,01 m for each additional seat exceeding 16 or 8 respectively;
- 3) the width of the gangways shall not be less than 1,2 m for up to 150 persons and, if there are more than 150 persons, this width shall be increased proportionately by 0,6 m per 100 persons;
- 4) rows of seats or benches firmly fixed to the floor or seats rigidly joined together in rows and between rows.

2. A room intended to accommodate more than 200 persons or more than 100 children simultaneously, in which the seating positions are arranged in rows, is to have seats and other seats which are flame retardant and do not release decomposition and combustion products, defined as very toxic, in accordance with from § 270 sec. 1 point 2, while chairs and other seats that do not undergo progressive smoldering and flame burning under the conditions specified in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on testing the ignition of upholstered furniture are considered to be flame retardant.

3. In the case of rooms referred to in paragraph. 1, the width of escape passages between rows where spaces for disabled persons are provided shall be not less than 1,5 m and these spaces shall be located in rows close to escape exits.

§ 274. 1. Ceiling cladding and suspended ceiling are made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0. This condition does not apply to dwellings.

2. The space between the suspended ceiling and the ceiling shall be divided into sectors with an area of not more than 1000 m² and, in the corridor, partitions every 50 m, made of materials and articles with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0.

Paragraph 275. 1. In the bathroom and sauna with a gas stove, gas or electric heat, it is allowed to use wall cladding of materials and products with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0, except that the distance of these devices from the cladding is to be at least 0.3 m.

2. In the bathroom and sauna with a solid fuel stove, wall cladding of materials and products with reaction to fire class D, E and F is not used.

Article 276. An element of the interior design of a building having a reaction to fire class other than A1, A2,d0, A1_{fl} or A2_{fl}, through or with which a heating, ventilation, smoke or combustion duct is run, having a temperature on the exterior surface higher than 140 °C, shall be protected against the possibility of ignition or charring.

Chapter 6

Fire-fighting conditions for furnaces and installations

Section 277. 1. The furnace shall be placed on a substrate with reaction to fire class A1_{fl} or A2_{fl} with a thickness of at least 0,15 m and, with a metal furnace without feet, 0,3 m. The floor in front of the furnace door in a belt of at least 0,5 m width extending beyond the edges of the doorways of at least 0,5 m:

- 1) have a reaction to fire class A1_{fl} or A2_{fl}, or
- 2) is to be secured with a belt of material having a reaction-to-fire class of at least A1_{fl} or A2_{fl}.

2. An open-hearth fireplace shall only be used in a non-explosive room at a distance of at least 0,6 m from parts or components of a building with reaction-to-fire class D, E or F and, in the case of floors, D_{fl}, E_{fl} or F_{fl}. In a room with a wooden ceiling, the open hearth is to have an hood made of materials with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0, protruding at least 0.3 m beyond the edge of the hearth.

3. Metal furnace or furnace in metal frames, connection pipes and cleaning holes move away from the structural part of the building:

- 1) unshielded, with reaction-to-fire class D, E or F of at least 0,6 m;

2) sheathed with a 25 mm thick plaster cladding or other equivalent covering of at least 0,3 m.

4. A stove of stone, brick, tile and similar materials with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 and flues and smoke pipes shall be moved away from the structural part of the building:

- 1) unshielded, with reaction-to-fire class D, E or F of at least 0,3 m;
- 2) covered by a 25 mm thick plaster covering on the grid or an equivalent covering of at least 0,15 m.

§ 278. 1. The flue or smoke pipe shall only be made of materials and articles with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0.

2. The pipe or casing of the flue or smoke pipe must comply at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for fire testing of small chimneys.

3. It is allowed to make the enclosure referred to in paragraph. 2, from 0.12m full thickness brick, masonry on cement-lime mortar, with external plaster or jointing.

4. The distance between the exit of the flue and smoke pipe and the nearest edge of the adult tree crown shall be at least 6 m.

Paragraph 279. 1. The ventilation duct is to be made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0.

2. On the external surface of the ventilation duct, it is permissible to use heat and sound insulation and other lining of the ventilation duct, which does not spread fire in accordance with point 3 of Annex 9 to the Regulation.

3. The provision of para. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to a single-family dwelling constituting a single dwelling.

4. In a single-family residential building, in which two dwellings or one dwelling and one commercial premises are separated, and in a multi-family residential building, within one dwelling, it is allowed to use ventilation ducts with a reaction to fire class other than those listed in paragraph. 1, except for reaction to fire class F or F_L, provided that ventilation ducts are installed at the penetration point through partitions separating the dwelling or commercial premises:

- 1) in a low (N) and medium high (SW) building, fire protection with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30;

2) in a high (W) and high (WW) building, a fire damper with a fire resistance class of at least EIS 60.

5. In the PM building, with the exception of the garage, the construction of a non-fire ventilating duct in accordance with point 3 of Annex 9 to the Regulation is allowed, provided that it is not guided by an escape route and air with a temperature higher than 85°C or pollutants that may be deposited in it does not flow through it.

6. The distance of an uninsulated ventilation duct from a liner with a reaction-to-fire class other than A1_{fl} or A2_{fl} and other materials and articles with a reaction-to-fire class other than A1 or A2 shall be at least 0,5 m.

7. The ventilation duct and the ventilation duct shall use inspection components made of materials and articles with at least the reaction-to-fire class corresponding to the reaction-to-fire class of the duct and the ventilation duct in which the inspection components are installed.

8. In the kitchen or in the kitchenette in the dwelling, it is allowed to use an exhaust ventilation duct from materials and products with a reaction to fire class other than those mentioned in paragraph. 1, except reaction-to-fire class D-s2, D-s3, E or F.

9. A flexible ventilation duct and other flexible connecting element for connecting rigid ventilation ducts to a ventilation unit or device, except a fan, shall be made of materials and articles of reaction-to-fire class A1, A2, B, C or D-s1, of a length of not more than 4 m, and shall not be guided through fire separation elements.

10. The flexible ventilation duct and other flexible element connecting the fan to the ventilation duct shall be made of materials and articles of reaction-to-fire class A1, A2, B, C or D-s1 and shall not exceed 0,25 m in length.

11. Thermal and sound insulation in installations: water supply, sewerage and heating are carried out as non-fire propagating in accordance with point 3 of Annex 9 to the Regulation. This does not apply to insulated wires incorporated in building elements with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 and located between a ceiling with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 and a floor layer with reaction to fire class A_{fl} 1 or A_{fl} 2 if they are constructed in such a way as to ensure non-proliferation of fire.

§ 280. 1. The installation of mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning in a building, with the exception of a single-family residential building and an individual recreation building, is to meet the following conditions:

- 1) the ventilation duct shall be constructed and operated in such a way that, in the event of fire, it does not exert a force greater than 1 kN on the building components and that it passes through the bulkhead in such a way as to compensate for the lengthening of the duct;
- 2) the attachment of the conductor to the building elements shall be made of materials and articles of reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0, ensuring that the force generated in the event of fire is absorbed within a time not less than that required for the fire resistance class of the conductor or shut-off flap;
- 3) the filter and silencer shall be protected against the penetration of burning particles;
- 4) a ventilation and air-conditioning engine room in a medium-high (SW) and higher residential building and in another building with a height above two above-ground floors shall be separated by walls with a fire resistance class of at least EI 60 and closed by a door with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30; this condition does not apply to the enclosure of the ventilation and air-conditioning unit installed above the roof of the building.

2. There are no other installations in the ventilation duct.

3. It is allowed to install in the ventilation duct electric heaters and heaters for liquid or gaseous fuel, the temperature of the heating surfaces of which exceeds 160°C, provided that the temperature limiter automatically turns off the heating after reaching the air temperature of 110°C and the protection prevents the operation of these heaters without air flow.

4. The fan, together with the air treatment equipment, constituting the ventilation and air-conditioning unit, shall have a housing with a fire resistance class of at least EI 60 if:

- 1) is located outside the ventilation and air-conditioning engine room in the buildings referred to in paragraph. 1(4);
- 2) serve more than one storey or more than one fire zone.

5. Ventilation and air-conditioning ducts in the place of passage through the fire separation element or through the wall or ceiling referred to in § 245 sec. 1, as well as by the enclosure referred to in paragraph. 4, shall be equipped with fire shut-off flaps with a fire resistance class equal to the fire resistance class of the partition due to fire tightness, fire insulation and smoke tightness of the EIS, taking into account paragraph. 6.

6. A ventilating duct and a self-contained or encapsulated air-conditioning duct through a fire zone which it does not serve shall have the fire integrity class required for the fire

separation components of those fire zones due to fire integrity, fire insulation and smoke tightness of the EIS or shall be fitted with a fire shut-off flap in accordance with paragraph. 5. The condition referred to in the first sentence shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the rooms and parts of the building separated by fire walls and ceilings referred to in § 245 sec. 1 points 2 and 3.

7. In a fire zone where the use of a fire alarm system is required, the fire shut-off flap shall be closed when the fire is detected by that system, irrespective of the thermal trigger used.

§ 281. 1. In a potentially explosive atmosphere, a device shall be used to automatically stop the fan in the event of a fire and to signal its shutdown if the fan's operation could contribute to its propagation.

2. A separate extraction system for each room shall be used in the potentially explosive atmosphere.

3. The position of the ventilation exhaust hole is to take into account the relative density of vapours of liquids and gases occurring in the room in relation to the air and the expected direction of movement of the polluted air.

4. In a room where combustible dusts may be present, forming explosive mixtures with air, the supply ventilation opening shall be located and constructed in such a way that it does not cause the lifting of sedentary dusts.

5. The filter, dust chamber and cyclone for combustible dust are located in a room separated by fire separation elements referred to in § 243 sec. 3, or outside the building, in a place safe for these devices and for the environment.

6. Conditions referred to in para. 5, do not concern a technologically justified case in which the filter, dust chamber and cyclone are the direct equipment of the equipment and the production unit.

7. The ventilation duct in front of the point of entry into the dust chamber and the cyclone shall be equipped with a device to prevent the transfer of fire into the dust chamber and the cyclone.

8. The dust chamber and the cyclone for dust forming explosive mixtures with air shall be equipped with an explosion-proof flap or an explosion-proof diaphragm to protect the

structure of the cyclone and the chamber as well as the structure of the building against the effects of the explosion.

§ 282. 1. Smoke ventilation installation:

- 1) shall remove smoke during the time needed for the evacuation of persons at the protected passageway and escape route, with an intensity ensuring that there is no opacity or temperature preventing safe evacuation;
- 2) is to have a constant supply of external air supplementing the shortages of this air as a result of its outflow together with smoke.

2. Smoke ventilation duct, operating:

- 1) only one fire zone, is to have a fire resistance class due to fire tightness and smoke tightness – E₆₀₀ S, at least as high as the fire resistance class of the ceiling specified in § 227 para. Class E₃₀₀ S may be used if the calculated smoke temperature during the fire does not exceed 300°C;
- 2) more than one fire zone is to have an EIS fire resistance class, at least as high as the ceiling fire resistance class specified in § 227 para. 1.

3. Shut-off flap for smoke ventilation duct, serving:

- 1) only one fire zone, it is to start automatically and have a fire resistance class due to fire tightness and smoke tightness – E₆₀₀ S AA, at least such as the fire resistance class of the ceiling specified in § 227 para. 1, whereby class E₃₀₀ S AA may be used if the calculated smoke temperature during the fire does not exceed 300°C;
- 2) more than one fire zone, is to start automatically and have a fire-resistance class due to fire-tightness, fire-insulation and smoke-tightness – EIS AA, at least as high as the ceiling fire-resistance class specified in § 227 para. 1.

4. In a fire ventilation system automatically activated with manual switching by rescue teams, it is permissible to use shut-off flaps, automatically activated with manual switching, with the fire resistance class referred to in paragraph. 3, with additional designation 'MA' if the flap has an additional HOT 400/30 classification.

5. The smoke exhaust fan is to have a class:

- 1) F₆₀₀ 60 if the expected smoke temperature exceeds 400°C;
- 2) F₄₀₀ 120 in other cases, but a different class is allowed if the calculation of smoke temperature and the safety of rescue teams make this possible.

6. A smoke damper or other smoke extraction device in gravitational smoke ventilation shall have the following class:

- 1) B₃₀₀ 30 for a flap or other device which opens automatically;
- 2) B₆₀₀ 30 — for a flap or other device which can only be opened manually.

Chapter 7

Location of buildings for fire safety reasons

§ 283. 1. The distance between the outer walls of buildings which are not fire separation walls and which have a fire resistance class E on the surface of more than 65 %, as defined in § 227 sec. 1 in column 6 of the table, shall not be less than the distance in metres specified in the following table:

Lp.	Type of building and for the PM building maximum fire load density of the fire zone PM Q [MJ/m ²]	Type of building and maximum fire load density of the fire zone PM Q [MJ/m ²]				
		ZL	IN	PM		
				Q ≤ 1000	1000 < Q ≤ 4000	Q > 4000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	ZL	8	8	8	15	20
2	IN	8	8	8	15	20
3	PM Q ≤ 1000	8	8	8	15	20
4	PM 1000 < Q ≤ 4000	15	15	15	15	20
5	PM Q > 4000	20	20	20	20	20

2. Where:

1) one of the outer walls located on the side of the adjacent building is not NRO when the fire is from the outside, or

2) Covering the roof of one of the buildings is not NRO

– the distance referred to in paragraph 1 shall be increased by 50 % and, where both exterior walls or roof coverings of both buildings are concerned, by 100 %.

3. If the external wall of the building has an area of not more than 65 % but not less than 30 %, the fire resistance class E referred to in § 227 sec. 1 in column 6 of the table, then the distance between this wall or part of it and the outer wall of the second building increases in relation to the distance specified in paragraph. 1 and 2 by 50%.

4. If the exterior wall of the building has an area of less than 30% fire resistance class E, as defined in § 227 sec. 1 in column 6 of the table, then the distance between this wall or part of it and the outer wall of the second building increases in relation to the distance specified in paragraph. 1 and 2 by 100%.

5. If there is an explosive atmosphere in one or more buildings, the distance between their external walls shall not be less than 20 m. This condition shall not apply where the distance between the wall separating the explosive atmosphere and the external wall of the adjacent building is not less than 20 m.

6. The distance between the exterior wall of the building or part of it and the exterior wall of the second building may be reduced by 25 %, in relation to the distance specified in paragraph 1. 1 to 5, if fixed automatic water-based fire-extinguishing devices are used in all fire-fighting areas of the building adjacent to that wall or part thereof, as appropriate.

7. It is allowed to reduce the distance between the external walls of buildings or parts of these walls by 50 %, in relation to the distance specified in paragraph. 1 to 5, if fixed automatic water-based fire-extinguishing devices are used in all fire-fighting zones of buildings adjacent to these walls or parts thereof, as appropriate.

8. The minimum distance of the ZL, PM, IN building from the border (contour) of the forest, understood as forest land (Ls) defined on the cadastral map or land designated in the local spatial development plan as forest area, which alone or jointly form a forest complex with an area of more than 0.5 ha, shall be adopted in accordance with paragraph. 1 to 6, as the distance of the walls of that building from the wall of the ZL building, which has an area of more than 65 % fire resistance class E, as defined in Paragraph 227(1) of the Law on fire protection. 1 in column 6 of the table, with roof cover not being NRO, regardless of whether

the wall of the ZL, PM, IN building is a fire separation wall. The provisions of paragraph. 11-13 shall not apply.

9. The minimum distance of the building referred to in § 224, with the roof of the NRO and the outer walls of the NRO covered by fire from the outside, not containing a room at risk of explosion and having a fire resistance class higher than required in accordance with § 223, from the forest border (contour) referred to in para. 8, located on:

- 1) a neighbouring plot of land or at the border of a building plot – to be 4 m,
 - 2) building plot on which the building is situated — not specified
- if the land on which the forest boundary (contour) is located is intended in the local spatial development plan for buildings not related to forest production, and in the absence of a local spatial development plan, the forest land is covered by the consent to change the allocation for non-forest purposes obtained when drawing up local spatial development plans, which have ceased to be valid pursuant to Article 1(a) of the Act of 21 December 2001 amending the Spatial Development Act (Journal of Laws 2001, No. U. item 1804) and Art. 3 of the Act of 27 March 2003 on spatial planning and development.

10. The distances referred to in paragraph 1 may be reduced. 1, for buildings referred to in § 224, which do not contain a potentially explosive atmosphere, by 25 %, if these buildings are facing each other with the outer walls of the NRO in the event of fire from the outside and with roofs with NRO coverings, without openings.

11. In the strip of land of the width specified in paragraph. 1-7, surrounding the exterior wall of the building, which is not a fire separation wall, the exterior wall of another building is to meet the conditions for the fire separation walls of both buildings.

12. The condition referred to in para. 11, refers to a strip of land with a width reduced by 50 % in respect of those outer walls of the two buildings which form an angle of 60° or more but less than 120° between each other.

13. The condition referred to in para. 11, not applicable to buildings:

- 1) separated by a fire separation wall which satisfies the conditions for fire separation walls of both buildings, or
- 2) having external walls forming an angle of not less than 120° between them.

14. The method of designating the strips of land around the exterior wall of the building, referred to in paragraph. 11 and 12, and the location of the exterior walls of another building in them, are set out in Annex 13 to the Regulation.

15. The minimum distance of buildings ZL, PM, IN from an open landfill or sheds where combustible materials are stored shall be adopted in accordance with paragraph. 1 and 3 to 6, as the distance of the walls of those buildings from the wall of the PM building, which has an area of more than 65 % fire resistance class E, as defined in Paragraph 227(1) of the Law on fire protection. 1 in column 6 of the table. The provisions of para. 11-13 shall apply.

16. The smallest distance of ZL, PM, IN buildings from a free-standing electricity storage facility referred to in § 311 sec. 1, shall be adopted in accordance with paragraph. 1 to 6, as the distance of the walls of those buildings from a wall having an area of more than 65 % fire resistance class E, as defined in Paragraph 227(b) of the Law on fire protection. 1 in column 6 of the table for the PM building with fire load density:

- 1) $Q \leq 1000 \text{ MJ/m}^2$ where the total capacity of the batteries in that electricity storage is more than 300 kWh and not more than 2000 kWh;
- 2) $1000 \text{ MJ/m}^2 < Q \leq 4000 \text{ MJ/m}^2$ where the total capacity of the batteries in that electricity storage is more than 2000 kWh and not more than 5000 kWh;
- 3) $Q > 4000 \text{ MJ/m}^2$ – where the total capacity of the batteries in this electricity storage is greater than 5000 kWh.

17. If the total capacity of the batteries in the , electricity storage referred to in § 311 sec. 1, is not greater than 300 kWh distance referred to in paragraph. 16, is at least 4 m, taking into account § 317 sec. 3.

18. The group of electricity storage facilities referred to in § 311 sec. 1, located between each other at distances of less than 3 m at the location, shall be treated as one electricity storage referred to in paragraph. 16 and 17. This condition shall not apply to electrical energy storage facilities separated from each other by a fire separation wall having a fire resistance class of at least REI 120, extending vertically and horizontally at least 0,3 m beyond the contour of that electrical energy storage facility and executed in such a way as to limit the possibility of fire propagation between those electrical energy storage facilities.

19. In the cases referred to in para. 16-18, provisions of para. 11-13 apply, provided that the housing distance of the electricity storage facility referred to in § 311 sec. 1, from the window, door, lighting element and ventilation opening is at least 4 m.

20. Distance of free standing electricity storage referred to in § 311 sec. 1, from the border of the building plot on which this warehouse is located, it is to be at least 1.5 m, while from the border with the adjacent undeveloped building plot it is to be at least half of the

distance specified in paragraph. 16 and 17, assuming that the building referred to in § 284 sec. 1.

21. Distance of free standing electricity storage referred to in § 311 sec. 1, from the border (contour) of the forest referred to in paragraph. 8, shall be adopted in accordance with paragraph. 16, as the distance of this warehouse from the wall of the ZL building having an area of more than 65 % fire resistance class E, as defined in § 227 sec. 1 in column 6 of the table, with roof cover not being NRO. Where the total capacity of the batteries in this electricity storage is less than or equal to 300 kWh, this distance shall be at least 8 m. 11-13 shall not apply.

22. Photovoltaic installation referred to in § 303 sec. 1, related to the building, installed outside the building, is located at a distance of at least 1.5 m from the border of the building plot and from the border (contour) of the forest referred to in paragraph. 8.

§ 284. 1. The distance of the external wall of the erected building from the border with the undeveloped building plot is to be at least half of the distance specified in § 283 sec. 1-7, assuming that on the adjacent plot there will be a building with a purpose specified in the local spatial development plan, but for PM buildings it is assumed that it will have a fire load density of zone Q greater than 1000 MJ/m^2 , but not greater than 4000 MJ/m^2 , and in the absence of such a plan, the ZL building with an external wall referred to in § 283 sec. 1.

2. A single-family residential building, an individual recreation building and a single-family residential building in farm buildings and a farm building, with NRO external walls when exposed to fire from the outside and roofs with NRO cover, shall be located at a distance from the border of an adjacent, undeveloped plot of land not less than that specified in § 11.

3. The building located directly at the border of the building plot is to have a fire separation wall with the fire resistance class specified in § 243 sec. 3 and 4.

Section 285. 1. Distances between the external walls of buildings located on one building plot are not determined, taking into account § 263 sec. 5 if the total internal area of these buildings does not exceed the minimum permitted area of the fire zone required for each of the building types on the plot.

2. Permission referred to in paragraph. 1 shall not apply to the distance between single-family dwellings where more than two single-family dwellings are situated on a single building plot.

3. The distance of the ground fuel oil tank supplying the boiler room from the external wall of the building is to be at least 10 m.

4. The distances referred to in paragraph 1 may be reduced. 3, up to 3 m, provided that the external wall of the building from the side of the reservoir is constructed as a fire separation wall with a fire resistance class of at least REI 120 or such a wall is constructed between the building and this reservoir.

5. The reservoir referred to in paragraph. 4, it is made as a double-coat steel or located on a ground shaped in the form of a basin, with a capacity greater than the capacity of this tank, with insulation preventing the oil from entering the ground.

6. The distance of the exterior wall of the building from the underground fuel oil tank, covered with a layer of ground of not less than 0,5 m thickness, is to be at least 3 m, and from the drain, breathing and measuring device of this tank is to be at least 10 m.

7. Distance of the external wall of the PM and IN building made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0, taking into account the solutions referred to in § 227 sec. 10, from the tank and its device referred to in paragraph. 6, shall be at least 3 m, provided that, if there are windows, doors and lighting elements in this outer wall, they shall not be less than 5 m from this reservoir.

Chapter 8

Fire-fighting conditions for garages

§ 286. 1. The fire-fighting conditions set out in this Chapter shall apply to closed and open garages referred to in Chapter 11 of Chapter III.

2. A single-storey, above-ground open garage, in the form of a canopy of parking stands with an open manoeuvring route, is to be made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0, while construction is allowed four-sided planed wood with chamfered corners:

- 1) solid, including V-jointed, with a minimum cross-sectional dimension of at least 0,14 m,
or

- 2) glued laminated or glued solid wood with a minimum cross-sectional dimension of at least 0,12 m
- in the reaction-to-fire class C-s1,d0, C-s2,d0, D-s1,d0 or D-s2,d0 if the fire resistance class of the components of this structure is not lower than R 30.

§ 287. 1. Garage located in a building with a different purpose is a separate fire zone.

2. The fire resistance class of a garage is assumed, as for a PM building with a fire load density of up to 500 MJ/m², provided that its elements are implemented as NROs, unless otherwise provided for in the Regulation.

3. It is allowed to build over the highest floor of an open garage, which is a low (N) building, an additional level of parking stands without a roof or with a roof meeting the conditions referred to in § 286 sec. 2.

4. An open garage, the highest parking level of which is not more than 25 m above the level of the surrounding area, may be constructed in fire resistance class 'D' if there is no other room above the car parking floor.

5. The condition referred to in para. 1, does not apply to a garage located in a single-family residential building and an individual recreation building, separated from the living area by internal walls and a ceiling with a fire resistance class of at least REI 60, if the openings therein have closures with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30.

Article 288. 1. The location of the closed and open garage is to comply with the conditions laid down in Paragraph 283 as for a PM building with a fire load density of up to 1000 MJ/m².

2. The provision of para. 1 shall not apply to a garage with a number of parking spaces of not more than 3 in single-family housing and farm buildings.

§ 289. 1. The area of a fire zone in an above-ground or underground closed garage shall not exceed 5000 m².

2. It is allowed to increase the area referred to in paragraph. 1, by 100 % if one of the following conditions is met:

- 1) the fire zone is protected by a fixed self-extinguishing water-based fire extinguishing device;

2) walls with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30, separated from each other by no more than 2 parking stands, were made from the floor to a level ensuring that a clearance of 0.1 to 0.5 m was left under the ceiling over their entire length.

3. A fixed self-contained water fire extinguishing device shall be used in a closed garage comprising more than two underground floors or located below the second underground floor. The condition does not apply to the fire zone of the garage, which has a direct entry or exit from the building.

4. A smoke ventilation system operated by a smoke detection system shall be used in a closed garage fire zone where that zone:

- 1) there is no direct entry or exit from the building that allows rescue teams to remove smoke outside the building in the event of a fire, or
- 2) has an area exceeding 1500 m².

5. In the fire zone of the garage referred to in paragraph. 4, point 1, with an area of not more than 1500 m², the following shall be permitted:

- 1) the use of automatic smoke extraction devices operated by a smoke detection system that provide smoke removal with an intensity of at least 20 exchanges per hour but not less than 20 000 m³/h, provided that at least two escape exits at least 10 m apart from each other are provided from this zone;
- 2) no smoke ventilation system is used if the zone:
 - a) is equipped with fixed self-contained water-based fire-extinguishing devices, or
 - b) has an area of not more than 300 m² and there are no other fire zones with a garage in the building.

6. In the fire zone of a closed garage with multi-level parking spaces, local protection of these spaces shall be provided by a fixed automatic water-based fire-extinguishing device with an operating time of at least 30 minutes.

7. If the solution referred to in para. 2 point 1, the fire resistance class of smoke ventilation ducts is to meet the conditions specified in § 282 sec. 2 – only on account of the fire integrity criterion E.

§ 290. 1. At least two emergency exits, one of which may be an entry or exit, shall be provided from a garage fire zone which has more than 25 parking spaces and is not equipped with a smoke ventilation system or has an area exceeding 1500 m².

2. In the case of a garage fire zone comprising more than two floors, escape exits shall be provided at the level of each floor.

3. A passage shall be provided in the garage from the parking position to the nearest emergency exit not exceeding:

- 1) in a closed garage – 40 m;
- 2) in an open garage – 60 m.

4. In the garage, the length of the passage from the parking station for disabled persons to the nearest escape exit is to be no more than 20 m, and the width of the passage is to be no less than 1 m.

5. In the fire zone of the garage, the location of the waiting place for evacuation referred to in § 247 sec. 3.

6. It is allowed to increase the length of the passage referred to in paragraph. 3 point 1, provided that for the protection of the fire zone of the garage:

- 1) fixed automatic water-based fire-extinguishing devices by 50 %;
- 2) automatic smoke extraction systems operated by means of a smoke detection system, with the exception of jet ventilation systems, by 50 %.

In garages with a height of at least 3 m, magnifications are subject to summation.

7. The evacuation exit from the garage is also to be available in the case of closing the entrance or exit from the garage or gate between fire zones.

8. It is permissible to use an escape exit from the garage with an external staircase not enclosed, if the parking level is not higher than 3 m above the level of the area decorated next to the building.

9. In a fire zone of a multi-storey garage, the part of it with an area of more than 1500 m², located on an underground storey, shall be separated from the other storeys in that zone by a door, gate or other closure having a fire resistance class of not less than EI 30.

§ 291. 1. In a closed garage located in the ZL building, the vertical distance between the garage gate and the window above it is to be at least 1.5 m. This distance may be 1.1 m if a roof, balcony or other horizontal separation of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0, with an reach of at least 0.6 m from the face of the wall, extended on both sides 0.8 m beyond the side edges of the garage gate, or if the garage gate is retracted by 0.8 m from the face of the wall.

2. In the building referred to in paragraph. 1, the distance of the garage gate built-in or built-in from the nearest edge of the window of the room intended for the stay of people in the same building must not be less than 1.5 m in horizontal projection.

3. The condition referred to in para. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply where the garage door is extended at least 4 m beyond the face of the wall in which the window is located or where the gate has a fire resistance class of at least EI 30.

§ 292. 1. The connection of the garage with the building requires the use of a fire-fighting vestibule meeting the conditions referred to in § 243 sec. 3, 4 and 14, closed with a door having a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 and a self-closing class C5.

2. The condition referred to in para. 1, does not apply to single-family residential building and individual recreation building.

Paragraph 293. 1. In a multi-family residential building, in a fire zone of a multi-station garage, utility spaces with an internal area of not more than 4 m² shall be allowed for each of those spaces whose internal walls have a fire resistance class of at least EI 60 and the openings in those walls are closed by doors or other fire closures with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30.

2. In the walls and ceilings of the rooms referred to in paragraph. 1, the conditions referred to in § 245 sec. 1 and 2 and § 280 para. 5-7.

Paragraph 294. In the garage there is no inspection well with the possibility of entry, device and gas pipe, taking into account § 166 sec. 6, and there shall be no opening from the furnace or inspection opening for cleaning the smoke, combustion and ventilation ducts.

Chapter 9

Fire-fighting conditions for livestock buildings

Section 295. The feed warehouse, boiler room and other room equipped with a hearth or kitchen shaft, located in the IN building, are to have a floor made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1_{fl}, A2_{fl-s1} or A2_{fl-s2}, and a wall and ceiling made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0.

§ 296. The IN building is to meet the following evacuation conditions:

- 1) the distance from the furthest animal station to the evacuation exit shall not exceed 50 m for bedding and 75 m for bedding;

- 2) in bedding-free farming, in particular of bovine, porcine and ovine animals, where the number of bovine and porcine animals does not exceed 15 and the number of ovine animals does not exceed 200, at least one escape exit shall be used;
- 3) in a building intended for more animals than those referred to in point 2, at least two exits shall be used and at least one escape exit from each section shall be used from the compartment divided into sections;
- 4) The gates and doors in this building open outside the room.

Paragraph 297. Residential and commercial areas may be accommodated in a single building under the following conditions:

- 1) the residential part and the economic part have separate entrances;
- 2) a wall with a fire resistance class of at least REI 60 will be constructed between the residential and the utility part.

Chapter 10

Fire-fighting conditions for temporary buildings

Section 298. 1. A temporary building intended for permanent human residence shall be constructed at least in fire resistance class 'E'. This building may not have an underground storey and more than two above-ground storeys.

2. For the purposes of determining the minimum distance of a temporary building from another building, the provisions specifying the distances between the ZL, PM or IN buildings referred to in § 283 sec. 1-19 and § 285 para. 1.

3. A temporary building made of materials and products with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 or with thermal insulation with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 shall be separated at intervals not exceeding 24 m, and in the case of a temporary single-storey building with one above-ground floor located in a closed area specified by the decision of the Minister for National Defence at intervals not exceeding 50 m, by a fire separation wall with a fire resistance class of at least REI 60.

4. The provision of para. Paragraph 3 shall not apply to a temporary building intended for performances or other gatherings of people, as referred to in Paragraph 299, a room with a pneumatic enclosure used as a temporary PM building, as referred to in Paragraph 300, and to

a temporary one-storey PM building with one above-ground floor located in an area closed by a decision of the Minister for National Defence.

5. The fire separation wall shall be extended at least 0,6 m beyond the face of the outer walls and above the roof covering of materials and articles of reaction-to-fire class other than A1 or A2,d0.

6. Access to the attic of a temporary building made of materials and products with a reaction-to-fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 shall be provided by means of the closure referred to in Paragraph 265(1), with dimensions of at least 0.6 m x 0.6 m, or by a ladder and external doors with dimensions of at least 0.6 m x 1.6 m, located in the top wall of the building.

7. No electrical or gas installation shall be used in the attic of a temporary building made of materials and articles having a reaction-to-fire class other than A1 or A2,d0.

Article 299. A temporary building may be used for performances or other gatherings of people if:

- 1) is single-storey;
- 2) the audience is accessible from the ground level;
- 3) the roof or roofs have a cover made of materials and articles with a reaction-to-fire class other than D-s2, D-s3, E or F;
- 4) has emergency exits, emergency exits and emergency exits of the number and dimensions specified in the provisions of Chapter VI, Chapter 4 of the Regulation, marked with safety signs in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for safety signs and graphic symbols;
- 5) has emergency lighting;
- 6) has an electrical installation that meets at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for these installations.

§ 300. A room with a pneumatic enclosure may be used as a temporary PM building with a fire load density of less than 1000 MJ/ m², provided that:

- 1) maintain a distance of at least 20 m from other construction works;
- 2) the use of a coating made of materials and articles with a reaction-to-fire class other than D-s2, D-s3, E or F;
- 3) use of air heating only;

- 4) ensuring the number and dimensions of escape exits, escape stations and escape passages as defined in the provisions of Chapter 4 of Section VI of the Regulation;
- 5) marking emergency exits with safety signs in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for safety signs and graphic symbols;
- 6) emergency lighting equipment;
- 7) equipment with an electrical installation made in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for these installations.

§ 301. The room referred to in § 300, intended for entertainment, exhibition, recreation and sports purposes, shall additionally be equipped with:

- 1) structures located inside or outside the building for emergency suspension of the pneumatic coating;
- 2) an emergency pressure-maintenance device in the shell, powered by an independent source of energy;
- 3) emergency mechanical ventilation for air exchange, powered by an independent energy source;
- 4) emergency exits distributed as evenly as possible around the perimeter;
- 5) chairs permanently connected to each other and fixed in rows of at least 8 pieces, arranged in accordance with the conditions referred to in § 273.

§ 302. A temporary tent-type building intended for performance purposes is to meet the conditions referred to in § 300 and § 301, with the exception of the conditions relating to the device for maintaining the pressure in the coating.

Chapter 11

Conditions for installing photovoltaic equipment

§ 303. 1. An electrical wiring with photovoltaic equipment, hereinafter referred to as a ‘photovoltaic installation’, on the direct current side, is carried out outside the building.

2. It is allowed to conduct the conductor referred to in paragraph. 1, inside the building, if it is laid:

- 1) in plaster or under plaster, in a partition made of materials and articles with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0, and covered with a layer of plaster at least 5 mm thick, or
- 2) in a sheath or enclosure, having a fire resistance class of at least:

- a) EI 30 – in the case of buildings referred to in Paragraph 224,
- b) EI 60 – in other cases.

3. The wire referred to in paragraph. 1, shall not be laid in used chimney ducts – smoke, combustion, ventilation ducts.

4. In a building equipped with a lightning protection system, in accordance with § 48 sec. 2, the elements of the photovoltaic installation are covered by lightning protection. In other cases, lightning protection shall be applied in accordance with the results of the risk analysis carried out in particular in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for lightning protection of construction works.

5. In the absence of a lightning protection system, the elements of the photovoltaic system will be grounded directly.

6. In a photovoltaic installation, compensatory connections and earth connections are used in accordance with § 188.

§ 304. 1. In a building where one of the sources of electricity is a photovoltaic installation, a solution is used that allows rescue teams to:

- 1) reducing the voltage in the direct current (DC) wiring of the photovoltaic installation outside the zone of installation of the photovoltaic modules to a level below 30 V in not more than 30 s, in such a way as to ensure that such voltage level is maintained permanently during extinguishing operations, in particular in the event of a break in the circuit of that installation, or
- 2) disconnection of voltage in photovoltaic wiring on the direct current side conducted inside the building using switching devices compliant with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for low-voltage distribution and control apparatus

hereinafter referred to as the ‘emergency PV switch’.

2. The PV emergency switch actuator shall be located at the location of the intended access for rescue teams, shall be carried out in such a way as to prevent accidental use and shall be marked with a sign indicating its intended use.

3. In a building equipped with a fire-fighting current switch, the activation of this switch is to cause the PV emergency switch to work.

§ 305. 1. The photovoltaic inverter and the electrical switchgear of the photovoltaic installation shall be placed outside the building or in a room not intended for human occupancy, in a place providing adequate ventilation for these devices.

2. The wall on which the photovoltaic **inverter or electrical switchgear of the photovoltaic installation is located**, at the place of installation and at a distance of at least 1 m from that place a, is to be made of materials and products with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0 or is to have a lining on the side of those devices made of materials and products with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0 in such a way as to limit the possibility of fire propagation.

3. A photovoltaic installation shall be equipped with at least the following protection measures:

- 1) a device for monitoring the state of insulation on the direct current side;
- 2) a device for detection and interruption of DC arc short circuits meeting the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for photovoltaic energy systems – detection and interruption of DC arc.

4. A room with a photovoltaic inverter or electrical switchgear of a photovoltaic installation shall be equipped with at least one autonomous smoke detector, meeting the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for autonomous smoke detectors, in a way that ensures the provision of information about the fire risk to building users. This condition shall not apply where the space is protected by a fire alarm system or a fixed automatic fire-extinguishing device suitable for the fire hazards involved.

§ 306. A photovoltaic device on the roof of a building shall be installed in such a way as to limit the possibility of fire spreading between fire zones, provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1) the roof covering of a building other than those referred to in Paragraph 224, on which the photovoltaic device is installed, is NRO and the thermal insulation of that covering has a reaction-to-fire class other than F;
- 2) the photovoltaic device on the roof of the building shall be installed in a sector with an area not exceeding 1600 m² and a span of not more than 40 m;
- 3) a distance of at least 5 m shall be maintained between the sectors referred to in point 2;
- 4) the photovoltaic device shall be installed at a distance of at least:
 - a) 2,5 m from the fire separation wall,

b) 1 m from the wall referred to in § 228 sec. 3

— this condition shall not apply if the wall is extended above the upper edge of the photovoltaic device to a height of at least 0,3 m;

- 5) the photovoltaic device is installed at a distance of at least 1 m from windows, hatches and devices requiring access as referred to in § 336, with the exception of a single-family residential building and an individual recreation building;
- 6) the photovoltaic device shall be installed at a distance of at least 1 m from the smoke damper and not less than that required for its full opening;
- 7) PV modules for flammability and fire propagation meet the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the Safety Assessment of a Photovoltaic (PV) Module – Test Requirements.

§ 307. 1. A photovoltaic device on the exterior wall of a building shall be installed in such a way as to limit the spread of fire between floors and fire zones, provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1) the external wall of a building other than those referred to in Paragraph 224 on which a photovoltaic device is installed:
 - a) is NRO, and the thermal insulation of this wall has a reaction to fire class other than F,
 - b) at the place where the photovoltaic device is installed and at a distance of at least 1 m from that place, has a fire resistance class of at least EI 30;
- 2) the photovoltaic device shall be installed at a height of not more than 25 m above ground level;
- 3) the photovoltaic device shall be installed at a distance of at least 1 m from window, door or other openings allowing the spread of fire, not closed by fire closures, with fire resistance class EI of the external wall on which the devices are installed;
- 4) cables and wires not related to the PV device shall not be laid in the space between the external wall and the PV device;
- 5) the photovoltaic device is not installed on the inter-storey lane referred to in § 236 and the vertical lane referred to in § 246 sec. 2;

- 6) the photovoltaic device is fixed to the structure of the building in a way that prevents it from falling off in the event of a fire, in less time than the required fire resistance class for the external wall referred to in § 227 sec. 1;
- 7) PV modules for flammability meet the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the Safety Assessment of a Photovoltaic (PV) Module – Test Requirements.

2. The condition referred to in para. 1 point 3, does not apply to a single-family residential building with one dwelling and an individual recreation building.

3. It is permissible to install a photovoltaic device on the exterior wall of a building at a height of more than 25 m if the building is equipped with fixed self-contained water fire-extinguishing devices that also protect the device.

§ 308. 1. Photovoltaic devices may be integrated into a building and form its external wall or roof covering if they are not more than 25 m above ground level, taking into account the conditions referred to in Paragraphs 227 and 237.

2. It is allowed to make a photovoltaic device referred to in paragraph. 1, at a height of more than 25 m if the building is equipped with fixed automatic water-based fire-extinguishing devices.

Section 309. 1. A photovoltaic device used to supply electricity to the electrical installation of a dwelling in a multi-family residential building, hereinafter referred to as ‘PV balcony micro-installation’, shall be installed on a balcony, loggia or terrace belonging to that dwelling in such a way as to limit the possibility of fire spreading between floors and fire zones, provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1) the total rated power of PV micro-balcony inverters does not exceed 2 kW;
- 2) the total output power of the photovoltaic modules does not exceed 2,3 kW;
- 3) the DC side voltage does not exceed 60 V;
- 4) the direct current photovoltaic installation cable outside the building shall only be carried out within the balcony, loggia or terrace on which the PV balcony micro-installation is installed;
- 5) the photovoltaic modules are fixed in a durable manner that prevents them from falling off and the loads transmitted to the balcony, loggia or terrace structure, taking into account the wind load, do not exceed the load capacity of that structure;

- 6) a PV balcony micro-installation shall be installed at a height of not more than 25 m from the ground level;
- 7) photovoltaic modules in the field of flammability meet the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the safety assessment of a photovoltaic module (PV) - test requirements;
- 8) the electrical installation in the dwelling meets the conditions referred to in § 183, § 187 and § 192;
- 9) Insular protection (LoM) shall be used in the photovoltaic installation to ensure that the inverter is automatically switched off when the power supply to the building is disconnected from, or the voltage is lost in, the power supply grid.

2. In the case of PV balcony micro-installation, the provisions of § 303 sec. 4 second sentence and lips. 5, and in the case of a PV balcony micro-installation, in which the direct current is transformed in a microwave installed at the photovoltaic module, and only an alternating current circuit protected by a residual current protection device is introduced to the electrical installation of the dwelling, the provisions of § 305 sec. 3.

Paragraph 310. 1. A building with a photovoltaic installation shall be marked with a sign indicating the presence of this installation, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on requirements for the installation or location of photovoltaic (PV) power systems.

2. A building-related photovoltaic installation installed outside the building shall be carried out in such a way as to provide protection against electric shock and to limit access to parts that may pose a risk to human safety by applying appropriate technical protection measures for the installation, including protection of wires against mechanical damage.

Chapter 12

Conditions for the installation of electricity storage facilities with a nominal capacity greater than 2 kWh

Paragraph 311. 1. Electricity storage with a nominal capacity of more than 2 kWh in which electricity is stored in secondary cell batteries, hereinafter referred to as ‘BESS energy storage’, shall be installed inside or outside the building, in accordance with the conditions set

out in the Regulation and, to the extent not regulated by the Regulation, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2. A BESS energy storage facility may be installed inside or outside a building if it is equipped with a battery management system (BMS) or other security measures that meet the following conditions:

- 1) constantly monitor the basic performance of the batteries, such as voltage, current and temperature of the cell pack;
- 2) prevent batteries from being charged above their permissible level of charge and from being discharged below a safe level;
- 3) prevent the occurrence of excessive current in the case of charging and discharging batteries;
- 4) provide protection against short-circuit currents (short-circuit);
- 5) indicate failures and abnormal states of operation of the warehouse, in particular in the event of an increase in the temperature of the cells above a safe level;
- 6) respond to the risks associated with failures or malfunctions, in particular by emergency disconnection of the battery.

Paragraph 312. 1. In a building where one of the sources of electrical energy is the BESS energy storage, a solution shall be used to enable rescue teams to switch off all input and output circuits of that storage, except those circuits where the voltage does not exceed 12 V for alternating current and 30 V for direct current, hereinafter referred to as the 'BESS emergency switch'.

2. The BESS emergency switch actuator shall be located at the location of the intended access for rescue teams, shall be operated in such a way as to prevent accidental use and shall be marked with a sign indicating the intended use of the device. In the case of a BESS energy storage facility installed in a dwelling in a multi-family dwelling not equipped with a fire current switch, it is permissible to locate the BESS emergency switch actuator before entering the dwelling.

3. In a building equipped with a fire-fighting current switch, actuation of the switch is to trigger the emergency switch BESS.

4. A dwelling in a multi-family dwelling shall be marked with a safety sign indicating the presence of a BESS energy storage facility in that dwelling, which shall be placed on the

entrance door to that dwelling or directly at the entrance to that dwelling, as well as at the entrance leading to the staircase with that dwelling.

Paragraph 313. 1. In one fire zone of a building not exclusively dedicated to BESS energy storage, the total capacity of the BESS energy storage batteries shall not exceed 600 kWh. The BESS energy storages referred to in § 318 shall not be taken into account.

2. BESS energy storage batteries shall be installed in one room or in an assembly of adjacent rooms which, subject to paragraph. 4, are located on:

- 1) the first or second floor underground or any above-ground floor and have access for rescue teams either directly from the outside or indirectly by public transport, garage, not more than one technical room or room for internal communication in a single-family dwelling, where the total capacity of the batteries does not exceed 60 kWh; this condition does not apply to BESS energy storages referred to in § 318;
- 2) the first underground storey or the first above-ground storey and have access for rescue teams either directly from the outside or indirectly through public transport, a garage or not more than one technical room, where the total capacity of the batteries exceeds 60 kWh and does not exceed 300 kWh;
- 3) the first floor above ground and have access for rescue teams directly from the outside, where the total capacity of the batteries exceeds 300 kWh.

3. Where the total capacity of the BESS energy storage batteries in a room or an assembly of adjacent rooms referred to in paragraph. 2, exceeds 300 kWh, the room or ensemble of rooms is separated from the escape routes by a full wall, without openings.

4. The BESS energy storage facility shall not be installed:

- 1) at a height of more than 25 m from the ground level, taking into account paragraph. 5;
- 2) in the attic of a building other than the low (N) within which the elements of the building have a reaction-to-fire class other than A1 or A2,d0, except when externally constructed:
 - a) thermal insulation of the outer wall, which has a fire resistance class of at least EI 30,
 - b) insulation and roof coverings which are separated by a division having a fire resistance class of at least REI 30;
- 3) in the attic and attic.

5. The condition referred to in para. Paragraph 4(1) shall not apply in the case of a BESS energy storage facility installed outside the building:

- 1) on the external wall, provided that the storage is protected by a fixed automatic fire-extinguishing device;
- 2) on a roof with a fire resistance class of at least REI 60 and a reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0, with the exception of a roof covering and an insulation layer with a reaction to fire class A2,d1, A2,d2, B or C, in the case of roof coverings with a reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 or a mineral layer made in particular of gravel or stone, with a thickness of at least 5 cm.

Paragraph 314. The battery room of the BESS energy storage facility shall be equipped with ventilation or other systems or devices that ensure the quality of the indoor environment to enable the storage facility to operate in a fire-free manner.

Paragraph 315. The battery room of the BESS energy storage facility in which, during the normal operation of that storage facility, flammable gas or vapours of a flammable liquid, capable of producing an explosive mixture, may be released, shall be equipped with:

- 1) ventilation to provide air exchange in such a way that the concentration of 25 % of the lower explosive limit cannot be exceeded on average in the volume of the airspace of the room, representing the difference between the volume of the room and the volume contained therein, in particular: installations, equipment, equipment or sealed packaging;
- 2) a detection device for the detection of explosive atmospheres which, after exceeding the detection thresholds specified in accordance with the hazards associated with the release of gas or vapour:
 - a) activates alarm signalling,
 - b) control the operation of the ventilation referred to in point 1 in the case of a room equipped with mechanical ventilation,
 - c) disconnects batteries from input and output circuits, except for circuits where the voltage does not exceed 12 V for alternating current and 30 V for direct current.

Section 316. A BESS battery storage room with a total capacity of more than 60 kWh, in which flammable gas or flammable liquid vapour may be emitted during a failure or malfunction, in particular as a result of thermal escape, and which may produce an explosive mixture, shall be equipped with:

- 1) a detection device for detecting combustible gas or flammable liquid vapour, ensuring the performance of the functions referred to in Paragraph 315(2)(a) and (c);
- 2) emergency exhaust ventilation with a capacity of at least 10 air exchanges per hour, controlled by the detection device referred to in point 1, where the total capacity of batteries in that space exceeds 120 kWh;
- 3) relief (explosion-proof) devices, such as a diaphragm, flap or opening glazed with ordinary glass, with a total area of more than $0,065 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3$ of the cubic capacity of this room.

Section 317. 1. The BESS energy storage inside the building shall be installed under the following conditions:

- 1) for BESS energy storage with a total battery capacity of up to 30 kWh:
 - a) the accumulator room is equipped with at least one autonomous smoke detector meeting the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for autonomous smoke detectors and at least one autonomous carbon monoxide detector meeting the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for electrical equipment for detecting carbon monoxide in domestic rooms, in such a way as to ensure that hazard information is provided to the occupants of the building or parts thereof; and
 - b) in a building not exclusively dedicated to the storage of electricity, the batteries shall be placed in:
 - a technical room, or
 - a utility room or garage with no more than 2 parking spaces – in the case of the buildings referred to in Paragraph 224
 - separated from other spaces by internal walls and ceiling, and from the structure and roof covering with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 by partitions, with a fire resistance class of at least EI 15 or REI 15 and a reaction to fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0, and a closed door without glazing and openings equipped with automatic closing devices, and in the case of BESS energy storage with a total battery capacity of more than 20 kWh to 30 kWh, with a fire resistance class of at least EI 15, with the exception of the BESS energy storage installed in a detached garage with no more than 2 parking positions, for which the condition of fire separation does not apply;

- 2) for BESS energy storage with a total battery capacity of more than 30 kWh and up to 60 kWh:
 - a) the battery room shall be equipped with detectors referred to in paragraph. 1(1)(a), and
 - b) in a building not exclusively dedicated to the storage of electricity, the batteries shall be placed in:
 - a technical room separated by fire from other rooms by internal walls and a ceiling, and from the construction and covering of a roof with a reaction-to-fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 by partitions, with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 or REI 30 and a reaction-to-fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0, and a closed door with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30,
 - a built-in garage with a number of parking spaces of no more than 2, located in a single-family residential building and separated from the rest of the building in the manner specified in § 287 sec. 1 or mouth. 5,
 - free-standing garage with no more than 2 parking spaces
 - having an external door, gate or window, with an area of at least 1 m²;
- 3) for BESS energy storage with a total battery capacity of more than 60 kWh up to 120 kWh:
 - a) the battery room shall be equipped with detectors referred to in paragraph. 1(1)(a), and
 - b) in a building not intended solely for the purpose of storing electricity, batteries shall be placed in a technical room or an assembly of such rooms intended for electrical installations or equipment which:
 - are separated by fire from other spaces by internal walls and ceilings with a fire resistance class of at least EI 60 or REI 60 and a reaction to fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0, and from roof construction and covering with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 by partitions with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 and a reaction to fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0, and closed by doors with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30, and
 - have an external door, gate or window of at least 1 m²;
- 4) for BESS energy storage with a total battery capacity exceeding 120 kWh:
 - a) the battery room shall be equipped with:

- a fire alarm system, and
 - fixed automatic fire-extinguishing devices suitable for existing fire hazards, in the case of a BESS energy storage with a total battery capacity exceeding 300 kWh, and
- b) the batteries shall be placed in groups with a total battery capacity of up to 120 kWh and the distance between those battery groups shall be at least 1 m, and
- c) in a building not exclusively dedicated to the storage of electricity, the batteries shall be located in a dedicated technical room or an assembly of such rooms, separated by fire from other rooms by internal walls and ceilings, with a fire resistance class of at least EI 120 or REI 120 and a reaction to fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0, and from roof construction and covering with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 with partitions with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 and a reaction to fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0, and closed by doors with a fire resistance class of at least EI 60.

2. Conditions referred to in para. 1:

- 1) Points 1(a), 2(a) and 3(a) shall not apply when the BESS energy storage accumulator room is protected by a fire alarm system or a fixed automatic fire-extinguishing device suitable for the fire hazards involved;
2. point 1(b) with regard to the fire resistance class of doors EI 15 shall not apply to existing wooden slab doors with a thickness of at least 25 mm or steel sheathed doors, if these doors meet the following conditions:
- a) do not have glazing and openings,
 - b) are equipped with a peripheral gasket swelling under the influence of fire, they are fitted with a device which automatically closes them;
- 3) the first indent of point 4(a) shall not apply in the case of the protection of a BESS energy storage accumulator space with a total accumulator capacity of up to 300 kWh by a fixed automatic fire-extinguishing device suitable for the fire hazards involved;
- 4) point 4(b) shall not apply to the distance between battery groups of the BESS energy storage when a wall with a fire resistance class of at least EI 120, a height equal to the height of the space, extending at least 0,3 m beyond the outline of the batteries, is used between those battery groups, made in such a way as to limit the possibility of fire spreading from one battery group to another.

3. It is permissible to install a BESS energy storage facility outside the building for which it is the source of electrical energy, at a distance of less than 4 m from that building, or on its exterior wall or at its attic, under the following conditions:

- 1) the total capacity of the BESS energy storage batteries located at a distance of less than 4 m from the building or on the exterior wall of the building does not exceed 120 kWh and on the roof does not exceed 600 kWh; this condition does not apply to the BESS energy storage referred to in § 318 sec. 1, installed on the balcony, loggia or terrace of a dwelling in a multi-family residential building;
- 2) the batteries on the wall shall be placed in groups with a total battery capacity of up to 30 kWh and on the attic in groups with a total battery capacity of up to 120 kWh for BESS energy storages located more than 2 m above ground level;
- 3) a distance of at least 1,5 m horizontally and 3 m vertically shall be maintained between the battery groups referred to in point 2; this condition shall not apply to groups of accumulators placed on a roof, separated from each other by a wall having a fire resistance class of at least EI 120, extending vertically and horizontally at least 0,3 m beyond the outline of the housing of these accumulators and constructed in such a way as to limit the possibility of fire spreading from one group of accumulators to another;
- 4) the distance of the BESS energy storage enclosure from the window, the lighting element, the door and the ventilation opening shall be at least 1,5 m and, in the case of doors used for evacuation purposes in buildings other than those referred to in § 224, at least 3 m; a distance of 1,5 m does not apply in the case of a window, lighting element or door of a balcony, loggia or terrace of the dwelling to which the BESS energy storage belongs;
- 5) the outer wall of a building, other than the buildings referred to in § 224, at the place where the BESS energy storage facility is installed and at least 1,5 m from its enclosure and at least 3 m above its enclosure is made of materials and products with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0 or, in those places, has a cladding of materials and products with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0 from the side of the BESS energy storage facility, made in such a way as to limit the possibility of spreading the fire; this condition does not apply to the BESS energy storage referred to in § 318 sec. 1, installed on the balcony, loggia or terrace of a dwelling in a multi-family residential building;

- 6) covering the roof of a building other than the buildings referred to in § 224 at the place where the BESS energy storage is installed and at a distance of at least 1,5 m from its enclosure is made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0; in these places, the cover of the NRO roof is allowed to be made of materials and products with reaction to fire class A2,d1, A2,d2, B or C, when a cover with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 or a mineral layer made in particular of gravel or stone, with a thickness of at least 5 cm, is used on the roof covering;
- 7) the distance of the BESS energy storage enclosure installed on the external wall shall be at least 3 m from the hood made of materials and articles with a reaction-to-fire class other than A1 or A2,d0;
- 8) the distance of the enclosure of the BESS energy storage facility installed on the flat roof is at least 1,5 m from the edge of the flat roof, hatches and installations and devices requiring access referred to in § 336, excluding a single-family residential building with one dwelling and an individual recreation building;
- 9) the distance of the enclosure of the BESS energy storage system installed on the roof shall be at least 1 m from the smoke damper and shall not be less than that required to fully open the damper;
- 10) the energy storage facility BESS shall not be installed on the inter-storey lane referred to in § 236 and on the vertical lane referred to in § 246 para. 2.

Section 318. 1. In a dwelling in a multi-family residential building, as well as on a balcony, loggia or terrace in that building, a BESS energy storage facility shall only be installed when:

- 1) is used to supply electricity to the electrical installation of the occupant of the dwelling;
- 2) the total capacity of the batteries of this warehouse does not exceed 11 kWh;
- 3) the maximum charging or discharging power of that warehouse does not exceed 3,7 kW;
- 4) the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 are fulfilled. 2-5.

2. BESS energy storage referred to in paragraph 1 shall be installed in one of the following ways, taking into account paragraph 1. 4:

- 1) in a technical room, separated by fire from other rooms by internal walls and ceiling, and from the construction and covering of a roof with a reaction to fire class other than A1 or A2,d0 by partitions, with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30 or REI 30 and a reaction

to fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0, and a closed door with a fire resistance class of at least EI 30; Paragraph 314 shall apply;

- 2) in a room other than the one referred to in point 1, provided that this warehouse is placed in a fire-resistant cabinet intended for storing and charging batteries, meeting the conditions referred to in paragraph. 5;
- 3) on a balcony, loggia or terrace, provided that the warehouse has a degree of protection of at least IP55, is permanently fixed, the load transmitted to the balcony, loggia or terrace structure does not exceed the load capacity of that structure, the exterior walls are NRO when exposed to fire from the outside, and the distance of its enclosure from the exterior wall (facade) of the building is at least 0,5 m.

3. The room in which the BESS energy storage referred to in paragraph. 1, shall be equipped with an autonomous smoke detector and an autonomous carbon monoxide detector referred to in § 317 sec. 1 point 1(a).

4. BESS energy storage referred to in paragraph 1, shall not be installed:

- 1) in a room intended for the sleeping of persons and in a room with direct access to a room intended for the sleeping of persons;
- 2) on the escape route and in an auxiliary room with internal communication for the purpose of evacuation;
- 3) in a room where environmental conditions prevent the proper operation of the BESS energy storage, in particular due to humidity, air exchange and temperature, and where there is a risk of it being flooded with water;
- 3) at a height of more than 25 m above ground level;
- 4) if the electrical installation in the dwelling does not meet the conditions laid down in Paragraphs 183, 187 and 192;
- 5) in a dwelling, if the manufacturer of that warehouse does not declare the possibility of its use in the dwelling, as well as when the conformity procedure referred to in Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2023 concerning batteries and waste batteries, amending Directive 2008/98/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and repealing Directive 2006/66/EC has been applied to assess its safety (OJ Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2023/191 of 28 July 2023, as amended⁶),

⁶) Amendments to this Regulation have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2023/1542 17.04.2024, OJ Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L

other than ‘Module D1 - Quality assurance in the production process’ or ‘Module G - Conformity based on unit verification’.

5. Fireproof cabinet referred to in paragraph. 2(2), meets the following conditions:

- 1) has a fire resistance of at least 30 minutes when exposed to fire from the outside and from the inside within the range of fire tightness and fire insulation;
- 2) has adequate ventilation or other solutions to ensure the quality of the indoor environment to store, charge and discharge the BESS energy storage batteries in a way that does not cause fire and explosion hazards;
- 3) has devices designed to detect and signal a fire.

Paragraph 319. Conditions referred to in § 311 sec. 2, § 313 sec. 2 and 3 and § 317 sec. Points 1(a), 2(a), 3(a), 4(a) and 4(b) shall not apply to the BESS energy storage where electricity is stored in aqueous electrolyte batteries or in flow-through batteries.

CHAPTER VII

Safety of use

Paragraph 320. 1. In a building with a height of more than two above-ground floors, which has rooms intended for human occupancy, the main entrance to the building or parts thereof and the emergency exit from the building or parts thereof shall be protected by a canopy or protective arcade at least 1 m wider than the width of the door and with an outreach or depth of not less than 1 m in a low (N) building and 1,5 m in a higher building. This condition does not apply to a building on the premises of a penal institution, a detention centre and a correctional institution and a shelter for minors.

2. The provision of para. 1 does not apply in the case of a building entered in the register of monuments, only to the extent covered by the protection.

3. The construction of the visor referred to in paragraph. 1, is to enable the transfer of possible loads that, to the likely extent, may cause the fall of the facade cladding, window sash or glass.

2024/1781 of 13.06.2024, OJ Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2023/1542, 25.07.2024, OJ Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2024/1781 of 07.08.2024, OJ Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2025/1561 of 18.07.2025, OJ Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2023/1542 of 08.10.2025 and OJ Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2023/1542 of 10.4.2026.

Section 321. 1. The information board, the advertisement and similar device and the decoration shall be placed in such a way that it does not endanger the safety of the occupants of the building and of third parties.

2. The canopy, balcony and fixed and movable sun visor shall be placed at a height of at least 2,5 m above the level of the pavement, leaving an uncovered traffic lane of at least 1 m wide on the side of the road.

3. A shop window, an advertising display case and the housing of technical equipment shall be placed in such a way that they are extended beyond the plane of the building's exterior wall by not more than 0,5 m – while maintaining a usable pavement width of not less than 2 m and ensuring traffic safety for people with visual disabilities.

4. The usable width of the pavement located directly next to the exterior wall of the building cannot be narrowed, in particular by:

1) In the open or closed position:

- a) door or window leaf,
- b) a lattice,
- c) shutter,
- d) another shield;

2) external stairs and ramps.

5. A lighting device, including an advertising device, shall be placed outside the building or in its surroundings in such a way that it does not cause nuisance to its occupants and to passers-by and drivers. If the light is directed at a building façade containing a window or other lighting element, the illumination on that façade shall not exceed 5 lux in the case of white light and 3 lux in the case of coloured light or light of varying intensity, flashing or possibly pulsating.

Paragraph 322. 1. The drainage drain, the cover of the equipment of the network of land armament and underground installations and other cover of holes, located on the route of passage or passage, shall be placed in the plane of the pavement or roadway.

2. In the case of placing in the plane of the pavement or passing through the road of the drainage outlet or openwork cover of the hole, the gaps between the bars or diameters of the holes are not greater than 0.02 m, and the surface of the drainage outlet or openwork cover of the hole does not hinder the movement of people with special needs.

3. The following shall not be placed in front of and behind the entrance to the building in the width of the entrance door:

- 1) bounce,
- 2) scrapers,
- 3) shoe wipers,
- 4) similar devices

if they protrude above the floor level, in the case of elements placed inside the building or above the level of the access plane, in the case of elements placed outside the building.

Paragraph 323. Transparent partitions, including glass doors or transparent walls:

- 1) be marked with at least two stripes placed between 1,5 m and 2 m (first strip) and between 0,85 m and 1,05 m (second strip), contrasting in colour with the background, with a width of not less than 0,1 m,
- 2) made of safety glass, with increased impact strength, breaking into small, blurred fragments or cracking in a way that does not cause the fragments to fall off

– ensuring the safety of users in the event of a breakage.

§ 324. 1. In the case of external and internal staircases and external and internal ramps designed to overcome a height exceeding 0,5 m, a balustrade or other protection shall be provided from the open space side.

2. In a single-family residential building, an individual recreation building and a building in farm buildings, the condition set out in para. 1 shall also be considered to be met if stairways and ramps up to 1 m high, not having a railing, are wider on both sides than the door or other passageway to which they lead, at least 0,5 m each.

3. In a public building next to external and internal stairs, referred to in para. 1, a railing or wall railing is placed, on both sides of the run. If the width of the staircase is greater than 4 m, an additional railing or an intermediate handrail shall be used.

Paragraph 325. The construction of stairs, ramps, piers and galleries for general communication in a residential building, a collective residential building and a public building shall not be susceptible to oscillation caused by users.

Paragraph 326. 1. The railing at the stairs, ramps, portfenet, balcony, loggia and terrace must not have sharply terminated elements, and its design is to ensure the transfer of horizontal forces, in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard

on basic technological and assembly loads. The height and filling of vertical planes shall be chosen in such a way as to provide effective protection against falling out of persons. Glass elements of railings are selected from safety glass with increased impact resistance, breaking into small, blurred fragments or cracking in a way that does not cause debris to fall off.

2. The height and clearances or openings in the balustrade filling shall be selected in accordance with the following table:

Lp.	Type of building (useful use)	Minimum railing height [m]	Maximum clearance or hole size between balustrade filling elements [m]
1	2	3	4
1	Single-family residential building and interior of multi-level residential premises	0,9	not regulated
2	Multi-family residential building, collective residence building, public utility building, in particular the building of education and upbringing and the building of medical activity	1,1	0,12
3	Other building	1,1	0,2

3. In a building in which the collective presence of children without constant supervision is foreseen, the technical solution of the railing is to prevent climbing on this railing and sliding on its railing.

4. At the railing or wall adjacent to the ramp, designed for the movement of people with special needs, handrails are used on both sides, located at a height of 0.75 m and 0.9 m from the plane of movement.

5. The handrails at the external staircases and ramps shall be extended horizontally by 0,3 m before their start and after their end and shall be terminated in such a way as to ensure safe use.

6. The edges of the handrail at the stairs and ramp shall be at least 0,05 m away from the wall or other element of the building.

7. The railing separating the different levels in the public building is to ensure the safety of users also in the event of panic. It is permissible to lower the vertical part of the railing to 0,7 m, provided that it is supplemented by a horizontal upper part with a width giving, together with the vertical part, a dimension of at least 1,2 m.

Section 327. 1. The wing that opens inwards should be used in the window:

- 1) above the second above-ground storey, with the exception of the slatted window;
- 2) on the second above-ground and lower floors, provided that the window overlooks a pavement or other pedestrian crossing.

2. It is permissible to use an outward-opening window with a horizontal axis of rotation and a maximum sash angle of up to 0,6 m, measured from the face of the outer wall, provided that it uses a lens that ensures safe use and allows it to be washed, maintained and repaired from the inside of the room or from technical equipment installed outside the building.

3. The provisions of paragraph. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to a building entered in the register of monuments.

4. In a window in a high-rise building (WW), on a floor located above 55 m above the ground level, a security device is used to prevent it from being opened by an unauthorized person.

5. In a window in a room intended for use by disabled persons, a device designed to open it shall be used, located not higher than 1,2 m above the floor level.

Paragraph 328. 1. The external grille, used in the window and balcony opening, is installed in a way that prevents the possibility of climbing it to the room located on the upper floor.

2. The grille and shutter shall be installed in such a way that at least one window opening opens from the inside:

- 1) a dwelling;
- 2) a dwelling situated in a building other than a dwelling;
- 3) a room intended for the accommodation of persons, in a basement or in a temporary building made of materials and articles with reaction-to-fire class C,d0, D, E or F;
- 4) the premises referred to in § 250 sec. 2.

3. In the grille and shutters referred to in paragraph. 2 shall be rapidly opened to evacuate persons in the event of fire.

4. Conditions referred to in para. 1 and 2, not applicable to the building:

- 1) a prison;
- 2) remand in custody;
- 3) a correctional facility;
- 4) shelters for minors;
- 5) entered in the register of monuments, only to the extent covered by the protection.

Paragraph 329. 1. The distance between the upper edge of the inner window pane and the floor or any other local elevation directly below the window shall not be less than:

- 1) 0,85 m – on a floor of less than 25 m;
- 2) 1.1 m – on a floor above 25 m.

2. The provision of para. 1 does not apply in the case of a building entered in the register of monuments, only to the extent covered by the protection.

3. The distance referred to in paragraph. 1, is not subject to restrictions in the case of:

- 1) a window overlooking a loggia, terrace, balcony or gallery;
- 2) a floor where the difference between the floor level and the ground level does not exceed 0,5 m.

4. Lowering the height of the window panel is permitted if one of the following solutions is used:

- 1) the window is secured by a railing, the upper edge of which is placed at the height resulting from the mouth. 1;
- 2) between the upper edge of the inner window panel and the height resulting from the mouth. 1 is placed illuminating element with high-strength glass.

Section 330. 1. The central heating radiator shall not present a risk of burn or injury.

2. In a building with a room intended for people, the temperature on the surface of central heating elements, which are not protected from being touched by users, must not exceed 70°C.

3. In the building referred to in paragraph. 2 but with air heating, the temperature of the air stream at a distance of 0,01 m from the outlet to the room shall not exceed 70°C if it is more than 3,5 m above the floor level and 45°C otherwise.

4. If the radiator reaches temperatures likely to cause burns, a protective cover against direct contact with the heating element shall be placed on the radiator in a room intended for the collective stay of children or disabled persons.

5. In a building intended for the collective stay of children or disabled persons, in a room for feeding and changing children and in a room used for hygienic activities in a lying position of an adult with special needs, thermostatic mixing valves with a maximum temperature limit of 43 °C are used in the water supply system for domestic hot water, and in the shower system - up to 38 °C, preventing burns.

Section 331. In the building on the floor located:

- 1) more than 12 m above ground level, but not more than 25 m above ground level - portfenetre may be used if a threshold of not less than 0,15 m is applied;
- 2) more than 25 m above ground level:
 - a) the use of a balcony is not allowed, with the exception of a technological balcony,
 - b) a loggia may be used if it has a full railing;
- 3) above 55 m above ground level – loggias are not allowed.

Paragraph 332. 1. Glazing or other material with increased impact strength shall be used for:

- 1) a slatted window, the lower edge of which is located at a height higher than 3 m from the floor level;
- 2) skylight and roof in a public building and a workplace building.

2. Glass cladding of the exterior walls of a high (W) and high (WW) building is used if it is made of glass with increased impact strength, breaking into small, blurred fragments or cracking in a way that does not cause debris to fall off.

§ 333. 1. Surface:

- 1) access to the building,
- 2) external and internal stairs and ramps,
- 3) communication route in the building,
- 4) floors in a room intended for people,
- 5) floors in the garage

— shall be made of non-slip materials.

2. Flooring and carpeting in the room intended for people's stay are made of anti-static materials, complying at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards for protection against static electricity.

3. The surface of the outer car ramp with an inclination of more than 15 % is to be crimped.

Paragraph 334. In a public building, a production building and a warehouse building, in places where the floor level changes, technical, plastic or other solutions are used to signal this difference.

Paragraph 335. Where variable payloads of the ceiling, staircase or work platform may occur in the production building and in the storage building, an information board indicating the permissible load of these elements shall be placed in a visible place.

Paragraph 336. 1. In a building with two or more above-ground floors, an exit to the roof shall be provided allowing access to the technical equipment installed there. In a building other than a single-family dwelling, this exit shall be provided from at least one staircase or public space accessible from it.

2. In a single-family residential building with up to two above-ground floors, it is allowed to go to the roof through a tilt window with dimensions of at least 0.7 m x 0.7 m in the light, a swivel-tilt window with dimensions of at least 0.7 m x 1.2 m in the light or a ladder.

3. In a high (W) and high (WW) building, the exit referred to in para. 1, is provided from each staircase that leads to the last floor of this building.

4. As an exit from the staircase to the roof, a door with a width of 0.8 m and a height of at least 1.9 m or a hatch with dimensions of 0.8 m x 0.8 m in the light, access to which is to meet the conditions specified in § 99, is used.

5. On a roof with a drop of more than 25 % and on a roof covered with breakable (breaking) materials, a permanent access to chimneys, technical equipment and a radio and television antenna is made.

6. Safe access features, including fall protection from a height, shall be installed on the roof of the building, using as appropriate:

- 1) for a roof with an angle of inclination of not more than 12°, a railing with a crossbar halfway up or any other element at least 1,1 m high;
- 2) a roof ladder enabling personal protective equipment to be secured against falling from a height;
- 3) a roof deck enabling personal protective equipment to be secured against falling from a height or a roof deck equipped with a railing as referred to in point 1;
- 4) horizontal anchoring system for securing personal protective equipment against falls from a height;
- 5) An anchor point enabling personal protective equipment to be secured against falling from a height.

CHAPTER VIII

Hygiene and health

Chapter 1

General conditions

Section 337. The building and the materials and products used in it must not pose a risk to the hygiene and health of users and neighbours, in particular as a result of:

- 1) the release of toxic gases;
- 2) emissions of hazardous substances, volatile organic compounds, greenhouse gases or hazardous particles, into indoor and outdoor air;
- 3) the emission of hazardous radiation;
- 4) the release of hazardous substances into groundwater, marine waters, surface waters or soil;
- 5) the release into drinking water of hazardous substances or substances which otherwise adversely affect it;
- 6) incorrect discharge of sewage, smoke and exhaust gases or incorrect disposal of solid and liquid waste;
- 7) the presence of moisture in or on building elements;
- 8) uncontrolled infiltration of external air;
- 9) entry of rodents into the interior;
- 10) Limiting sunlight and natural lighting.

Chapter 2

Protection of air purity

§ 338. 1. In a room intended for human occupancy, the content in the air of concentrations and intensities of factors harmful to health, emitted by the ground, materials and fixed equipment and arising during the use in accordance with the purpose of the room, must not cause a risk to the hygiene and health of users.

2. Conditions referred to in para. 1, apply *mutatis mutandis* to the animal room.

3. In a room intended for human residence, where special cleanliness is required, radiators made of ribbed pipes shall not be used.

Paragraph 339. If unacceptable concentrations of noxious substances are present in the air discharged from the room, a device shall be used to dispose of them before they are released into the atmosphere.

Paragraph 340. 1. A building with a room for human occupancy, for the rearing or rearing of animals, as well as for the production and storage of food or pharmaceutical products, shall not be constructed of materials emitting compounds harmful to health or odours, such as gases, vapours or dusts, which may pose a risk to the hygiene and health of users and animals.

2. If the relationships referred to in paragraph. 1, are emitted by materials in unacceptable concentrations only for a limited period of time, their use is allowed provided that the use of the building or room in which the materials have been used occurs only after the expiry of the grace period.

Chapter 3

Protection against ionising radiation and electromagnetic fields

Section 341. 1. A building with a room intended for human residence and a building for the rearing or breeding of animals shall be made of materials and equipment meeting the requirements of separate provisions on permissible concentrations and intensities of factors harmful to health.

2. The building in the area referred to in the provisions issued pursuant to Art. 7 of the Atomic Law Act of 29 November 2000 (Journal Journal of Laws of 2026, item 1), should be

designed and built using solutions that eliminate or limit the penetration of radon into rooms intended for people in this building.

3. The average annual concentration of radon in a room intended for human residence must not exceed the value specified in Article 23b of the Atomic Law Act of 29 November 2000.

Section 342. 1. A building with a room intended for human occupancy shall not be located in areas of zones in which there is an exceedance of the permissible level of influence of the electromagnetic field, as defined in separate provisions on protection against the influence of electromagnetic fields.

2. The provision of para. 1 does not apply to buildings located in a closed area specified by the decision of the Minister of National Defence

Chapter 4

Protection against moisture and biological corrosion

Section 343. The effect on the building of precipitation, water in and on the ground, water used in the building and water vapour in the air in this building must not cause a risk to the health and hygiene of its use.

Section 344. 1. A building located on the ground, on which the level of groundwater can cause water to penetrate into rooms, is protected against infiltration of water into the interior and moisture.

2. The shape of the area around the building is to ensure the free flow of rainwater from the building.

Paragraph 345. 1. The basement wall of the building and another element of the building in contact with the ground, made of materials that pull up water capillaries, are secured with appropriate dampproofing or waterproofing.

2. Part of the exterior wall, directly above the surrounding area, terrace, balcony and roof, is protected against the penetration of rainwater and melting snow.

Section 346. The structural and material solutions of the external partition and its sealing are to prevent the penetration of rainwater into the interior of the building.

Paragraph 347. 1. The roof and terrace shall have a drop enabling rainwater and melting snow to drain into the gutter or roof drain and the internal or external drain pipe, excluding above-ground terraces.

2. The roof in the building with a height of more than 15 m above the ground level is to have a drop allowing water to drain into the internal drain pipe. This condition does not apply to a religious building, a spectacle building, a sports hall, as well as a production building and a storage building in which such a method of draining water is impossible for technological reasons.

3. In a free-standing building with a height of up to 4.5 m and a roof area of up to 100 m², or in the case of a terrace on this building, it is permissible not to make a gutter and drain pipe, provided that the hood is made in a way that prevents water from leaking onto the wall.

§ 348. The balcony, loggia and terrace are to have a floor made of non-absorbent, frost-resistant and non-slippery materials.

Section 349. 1. There must be no condensation of water vapour on the inner surface of the opaque external partition to allow the development of mold fungi.

2. In the interior of the partition referred to in paragraph. 1, there must be no moisture build-up in subsequent years due to condensation of water vapour.

3. Conditions set out in para. 1 and 2 shall be deemed to be met if the divisions meet the conditions for surface water vapour condensation referred to in point 2.2.4 of Annex 7 to the Regulation.

Article 350. 1. Material and construction solutions of the building's external partition, heat and humidity conditions, as well as the intensity of air exchange in the room are to prevent the formation of fungus.

2. Materials, products and building elements resistant or resistant to fungus and other forms of biodegradation, according to the degree of risk of biological corrosion, are used for construction.

CHAPTER IX

Protection against noise and vibration

Paragraph 351. 1. The building and related equipment shall be designed and constructed in such a way that the noise level to which users or people in the vicinity of the building and related equipment will be exposed does not endanger their health and enables them to work, rest and sleep.

2. The room in the residential building, collective housing building and public utility building shall be protected from noise:

- 1) external penetrating into the room outside the building,
- 2) from installations and devices constituting technical equipment of the building,
- 3) airborne and impact, produced by users of other dwellings, commercial premises or premises with different performance requirements,
- 4) reverberation, resulting from reflections of sound waves from partitions limiting a given room

– while respecting at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards concerning reverberation conditions and speech intelligibility in rooms and the permissible sound level in rooms and concerning the sound insulation of partitions in buildings and building elements.

3. Residential building:

- 1) multi-family,
 - 2) single-family in terraced or semi-detached buildings,
 - 3) single-family apartment with two dwellings or one dwelling and commercial premises
- is to meet the conditions for acoustic class AQ – 0 determined in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for residential buildings with a higher acoustic standard and the rules for their classification.

Section 352. A building in which, due to its activity or use, noise or vibrations may be harmful to the environment, shall be shaped and protected in such a way that the level of noise penetrating into the environment from the premises of this building does not exceed the limit values specified in separate provisions on environmental protection, and the level of vibrations meets at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards on the permissible sound level in rooms, the assessment of the harmfulness of vibrations transmitted by the ground to buildings and the assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings.

Paragraph 353. 1. The residential building, collective housing building and public utility building shall be located in the place least exposed to noise and vibration, and if they occur and their levels cause in the rooms of these buildings exceed the permissible noise and vibration level, determined in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards on the permissible sound level in rooms, the assessment of the harmfulness of vibrations transmitted by the ground to buildings and the assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings, vibration cushioning elements or effective protections shall be used.

2. A building with a room requiring protection against external noise and vibrations shall be protected against these nuisances by maintaining appropriate distances from its sources, the location and shape of the building, the use of vibration absorbing, shielding and shielding elements against noise, as well as the rational placement of rooms in the building and the provision of sound insulation of external partitions in a way that meets at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards on the sound insulation of partitions in buildings and building elements, the assessment of the harmfulness of vibrations transmitted by the ground to buildings and the assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings.

§ 354. 1. The level of noise and vibration penetrating into a room in a residential building, a collective residential building or a public building, excluding a building for which it is necessary to meet specific noise protection requirements, must not exceed the limit values set in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standards on permissible sound levels in rooms and the assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings.

2. In the buildings referred to in paragraph. 1, external and internal partitions and their elements are to have sound insulation in accordance with at least the requirements specified in the Polish Standard on sound insulation of partitions in buildings and building elements.

3. Installation ducts and ducts, including ventilation ducts, conducted in the building must not cause deterioration of the sound insulation of partitions separating protected rooms below the values resulting from the conditions specified in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the sound insulation of partitions in buildings and building elements.

4. In a multi-family residential building, a single-family building in semi-detached or terraced buildings and a single-family building in which two premises have been separated:

- 1) the acoustic insulation of the ceiling between dwellings is to ensure that the ceiling retains its acoustic properties, in particular the insulation from airborne and impact sounds, regardless of the types of finishing layers used;
- 2) a functional arrangement shall be avoided whereby a sanitary room, kitchenette or kitchen of one dwelling or a technical room is adjacent to a dwelling of a neighbouring dwelling; if this condition is not met, appropriate safeguards shall be applied to limit the transmission of material sounds through the wall;
- 3) when fixing the device and installation cable inside the dwelling, constituting its technical equipment, anti-vibration protection is applied regardless of the structure and location of the partition to which they are attached, and these protections are selected in such a way that the noise level transmitted by material in protected rooms does not exceed values that comply at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the permissible sound level in rooms.

5. It is allowed to locate in a multi-family residential building, a single-family building in semi-detached or terraced buildings and a single-family building in which two premises are separated:

- 1) equipment serving another building – in the technical room,
- 2) a service plant equipped with a noisy machine or device,
- 3) catering and other entertainment establishments

– subject to the application of special anti-sonic and anti-vibration devices, so that, under the most unfavourable conditions of use, the level of noise and vibration penetrating into the protected room does not exceed the limit values complying at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standards on the permissible sound level in rooms and the assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings, in a multi-family residential building.

6. In a residential building:

- 1) a single-family unit in which two premises have been separated,
- 2) single-family in terraced or semi-detached buildings,
- 3) multi-family

– the performance of construction works on the premises must not worsen the acoustic requirements set out in the analysis in terms of technical and material solutions aimed at meeting the acoustic requirements referred to in the provisions issued pursuant to Article 34(1)(b) and (c) EUTMR. Article 6(1) of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994.

7. In the room of a public building, the function of which is related to the reception of speech or other desired acoustic signals, construction solutions and additional acoustic adaptations are used to ensure that appropriate conditions are obtained in the room that comply at least with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on reverberation conditions and speech intelligibility in rooms and guidelines for conducting tests and separate regulations.

Paragraph 355. 1. A technical room of particular nuisance, such as a lift shaft, a crane engine room, a hydrophore or a waste disposal chute, shall not be located next to a dwelling. This condition does not apply to the cases referred to in § 207 sec. 1 and 2 and in § 208 sec. 2 – in the case of a superstructure or a change in the use of the attic for residential purposes.

2. Installations and equipment constituting the technical equipment of a residential building, a collective residential building or a public utility building shall not cause excessive noise and vibrations, hindering the use or preventing the protection of users of rooms from their impact, in accordance with at least the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the permissible sound level in rooms.

3. The method of placing devices located in the rooms referred to in paragraph. 1, and the way in which they are connected to the wires and structural elements of the building, as well as the way in which the individual sections of wires are connected to each other and to the structural elements of the building, is to prevent the formation and propagation of noise and vibrations into the protected room or into the surroundings of the building.

4. The wall and ceiling and other building elements of a technical room and garage in a multi-family residential building, a single-family residential building in semi-detached or terraced buildings and a single-family building in which two premises have been separated, or in a collective residential building, are to have a structure that prevents the penetration of noise and vibration from this room into protected rooms in accordance with at least the requirements set out in Polish Standards regarding the sound insulation of partitions in buildings and building elements and the permissible sound level in rooms.

CHAPTER X

Energy saving and thermal insulation

Paragraph 356. 1. A building and its heating, ventilation, air-conditioning, domestic hot water and, in the case of a public utility building, a collective housing building, a production building, a utility building and a storage building, including built-in lighting, shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to ensure that the following minimum requirements are met:

- 1) the value of the annual demand index for non-renewable primary energy EP [kWh/(m²·year)], calculated according to the provisions issued on the basis of Article 15 of the Act of 29 August 2014 on the energy performance of buildings (Journal of Laws No. Journal of Laws 2024, item 101), is less than or equal to the maximum value calculated in accordance with the formula referred to in § 357 sec. 1 or 3;
- 2) the partitions and technical equipment of the building meet at least the thermal insulation requirements set out in Annex 7 to the Regulation;
- 3) for a building owned by a public finance sector unit from 1 January 2028 and for other buildings from 1 January 2030:
 - a) the heat source, the cooling source and the electricity source in the building do not emit carbon dioxide from fossil fuels on-site and the greenhouse gas emissions are zero or below the operational greenhouse gas emission thresholds set out in the following table:

Lp.	Type of building	Operational greenhouse gas emissions threshold [t CO ₂ /(m ² ·year)]
		New building and building undergoing reconstruction, extension, superstructure
1	2	3
1	Residential building: a) single-family, b) Multi-family	$E_{CO_2,ZEB} = 0.000274 \cdot EP_{ZEB} + 0.0127$ $E_{CO_2,ZEB} = 0.000274 \cdot EP_{ZEB} + 0,0118$

2	Collective residence building	$E_{CO_2,ZEB} = 0.000274 \cdot EP_{ZEB} + 0.0136$
3	Public building: a) activities medicinal, other	$E_{CO_2,ZEB} = 0.000274 \cdot EP_{ZEB} + 0.0344$ $E_{CO_2,ZEB} = 0.000274 \cdot EP_{ZEB} + 0,0081$
4	Outbuilding, warehouse and production	$E_{CO_2,ZEB} = 0.000274 \cdot EP_{ZEB} + 0.0127$
Indications in the table: EP_{ZEB} – threshold of annual primary energy demand of a zero-emission building expressed as the value of the non-renewable primary energy demand indicator [kWh/(m²·year)], 0,000274 – corresponds to the average CO₂ emissions of the primary (non-renewable) energy carriers [t_{CO₂}/kWh], 0,0127; 0,0118; 0,0136; 0,0344; 0,0081; 0,0127 – fixed emission allowance expressed in [t_{CO₂}/ (m²·year)]		

- b) the annual non-renewable primary energy demand of the building is covered by:
- renewable energy sources within the meaning of Article 2(22) of the Renewable Energy Sources Act of 20 February 2015 (Journal of Laws No. Journal of Laws of 2026, item 68, 516, 900 and 912),
 - a renewable energy source used by citizen energy communities within the meaning of Article 3(13)f of the Energy Law Act of 10 April 1997;
 - renewable energy sources used by energy cooperatives within the meaning of Article 2(33a) of the Renewable Energy Sources Act of 20 February 2015,
 - renewable energy source used by members of the energy cluster within the meaning of Article 2(15a) of the Renewable Energy Sources Act of 20 February 2015,
 - renewable energy produced by renewable self-consumers, virtual renewable self-consumers or collective renewable self-consumers within the meaning of

Article 2(27a) to (27c) of the Renewable Energy Sources Act of 20 February 2015,

- zero-emission sources,
- an energy efficient district heating or cooling system as referred to in Article 7b(b) 4 of the Energy Law Act of 10 April 1997
- as long as technical and economic conditions exist for connection to an energy efficient district heating or cooling system or for the installation of a renewable energy source.

2. In the absence of the conditions referred to in paragraph. 1(3)(b), the annual demand for non-renewable primary energy in a building may be covered by other types of energy from the grid.

3. The minimum requirements referred to in para. Paragraph 1(1) shall be deemed to be satisfied for a building subject to superstructure, extension or alteration if the partitions and technical equipment of the building subject to alteration meet at least the thermal insulation requirements set out in Annex 7 to the Regulation.

4. A building that meets the minimum requirements referred to in paragraph. 1 point 1, before 1 January 2030 and the requirements referred to in paragraph. 1 point 2, is a building with low energy consumption.

5. A building that meets the minimum requirements referred to in paragraph. 1 and 2, is a zero-emission building.

6. It shall be ensured that the risk of overheating of the building during the summer is reduced.

7. Requirements referred to in para. 1, 2 and 5 and in § 357 para. 4, does not apply to a building entered in the register of monuments, only to the extent covered by the protection.

Section 357. 1. The maximum value of the annual non-renewable primary energy demand indicator EP shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$EP = EP_{H+W} + \Delta EP_C + \Delta EP_L \text{ [kWh/(m}^2\cdot\text{year)]},$$

where:

EP_{H+W} – is the partial value of the EP indicator for heating, ventilation and domestic hot water preparation,

ΔEP_C – is the partial value of the EP indicator for cooling,

ΔEP_L – is the partial value of the EP indicator for lighting purposes.

2. Partial EP-index values referred to in paragraph 1, shall be determined in accordance with the following tables:

Table 1

Lp.	Type of building	Partial EP indicator values for heating, ventilation and hot water preparation EP_{H+W} [kWh/(m ² ·year)]	
		from the date of entry into force of the Regulation	from 1 January 2030 ^{*)}
1	2	3	4
1	Residential building:		
	a) single-family,	70	63
	b) Multi-family	65	58
2	Collective residence building	75	67
3	Public building:		
	a) medical activities, other	190 45	170 40
4	Outbuilding, warehouse and production	70	63
*) From 1 January 2028, for a building owned by a public finance unit.			

Table 2

Lp.	Type of building	Partial values of the refrigeration EP ratio ΔEP_c [kWh/(m ² · year)] ^{*)}	
		from the date of entry into force of the Regulation	from 1 January 2030 ^{**)}
1	2	3	4

1	Residential building: a) single-family, b) Multi-family	$\Delta EP_C = 5 \cdot A_{f,C}/A_f$	$\Delta EP_C = 4.5 \cdot A_{f,C}/A_f$
2	Collective residence building	$\Delta EP_C = 25 \cdot A_{f,C}/A_f$	$\Delta EP_C = 22 \cdot A_{f,C}/A_f$
3	Public building: a) medical activities, other		
4	Outbuilding, warehouse and production		

Indications in the table:

A_f – area of rooms with regulated air temperature (heated or cooled), determined in accordance with the provisions issued pursuant to Article 15 of the Act of 29 August 2014 on the energy performance of buildings [m^2],

$A_{f,C}$ — area of rooms with regulated air temperature (cooled), determined in accordance with the above provisions [m^2].

*) If the building has a cooling system. Otherwise, $\Delta EP_C = 0 \text{ kWh}/(m^2 \cdot \text{year})$.

**) From 1 January 2028, for a building owned by a public finance sector unit.

Table 3

Lp.	Type of building	Partial values of the EP indicator for illumination ΔEP_L [$\text{kWh}/(m^2 \cdot \text{year})$] depending on the duration of illumination during year t_0 [h/year] ^{*)}	
		from the date of entry into force of the Regulation	from 1 January 2030 ^{**)}
1	2	3	4
1	Residential building: a) single-family, b) Multi-family	$\Delta EP_L = 0$	$\Delta EP_L = 0$

2	Collective residence building	for $t_0 < 2500$ $\Delta EP_L = 25$ for $t_0 \geq 2500$ $\Delta EP_L = 50$	for $t_0 < 2500$ $\Delta EP_L = 23$ for $t_0 \geq 2500$ $\Delta EP_L = 45$
3	Public building: a) medical activities, other		
4	Outbuilding, warehouse and production		

*) If built-in lighting should be included in the building. Otherwise, $\Delta EP_L = 0 \text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ year})$.

**) From 1 January 2028, for a building owned by a public finance sector unit.

3. For a building with different functionalities, the maximum value of the annual non-renewable primary energy demand indicator EP shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$EP = \sum_i (EP_i \cdot A_{f,i}) / \sum_{\text{and}} A_{f,i}; [\text{kWh}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{year})],$$

where:

EP_i – is the value of the annual non-renewable primary energy demand indicator EP for the part of the building with a uniform usable function with area $A_{f,i}$, calculated in accordance with the formula in paragraph 1,

$A_{f,i}$ – means the area of rooms with regulated air temperature (heated or cooled) for the part of the building with a uniform useful function, determined in accordance with the provisions issued on the basis of Article 15 of the Act of 29 August 2014 on the energy performance of buildings.

4. The requirements set out in § 356 sec. 6 is deemed to be fulfilled if the window and other glazed and transparent partition meet at least the requirements referred to in point 2.1.1 of Annex 7 to the Regulation.

CHAPTER XI

Use of solar energy

Paragraph 358. 1. The building and related equipment shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to ensure optimal use of renewable energy sources, in particular solar energy.

2. A non-residential building with a useful floor area of more than 250 m² shall be equipped with devices or installations using solar energy to generate electricity or heat.

3. A residential building and a covered parking space for cars adjacent to the building shall be equipped with devices or installations using solar energy to generate electricity or heat.

4. A used non-residential building with a useful floor area of more than 500 m² shall be equipped with devices or installations using solar radiation energy to generate electricity or heat when carrying out construction works requiring a building permit or works referred to in Article 5(b). 2b of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994.

5. Conditions referred to in para. Paragraphs 2 and 4 shall apply where this is appropriate in terms of:

- 1) technical and functional, and
- 2) economic, determined on the basis of a comparison of the initial costs of equipping the equipment or installations referred to in paragraph. 2 and 4, with expected energy cost savings, resulting from equipping these devices or installations with a payback period of no more than 15 years.

6. Using the equipment or installations referred to in paragraph. 2 and 3, the use of BESS energy storage shall be considered.

CHAPTER XII

Use of residential buildings

Chapter 1

General provisions

Paragraph 359. The provisions of the department determine the technical conditions of use of the residential building together with the installations ensuring the possibility of using the building in accordance with its purpose.

§ 360. The terms used in this section are:

- 1) day-to-day maintenance – performing activities that are not construction works, aimed at maintaining the performance and technical efficiency of a residential building and its elements;
- 2) documents to ensure the safe use of installations and equipment – documents that are not documentation of use, describing the proper operation of installations and equipment, in particular their instructions for use and operation.

Chapter 2

General conditions of use of a dwelling and a dwelling

Section 361. A dwelling, including a dwelling, shall be used in such a way as to ensure:

- 1) maintaining fire safety requirements in accordance with the principles set out in the Regulation and separate provisions;
- 2) maintenance of proper technical condition;
- 3) maintaining a hygienic state as defined by separate regulations;
- 4) the proper functioning of the installations and equipment therein;
- 5) non-restriction of daylighting of accommodation spaces;
- 6) not restricting accessibility for people with special needs.

Section 362. 1. Appliances, advertising media and other devices not related to the use of the dwelling or dwelling shall not limit the daylighting of the dwellings.

2. The provision of para. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the execution of construction works or ongoing maintenance relating to the façade of that residential building.

Paragraph 363. When using a residential building, it is unacceptable to:

- 1) pledging spaces in common areas, such as staircases and corridors, in a way that prevents use by building occupants, including by persons with special needs;
- 2) placing objects on escape routes in such a way as to reduce their required performance below the required values;
- 3) preventing or restricting access to fire-fighting and life-saving equipment.

§ 364. Technical rooms in a residential building and other rooms, not intended for use by third parties, shall be protected against access by such third parties.

Chapter 3

General conditions of use of installations and equipment in a residential building and a dwelling

§ 365. The conditions and manner of use of installations and equipment and the materials and products used for their repair or ongoing maintenance shall not impair the performance of the agent supplied by these equipment and installations.

§ 366. 1. Installations and equipment constituting equipment for a residential building, including a dwelling, shall be used in accordance with the documents intended to ensure the safe use of those installations and equipment, in such a way as to ensure:

- 1) protection of building elements and equipment;
- 2) the safety of building occupants;
- 3) protecting the health and property of the occupants of the building;
- 4) protection of these installations and equipment against damage.

2. In the event of damage or malfunctioning of installations and equipment, their use shall be immediately suspended if their further use is likely to endanger the safety of persons or property or the environment.

Chapter 4

Conditions of use of installations and equipment in a residential building and a dwelling

Section 367. Ventilation and air-conditioning installations and equipment, as well as flue gas and smoke pipes, shall be kept in working order during their lifetime to ensure their proper functioning, in particular as regards:

- 1) maintaining the permeability and tightness of wires and devices,
- 2) flue gas and smoke discharge

– depending on the type of installation.

Paragraph 368. An autonomous smoke detector and **an** autonomous carbon monoxide detector shall be maintained in a technical condition to ensure its proper functioning.

Section 369. 1. The cold water supply system during its period of use shall be maintained in full technical efficiency, in particular as regards:

- 1) its permeability and tightness;
- 2) the supply of water to abstraction points in a residential building.

2. The hot water supply system during its period of use is maintained in full technical efficiency, in particular as regards:

- 1) its permeability and tightness;
- 2) the supply of water to drainage points in a residential building;
- 3) water supply, at the temperature specified in § 119 sec. 2, to draw-off points in a residential building, and if it is not possible to supply water at this temperature, to carry out the disinfection referred to in § 119 sec. 3;
- 4) the possibility of carrying out disinfection referred to in § 119 sec. 3.

Section 370. The sewerage system during its period of use is maintained in full technical efficiency, in particular with regard to:

- 1) its permeability and tightness;
- 2) sewage disposal;
- 3) protection against the introduction into that installation of waste water containing substances that may cause damage to that installation and the sewage network, or substances that need to be neutralised before being introduced into that installation;
- 4) protection against the escape of sewage from the outside of that installation.

Section 371. Internal solid waste disposal facilities and the premises where those facilities are located shall, during their lifetime, be maintained in full technical working order, in particular as regards:

- 1) their permeability and tightness;
- 2) the disposal capacity of solid waste the quality and dimensions of which comply with the requirements set out in the documents intended to ensure the safe use of such equipment;
- 3) maintaining an adequate hygienic state.

§ 372. 1. Central heating installations and equipment shall be kept in full technical working order during their lifetime, in particular as regards:

- 1) their permeability;
- 2) maintaining appropriate design temperatures, in accordance with § 133 sec. 2, in all heated rooms.

2. It is permissible to keep the room in the dwelling at a temperature lower than the calculated temperature, but not lower than 16 °C, in a room with a calculated temperature of 20 °C and higher.

Paragraph 373. 1. The gas installation during its period of use shall be maintained in full technical efficiency, ensuring the safe use of gas appliances.

2. In the case of:

- 1) the construction of a new gas installation,
 - 2) reconstruction or overhaul of the gas installation,
 - 3) Exclusion of the gas installation from operation for a period longer than 6 months
- a main leak test shall be carried out before it is put into service or resumed.

3. The main leak test shall be carried out separately for the part of the gas installation in front of the gas meters and separately for the remaining part of this installation without the gas meters.

4. The main leak test shall be carried out on a gas installation without anti-corrosion protection, after cleaning, closing the ends, opening the taps and disconnecting the gas receivers.

5. The pressure gauge used for the main leak test shall meet the requirements of Class 0,6 and shall have a certificate of verification.

6. The measuring range of the pressure gauge shall be:

- 1) 0-0,06 MPa for a test pressure of 0,05 MPa;
- 2) 0-0,16 MPa for a test pressure of 0,1 MPa.

7. The test medium pressure at the time of the main leak test shall be 0,05 MPa. For a gas installation or part thereof located in a living room or in an explosive atmosphere, the test medium pressure shall be 0,1 MPa.

8. The result of the main leak test shall be considered to be positive if no pressure drop occurs within 30 minutes after the test medium pressure has stabilised.

9. A report shall be drawn up on the main leak test to be signed by:

- 1) the owner or manager of the dwelling;
- 2) a person carrying out the main leak test with appropriate building permits.

§ 374. Where the gas installation has not been filled with gas within 6 months from the date of the main leak test, the leak test shall be re-run.

Paragraph 375. The use of the gas system shall not result in the release of carbon monoxide from the gas equipment.

Section 376. The technical condition of the gas system in a residential building is controlled simultaneously with the technical condition of ventilation, combustion and smoke ducts.

Section 377. 1. A gas installation powered by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), in which the length of the inflexible steel pipe exceeds 2 m, after construction works have been carried out, is subjected to the main leak test referred to in § 373 sec. 2.

2. A gas installation supplied from a gas cylinder, in which the length of the non-elastic pipe from a steel tube does not exceed 2 m, after construction works have been carried out, shall be subjected to a leak check under the working pressure of the gas.

3. The check referred to in para. 2, is performed immediately after each replacement of the gas cylinder and after the replacement of the hose referred to in § 378.

4. The leak check when replacing a gas cylinder shall be carried out by the user of the installation, in accordance with the instructions received from the representative of the gas supplier, where a contract for the supply of gas in cylinders has been concluded with the user of the dwelling.

§ 378. Where a flexible metallic hose is used to connect a single gas appliance to a gas pressure reducer on the cylinder, the hose shall have a cut-off date of use. If the service life has expired, the cable shall be replaced immediately with a new one.

Paragraph 379. Where the LPG system is supplied from a cylinder battery, the leak-tightness of the connections shall be checked after each replacement of the cylinder in the battery in accordance with the conditions set out in the documents for ensuring the safe use of the installation and equipment for that battery.

§ 380. A liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) system supplied from a tank or group of tanks shall be used if:

- 1) after its execution or its repair, technical acceptance has been carried out;
- 2) the main leak test referred to in § 373 has been carried out;
- 3) the vessel has been registered with the competent technical inspection body.

Paragraph 381. Electrical installations and equipment shall be kept in full technical working order during their useful life, in particular as regards:

- 1) safe use of electricity consumers;
- 2) their proper functioning, including the efficiency of connections, fittings, equipment, protection and protection measures against shocks, earthing and resistance to wire insulation.

Paragraph 382. Electrical installation in a residential building may not be used if:

- 1) the electrical measurements and their reception confirmed by the protocol have not been carried out;
- 2) no electrical energy consumption measuring devices are installed.

§ 383. An electrical installation in a dwelling shall be disconnected from use if, during its use, a risk to the safety of persons and property has been identified.

§ 384. The lightning protection system shall be maintained in good working order, in particular by ensuring the efficiency of connections, fittings, corrosion protection and grounding.

Section 385. The telecommunications installation and equipment shall be in full technical working order during its lifetime.

Chapter 5

Renovation and ongoing maintenance of a residential building

Paragraph 386. The renovation and ongoing maintenance of a residential building and related installations and equipment shall be carried out in such a way as to ensure the continued technical viability of the building.

Section 387. In the case of renovation or ongoing maintenance carried out in a dwelling, the proper functioning of the common installations or equipment located therein shall be ensured.

§ 388. Ongoing maintenance of the residential building and related installations and equipment located on the building plot is carried out, ensuring its continuous technical efficiency and the safety of users.

§ 389. Ongoing maintenance of the residential building and related installations and equipment includes in particular:

- 1) removing minor damage, refilling cavities, cleaning and painting surfaces such as walls, floors and ceilings;
- 2) sealing and jointing of building elements, such as roofing, terraces, stairs, platforms, ramps;
- 3) removal of corrosion and exfoliation foci, anti-corrosion and minor repairs or replacement of metal elements such as railings, handrails, fences, playground equipment and recreation areas;
- 4) surface impregnation of wooden elements such as roof trusses, railings, fences, playground equipment and recreational areas;
- 5) removing the effects of atmospheric agents by removing residual snow, leaves and contaminants from accesses and accesses to the building, removing residual snow from roofs and terraces in the event of a risk to building occupants or passers-by;
- 6) removal of glaciations and icicles that pose a threat to the safety of building occupants and passers-by;
- 7) cleaning and irritation of rainwater drainage systems;
- 8) minor repairs, adjustments, cleaning, lubrication and tightening of bolts or nuts of installations and equipment;

- 9) cleaning of electrical current generation equipment, such as photovoltaic panels;
- 10) maintaining the efficiency and protection of equipment against damage, such as air conditioners, by cleaning and replacing filters;
- 11) minor repairs or replacement of items showing signs of significant wear, such as intercoms, letterboxes;
- 12) replacement of burnt out light bulbs and repair of damaged electrical sockets;
- 13) repair or replacement of evacuation markings;
- 14) maintaining the efficiency of the building elements, its equipment and the facilities and installations necessary to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- 15) ensuring the proper technical and hygienic condition of places dedicated to solid waste;
- 16) removal of local debris and damage to the surface belonging to the building.

Chapter 6

Periodic inspections of a residential building

Section 390. 1. Before starting the periodic inspection of a residential building, the person carrying out the periodic inspection shall consult the reports of previous inspections, the reports of acceptance of renovation works carried out in the residential building in the period from the previous inspection, which are elements of the documentation of use of the residential building, and the reports of users of residential premises regarding defects, damage or destruction of building elements, and documentation regarding ongoing maintenance.

2. By the documentation of the use of the residential building referred to in paragraph. 1, the work book and the annexes listed in Article 64 para. 3 of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994 and:

- 1) operational documentation, including lightning protection system metrics;
- 2) as-built documentation of construction, renovation or maintenance works, together with protocols for their acceptance;
- 3) delivery and reception protocols for premises;
- 4) protocols for measuring the usable area of premises.

Section 391. 1. Periodic inspection referred to in Art. 1(1)(a) of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994 shall apply to elements of a residential building whose damage may cause a risk to:

- 1) the safety of persons and property;
- 2) environment;
- 3) construction of the building.

2. During the periodic check referred to in Art. 1(1)(a) of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994, the detailed examination shall cover the technical condition of:

- 1) external layers of external partitions, in particular plasters, cladding, insulation layers, or elements of external walls, such as attics, pillars, cornices, as well as balustrades, loggias, terraces and balconies;
- 2) fixations of devices to the walls and roof of a residential building;
- 3) elements of drainage of a residential building and sheet metal treatments;
- 4) roof coverings and chimneys above the roof;
- 5) central heating and water supply systems for domestic hot water and cold water;
- 6) elements of the sewerage system;
- 7) pass the installation connections through the walls of the residential building;
- 8) components of electrical, telecommunications and alarm systems, in common parts, in terms of mechanical damage;
- 9) elements of a residential building that may affect the use by persons with special needs;
- 10) anchorage and other devices for protection against falls from a height.

Section 392. Recommendations referred to in Art. 3 of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994 is implemented in accordance with the priority of their validity, ensuring the safety of users of a residential building, including people with special needs.

CHAPTER XIII

Transitional and final provisions

Paragraph 393. The provisions of Chapter 8 of Chapter III shall not apply to buildings for which, before the date of entry into force of this Regulation, a construction permit decision has been issued or a construction notification has been filed, to which the

architectural and construction administration authority has not raised an objection, or a certificate of no grounds for objection has been issued, as referred to in Article 30 para. 5aa of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994.

Section 394. 1. For a construction project in respect of which, before the date of entry into force of this Regulation:

- 1) an application for a building permit, an application for a separate decision approving a land development project or an architectural and construction project or an application for a change to a building permit has been submitted,
- 2) a building permit decision or a separate decision approving a land development project or an architectural and construction project has been issued,
- 3) notification of the construction or execution of other construction works has been made in the event that it is not required to obtain a decision on the construction permit,
- 4) an application for legalisation referred to in Chapter 5b of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994 has been submitted or a decision to suspend construction referred to in Article 50(1) of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994 has been issued;
- 5) a legalisation decision has been issued, as referred to in Article 49 para. 4 of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994 and the decisions referred to in Article 51(1)(b) and (c) of the Construction Law Act. 4 of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994

– the existing rules apply.

2. For the construction purpose referred to in paragraph. The provisions of this Regulation may be applied where an investor requests the application of the provisions of this Regulation to the investigating authority.

Section 395. The Regulation shall enter into force on 20 September 2026, with the exception of:

- 1) § 358 para. 2 and 4, which shall enter into force on 31 December 2026;
- 2) § 358 para. 3, which shall enter into force on 31 December 2029)⁷

⁷)This Regulation was preceded by the Regulation of the Minister of Infrastructure of 12 April 2002 on the technical conditions to be met by buildings and their location (Dz. Journal of Laws 2022, item 1225, 2023, item 2442 and 2024, item 474 and 726) and the Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration of 16 August 1999 on the technical conditions of use of residential buildings (Journal of Laws of 1999, No. U. item 836 and Journal of Laws 2009, item 1584), which, in accordance with Article 66 of the Act of 19 July 2019 on ensuring accessibility for people with special needs (Journal of

**MINISTER FOR FINANCE
AND ECONOMY**

Annexes to the Regulation
the Minister of Finance and
Economy
of ... (Official Journal of U. item
...)

Annex 1

LIST OF POLISH STANDARDS REFERRED TO IN THE REGULATION

Lp.	Place of establishment of the standard	Standard number ^{*)}	Title of the standard (scope of appointment)
1	2	3	4
1	§ 33 para. 10	PN-EN 1176-1:2017-12	Playground equipment and surfaces – Part 1: General safety requirements and test methods
		PN-EN 1176-2+AC:2020-01	Playground equipment and surfaces – Part 2: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for swings
		PN-EN 1176-3:2017-12	Playground equipment and surfaces – Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for slides
		EN 1176-4+AC:2019-03	Playground equipment and surfaces – Part 4: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for cableways
		PN-EN 1176-5:2020-03	Playground equipment and surfaces – Part 5: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for carousels
		EN 1176-6+AC:2019-03	Playground equipment and surfaces – Part 6: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for rocking devices
		PN-EN 1176-7:2020-09	Playground equipment and surfaces – Part 7:

Laws of 2019, No. Journal of Laws 2024, item (1411) shall be repealed with effect from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

			Guidelines for assembly, inspection, maintenance and operation
		PN-EN 1176-10:2009, PN-EN 1176-10:2009/Ap1:2013-08	Playground equipment and surfaces – Part 10: Additional safety requirements and test methods for fully enclosed play equipment
		PN-EN 1176-11:2014-11	Playground equipment and surfaces. Part 11: Additional detailed safety requirements and test methods for the spatial network.
2	§ 48 para. 2	PN-EN 62305-1:2011, PN-EN 62305-1:2011/AC:2017-10, PN-EN 62305-1:2011/Ap2:2018-03	Lightning protection – Part 1: General principles
		PN-EN 62305-2:2012, PN-EN 62305-2:2012/Ap1:2019-02	Lightning protection – Part 2: Risk management
3	§ 93 para. 1	PN-B-02151-2:2018-01	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 2: Requirements for permissible sound level in rooms
		PN-B-02170:2016-12, PN-B-02170:2016-12/Ap1:2017-10	Assessment of the harmfulness of vibrations transmitted by the ground to buildings
		PN-B-02171:2017-06	Assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings
4	§ 95 para. 2	PN-HD 308 S2:2007	Identification of veins in cables and cords and cord lines
		PN-EN 61140:2016-07	Protection against electric shock - Common aspects of installations and equipment
		PN-HD 60364-4-41:2017-09	Low-voltage electrical installations —Part 4-41: Protection for safety - Protection against electric shock
		PN-EN 12464-1:2022-01	Lighting and illumination - Workplace lighting - Part 1: Workplaces in interiors
		PN-HD 60364-1:2010	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 1: Basic requirements, establishment of general characteristics, definitions
		PN-HD 60364-4-42:2011, PN-HD 60364-4-	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-42: Protection for safety - Protection against

42:2011/A1:2015-01, PN-HD 60364-4- 42:2011/Ap2:2019-06	the effects of heat
PN-HD 60364-4-43:2012, PN-HD 60364-4- 43:2012/Ap1:2019-06	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4- 43: Protection for safety - Protection against overcurrent
PN-HD 60364-4- 442:2012	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4- 442: Protection for safety - Protection of low- voltage installations against random overvoltages caused by ground faults in high- voltage and low-voltage systems
PN-HD 60364-4- 443:2016-03	Low-voltage electrical installations - Part: 4- 443: Protection to ensure safety — Protection against voltage and electromagnetic disturbances — Protection against transient atmospheric or switching surges
PN-HD 60364-4- 444:2012	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4- 444: Protection for safety - Protection against voltage and electromagnetic interference
PN-HD 60364-5-51:2011	Electrical installations in construction works – Part 5-51: Selection and installation of electrical equipment - General
PN-HD 60364-5-52:2011, PN-HD 60364-5- 52:2011/Ap2:2019-02	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5- 52: Selection and installation of electrical equipment - Wiring
PN-HD 60364-5-53:2022- 10, PN-HD 60364-5-53:2022- 10/AC:2025-10, PN-HD 60364-5-53:2022- 10/AC:2025-11	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5- 53: Selection and assembly of electrical equipment - Switchgear and controlgear
PN-HD 60364-5-54:2011, PN-HD 60364-5- 54:2011/A1:2023-04	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5- 54: Selection and assembly of electrical equipment - Grounding systems and protective hoses
PN-IEC 60364-5- 551:2003	Electrical installations in construction works – Selection and installation of electrical equipment – Other equipment – Low-voltage generating sets
PN-HD 60364-5- 559:2010	Electrical installations in construction works – Part 5-55: Selection and assembly of electrical

			equipment - Other equipment - Section 559: Luminaires and lighting installations
		PN-HD 60364-5-56:2019-01	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-56: Selection and installation of electrical equipment - Safety installations
		PN-HD 60364-6:2016-07	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 6: Checking
		PN-EN IEC 60445:2022-04	Basic and safety principles for human-machine interaction, marking and identification – Identification of terminals of devices and cable ends as well as the cables themselves
5	§ 110 para. 1	PN-B-01706:1992, PN-B-01706:1992/Az1:1999	Water supply systems - Design requirements (within the scope of point 2.1; 2.3; 2.4.1; 2.4.3-2.4.5; 3.1.1-3.1.3; 3.1.5; 3.1.7; 3.2.2; 3.2.3; 3.3; 4.1; 4.2 and 4.4 to 4.6)
6	§ 110 para. 4	BS EN 1717:2003	Protection against secondary pollution of water in water supply systems and general requirements for devices to prevent pollution through reverse flow
7	§ 113 para. 1	PN-B-10720:1998	Water supply systems – Installation of water metering systems in water supply systems – Requirements and tests on reception (within the scope of point 2.1; 2.3; 2.4 and 2.6)
8	§ 114 para. 3	PN-HD 60364-5-54:2011, PN-HD 60364-5-54:2011/A1:2023-04	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-54: Selection and assembly of electrical equipment - Grounding systems and protective hoses
9	§ 119 para. 6	PN-B-02440:1976	Protection of domestic hot water appliances - Requirements (within the scope of point 2; 3.1.1; 3.1.2 and 3.2.1 to 3.2.13)
10	§ 120 para. 2	PN-B-10720:1998	Water supply systems – Installation of water metering systems in water supply systems – Requirements and tests on reception (within the scope of point 2.1; 2.3; 2.4 and 2.6)
11	§ 121 para. 2	PN-EN 12056-1:2002	Indoor gravity sewer systems – Part 1: General provisions and requirements (within the scope of points 4 and 5)
		PN-EN 12056-2:2002	Indoor gravity sewer systems – Part 2: Sanitation - Layout design and calculations (with regard to points 4 to 6)

		PN-EN 12056-3:2002	Indoor gravity sewer systems – Part 3: Rain pipes - System design and calculation (with respect to paragraphs 4 to 7)
		PN-EN 12056-4:2002	Indoor gravity sewer systems – Part 4: Wastewater pumping stations - System design and calculation (with regard to points 4 to 6)
		PN-EN 12056-5:2002	Indoor gravity sewer systems – Part 5: Installation and testing, instructions for operation, use and operation (with respect to paragraphs 5-9)
		BS EN 12109:2003	Internal vacuum sewer systems (within the scope of point 5; 7 and 8)
12	§ 123	PN-EN 12056-4:2002	Indoor gravity sewer systems – Part 4: Wastewater pumping stations - System design and calculation (with regard to points 4 to 6)
		PN-EN 13564-1:2004	Flood control systems for buildings – Part 1: Requirements
13	§ 124 para. 4	PN-B-01707:1992	Sewage systems - Design requirements (with respect to point 4.2.2 except for the reference to point 3.5)
14	Paragraph 127	PN-B-94340:1991	Waste chute
15	§ 130 para. 3 point 2	PN-EN 15544:2023-07	Tile stoves - Dimensioning
16	§ 131 para. 2	PN-B-02413:1991	Heating and district heating – Protection of open system water heating installations – Requirements
		PN-B-02414:1999	Heating and heating – Protection of closed system water heating systems with diaphragm expansion vessels – Requirements
		PN-B-02415:1991	Heating and district heating - Securing water-based closed district heating systems - Requirements
		PN-B-02416:1991	Heating and district heating – Securing closed-loop water heating systems connected to district heating networks – Requirements
		PN-EN 12828:2006	Heating installations in buildings - Design of water central heating systems
		PN-EN 303-5	Heating boilers – Part 5: Solid fuel boilers

			with manual and automatic filling up to a nominal power of 500 kW – Terminology, requirements, testing and marking
17	§ 131 para. 3	PN-C-04607:1993	Water in heating systems - Requirements and tests for water quality
18	§ 131 para. 5	PN-B-02420:1991	It's the heating. Ventilation of water heating systems. Requirements (within the scope of point 2.2; 2.4 and 2.5)
19	§ 131 para. 7	PN-B-02414:1999	Heating and heating. Securing the installation of water heating of a closed system with diaphragm expansion vessels. Requirements
		PN-C-04607:1993	Water in heating systems - Requirements and tests for water quality
20	§ 133 para. 1	PN-EN ISO 6946:2017-10	Building components and components – Thermal resistance and heat transfer coefficient – Calculation methods
		PN-EN ISO 12567-1:2010, ISO 12567-1:2010/AC:2010	Thermal performance of windows and doors – Determination of the heat transfer coefficient by the heating box method – Part 1: Complete windows and doors
		ISO 12567-2:2006	Thermal performance of windows and doors – Determination of the heat transfer coefficient by the heating box method – Part 2: Roof windows and other windows projecting from the plane
		PN-EN ISO 10077-1:2017-10	Thermal performance of windows, doors and blinds – Calculation of the heat transfer coefficient – Part 1: General provisions
		PN-EN ISO 10077-2:2017-10	Warm functional properties of windows, doors and shutters – Calculation of the heat transfer coefficient – Part 2: Computer method for frameworks
		PN-EN ISO 10211:2017-09	Thermal bridges in construction – Heat flows and surface temperatures – Detailed calculations
		BS EN 12831:2006	Heating installations in buildings - Method for calculating the design heat load
		PN-EN ISO 13370:2017-09	Thermal performance of buildings – Ground transfer of heat – Calculation methods
		PN-EN ISO 13789:2017-	Thermal performance of buildings – Heat

		10	transfer coefficients by penetration and ventilation – Calculation method
		PN-EN ISO 14683:2017-09	Thermal bridges in buildings - Linear heat transfer coefficient - Simplified methods and default values
21	§ 133 para. 2	PN-B-02403:1982	Heating - External design temperatures
22	§ 134 para. 4	PN-B-02421:2000	Heating and heating – Thermal insulation of pipes, fittings and appliances – Requirements and acceptance tests (within the scope of point 2.1; 2.2; 2.3.1; 2.4.1 to 2.4.4 and 2.5.1 to 2.5.6)
23	§ 135 para. 1	PN-B-02411:1987	Heating - Solid fuel built-in boiler rooms - Requirements (with respect to points 2.1.3 to 2.1.6 and 2.1.8 to 2.1.10)
24	§ 135 para. 2	PN-B-02411:1987	Heating - Solid fuel built-in boiler rooms - Requirements (within the scope of points 2.1.3 to 2.1.5; 2.1.6.2 and 2.1.9 to 2.1.10)
25	§ 135 para. 3	PN-B-02411:1987	Heating - Solid fuel built-in boiler rooms - Requirements (within the scope of points 2.2.2 to 2.2.8 and 2.2.10 to 2.2.16)
26	§ 136 para. 9	PN-E-05204:1994	Protection against static electricity – Protection of objects, installations and equipment – Requirements
27	§ 139 para. 1	PN-B-10425:2025-04	Chimneys – Smoke, combustion and masonry ventilation chimney ducts – Requirements and tests
28	§ 141 sec. 2	PN-B-10425:2025-04	Chimneys – Smoke, combustion and masonry ventilation chimney ducts – Requirements and tests
29	§ 142 sec. 1	PN-EN 1990**) PN-EN 1991**)	Eurocode: Basics of structural design Eurocode 1: Impacts on structures (multi-part standard)
30	§ 146 para. 1	PN-EN 16798-1:2019-06, PN-EN 16798-1:2019-06/Ap2:2023-03	Energy performance of buildings - Ventilation of buildings - Part 1: Input parameters of the indoor environment for the design and assessment of the energy performance of buildings with regard to indoor air quality, thermal environment, lighting and acoustics –

			Module M1-6 (for points: 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, NA.2, NA.3, NA.4 and NA.7)
31	§ 146 para. 3	PN-EN 16798-1:2019-06, PN-EN 16798-1:2019-06/Ap2:2023-03	Energy performance of buildings - Ventilation of buildings - Part 1: Input parameters of the indoor environment for the design and assessment of the energy performance of buildings with regard to indoor air quality, thermal environment, lighting and acoustics – Module M1-6 (for points: 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, NA.2, NA.3, NA.4 and NA.7)
32	§ 148 para. 1	PN-EN 16798-1:2019-06, PN-EN 16798-1:2019-06/Ap2:2023-03	Energy performance of buildings - Ventilation of buildings - Part 1: Input parameters of the indoor environment for the design and assessment of the energy performance of buildings with regard to indoor air quality, thermal environment, lighting and acoustics – Module M1-6 (for points: 6.3, NA.3, NA.4 and NA.7)
33	§ 148 para. 4	PN-EN 16798-1:2019-06, PN-EN 16798-1:2019-06/Ap2:2023-03	Energy performance of buildings - Ventilation of buildings - Part 1: Input parameters of the indoor environment for the design and assessment of the energy performance of buildings with regard to indoor air quality, thermal environment, lighting and acoustics – Module M1-6 (for points: 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, NA.2, NA.3, NA.4 and NA.7)
34	§ 155 para. 2	PN-EN 1507:2007	Ventilation for buildings – Ventilation pipes made of rectangular sheet metal – Strength and tightness requirements
		PN-EN 12237:2005	Ventilation of buildings – Wire network – Strength and tightness of circular sheet metal wires
35	§ 155 para. 5	PN-EN 12097:2007	Ventilation of buildings - Cable network - Requirements for components of cable networks facilitating the maintenance of cable networks
36	§ 156 para. 6	PN-EN ISO 16890-1:2017-01	Dust filters for general ventilation – Part 1: Technical specifications, requirements and Classification system based on dust particle filtration efficiency (ePM)
37	§ 157 para. 4	PN-B-03430:1983, PN-B-03430:1983/	Ventilation in residential, collective and public buildings - Requirements

		Az3:2000	(with respect to point 2.1.5)
38	§ 159 para. 2	PN-C-04753:2011	Natural gas – Quality of gas supplied to customers from the distribution network (within the scope of Chapter 2)
		PN-C-96008:1998	Petroleum preparations - Hydrocarbon gases - Liquefied gases C3-C4 (within the scope of Chapter 3)
39	§ 165 para. 2	PN-EN 1775:2009	Gas supply – Gas pipes for buildings – Maximum working pressure of 5 bar or less – Functional recommendations (within the scope of point 4.2)
40	§ 165 para. 3	BS EN 10208-1:2000	Wired steel tubes for combustible media — Tubes of requirement class A
		PN-EN ISO 3183:2013-05	Oil and gas industry - Steel tubes for pipeline transport systems
		EN 10255+A1:2009	Non-alloy steel tubes for welding and threading - Technical delivery conditions
		PN-EN 10220:2005	Seamless and seamless steel tubes – Dimensions and weights per unit length
		PN-EN 10216-1:2014-02	Seamless steel tubes for pressure applications - Technical delivery conditions - Part 1: Non-alloy steel tubes with specified room temperature properties
		PN-EN 10217-1:2019-05	Seamless steel tubes for pressure applications – Technical delivery conditions – Part 1: Electrically welded and submerged arc welded non-alloy steel tubes with specified room temperature properties
41	§ 165 para. 5	PN-EN 1775:2009	Gas supply – Gas pipes for buildings – Maximum working pressure of 5 bar or less – Functional recommendations (within the scope of point 4.2)
42	§ 166 para. 6	PN-EN 1775:2009	Gas supply – Gas pipes for buildings – Maximum working pressure of 5 bar or less – Functional recommendations (within the scope of point 4.2)
43	§ 168 para. 1	PN-EN 1359:2017-11	Gas meters - Bellows gas meters
44	§ 176 para. 5	PN-EN 13384-1:2004, PN-EN 13384-1:2004/A1:2007	Chimneys - Thermal and flow calculation methods - Part 1: Chimneys with one hearth connected
		PN-EN 13384-2:2005	Chimneys – Thermal and flow calculation

			methods – Part 2: Chimneys with multiple hearths connected
45	§ 176 para. 6 point 2	PN-EN 13384-1:2004, PN-EN 13384-1:2004/A1:2007	Chimneys - Thermal and flow calculation methods - Part 1: Chimneys with one hearth connected
		PN-EN 13384-2:2005	Chimneys – Thermal and flow calculation methods – Part 2: Chimneys with multiple hearths connected
46	§ 178 para. 1	PN-B-02431-1:1999	Heating – Built-in boiler rooms for gaseous fuels with a relative density of less than 1 – Requirements (within the scope of point 2.2 excluding 2.2.1.4; 2.2.1.8; 2.2.2.4 and 2.2.2.5 and point 2.3 excluding 2.3.8.1; 2.3.8.2; 2.3.9 and 2.3.14)
47	§ 179 para. 5	PN-B-02431-1:1999	Heating – Built-in boiler rooms for gaseous fuels with a relative density of less than 1 – Requirements (within the scope of point 2.2.1.4)
48	§ 179 para. 7	PN-B-02431-1:1999	Heating – Built-in boiler rooms for gaseous fuels with a relative density of less than 1 – Requirements (within the scope of points 2.2.2.4, 2.3.8)
49	§ 179 para. 8	PN-B-02431-1:1999	Heating – Built-in boiler rooms for gaseous fuels with a relative density of less than 1 – Requirements (within the scope of points 2.2.1.4, 2.2.2.4, 2.3.8)
50	§ 183 para. 1	PN-HD 308 S2:2007	Identification of veins in cables and cords and cord lines
		PN-ISO 7010:2020-07	Graphic symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs
		PN-B-02151-2:2018-01	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 2: Requirements for permissible sound level in rooms
		PN-B-02171:2017-06	Assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings
		PN-E-05010:1991	Voltage ranges of electrical installations in buildings
		BS EN 61936-1:2011	AC power installations with a voltage greater than 1 kV – Part 1: General provisions
		PN-E-08501:1988	Electrical appliances - Safety plates and signs

PN-EN 12464-1:2022-01	Lighting and illumination - Workplace lighting - Part 1: Workplaces in interiors
PN-EN 50160:2010, EN 50160:2010/A1:2015-02	Power supply voltage parameters in public power grids
PN-EN 50310:2012	Use of levelling and grounding connections in buildings with installed IT equipment
PN-HD 60364-1:2010	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 1: Basic requirements, establishment of general characteristics, definitions
PN-HD 60364-4-41:2017-09	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-41: Protection for safety - Protection against electric shock
PN-HD 60364-4-42:2011, PN-HD 60364-4-42:2011/A1:2015-01, PN-HD 60364-4-42:2011/Ap2:2019-06	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-42: Protection for safety - Protection against the effects of heat
PN-HD 60364-4-43:2012	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-43: Protection for safety - Protection against overcurrent
PN-HD 60364-4-46:2017-01	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-46: Safety protection - Insulation disconnection and jointing
PN-HD 60364-4-442:2012	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-442: Protection for safety - Protection of low-voltage installations against random overvoltages caused by ground faults in high-voltage and low-voltage systems
PN-HD 60364-4-443:2016-03	Low-voltage electrical installations - Part: 4-443: Protection to ensure safety — Protection against voltage and electromagnetic disturbances — Protection against transient atmospheric or switching surges
PN-HD 60364-4-444:2012	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-444: Protection for safety - Protection against voltage and electromagnetic interference
PN-IEC 60364-4-45:1999	Electrical installations in construction works – Protection to ensure safety – Protection against voltage reduction
PN-HD 60364-5-51:2011	Electrical installations in construction works – Part 5-51: Selection and installation of

	electrical equipment - General
PN-HD 60364-5-52:2011, PN-HD 60364-5-52:2011/Ap2:2019-02	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-52: Selection and installation of electrical equipment - Wiring
PN-HD 60364-5-53:2022-10, PN-HD 60364-5-53:2022-10/AC:2025-10, PN-HD 60364-5-53:2022-10/AC:2025-11	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-53: Selection and assembly of electrical equipment - Switchgear and controlgear
PN-HD 60364-5-54:2011, PN-HD 60364-5-54:2011/A1:2023-04	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-54: Selection and assembly of electrical equipment - Grounding systems and protective hoses
PN-IEC 60364-5-551:2003	Electrical installations in construction works – Selection and installation of electrical equipment – Other equipment – Low-voltage generating sets
PN-HD 60364-5-559:2010	Electrical installations in construction works – Part 5-55: Selection and assembly of electrical equipment - Other equipment - Section 559: Luminaires and lighting installations
PN-HD 60364-5-56:2019-01	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-56: Selection and installation of electrical equipment - Safety installations
PN-HD 60364-6:2016-07	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 6: Checking
PN-HD 60364-7-701:2010, PN-HD 60364-7-701:2010/AC:2012	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 7-701: Requirements for special installations or locations - Rooms fitted with a bathtub or shower
PN-IEC 60364-7-702:1999, PN-IEC 60364-7-702:1999/Apl:2002	Electrical installations in construction works – Requirements for special installations or locations – Swimming pools and other
PN-HD 60364-7-703:2007	Electrical installations in construction works – Part 7-703: Requirements for specific installations or locations - Rooms and cabins containing sauna heaters
PN-HD 60364-7-704:2018-08	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 7-704: Requirements for special installations or locations – Installations on construction and

	demolition sites
PN-IEC 60364-7-705:1999	Electrical installations in construction works – Requirements for specific installations or locations – Electrical installations in agricultural and horticultural holdings
PN-IEC 60364-7-706:2000	Electrical installations in construction works – Requirements for special installations or locations – Spaces bounded by conductive surfaces
PN-IEC 60364-7-714:2003	Electrical installations in construction works – Requirements for special installations or locations – Outdoor lighting installations
PN-HD 60364-7-715:2006	Electrical installations in construction works – Part 7-715: Requirements for special installations or locations - Very low voltage lighting installations
PN-HD 60364-7-740:2009	Electrical installations in construction works – Part 7-740: Requirements for special installations or locations - Temporary electrical installations for fairground, fairground and circus facilities, amusement facilities and stalls
PN-EN IEC 60445:2022-04	Basic and safety principles for human-machine interaction, marking and identification – Identification of terminals of devices and cable ends as well as the cables themselves
PN-EN 60529:2003, PN-EN 60529:2003/A2:2014-07, PN-EN 60529:2003/AC:2017-12, PN-EN 60529:2003/AC:2020-01	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)
PN-EN 61140:2016-07	Protection against electric shock - Common aspects of installations and equipment
BS EN 61293:2000	Marking of electrical equipment with power supply ratings - Safety requirements
PN-HD 60364-7-722:2019-01	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 7-722: Requirements for special installations or locations – Power supply for electric vehicles
PN-EN IEC 61439-1:2021-10	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General provisions

		PN-EN IEC 61439-2:2021-10	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 2: Switchgear and controlgear for the distribution of electricity
		PN-EN 61439-3:2012	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 3: Board switchgear designed for bystander operation (DBO)
51	§ 184	PN-EN 12464-1:2022-01	Lighting and illumination - Workplace lighting - Part 1: Workplaces in interiors
52	§ 185 para. 7	PN-EN 1838:2013-11	Lighting applications - Emergency lighting
		PN-EN 50172:2005	Emergency evacuation lighting systems
		PN-HD 60364-5-56:2019-01	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-56: Selection and installation of electrical equipment - Safety installations
53	§ 187 para. 1 point 7	PN-HD 60364-5-54:2011, PN-HD 60364-5-54:2011/A1:2023-04	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-54: Selection and assembly of electrical equipment - Grounding systems and protective hoses
		PN-HD 60364-7	Low-voltage electrical installations - Requirements for special installations or locations
		PN-HD 60364-5-54:2011	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-54: Selection and assembly of electrical equipment - Grounding systems and protective hoses
54	§ 188 para. 2	PN-HD 60364-5-54:2011, PN-HD 60364-5-54:2011/A1:2023-04	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-54: Selection and assembly of electrical equipment - Grounding systems and protective hoses
55	§ 188 para. 3	PN-EN 62305-1:2011, PN-EN 62305-1:2011/AC:2017-10, PN-EN 62305-1:2011/Ap2:2018-03	Lightning protection – Part 1: General principles
		PN-EN 62305-2:2012, PN-EN 62305-2:2012/Ap1:2019-02	Lightning protection – Part 2: Risk management
		PN-EN 62305-3:2011	Lightning protection – Part 3: Physical damage to objects and threat to life

		PN-EN 62305-4:2011, PN-EN 62305-4:2011/AC:2017- 10, PN-EN 62305-4:2011/Ap2:2018- 03	Lightning protection – Part 4: Electrical and electronic equipment in facilities
		PN-HD 60364-4- 443:2016-03	Low-voltage electrical installations - Part: 4- 443: Protection to ensure safety — Protection against voltage and electromagnetic disturbances — Protection against transient atmospheric or switching surges
56	§ 190 para. 2 and 3	PN-HD 60364-5-52:2011, PN-HD 60364-5- 52:2011/Ap2:2019-02	Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5- 52: Selection and installation of electrical equipment - Wiring
57	§ 191 sec. 3	PN-EN 1363-1:2020-07	Fire resistance tests — Part 1: General requirements
58	§ 191 sec. 5	PN-EN 50200:2003	Method of testing the flammability of thin wires and cables without special protection used in protection circuits
59	§ 196	PN-EN 50174-2:2010, PN-EN 50174-2:2010/A1:2011, PN-EN 50174- 2:2010:AC:2014-10, PN-EN 50174-2:2010/A2:2015- 02, EN 50174-2:2010/Ap1:2016- 12	Information technology – Wiring installations – Part 2: Planning and execution of installations inside buildings
60	§ 204 para. 5	PN-EN 81-70	Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts — Particular applications for passenger and goods lifts — Part 70: Accessibility of lifts for persons, including persons with disabilities
61	§ 207 para. 2	PN-B-02151-2:2018-01	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 2: Requirements for permissible sound level in rooms
		PN-B-02171:2017-06	Assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings
62	§ 215 para.	PN-EN 1990**)	Eurocode: Basics of structural design

	4	PN-EN 1991^{**}) PN-EN 1992^{**}) PN-EN 1993^{**}) PN-EN 1994^{**}) PN-EN 1995^{**}) PN-EN 1996^{**}) PN-EN 1997^{**}) PN-EN 1998^{**}) PN-EN 1999^{**})	Eurocode 1: Impacts on structures Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures Eurocode 4: Design of composite steel-concrete structures Eurocode 5: Design of wooden structures Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design Eurocode 8: Design of structures subjected to seismic effects Eurocode 9: Design of aluminium structures (all parts of the standards)
63	§ 217 para. 2 point 2 § 219 para. 2 and 3	PN-EN 81-58:2005 BS EN 1021-1:2007 BS EN 1021-2:2007 PN-EN 1991-1-2:2006, PN-EN 1991-1-2:2006/Ap1:2010, PN-EN 1991-1-2:2006/Ap2:2014-12, PN-EN 1991-1-2:2006/AC:2013-07, PN-EN 1991-1-2:2006/AC:2009 PN-B-02852:2001 PN-B-02855:1988 PN-B-02867:2013-06	Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Tests and tests - Part 58: Fire resistance test for stop doors Furniture – Assessment of the flammability of upholstered furniture – Part 1: Ignition source: a smoldering cigarette Furniture – Assessment of the flammability of upholstered furniture – Part 2: Ignition source: match flame equivalent Eurocode 1: Effects on structures – Part 1-2: General effects — Effects on structures in fire conditions Fire protection of buildings - Calculation of fire load density and determination of the relative duration of fire (for the part on fire load density – point 2) Fire protection of buildings - Test method for the emission of toxic decomposition products and the combustion of materials Fire protection of buildings - Method for testing the extent of fire spread by external

			walls and classification rules
		PN-EN ISO 6940:2005	Textiles – Smoking behaviour – Determination of flammability of vertically positioned samples
		PN-EN ISO 6941:2005	Textiles – Smoking behaviour – Measurement of flame propagation properties on vertically positioned samples
		PN-EN 13501-1	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification based on reaction to fire tests
		PN-EN 13501-2	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 2: Classification on the basis of the results of fire resistance and/or smoke-tightness tests, excluding ventilation system
		PN-EN 13501-3	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 3: Classification based on the results of fire resistance tests of products and components used in commercial installations in buildings: fire-retardant ventilation ducts and fire-retardant shut-off flaps
		PN-EN 13501-4	Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Part 4: Classification based on the results of fire resistance tests of components of smoke control systems
		PN-EN 13501-5	Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Part 5: Classification based on the results of external fire tests on roofs
64	§ 227 para. 1	PN-EN 13501-2	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 2: Classification on the basis of the results of fire resistance and/or smoke-tightness tests, excluding ventilation system
		PN-EN 1992-1-2 ^{**))}	Eurocode 2: Concrete construction design – Part 1-2: General rules - Design for fire conditions
		PN-EN 1993-1-2 ^{**))}	Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures – Part 1-2: General rules - Calculation of structures for fire conditions
		PN-EN 1994-1-2 ^{**))}	Eurocode 4 – Design of steel-concrete

			composite structures – Part 1-2: General rules - Design for fire conditions
		PN-EN 1995-1-2 ^{**))}	Eurocode 5: Design of wooden structures – Part 1-2: General provisions - Design of structures in view of fire conditions
		PN-EN 1996-1-2 ^{**))}	Eurocode 6 – Design of masonry structures – Part 1-2: General rules - Design for fire conditions
		PN-EN 1997 ^{**))}	Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design
		PN-EN 1999-1-2 ^{**))}	Eurocode 9 – Design of aluminium structures – Part 1-2: Design of structures in the event of fire
65	§ 241 sec. 1 (1) (a) and (b) and (2) (a) and (b)	PN-EN 12845+A1:2020-05, PN-EN 12845+A1:2020-05/Ap1:2023-11	Fixed fire-extinguishing appliances – Automatic sprinklers – Design, installation and maintenance
66	§ 243 para. 12	see: Polish Standards referred to in § 227 sec. 1	
67	§ 251 sec. 5	PN-EN ISO 7010:2020-07	Graphic symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs
68	§ 251 sec. 9	PN-EN 1125:2009	Construction fittings – Horizontal bar exit panic locks for use on escape routes – Requirements and test methods
69	§ 253 para. 1	PN-EN 81-76:2025-12	Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts — Particular applications for passenger lifts and goods passenger lifts — Part 76: Evacuation of disabled people using cranes
70	§ 267 para. 1	PN-EN 81-72:2020-12	Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts — Particular applications for passenger and goods lifts — Part 72: Cranes for fire brigades
71	§ 270 para. 1(2)(a)	PN-B-02855:1988	Fire protection of buildings - Test method for the emission of toxic decomposition products and the combustion of materials
72	§ 270 para. 1(2)(b)	PN-EN 17084:2019	Railway applications – Fire protection in railway vehicles – Toxicity testing of materials and components
73	§ 270 para. 1 point 3	PN-EN ISO 6940:2005	Textiles – Smoking behaviour – Determination of flammability of vertically positioned

			samples
		PN-EN ISO 6941:2005	Textiles – Smoking behaviour – Measurement of flame propagation properties on vertically positioned samples
74	§ 273 para. 2	BS EN 1021-2:2007	Furniture – Assessment of the flammability of upholstered furniture – Part 2: Ignition source: match flame equivalent
		BS EN 1021-1:2007	Furniture – Assessment of the flammability of upholstered furniture – Part 1: Ignition source: a smoldering cigarette
75	§ 278 para. 2	PN-B-02870:2017-10	Fire tests – Chimneys for heating appliances up to 150 kW
		PN-EN 1856-1:2005, PN-EN 1856-1:2005/A1:2007	Chimneys - Requirements for metal chimneys - Part 1: Components of chimney systems
76	Paragraph 299(4)	PN-N-01256-02:1992	Safety Signs - Evacuation
		PN-N-01256-5:1998	Safety signs - Rules for the affixing of safety signs on escape routes and fire routes
		PN-EN ISO 7010:2020-07	Graphic symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs
77	Paragraph 299(6)	see: Polish Standards referred to in § 183	
78	Paragraph 300(5)	PN-N-01256-02:1992	Safety Signs - Evacuation
		PN-N-01256-5:1998	Safety signs - Rules for the affixing of safety signs on escape routes and fire routes
		PN-EN ISO 7010:2020-07	Graphic symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs
79	Paragraph 300(7)	see: Polish Standards referred to in § 183	
80	§ 303 para. 4	see: Polish Standards referred to in § 48 sec. 2	
81	§ 304 para. 1	PN-EN IEC 60947-3:2021-07	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, insulating switches and fused switch sets
82	§ 305 para. 3 point 2	PN-EN IEC 63027:2024-02	Photovoltaic energy systems - Detection and interruption of direct current arc
83	§ 305 para. 4	PN-EN 14604:2006, PN-EN 14604:2006/AC:2009	Autonomous smoke detectors

84	Paragraph 306(7)	PN-EN IEC 61730-2:2018-06	Safety assessment of a photovoltaic (PV) module – Part 2: Test requirements (with respect to point 10.18 and Annex B, point B.2.3)
85	§ 307 para. 1 point 7	PN-EN IEC 61730-2:2018-06	Safety assessment of a photovoltaic (PV) module – Part 2: Test requirements (with respect to point 10.18)
86	§ 309 para. 1 point 7	PN-EN IEC 61730-2:2018-06	Safety assessment of a photovoltaic (PV) module – Part 2: Test requirements (with respect to point 10.18)
87	§ 310 para. 1	PN-HD 60364-7-712:2016-05	Low-voltage electrical installations. Part 7-712: Requirements for installation or location. Photovoltaic power systems
88	§ 317 para. 1(1)(a)	PN-EN 14604:2006, PN-EN 14604:2006/AC:2009	Autonomous smoke detectors
		PN-EN 50291-1:2018-06	Gas detectors - Electrical apparatus for the detection of carbon monoxide in domestic spaces - Part 1: Test methods and performance requirements
89	§ 326 para. 1	PN-EN 1990 ^{**}) PN EN 1991 ^{**})	Eurocode: Basics of structural design Eurocode 1: Impacts on structures (multi-part standard)
90	§ 333 para. 2	PN-E-05204:1994	Protection against static electricity – Protection of objects, installations and equipment – Requirements
91	§ 351 para. 2	PN-B-02151-4:2015-06	Building acoustics - Protection against noise in buildings - Part 4: Requirements for reverberation and speech intelligibility in rooms and test guidelines
		PN-B-02151-2:2018-01	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 2: Requirements for permissible sound level in rooms
		PN-B-02151-3:2015-10, PN-B-02151-3:2015-10/A p1:2016-02, PN-B-02151-3:2015-10/ Ap2:2024-07	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 3: Sound insulation requirements for partitions in buildings and building elements
92	§ 351 para. 3	PN-B-02151-5:2017-10	Building acoustics - Protection against noise in buildings - Part 5: Requirements for residential buildings with a higher acoustic standard and rules for their classification

93	Paragraph 352	PN-B-02151-2:2018-01	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 2: Requirements for permissible sound level in rooms
		PN-B-02170:2016-12, PN-B-02170:2016-12/Ap 1:2017-10	Assessment of the harmfulness of vibrations transmitted by the ground to buildings
		PN-B-02171:2017-06	Assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings
94	§ 353 para. 1	PN-B-02151-2:2018-01	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 2: Requirements for permissible sound level in rooms
		PN-B-02170:2016-12, PN-B-02170:2016-12/Ap 1:2017-10	Assessment of the harmfulness of vibrations transmitted by the ground to buildings
		PN-B-02171:2017-06	Assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings
95	§ 353 para. 2	PN-B-02151-3:2015-10, PN-B-02151-3:2015-10/Ap1:2016-02, PN-B-02151-3:2015-10/Ap2:2024-07	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 3: Sound insulation requirements for partitions in buildings and building elements
		PN-B-02170:2016-12, PN-B-02170:2016-12/Ap 1:2017-10	Assessment of the harmfulness of vibrations transmitted by the ground to buildings
		PN-B-02171:2017-06	Assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings
96	§ 354 para. 1	PN-B-02151-2:2018-01	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 2: Requirements for permissible sound level in rooms
		PN-B-02171:2017-06	Assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings
97	§ 354 para. 2	PN-B-02151-3:2015-10, PN-B-02151-3:2015-10/Ap1:2016-02, PN-B-02151-3:2015-10/Ap2:2024-07	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 3: Sound insulation requirements for partitions in buildings and building elements
98	§ 354 para. 3	PN-B-02151-3:2015-10, PN-B-02151-3:2015-10/Ap1:2016-02, PN-B-02151-3:2015-10/Ap2:2024-07	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 3: Sound insulation requirements for partitions in buildings and building elements
99	§ 354 para.	PN-B-02151-2:2018-01	Building acoustics – Protection against noise

	4 point 3		in buildings – Part 2: Requirements for permissible sound level in rooms
10 0	§ 354 para. 5	PN-B-02151-2:2018-01	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 2: Requirements for permissible sound level in rooms
		PN-B-02171:2017-06	Assessment of the impact of vibrations on people in buildings
10 1	§ 354 para. 7	PN-B-02151-4:2015-06	Building acoustics - Protection against noise in buildings - Part 4: Requirements for reverberation and speech intelligibility in rooms and test guidelines
10 2	§ 355 para. 2	PN-B-02151-2:2018-01	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 2: Requirements for permissible sound level in rooms
10 3	§ 355 para. 4	PN-B-02151-3:2015-10, PN-B-02151-3:2015-10/ Ap1:2016-02, PN-B-02151-3:2015-10/ Ap2:2024-07	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 3: Sound insulation requirements for partitions in buildings and building elements
		PN-B-02151-2:2018-01	Building acoustics – Protection against noise in buildings – Part 2: Requirements for permissible sound level in rooms
10 4	Annex 7 points 1.1 and 1.4	PN-EN ISO 6946:2017-10	Building components and components - Thermal resistance and heat transfer coefficient - Calculation methods
		PN-EN ISO 13370:2017-09	Thermal performance of buildings – Ground transfer of heat – Calculation methods
		PN-EN ISO 10077-1:2017-10	Thermal performance of windows, doors and blinds – Calculation of the heat transfer coefficient – Part 1: General provisions
		PN-EN ISO 10077-2:2017-10	Thermal performance of windows, doors and blinds – Calculation of the heat transfer coefficient – Part 2: Computer method for frameworks
		PN-EN ISO 12567-1:2010, ISO 12567-1:2010/AC:2010	Thermal performance of windows and doors – Determination of the heat transfer coefficient by the heating box method – Part 1: Complete windows and doors
		PN-EN ISO 12567-2:2006	Thermal performance of windows and doors – Determination of the heat transfer coefficient by the heating box method – Part 2: Roof

			windows and other windows projecting from the plane
105	Annex 7 points 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3 sub-point 1, sub-point 2.2.4	PN-EN ISO 13788:2013-05	Heat-humidity properties of building components and building elements — Internal surface temperature necessary to avoid critical surface humidity and interlayer condensation — Calculation methods
106	Annex 7 point 2.2.3(2)	PN-EN ISO 10211:2017-09	Thermal bridges in construction – Heat flows and surface temperatures – Detailed calculations
107	Annex 7, point 2.3.2	BS EN 12207:2001	Windows and doors — Air permeability — Classification
		PN-EN 1026:2016-04	Windows and doors — Air permeability — Test method
108	Annex 7 point 2.3.4	BS EN 12207:2001	Windows and doors — Air permeability — Classification
		PN-EN 13829:2002	Thermal properties of buildings – Determination of air permeability of buildings – Fan pressure measurement method
109	Annex 9 points 1.1, 1.2 and 3.1	PN-EN 13501-1	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification based on reaction to fire tests
110	Annex 9 points 2.1 and 2.2	PN-B-02867:2013-06	Fire protection of buildings - Method for testing the extent of fire spread by external walls and classification rules
111	Annex 9 point 4.1(1)	PKN-CEN/TS 1187:2014-03	Methods of testing the impact of external fire on roofs
112	Annex 10 points 1 and 2	PN-EN 13501-1	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification based on reaction to fire tests

*) Where a non-dated Polish Standard is invoked, the most recent standard published in

**)	Polish should be used. Polish Design Standards implementing European Structural Design Standards – Eurocodes, approved and published in Polish, are used for the design of structures if they cover all the necessary aspects related to the design of this structure (they constitute a complete set of standards enabling design). Designing any type of structure requires the use of PN-EN 1990 and PN-EN 1991.
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Annex 2

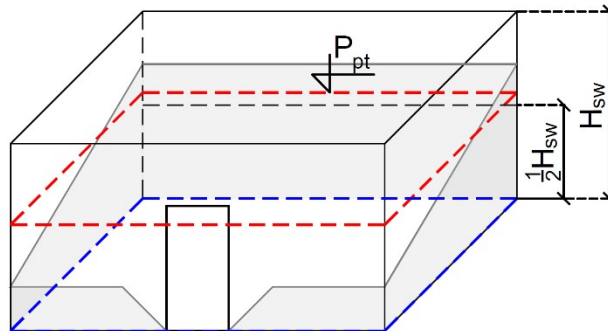
HOW TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF ADJOINING LAND TO THE STOREY

The level of adjoining land to the storey referred to in § 8 sec. 2 of the Regulation shall be calculated in accordance with the following cases:

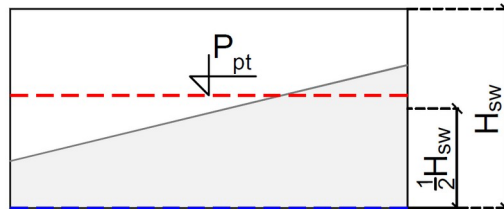
- 1) with a floor layout without fault with one floor level and height in the floor light, as in

Figure 1:

Axonometry:



View:



Oznaczenia:

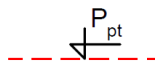
- 
- poziom przylegającego terenu do kondygnacji P_{pt} [m]
- 
- pole powierzchni części ścian stanowiących przegrody zewnętrzne kondygnacji budynku, która znajduje się poniżej projektowanego poziomu terenu (tj. części, do której przylega teren) [m²]
- 
- długość ścian stanowiących przegrody zewnętrzne kondygnacji budynku mierzona po zewnętrznym ich obrysie [m]
- H_{sw} - wysokość kondygnacji w świetle, rozumiana jako średnia wysokość kondygnacji albo jej części, określona na podstawie wysokości mierzonych między powierzchnią posadzki na stropie lub najwyższej położonej warstwy podłogowej na gruncie, a dolną powierzchnią (spodem) wykończonego stropu lub stropodachu, bez uwzględnienia lokalnych obniżień konstrukcji budynku, takich jak belki, podciągi oraz inne punktowe lub liniowe wykształcenia stropu [m]

Fig. 1. Floor layout with one characteristic floor level.

The P_{pt} value shall be determined according to the formula:

$$P_{pt} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i}{O} \quad [\text{m}]$$

where:

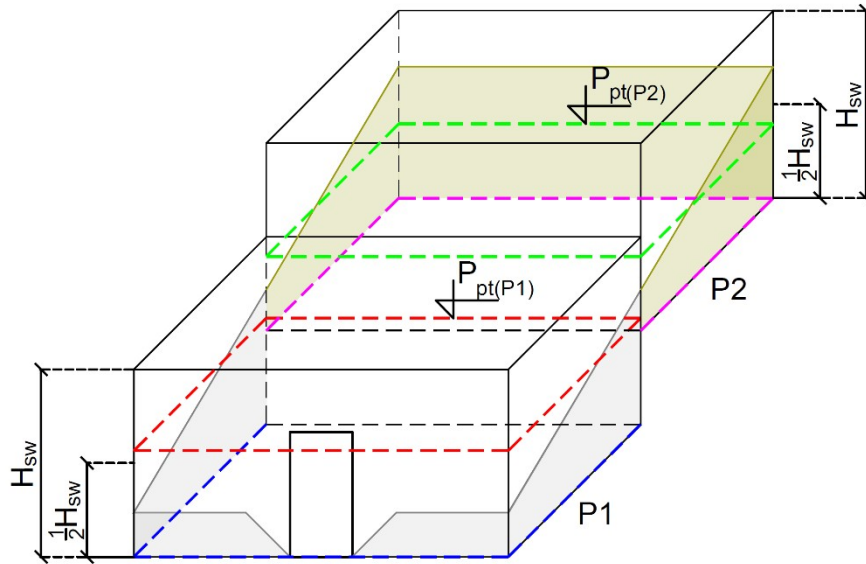
A_i – denotes the area of the i th part of the walls constituting the external partitions of the building floor that is below the projected level of the site (the part to which the site adheres) [m²],

n – is the number of parts of the walls constituting the external partitions of the building floor that are below the projected ground level,

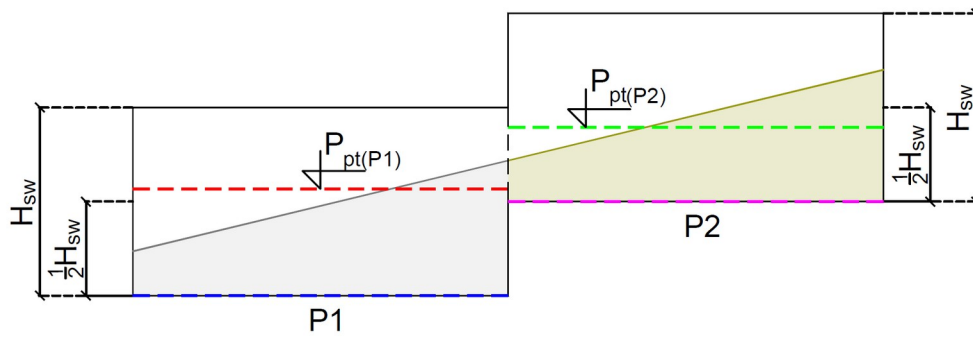
O – is the length of the walls constituting the outer partitions of the building floor measured by their outer contour [m],

2) with the layout of the storeys with the slope of the storey and the floor levels and heights in the light of the storey, as in Figure 2:

Axonometry:



View:



Oznaczenia:

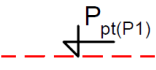
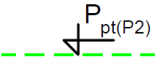
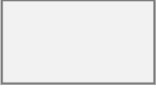
- 
 - poziom przylegającego terenu do kondygnacji $P_{pt(P1)}$ [m]
- 
 - poziom przylegającego terenu do kondygnacji $P_{pt(P2)}$ [m]
- 
 - pole powierzchni części ścian stanowiących przegrody zewnętrzne części kondygnacji budynku z poziomem posadzki P1, która znajduje się poniżej projektowanego poziomu terenu (tj. części, do której przylega teren) [m²]
- 
 - pole powierzchni części ścian stanowiących przegrody zewnętrzne części kondygnacji budynku z poziomem posadzki P2, która znajduje się poniżej projektowanego poziomu terenu (tj. części, do której przylega teren) [m²]
- 
 - długość ścian stanowiących przegrody zewnętrzne części kondygnacji budynku z poziomem posadzki P1 mierzona po zewnętrznym ich obrysie [m]
- 
 - długość ścian stanowiących przegrody zewnętrzne części kondygnacji budynku z poziomem posadzki P2 mierzona po zewnętrznym ich obrysie [m]
- H_{sw} - wysokość kondygnacji w świetle, rozumiana jako średnia wysokość kondygnacji albo jej części, określona na podstawie wysokości mierzonych między powierzchnią posadzki na stropie lub najwyżej położonej warstwy podłogowej na gruncie, a dolną powierzchnią (spodem) wykończonego stropu lub stropodachu, bez uwzględnienia lokalnych obniżzeń konstrukcji budynku, takich jak belki, podciągi oraz inne punktowe lub liniowe wykształcenia stropu [m]

Fig. 2. Layout of the storey with vertical offset.

The P_{pt} value is determined separately for the part of the building with the characteristic floor level P1 and P2 according to the formula:

$$P_{pt(P1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_{P1,i}}{O_{P1,i}} \quad [\text{m}] \quad \text{and} \quad P_{pt(P2)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_{P2,i}}{O_{P2,i}} \quad [\text{m}]$$

where:

$A_{P1, i}$ – denotes the surface area of the i th part of the part of the walls constituting the external partitions of the part of the floor of the building with the floor level P1, which is below the projected ground level (the part to which the land adheres) [m^2],

$A_{P2, i}$ – denotes the area of the i th part of the part of the walls constituting the external partitions of the part of the floor of the building with the floor level P2, which is below the projected ground level (the part to which the land adheres) [m^2],

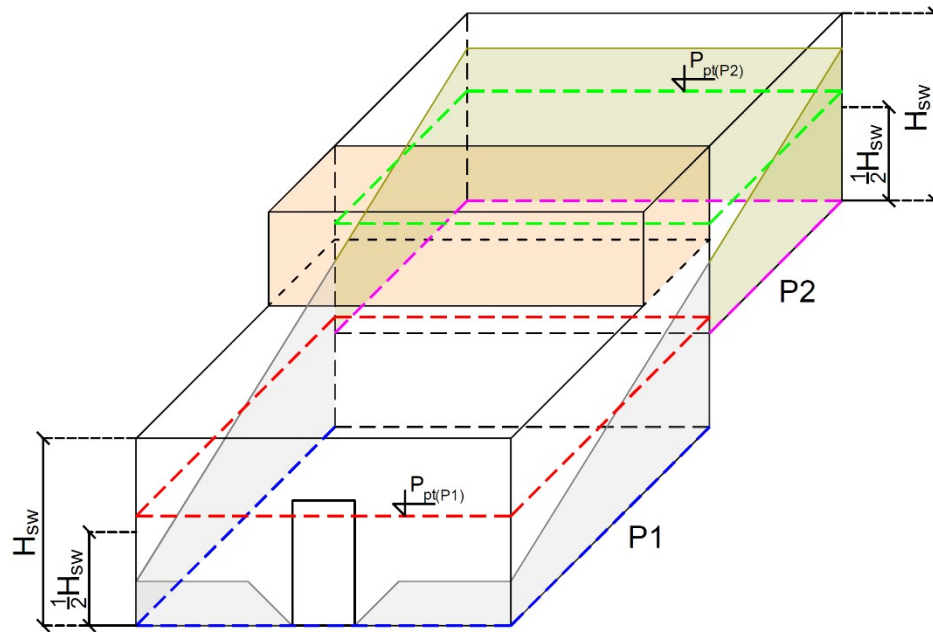
$O_{P1, i}$ – is the length of the walls constituting the outer partitions of the part of the storey with the floor level P1 of the building measured after their outer contour [m],

$O_{P2, i}$ – is the length of the partition walls of the building floor with floor level P2 measured by their outer contour [m],

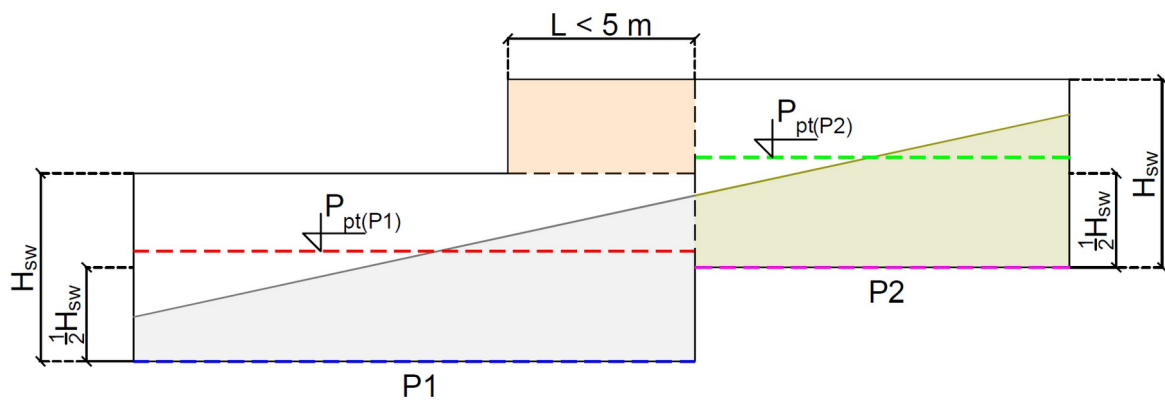
n – is the number of parts of the partition walls on a given part of the building floor that are below the projected ground level.

3) in the case of a storey layout with a step of the storey and floor levels and heights in the light of the storey, as in Figure 3 – with the indicated part of the storey, which is not taken into account in the calculation:

Axonometry:



View:



Oznaczenia:

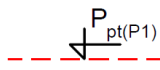
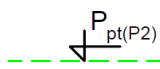
- 
- poziom przylegającego terenu do kondygnacji $P_{pt(P1)}$ [m]
- 
- poziom przylegającego terenu do kondygnacji $P_{pt(P2)}$ [m]
- 
- pole powierzchni części ścian stanowiących przegrody zewnętrzne części kondygnacji budynku z poziomem posadzki P1, która znajduje się poniżej projektowanego poziomu terenu (tj. części, do której przylega teren) [m²]
- 
- pole powierzchni części ścian stanowiących przegrody zewnętrzne części kondygnacji budynku z poziomem posadzki P2, która znajduje się poniżej projektowanego poziomu terenu (tj. części, do której przylega teren) [m²]
- 
- długość ścian stanowiących przegrody zewnętrzne części kondygnacji budynku z poziomem posadzki P1 mierzona po zewnętrznym ich obrysie [m]
- 
- długość ścian stanowiących przegrody zewnętrzne części kondygnacji budynku z poziomem posadzki P2 mierzona po zewnętrznym ich obrysie [m]
- 
- część kondygnacji, której nie uwzględnia się w obliczeniach
- H_{sw} - wysokość kondygnacji w świetle, rozumiana jako średnia wysokość kondygnacji albo jej części, określona na podstawie wysokości mierzonych między powierzchnią posadzki na stropie lub najwyższej położonej warstwy podłogowej na gruncie, a dolną powierzchnią (spodem) wykończonego stropu lub stropodachu, bez uwzględnienia lokalnych obniżień konstrukcji budynku, takich jak belki, podciągi oraz inne punktowe lub liniowe wykształcenia stropu [m]

Fig. 3. Layout of storeys with vertical and horizontal offset.

The Ppt value shall be determined in accordance with point 2.

Annex 3

**METHOD OF DETERMINING THE DISTANCE OF THE BUILDING WALL AND
OTHER ELEMENTS FROM THE BORDER OF THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT**

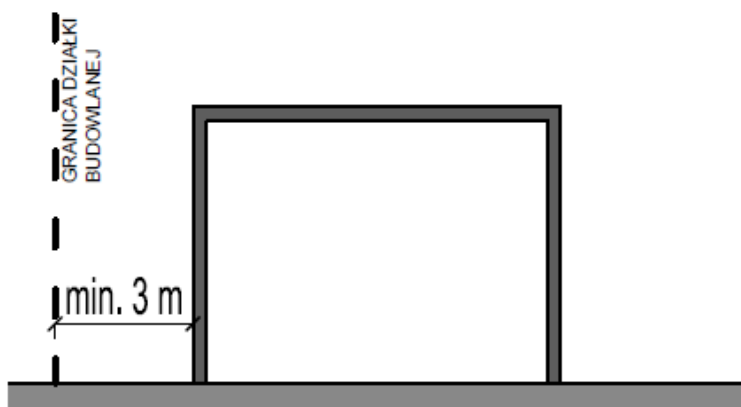


Fig. 1. § 11 para. 1 of the Regulation

The minimum distance of the building wall without a window, door or lighting element to the border of the building plot on which it is situated – does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

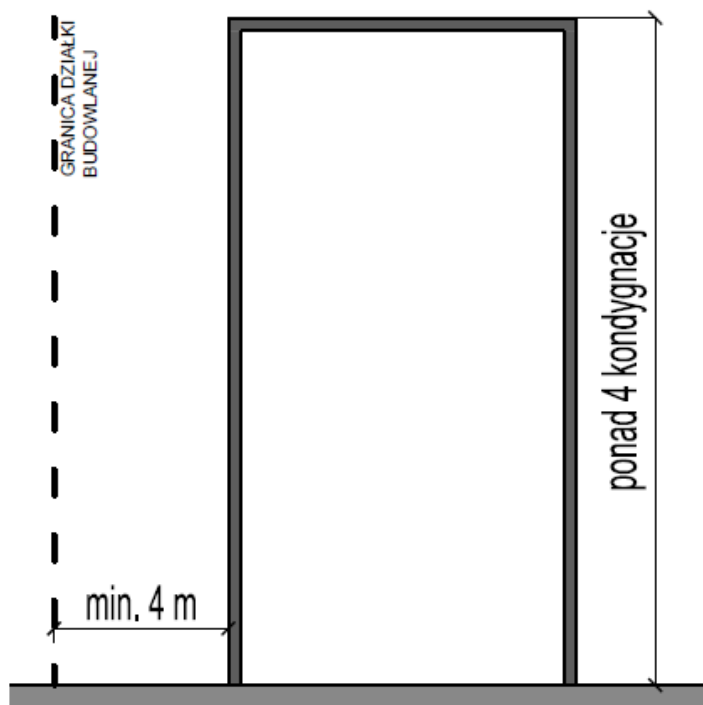


Fig. 2. § 11 para. 1 of the Regulation

The minimum distance of the building wall without a window, door or lighting element to the border of the building plot on which it is situated – concerns a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

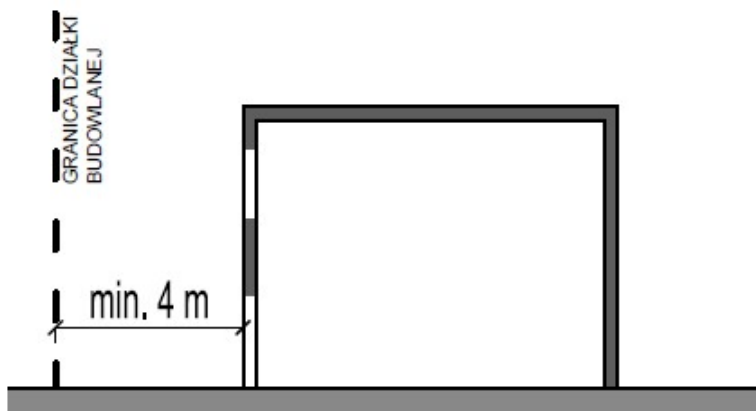


Fig. 3. § 11 para. 2(1) of the Regulation

Minimum distance of the outer edge of the window, door or lighting element in the wall of the building facing the boundary of the building plot on which the building is located – does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

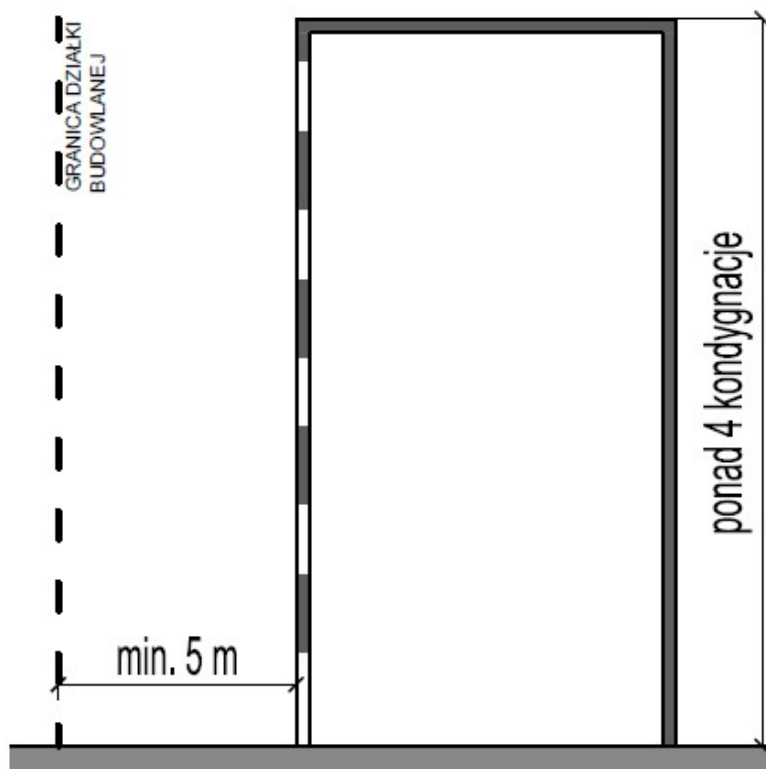


Fig. 4. § 11 para. 2(1) of the Regulation

The minimum distance of the outer edge of the window, door or lighting element in the wall of the building facing the boundary of the building plot on which the building is located – applies to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

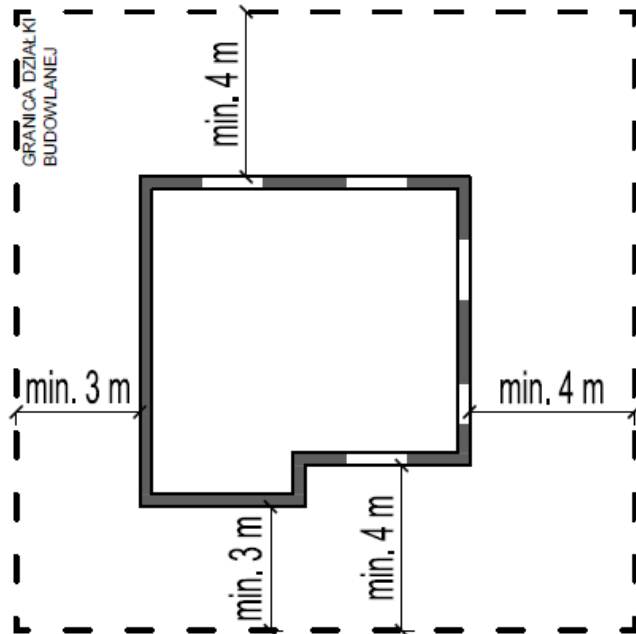


Fig. 5. § 11 para. 1 and lips. 2(1) of the Regulation

The location of the building on a building plot, representing the minimum distances from the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated, does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

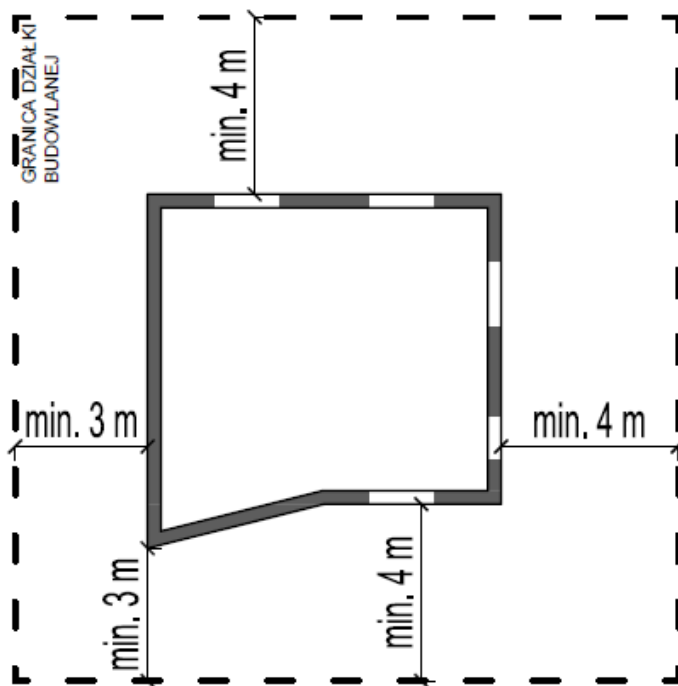


Fig. 6. § 11 para. 1 and lips. 2(1) of the Regulation

The location of the building on a building plot, representing the minimum distances from the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated, does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

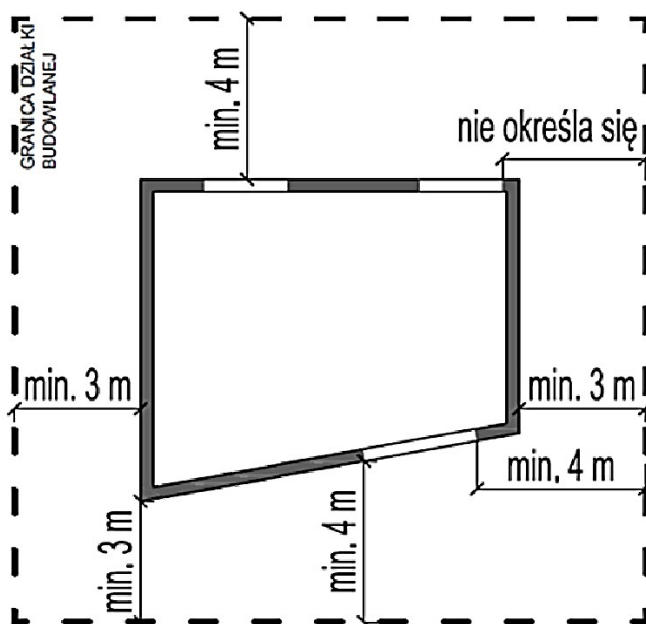


Fig. 7. § 11 para. 1 and lips. 2(1) of the Regulation

The location of the building on a building plot, representing the minimum distances from the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated, does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

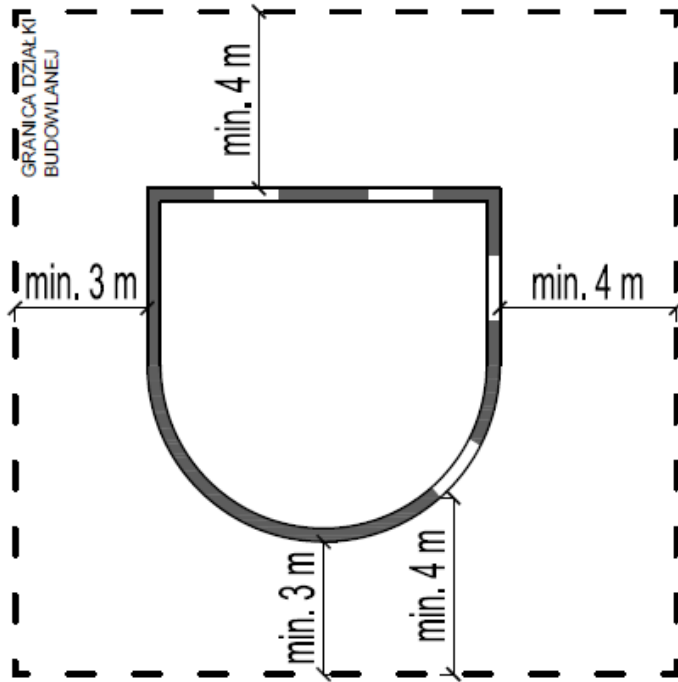


Fig. 8. § 11 para. 1 and lips. 2(1) of the Regulation

The location of the building on a building plot, representing the minimum distances from the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated, does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

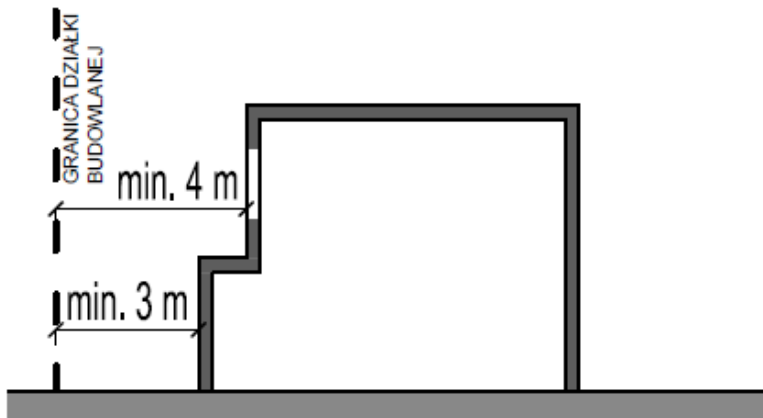


Fig. 9. § 11 para. 1 and lips. 2(1) of the Regulation

The minimum distance of a building wall without a window, door or lighting element and the outer edge of a window, door or lighting element in the building wall to the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated – does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

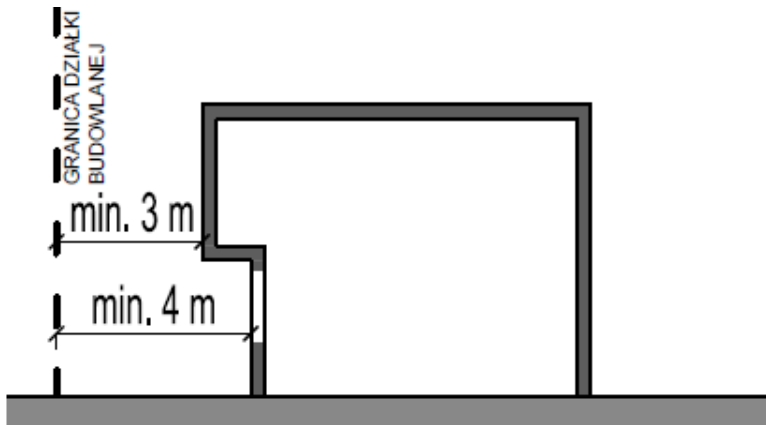


Fig. 10. § 11 para. 1 and lips. 2(1) of the Regulation

The minimum distance of a building wall without a window, door or lighting element and the outer edge of a window, door or lighting element in the building wall to the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated – does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

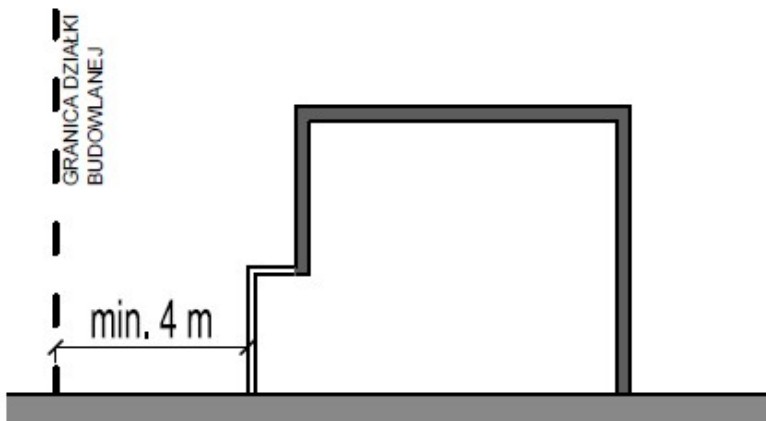


Fig. 11. § 11 para. 1 and lips. 2(1) of the Regulation

The minimum distance of the outer edge of a window, door or lighting element in the wall of a building to the border of the building plot on which it is situated – does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

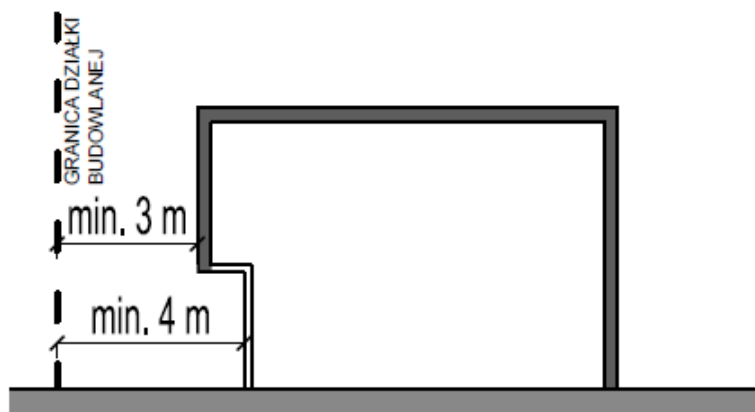


Fig. 12. § 11 para. 1 and lips. 2(1) of the Regulation

The minimum distance of a building wall without a window, door or lighting element and the outer edge of a window, door or lighting element in the building wall to the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated – does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

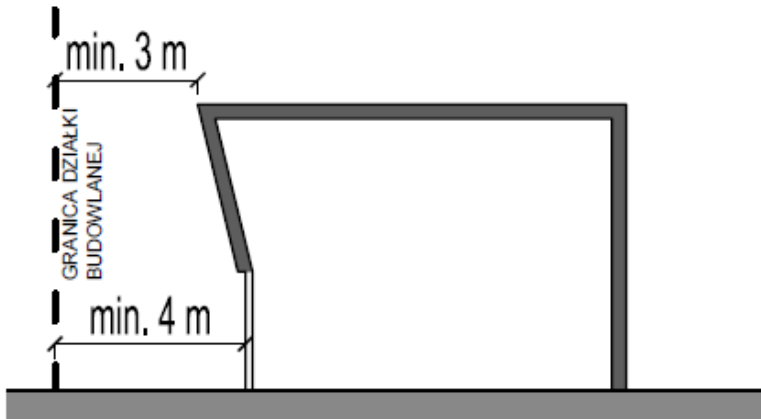


Fig. 13. § 11 para. 1 and lips. 2(1) of the Regulation

The minimum distance of a building wall without a window, door or lighting element and the outer edge of a window, door or lighting element in the building wall to the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated – does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

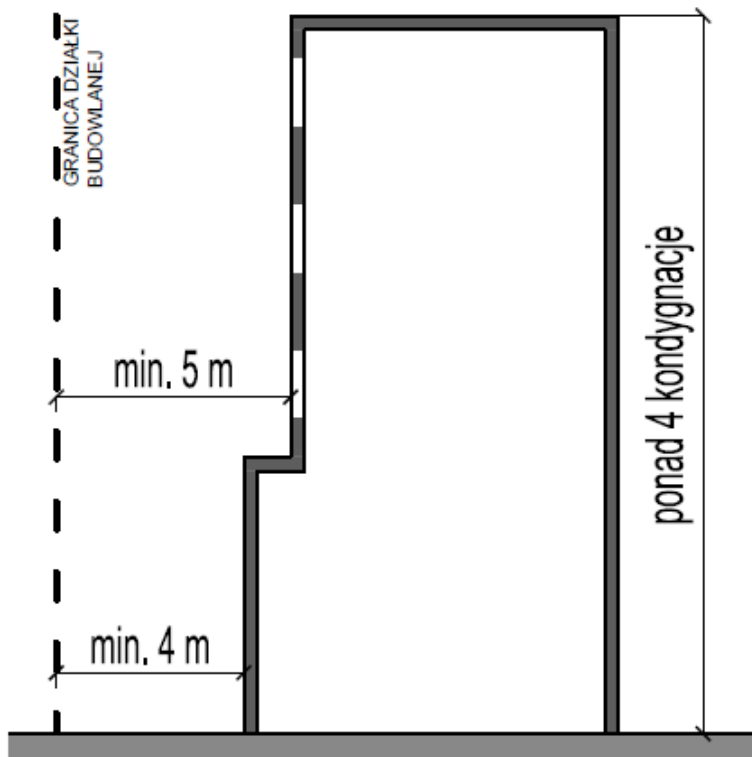


Fig. 14. § 11 para. 1 and 2(1) of the Regulation

The minimum distance of a building wall without a window, door or lighting element and the outer edge of a window, door or lighting element in the building wall, to the boundary

of the building plot on which it is situated, applies to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

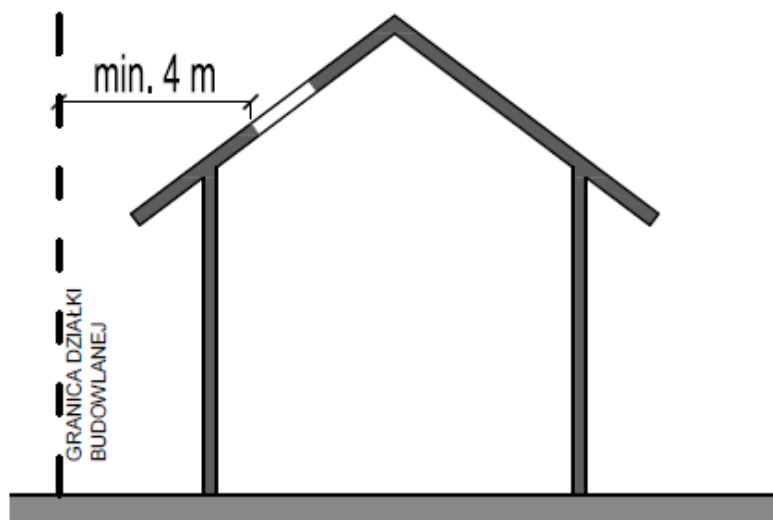


Fig. 15. § 11 para. 2(2) of the Regulation

The minimum distance from the outer edge of a window or illuminating element located in the roof of a building to the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated.

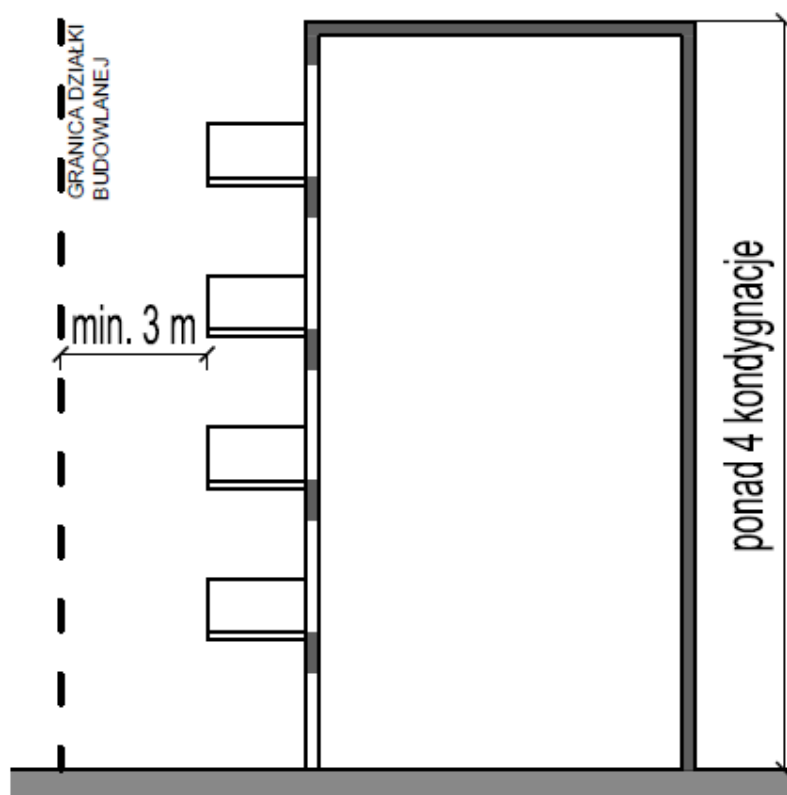


Fig. 16. § 11 para. 2(3) of the Regulation

The minimum distance of the balcony in the building to the border of the building plot on which it is situated – concerns a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

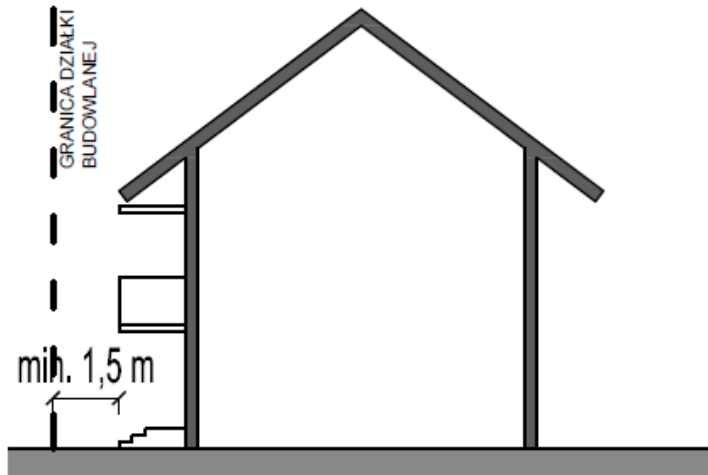


Fig. 17. § 11 para. 2(4) of the Regulation

Minimum distance of the hood or cornice, as well as to the balcony, visor, gallery, terrace, external stairs, ramp or ramp (except for a ramp intended for the disabled and a ramp completely below the level of the surrounding area) to the border of the building plot on which it is situated – the distance from the balcony does not apply to a multi-family residential building with a height of more than four above-ground floors.

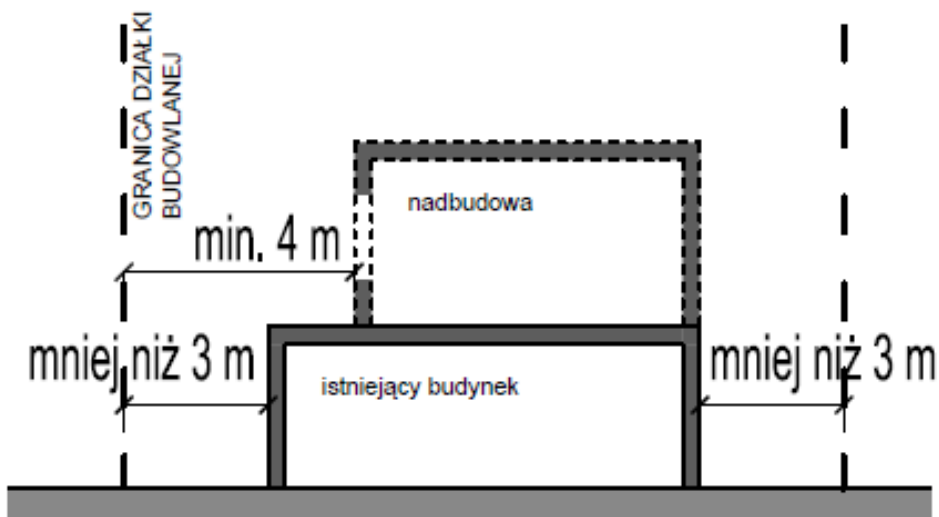


Fig. 18. § 11 para. 3(3)(b) of the Regulation

Example of a building superstructure, located less than 3 m from the border of a building plot, in single-family and farm buildings – up to the border of the building plot on which it is being superstructured.

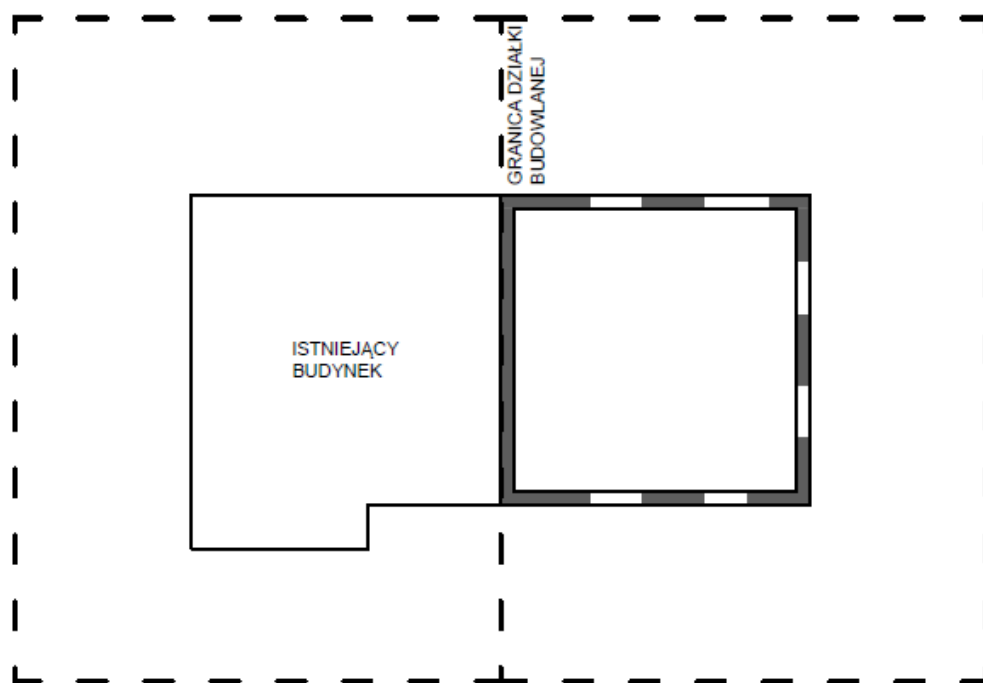


Fig. 19. § 11 para. 3(2) of the Regulation

An example of the location of a building directly at the border of a building plot, which will adhere with the entire length of its wall to the wall of the building existing on the adjacent plot.

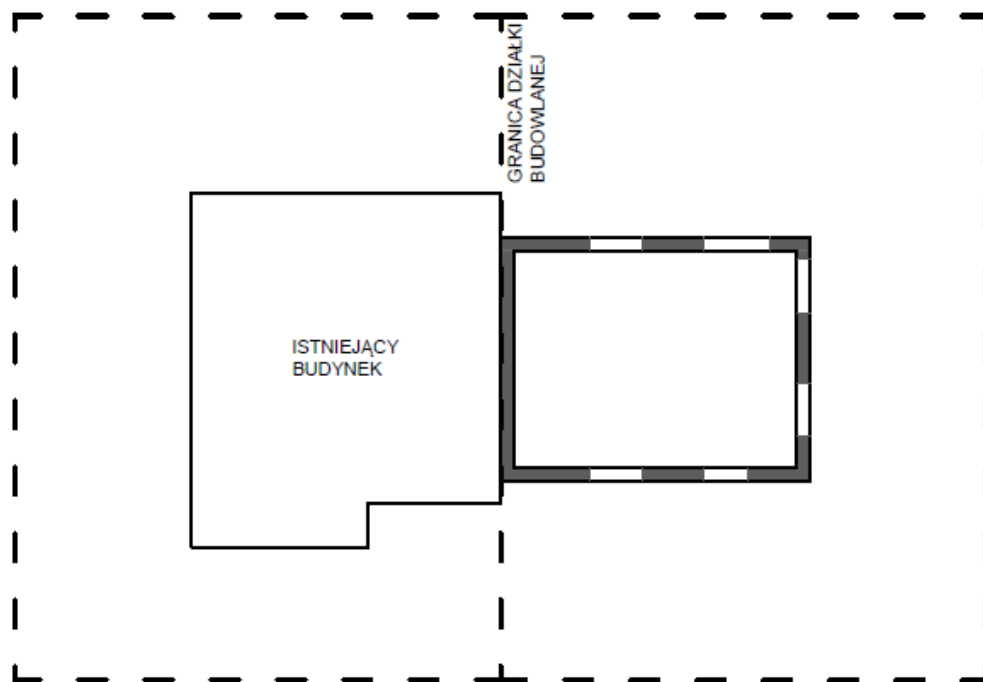


Fig. 20. § 11 para. 3(2) of the Regulation

An example of the location of a building directly at the border of a building plot, which will adhere with the entire length of its wall to the wall of the building existing on the adjacent plot.

METHOD OF DESIGNING THE PARKING POSITION AND GROUPING OF PARKING POSITIONS

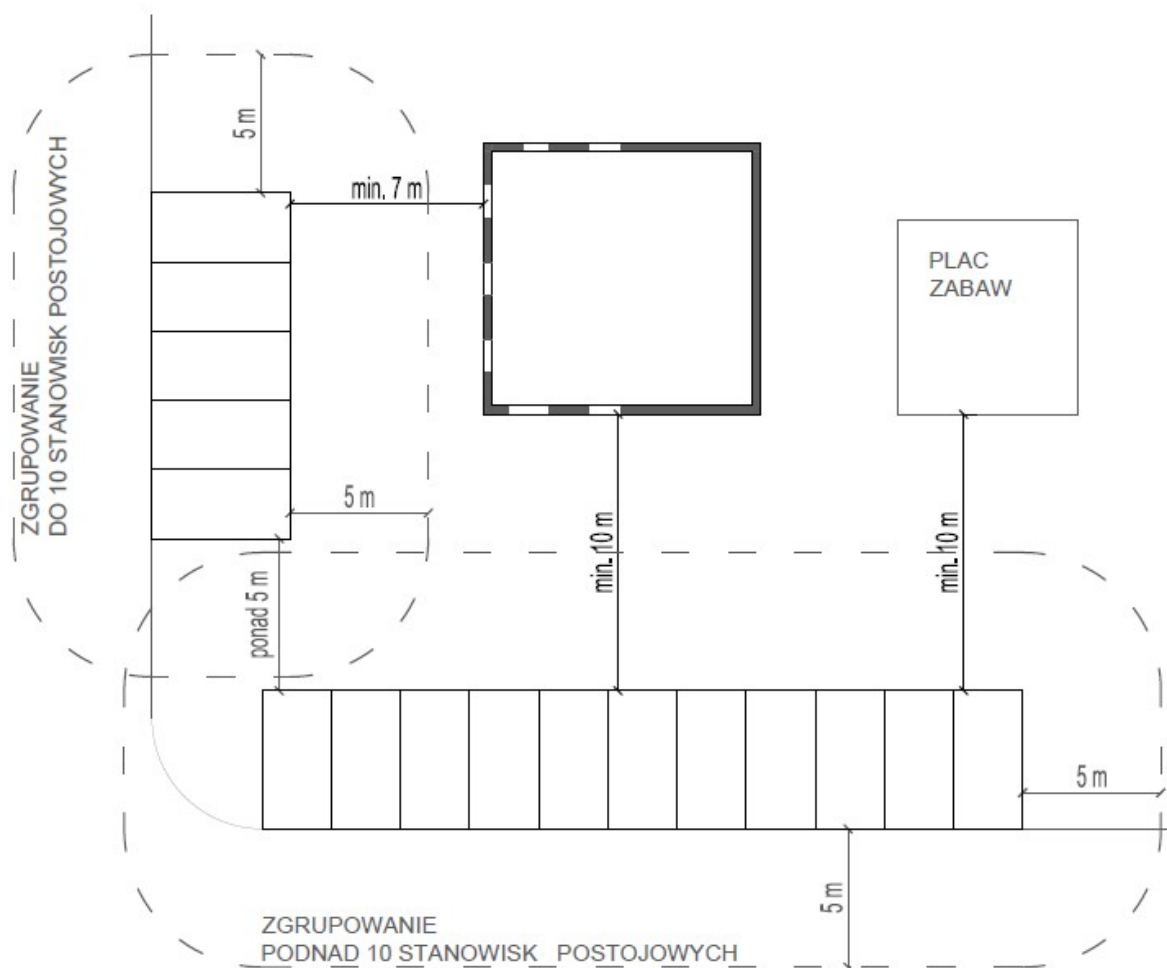


Fig. 1. Minimum distance between a parking station and a grouping of parking stations and a children's playground, window or lighting element of a room intended for permanent human residence – § 16 para. 1 point 1 and paragraph. 3 of the Regulation.

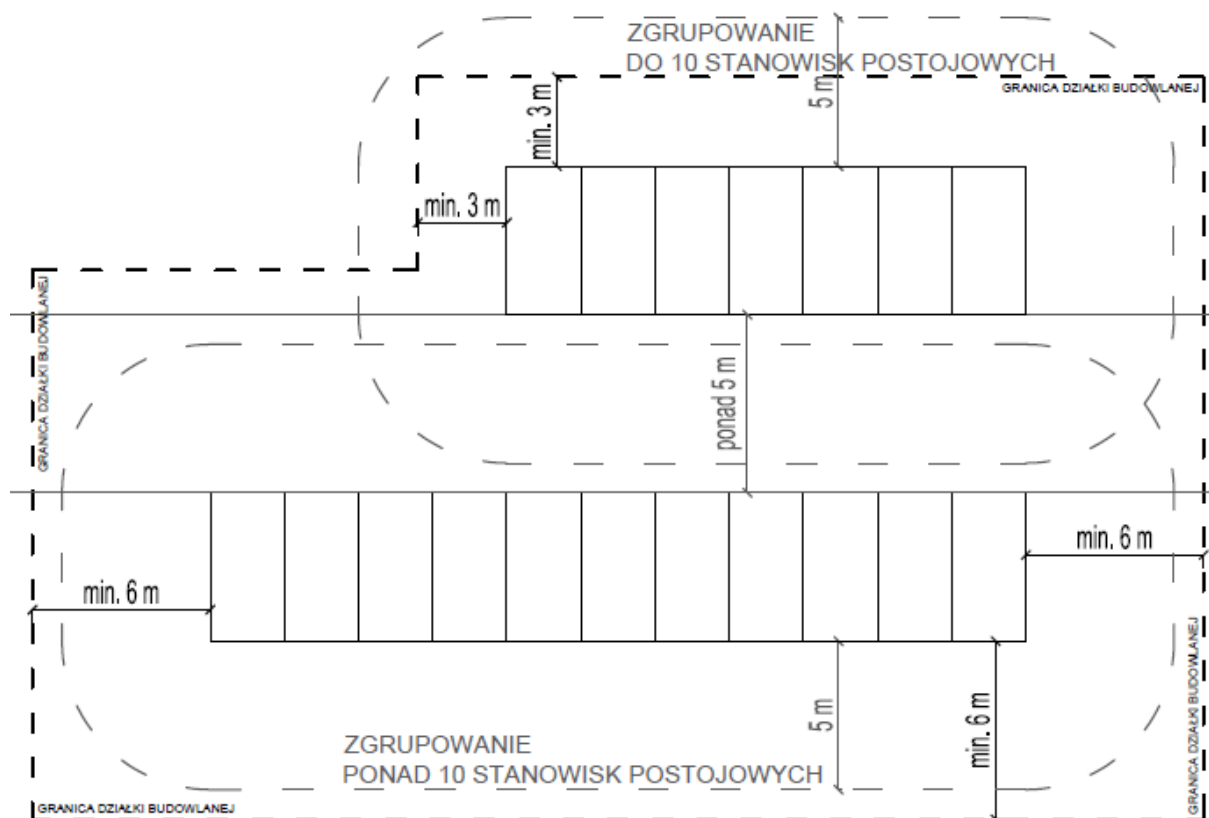


Fig. 2. Minimum distance of a parking post and a grouping of parking posts from the boundary of a building plot – § 16 para. 2 point 1 and paragraph. 3 of the Regulation.

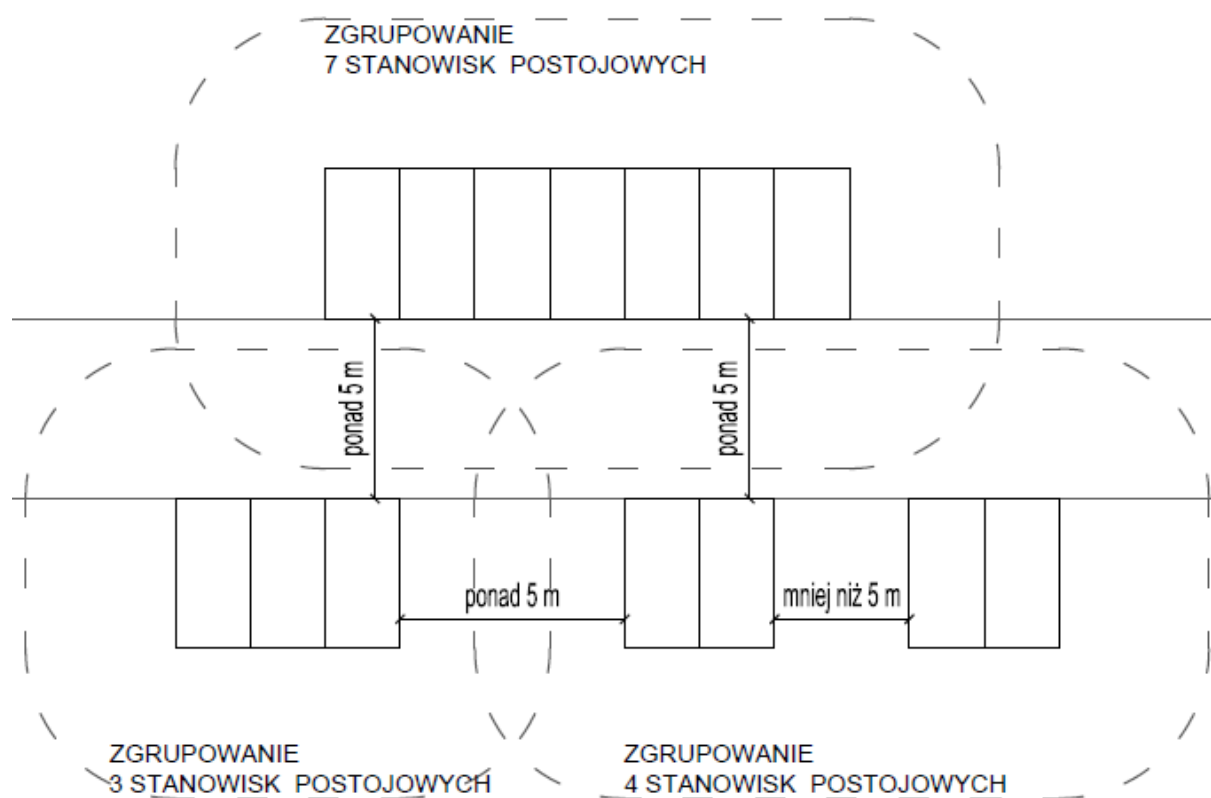


Fig. 3. Minimum distance between individual parking stands forming groups within a building plot – § 16 sec. 3 of the Regulation.

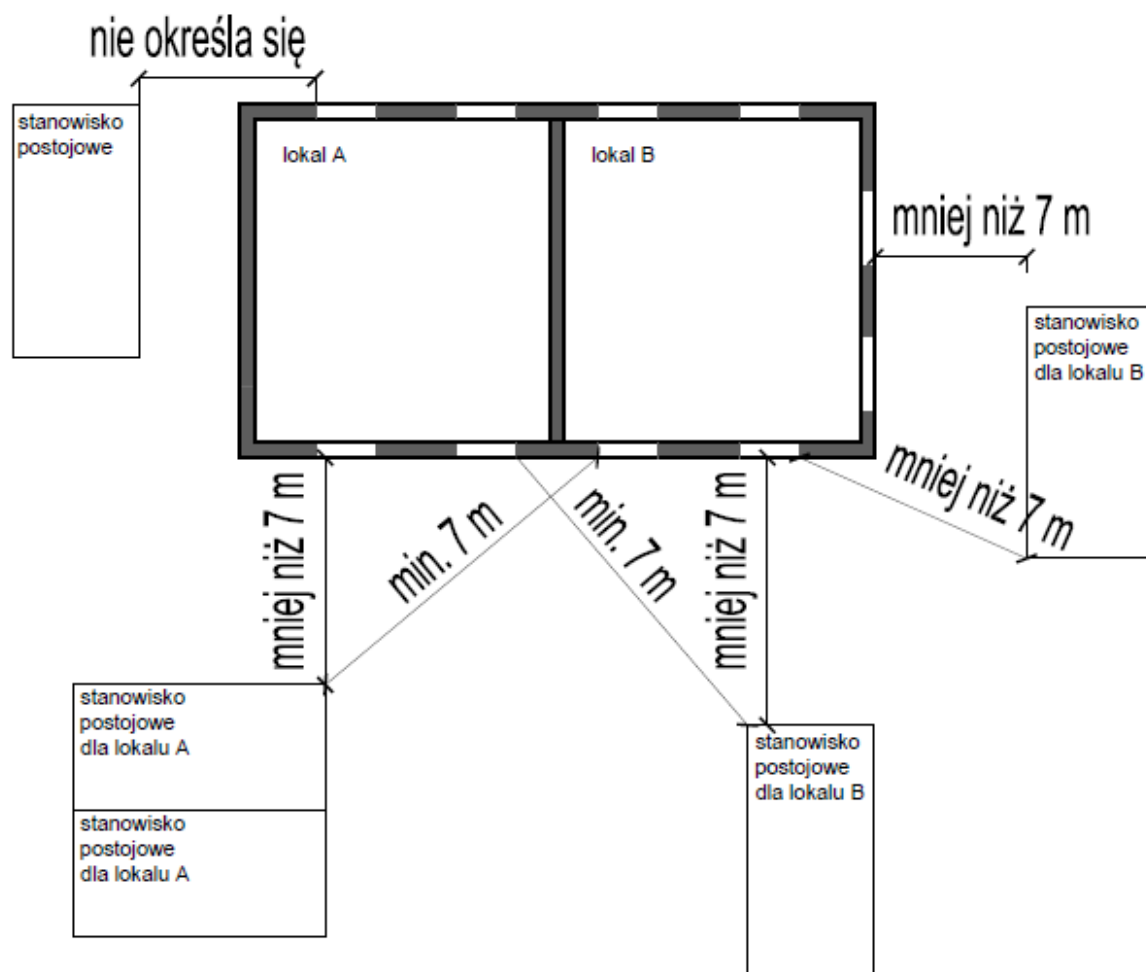


Fig. 4. Minimum distance between a parking station and a grouping of parking stations and a window or lighting element of a room intended for permanent human residence in a single-family residential building in the case of one or two parking stations for passenger cars per one residential unit in that building – § 16 sec. 6 of the Regulation.

METHOD OF DETERMINING THE LOCATION OF THE PLACE FOR THE TEMPORARY COLLECTION OF SOLID WASTE

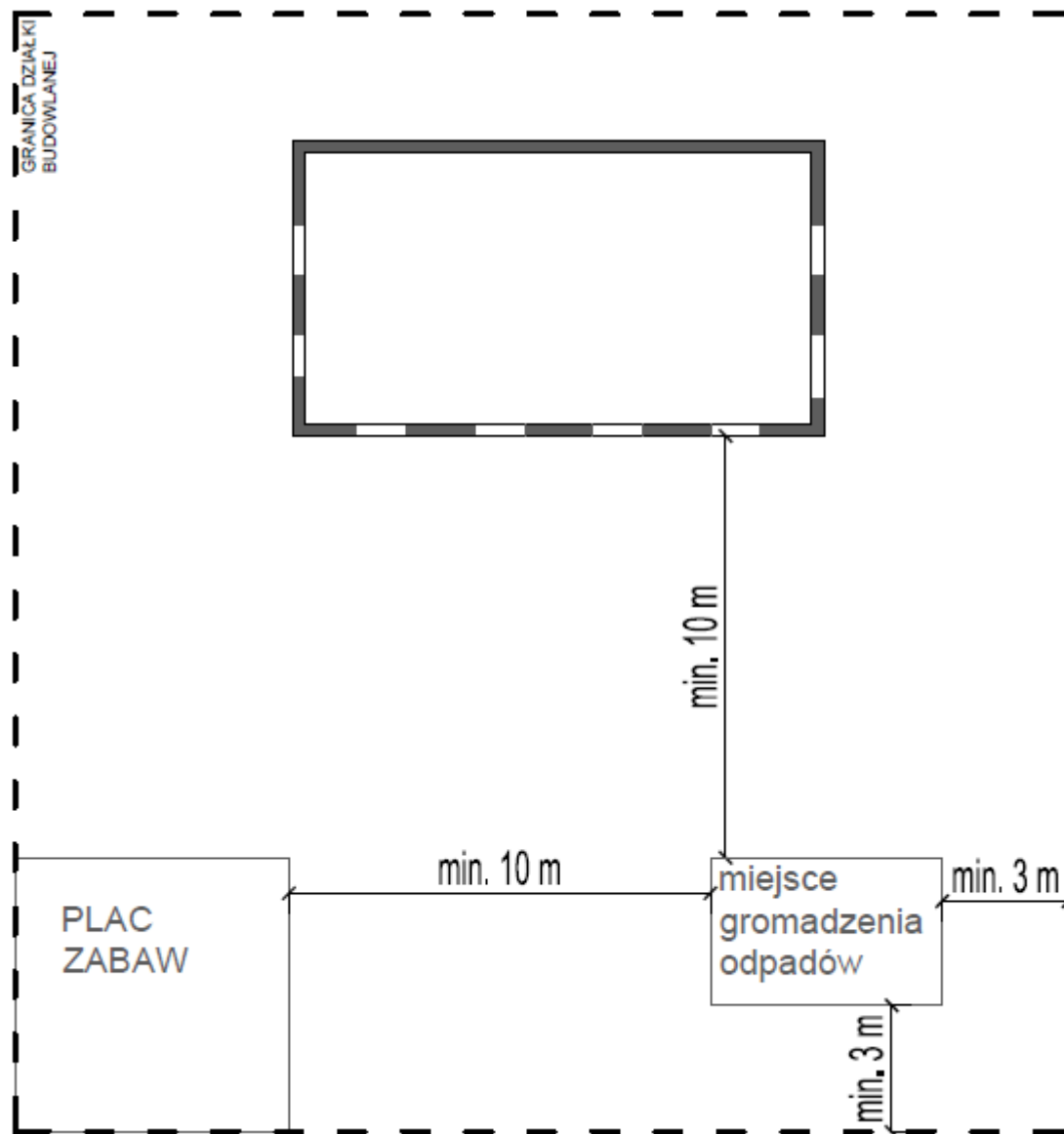


Fig. Minimum distance of the solid waste collection area from the window or door of a room intended for human residence, the boundary of a building plot, a children's playground – § 20 para. 1 of the Regulation.

METHOD OF DETERMINING THE LOCATION OF A WELL SUPPLYING WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

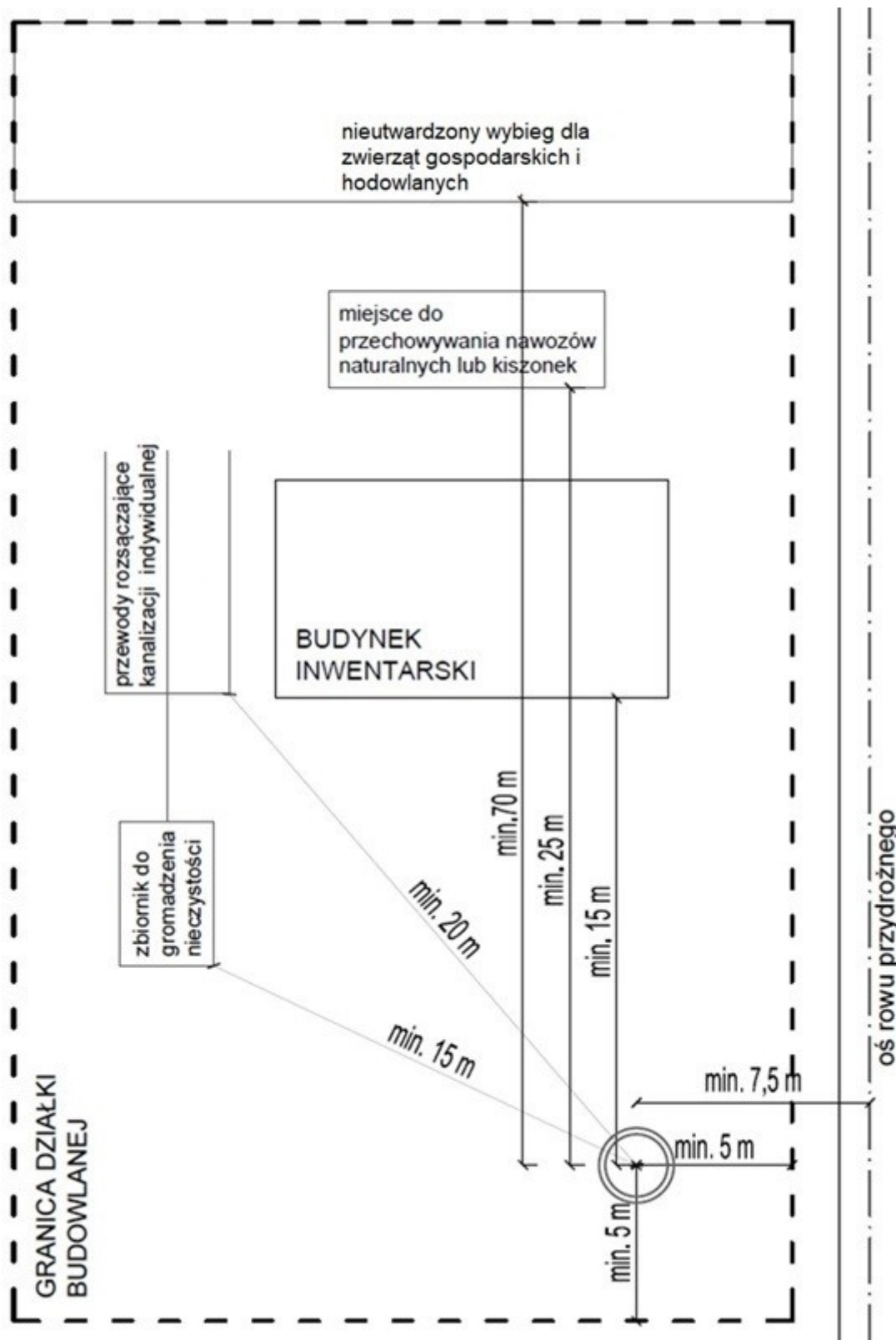


Fig. Minimum distance of groundwater intake in the form of a well supplying water intended for human consumption to the boundary of the building plot on which it is situated, the roadside ditch axis, the livestock building and the associated liquid manure reservoir, as well as the liquid or compost sewage reservoir or similar tight device, the drainage line for individual sewage, if biologically treated sewage is discharged into it to the extent specified in the provisions on water protection, the storage place of natural fertilizers or silage, the unhardened runway for livestock and livestock – § 25 para. 1 of the Regulation.

Annex 7

HEAT INSOLVENCY REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ENERGY SAVING

1. Thermal insulation of the partition

1.1. The values of the heat transfer coefficient U_c of the wall, roof, ceiling and flat roof for all types of buildings, taking into account corrections due to air voids in the insulation layer, mechanical fasteners passing through the insulating layer and rainfall on the roof with inverted layers, calculated in accordance with the Polish Standards for the calculation of heat resistance and heat transfer coefficient and heat transfer through the ground, shall not be greater than the values $U_{C(max)}$ specified in the following table:

Lp.	Partition type and room temperature	Heat transfer coefficient $U_{C(max)}$ [W/(m ² · K)]
1	2	3
1	External wall: a) at $t_{and} \geq 16^{\circ}\text{C}$, b) at $8^{\circ}\text{C} \leq t_{and} < 16^{\circ}\text{C}$, c) at $t_i < 8^{\circ}\text{C}$	 0,20 0,45 0,90
2	Interior wall: at $\Delta t_{and} \geq 8^{\circ}\text{C}$ and separating the heated room from the staircase and	 1,00

	corridor, at $\Delta t_i < 8^\circ\text{C}$, c) separating the heated room from the unheated room	No requirements 0,30
3	The wall adjacent to the expansion joint of a width of: a) up to 0,05 m, permanently closed and filled with thermal insulation at a depth of at least 0,20 m, more than 0,05 m, regardless of the method of closing and insulating the gap	1,00 0,70
4	Unheated underground floor wall	No requirements
5	Roof, attic and ceiling under unheated attic or overpass: a) at $t_{\text{and}} \geq 16^\circ\text{C}$, b) at $8^\circ\text{C} \leq t_{\text{and}} < 16^\circ\text{C}$, c) at $t_i < 8^\circ\text{C}$	0,15 0,30 0,70
6	Floor on the ground: a) at $t_{\text{and}} \geq 16^\circ\text{C}$, b) at $8^\circ\text{C} \leq t_{\text{and}} < 16^\circ\text{C}$, c) at $t_i < 8^\circ\text{C}$	0,30 1,20 1,50
7	Floor over unheated and enclosed floor space: a) at $t_{\text{and}} \geq 16^\circ\text{C}$, b) at $8^\circ\text{C} \leq t_{\text{and}} < 16^\circ\text{C}$, c) at $t_i < 8^\circ\text{C}$	0,25 0,30 1,00
8	The ceiling above the heated underground room and the inter- storey ceiling: at $\Delta t_i \geq 8^\circ\text{C}$, at $\Delta t_i < 8^\circ\text{C}$, c) separating the heated room from the unheated room	1,00 No requirements 0,25

Heated room – a room in which, as a result of the operation of the heating system or as a result of the balance of heat losses and heat gains, a temperature is maintained, the value of which is specified in § 133 para. 2 of the Regulation.

t_i – heated room temperature in accordance with § 133 para. 2 of the Regulation.

1.2. The U-values of the window, balcony door, exterior door, lighting element and non-openable transparent surface, for all building types, shall not be greater than the U-values $_{(max)}$ specified in the following table:

Lp.	Window, balcony door, exterior door, lighting element and non-openable transparent surface	Heat transfer coefficient $U_{(max)}$ [W/(m ² · K)]
1	2	3
1	Window (except slatted window), balcony door, illuminating element and non-openable transparent surface: a) at $t_{and} \geq 16^{\circ}\text{C}$, b) at $t_i < 16^{\circ}\text{C}$	0,9 1,4
2	Surface window, illuminating element: a) at $t_{and} \geq 16^{\circ}\text{C}$, b) at $t_i < 16^{\circ}\text{C}$	1,1 1,4
3	Window in the inner wall, lighting element: at $\Delta t_i \geq 8^{\circ}\text{C}$, at $\Delta t_i < 8^{\circ}\text{C}$, c) separating the heated room from the unheated room	1,1 No requirements 1,1
4	Doors in the external partition or in the partition between heated and unheated rooms	1,3

5	Window, lighting element and external door in the external partition of an unheated room	No requirements
Heated room – a room in which, as a result of the operation of the heating system or as a result of the balance of heat losses and heat gains, a temperature is maintained, the value of which is specified in § 133 para. 2 of the Regulation.		

- 1.3. For a production building, storage building and utility building, higher U-values than U-values $_{C(max)}$ and U-values $_{(max)}$ specified in points 1.1 and 1.2 are allowed if justified by the economic efficiency of the investment, including construction and operating costs of the building.
- 1.4. In a residential building, a collective residence building, a public building, a production building, a warehouse building and a utility building, the floor on the ground in a heated room is to have peripheral thermal insulation of insulating material in the form of a layer with a thermal resistance of at least $2.0 (m^2 \cdot K) / W$, where the thermal resistance of floor layers is calculated in accordance with Polish Standards on the calculation of thermal resistance and heat transfer coefficient and heat transfer through the ground.
- 1.5. The heat insulation of distribution lines and components in central heating, domestic hot water, including circulating lines, cooling and air heating systems shall meet the minimum requirements set out in the following table:

Lp.	Type of cable or component	Minimum thickness of thermal insulation (material with a coefficient of thermal conductivity at an average temperature of 40 °C for insulation on heating and domestic hot water pipes, and at a temperature of 0°C for ice water pipes) $\lambda=0,035 W/(m \cdot K)^{1)}$
-----	----------------------------	--

1	2	3
1	Inner diameter up to 22 mm	20 mm
2	Inner diameter from 22 to 35 mm	30 mm
3	Internal diameter from 35 to 100 mm	equal to the inner diameter of the pipe
4	Internal diameter over 100 mm	100 mm
5	Cables and fittings acc. to lp. 1-4 passing through wall or ceiling, cable intersections	50% of requirements from lp. 1-4
6	Central heating pipes, hot water pipes and circulation of domestic hot water systems according to lp. 1-4, arranged in building components between heated rooms of different users	50% of requirements from lp. 1-4
7	Cables by lp. 6 placed in the floor	6 mm
8	Air heating ducts (placed in the heated part of the building)	40 mm
9	Air heating pipes (placed in the unheated part of the building)	80 mm
10	Ice water pipes inside the building ²⁾	50% of requirements from lp. 1-4
11	Ice water pipes outside the building ²⁾	100% requirements from lp. 1-4
Note: ¹⁾ When using an insulating material with a different heat conduction coefficient than that given in the table, the thickness of the insulating layer is corrected. ²⁾ Heat insulation made as airtight.		

2. Other energy-saving requirements

2.1. Window

2.1.1. In all types of buildings, the energy transmittance coefficient of the total solar radiation of the window and the glass and transparent partition g_{tot} calculated according to the formula:

$$g_{tot} = f_c \cdot g$$

where:

g – is the total solar energy transmittance factor of the glazing type,

f_c – is the radiation reduction factor due to the sunscreens used,

– may not be more than 0.35 during the summer.

2.1.2. The values of the total solar energy transmittance coefficient for glazing type g shall be taken from the declaration of performance of the window. In the absence of data, the value g is given in the following table:

Lp.	Type of glazing	Total energy transmittance factor of solar radiation g
1	2	3
1	Single glazed	0,85
2	Double glazed	0,75
3	Double glazed with selective coating	0,67
4	Triple glazed	0,7
5	Triple glazed with selective coating	0,5
6	Double windows	0,75

2.1.3. The values of the radiation reduction factor due to the sunscreen devices used f_c are set out in the table below:

Lp.	Type of curtains	Optical properties	Radiation reduction factor f_c
-----	------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------

		absorption coefficient	Permeability factor	inner cover	outer sheath
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	White blind with adjustable slats	0,1	0,05 0,1 0,3	0,25 0,30 0,45	0,10 0,15 0,35
2	White curtain	0,1	0,5 0,7 0,9	0,65 0,80 0,95	0,55 0,75 0,95
3	Colored curtain	0,3	0,1 0,3 0,5	0,42 0,57 0,77	0,17 0,37 0,57
4	Curtain with aluminium coating	0,2	0,05	0,20	0,08

2.1.4. The condition referred to in point 2.1.1 shall not apply to vertical surfaces and surfaces inclined more than 60 degrees to the horizontal in directions from north-west to north-east (north direction +/- 45 degrees), windows protected from solar radiation by a shading element meeting the requirements referred to in point 2.1.1, and windows with an area of less than 0,5 m².

2.2. Conditions for meeting the requirements for surface water vapour condensation.

2.2.1. In order to comply with the condition referred to in § 349 sec. 1 of the Regulation, with regard to the external partitions of a residential building, a collective residence building, a public building, a production building, a warehouse building and an economic building, the solutions of the external partitions and their structural nodes have a temperature coefficient f_{Rsi} of not less than the required critical value, calculated in accordance with the Polish Standard on the method of calculating the temperature of the internal surface necessary to avoid critical surface humidity and interlayer condensation.

2.2.2. The required critical value of the temperature coefficient f_{Rsi} in rooms heated to a temperature of at least 20 °C in a residential building, a collective residential

building and a public utility building is determined according to Chapter 5 of the Polish Standard on the method of calculating the temperature of the internal surface necessary to avoid critical surface humidity and interlayer condensation, assuming that the monthly average value of relative humidity of the internal air is equal to $\phi = 50\%$, while it is permissible to take the required value of this coefficient equal to 0.72.

2.2.3. The value of the temperature coefficient characterising the construction and material solution used shall be calculated:

- 1) for a partition, according to the Polish Standard on the method of calculating the internal surface temperature necessary to avoid critical surface moisture and interlayer condensation;
- 2) for thermal bridges using a spatial partition model, according to the Polish Standard on the calculation of thermal fluxes and surface temperature.

2.2.4. Verification of the condition referred to in § 349 sec. 1 and 2 of the Regulation are carried out in accordance with Chapters 5 and 6 of the Polish Standard on the method of calculating the temperature of the inner surface necessary to avoid critical surface moisture and interlayer condensation.

2.2.5. The condensation of water vapour referred to in § 349 sec. 2 of the regulation, inside the partition in the winter, provided that the structure of the partition allows the evaporation of condensate in the summer and there is no degradation of the building materials of the partition as a result of this condensation.

2.3. Air permeability tightness

2.3.1. In a residential building, a collective housing building, a public building and a production building, opaque external partitions, connectors between partitions and parts of partitions, including the connection of rooftops or roofs to external walls, passages of installation elements such as ventilation and combustion ducts through the external partitions shall ensure that they are completely airtight.

2.3.2. In low (N), medium-high (SW) and high (W) buildings for windows and balcony doors, the air infiltration coefficient should be no more than $0.3 \text{ m}^3/\text{mhdaPa}^{2/3}$ and the air permeability at a pressure of 100 Pa is no more than $2.25 \text{ m}^3/(\text{m} \cdot \text{h})$ in relation to the length of the contact line or $9 \text{ m}^3/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h})$ in relation to the surface area, which corresponds to class 3 of the Polish Standard on the air permeability of

windows and doors. For windows and balcony doors in high-rise buildings (WW), the air permeability at a pressure equal to 100 Pa is not more than $0.75 \text{ m}^3/(\text{m} \cdot \text{h})$ in relation to the length of the contact line or $3 \text{ m}^3/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h})$ in relation to the surface area, which corresponds to class 4 of the Polish Standard on the classification of the air permeability of windows and doors. For the connection of windows and balcony doors with frames, the air infiltration coefficient shall not be greater than $0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{mhdaPa}^{2/3}$.

Air infiltration coefficient, as an average value calculated according to the formula:

$$a = \frac{Q_0}{L \cdot (\Delta p)^{2/3}}$$

where:

a – is the volume flow of air that will penetrate within 1h through 1mb of the contact gap between the wing(s) and the frame and between the wings in multi-wing windows, under normal conditions, at a pressure difference $\Delta p = 1 \text{ daPa}$, $\text{m}^3/(\text{hm}(\text{daPa})^{2/3})$,

Q_0 – is the air volume flow, determined according to the Polish Standard for Window and Door Air Permeability Tests, for each differential pressure level: Δp : 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 450 and 600 Pa,

L – is the total length of contact lines, measured according to the Polish Standard for Window and Door Air Permeability Tests,

Δp – is the air pressure difference between the outer and inner sides equal to 1daPa.

2.3.3. The recommended air tightness of buildings is:

- 1) in buildings with gravity or hybrid ventilation – $n_{50} < 3,0 \text{ 1/h}$;
- 2) in buildings with mechanical ventilation or air conditioning – $n_{50} < 1,5 \text{ 1/h}$.

2.3.4. It is recommended that after completion of construction, a residential building, a collective residential building, a public utility building and a production building be subjected to a leak test carried out in accordance with the Polish Standard for determining the air permeability of buildings in order to obtain the recommended leakproofness of buildings specified in point 2.3.3.

Annex 8

CLASSES OF REACTION TO FIRE OF ELECTRICAL CABLES AND CABLES OF TELECOMMUNICATION INSTALLATION

1. Cables with the reaction to fire class specified in the following table shall be used in the building, excluding escape routes:

Type of building	Fire zone	Class of reaction to fire 1), 2), 3)	Additional classification for smoke emissions ⁴⁾	Additional classification due to the presence of flaming drops or part of steak ⁴⁾	Additional classification for acidity ⁴⁾
1	2	3	4	5	6
– referred to in Section 224 of the Regulation, – IN	ZL, PM, IN	A _{ca} , B1 _{ca} , B2 _{ca} , C _{ca} , D _{ca} or E _{ca}	(–)	(–)	(–)
up to two above-ground storeys	ZL III, ZL IV, PM				
– low (N), – medium-high (SW)	ZL I, ZL II, ZL III, ZL V	A _{ca} , B1 _{ca} , B2 _{ca} , C _{ca} or D _{ca}	s1, s1a, s1b or s2	d0, d1 or d2	
	ZL IV PM	A _{ca} , B1 _{ca} , B2 _{ca} , C _{ca} , D _{ca} or E _{ca}	(–)	(–)	
– high (W), – Altitude (WW)	ZL I, ZL II, ZL III, ZL V	A _{ca} , B1 _{ca} , B2 _{ca} , C _{ca} or D _{ca} ⁵⁾	s1, s1a, s1b or s2 ⁶⁾	d0 or d1	a1 or a2
	ZL IV PM	A _{ca} , B1 _{ca} , B2 _{ca} , C _{ca} , D _{ca} or E _{ca} ⁵⁾	(–)	(–)	(–)

Explanatory notes:

(–) – not applicable

(1) Cables of reaction-to-fire class other than F_{ca} may be used where they are carried out in or under plaster in a division made of materials and articles of reaction-to-fire class A1 or

A2,d0 and are coated with a layer of plaster at least 5 mm thick or are placed in a full sheath or enclosure made of materials and articles of reaction-to-fire class A1; A2,d0 or B,d0 or having a fire resistance class of at least E 30.

(2) Cables with a reaction to fire class other than F_{ca} may be used if:

a) these cables are run in an installation shaft, casing or sheath, with fire resistance class EI determined in accordance with § 227 of the Regulation as for the ceiling of the building; and

b) every two floors are applied solutions limiting the possibility of vertical spread of fire – where these cables are carried in an installation pane or enclosure in which a chimney effect may occur over a length of more than 12 m or over more than four floors.

(3) In the fire zone protected by a fixed automatic fire-extinguishing device and in the case of cables not carried in a bundle containing more than one cable or cable (single cable), cables of reaction to fire class E_{ca} may be used.

(4) Does not apply to cables with reaction to fire class A_{ca} and cables fully sheathed, carried out in or under plaster, in a division made of materials and articles with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0 and covered with a layer of plaster of a thickness of at least 5 mm or in installation shafts, casings or sheaths, made of materials and articles with reaction to fire class: A1; A2,d0 or B,d0 or having a fire resistance class of at least E 30.

5) Reaction to fire class D_{ca} and E_{ca} is allowed if the height of the building ZL is not greater than 55 m.

(6) Classification s2 for the emission of smoke is permitted where the number of persons in the room who are not permanent occupants does not exceed 200 persons or does not exceed 100 children and in the case of a fire zone protected by a fire alarm system or a fixed automatic fire-extinguishing device.

2. Cables of the reaction-to-fire class specified in the following table shall be used on escape routes:

Type of building	Fire zone	Class of reaction to fire 1), 2), 3), 4), 5)	Additional classification for smoke emissions ⁶⁾	Additional classification for flaming droplets or particles ⁶⁾	Additional classification for acidity ⁶⁾
1 – referred to in Section 224 of the Regulation, – IN up to two above-ground storeys low (N)	2 ZL, PM, IN ZL III, ZL IV, PM ZL I,	3 A _{ca} , B1 _{ca} , B2 _{ca} , C _{ca} , D _{ca} or E _{ca}	4 (–) s1a or s1b	5 (–) d0 or d1	6 (–) (–)

	ZL II, ZL V	$A_{ca}, B1_{ca}, B2_{ca}$			
	ZL III, ZL IV	$ca, C_{ca} \text{ or } D_{ca}^{7)}$	$s1, s1a, s1b$ or $s2$		
	PM				
medium-high (SW)	ZL I	$A_{ca}, B1_{ca}, B2_{ca}$	$s1a \text{ or } s1b$		$a1 \text{ or } a2$
		or C_{ca}			
	ZL II, ZL V	$A_{ca}, B1_{ca} \text{ or } B2_{ca}$			
	ZL III, ZL IV	$A_{ca}, B1_{ca}, B2_{ca}, C_{ca} \text{ or } D_{ca}$			(–)
	PM	$A_{ca}, B1_{ca}, B2_{ca}, C_{ca} \text{ or } D_{ca}$	$s1, s1a, s1b$ or $s2$		
– high (W), – Altitude (WW)	ZL I, ZL II, ZL III, ZL IV, ZL V	$A_{ca}, B1_{ca} \text{ or } B2_{ca}$	$s1a \text{ or } s1b$	$d0$	$a1 \text{ or } a2$
	PM	$A_{ca}, B1_{ca}, B2_{ca}$	$s1, s1a \text{ or } s1b$	$d0 \text{ or } d1$	
		or C_{ca}			

Explanatory notes:

(–) – not applicable

(1) Cables of reaction-to-fire class other than F_{ca} may be used where they are carried out in or under plaster in a division made of materials and articles of reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0 and are coated with a layer of plaster at least 5 mm thick or are placed in a full sheath or enclosure made of materials and articles of reaction-to-fire class A1; A2,d0 or B,d0 or having a fire resistance class of at least E 30.

(2) Cables with a reaction to fire class other than F_{ca} may be used if:

- a) these cables are run in an installation shaft, casing or sheath, with fire resistance class EI determined in accordance with § 227 para. 1 ordinance as for the ceiling of the building and
- b) every two floors are applied solutions limiting the possibility of vertical spread of fire – where these cables are carried in an installation pane or enclosure in which a chimney effect may occur over a length of more than 12 m or over more than four floors.

3) It is allowed to use cables with reaction to fire class:

E_{ca} with at least D_{ca} required,

D_{ca} with at least C_{ca} required,

c) C_{ca} with at least $B2_{ca}$ required

- where the average fire load density of cables on the escape route does not exceed 10 MJ/m².

(4) Cables of reaction-to-fire class E_{ca} may be used for cables not carried in a bundle containing more than one cable or cable (single cable) if the average fire load density of

those cables on the escape route does not exceed 15 MJ/m².

(5) In a fire zone protected by a fixed automatic fire-extinguishing device, cables of reaction-to-fire class may be used:

E_{ca} with at least D_{ca} required,

D_{ca} with at least C_{ca} required,

c) C_{ca} with a minimum requirement of B2_{ca}.

(6) Does not apply to cables with reaction to fire class A_{ca} and cables fully sheathed, carried out in plaster or under plaster, in a division made of materials and articles with reaction to fire class A1 or A2,d0, and covered with a layer of plaster of a thickness of at least 5 mm, or in installation panes, casings or sheaths, made of materials and articles with reaction to fire class: A1; A2,d0 or B,d0 or having a fire resistance class of at least E 30.

(7) Reaction to fire class D_{ca} is permitted when the escape route is used to evacuate not more than 150 persons.

3. The conditions referred to in point 1 shall not apply to earth cables located in a separate fire-fighting room of the electrical switchgear and earth cables with a length of not more than 20 m in a building outside the separate fire-fighting room of the electrical switchgear.

Annex 9

CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINING THE DEGREE OF SPREAD OF FIRE BASED ON REACTION TO FIRE CLASS AND BROOF CLASS FOR EXTERNAL FIRE IN THE CASE OF ROOF COVERINGS

1. Propagation of fire by elements of a building, excluding external walls

1.1. The non-fire-propagating (NRO) building element shall be matched by the following elements:

- made of materials and products of the reaction-to-fire class determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the fire classification of construction products and building elements on the basis of reaction-to-fire tests: A1; A2-s1,d0; A2-s2,d0; A2-s3,d0; B-s1,d0; Bs-2,d0 and Bs-3,d0 or
- which is a product with a reaction-to-fire class determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the fire classification of

construction products and building elements on the basis of reaction-to-fire tests: A1; A2-s1,d0; A2-s2,d0; A2-s3,d0; B-s1,d0; B-s2,d0 and B-s3,d0, whereby the insulating layer of the layered elements is to have a reaction-to-fire class other than F.

1.2. The low fire-spreading (SRO) elements of the building are matched by the following elements:

- made of materials and products of the reaction-to-fire class, determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the fire classification of construction products and building elements on the basis of reaction-to-fire tests: C-s1,d0; C-s2,d0; C-s3,d0; D-s1,d0, and in the case of building elements made of wood also D-s2,d0,
- which is a product with a reaction-to-fire class determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the fire classification of construction products and building elements on the basis of reaction-to-fire tests: C-s1,d0; C-s2,d0; C-s3,d0; D-s1,d0, and in the case of building elements made of wood also D-s2,d0, whereby the insulating layer of the layered elements is to have a reaction-to-fire class other than F.

2. Spread of fire through exterior walls, including exterior walls with thermal insulation and exterior cladding or only with exterior cladding

2.1. A non-fire-propagating (NRO) element of a building corresponds to a wall that:

- is made of materials and articles with reaction-to-fire class A1 or A2,d0, or
- when exposed to fire from the inside, it has a reaction to fire class A1, A2,d0 or B,d0, and when exposed to fire from the outside, it is classified as NRO on the basis of the test specified in the Polish Standard on the method of testing the degree of fire spread through walls, and when the insulating layer of layer elements has a reaction to fire class other than F.

2.2. A poorly spreading fire (SRO) element of a building corresponds to a wall that:

- when exposed to fire from the inside, it has a reaction to fire class C,d0 or D-s1,d0, and when exposed to fire from the outside, it is classified as NRO or SRO on the basis of a test in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the method of testing the degree of fire spread through

walls, and when the insulating layer of layer elements has a reaction to fire class other than F,

- when exposed to fire from the inside, it has a reaction to fire class A1, A2, d0 or B,d0, and when exposed to fire from the outside, it is classified as SRO on the basis of a test in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the method of testing the degree of fire spread through walls, and when the insulating layer of layered elements has a reaction to fire class other than F.

3. Fire propagation through plumbing cables and thermal insulation of plumbing cables used inside the building

3.1. Non-fire propagating ducts for ventilation, water supply, sewerage and heating and their thermal insulation shall be as follows:

- thermal insulations intended for use around installation lines, with an external thermal insulation diameter of not more than 300 mm, made of materials and products of the reaction-to-fire class, determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for the fire classification of construction products and building elements on the basis of reaction-to-fire tests: A1_L; A2_{L-s1,d0}; A2_{L-s2,d0}; A2_{L-s3,d0}; B_{L-s1,d0}; B_{L-s2,d0} and B_{L-s3,d0},
- installation pipes and thermal insulations, other than those mentioned in the first indent, made of materials and products of the reaction-to-fire class determined in accordance with the Polish Standard for the fire classification of construction products and building elements on the basis of reaction-to-fire tests: A1; A2-s1,d0; A2-s2,d0; A2-s3,d0; B-s1,d0; B-s2,d0 and B-s3,d0,
- installation pipes with thermal insulation constituting a single product with a reaction-to-fire class determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard on the fire classification of construction products and building elements on the basis of reaction-to-fire tests: A1; A2-s1,d0; A2-s2,d0; A2-s3,d0; B-s1,d0; B-s2,d0 and B-s3,d0, whereby the insulating layer of the layered elements is to have a reaction-to-fire class other than F.

4. Spreading fire through roof coverings

4.1. Non-fire propagating (NRO) roof coverings correspond to coverings:

- 1) class B_{ROOF} (t1) determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the Polish Standard for tests on the effects of external fire on roofs;
- 2) class B_{ROOF} recognised as complying with the requirements on the external fire performance of products, without the need for testing, the lists of which are laid down in the delegated acts issued pursuant to Article 5(b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003. Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 laying down harmonised rules for the marketing of construction products and repealing Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU 2024/3110 of 18.12.2024) and in decisions of the European Commission issued pursuant to Art. Council Directive 89/106/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products Ooh, ooh, ooh. EC. OJ L 40, 11.02.1989, p. 12, as amended⁸⁾), which shall remain in force until new delegated acts pursuant to Article 5(1)(b) and (c) are adopted. 6 of Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 laying down harmonised rules for the marketing of construction products and repealing Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.

Annex 10

**IMPORTANCE OF DETERMINATIONS CONCERNING THE VOLUME OF
MATERIALS
AND PRODUCTS AND RELATED FIRE CLASSES**

Terms: non-flammable, non-flammable, flame retardant, non-burning, self-extinguishing, intensely smoky, excluding floorings, including floor coverings, shall correspond to the classes of reaction to fire determined in accordance with the Polish Standard for the fire classification of construction products and building elements on the basis of reaction to fire tests given in column 3 of Table 1.

Table 1

⁸⁾ Amendments to this Directive have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Ooh, ooh, ooh. EC L 220, 30.08.1993, p. 1 and Acts Ooh, ooh, ooh. OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1.

Lp.	Flammability terms		Classes of reaction to fire
1	2		3
1	Non-flammable		A1; A2-s1,d0; A2-s2,d0; A2-s3,d0
2	Flammable	non-flammable	A2-s1,d1; A2-s2,d1; A2-s3,d1
			A2-s1,d2; A2-s2,d2; A2-s3,d2
			B-s1,d0; B-s2,d0; B-s3,d0
			B-s1,d1; B-s2,d1; B-s3,d1
			B-s1,d2; B-s2,d2; B-s3,d2
			C-s1,d0; C-s2,d0; C-s3,d0
			C-s1,d1; C-s2,d1; C-s3,d1
			C-s1,d2; C-s2,d2; C-s3,d2
			D-s1,d0; D-s1,d1; D-s1,d2
			D-s2,d0; D-s3,d0
			D-s2,d1; D-s3,d1
			D-s2,d2; D-s3,d2
			E-d2; E
			F
3	Not dripping		A1; A2-s1,d0; A2-s2,d0; A2-s3,d0
			B-s1,d0; B-s2,d0; B-s3,d0
			C-s1,d0; C-s2,d0; C-s3,d0
			D-s1,d0; D-s2,d0; D-s3,d0
4	Self-extinguishing		At least E
5	Intensely smoking		A2-s3,d0; A2-s3,d1; A2-s3,d2
			B-s3,d0; B-s3,d1; B-s3,d2
			C-s3,d0; C-s3,d1; C-s3,d2
			D-s3,d0; D-s3,d1; D-s3,d2
			E-d2; E

		F
--	--	---

Terms: non-flammable, non-flammable, flame retardant, intensely smoky for floors, including floor coverings, correspond to the reaction to fire classes determined in accordance with the Polish Standard for the fire classification of construction products and building elements on the basis of reaction to fire tests given in column 3 of Table 2.

Table 2

Lp.	Flammability terms	Classes of reaction to fire
1	2	3
1	Non-flammable	A1 _{fl} ; A2 _{fl-s1} ; A2 _{fl-s2}
2	Difficult to inflame	B _{fl-s1} ; B _{fl-s2} ; C _{fl-s1} ; C _{fl-s2}
3	Easily inflamed	D _{fl-s1} ; D _{fl-s2} ; E _{fl} ; F _{fl}
4	Intensely smoking	A2 _{fl-s2} ; B _{fl-s2} ; C _{fl-s2} ; D _{fl-s2} ; E _{fl} ; F _{fl}

The terms used in points 1 and 2 shall also refer to materials and articles found to meet certain classes of reaction to fire, without the need for testing, the lists of which are contained in delegated acts issued pursuant to Article 5(1)(b) and (c). Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 laying down harmonised rules for the marketing of construction products and repealing Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2024/3110 of 18.12.2024) and in:

decisions of the European Commission issued pursuant to Art. Council Directive 89/106/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products Ooh, ooh, ooh. EC. OJ L 40, 11.02.1989, p. 12, as amended⁹),

European Commission delegated regulations issued pursuant to Art. Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and

⁹) Amendments to this Directive have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Ooh, ooh, ooh. EC L 220, 30.08.1993, p. 1 and Acts Ooh, ooh, ooh. OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1.

repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 88, 04.04.2011, p. 5, as amended)¹⁰)

- which shall remain in force until new delegated acts pursuant to Article 5(1)(b) and (c) are adopted. 6 of Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 laying down harmonised rules for the marketing of construction products and repealing Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.

Annex 11

MANUFACTURE OF CONNECTION OF THE FIRE SEPARATION WALL WITH THE EXTERNAL WALL IN THE PLACE OF DAMAGE OR CREAMING OF THE EXTERNAL WALL

The width of the vertical belt (S) at the fault or refraction of the outer wall at the point of connection to the fire separation wall shall be determined in accordance with the following cases:

- 1) when extending (w) the fire separation wall, as in Figure 1:

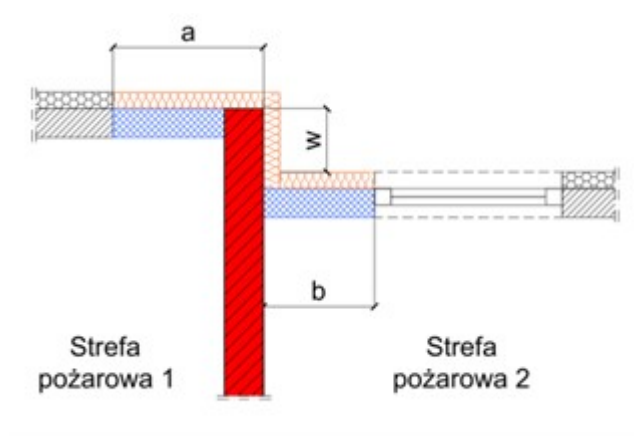


Fig. 1

S specifies the condition:

$$a + b + w = S \geq 2,0 m$$

¹⁰) Amendments to this Regulation have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 103, 12.04.2013, p. 10, Acts. Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 157, 27.05.2014, p. 76, Jn. Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 159, 28.05.2014, p. 41, Jn. Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 289, 08.11.2019, p. 59, Jn. Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 169, 25.06.2019, p. 1 and Acts Ooh, ooh, ooh. EU L 2024/2769 of 28.10.2024.

- 2) at the protrusion (w) of the fire separation wall and the refraction of the outer wall with an air void (p) meeting condition $p + a \geq 2 \text{ m}$, as in Figure 2:

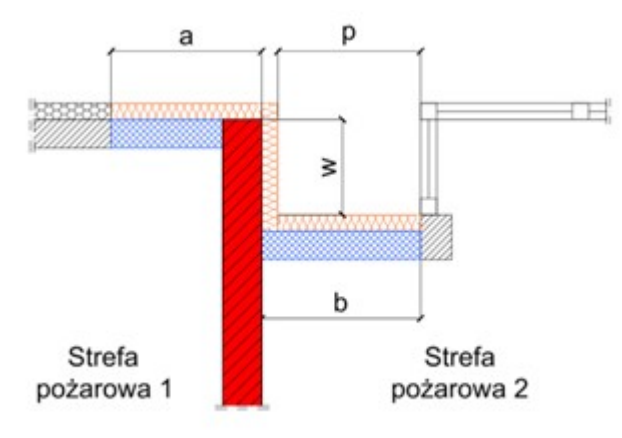


Fig. 2

S specifies the condition:

$$a + b + w = S \geq 2,0 \text{ m}$$

- 3) when extending (w_1) or (w_2) the fire separation wall, as shown in Figures 3 to 5:

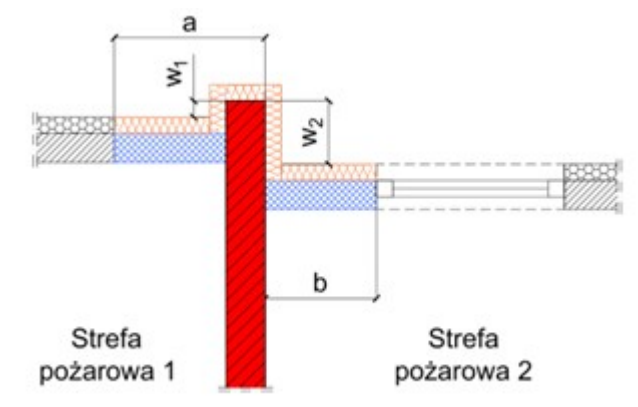


Fig. 3

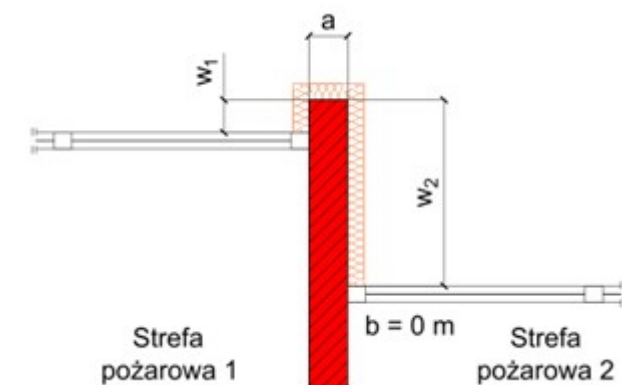


Fig. 4

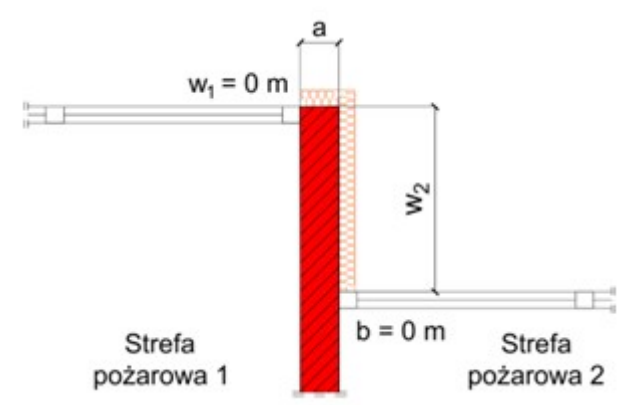


Fig. 5

S shall specify the conditions:

a) when the extension $w_1 \leq w_2$ and $w_1 < 0,3 \text{ m}$ and $w_2 < 0,6 \text{ m}$:

$$a + b + w_1 = w_2 \geq S, 2$$

where the protrusion $w_1 < 0,3 \text{ m}$ and $w_2 > 0,6 \text{ m}$ and the fire load density in adjacent fire zones does not exceed 2000 MJ/m^2 :

$$a + b + w_1 + w_2 = S \geq 1,0 \text{ m}$$

where the ejections $w_1 < 0,5 \text{ m}$ and $w_2 > 0,6 \text{ m}$ and the fire load density exceeds 2000 MJ/m^2 :

$$a + b + w_1 + w_2 = S \geq 2,0 \text{ m}$$

4) when the outer wall breaks at an angle of $\alpha \geq 120^\circ$, as in Figures 6 and 7:

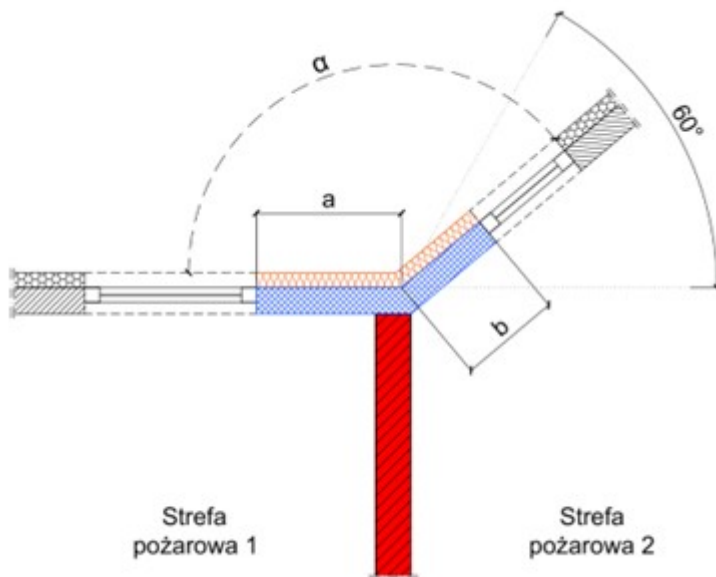


Fig. 6

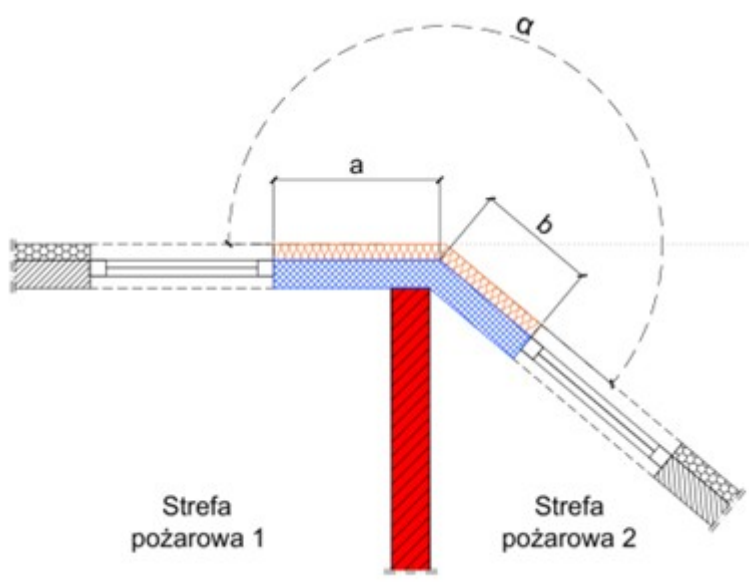


Fig. 7

S specifies the condition:

$$a + b = S \geq 2,0 \text{ m}$$

Legend for graphical markings:

Oznaczenia:



ściana oddzielenia przeciwpożarowego



elementy pasa o klasie odporności ogniowej co najmniej EI 60 (o↔i)
wykonane z materiałów i wyrobów o klasie reakcji na ogień A1 lub A2, d0



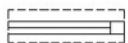
izolacja cieplna o klasie reakcji na ogień A1 lub A2, d0



ściana zewnętrzna



okno lub element doświetlający



zamknięcie otworu w ścianie zewnętrznej

Annex 12

HOW TO DETERMINE THE WAITING POINT FOR EVACUATION IN THE STAIRWELL

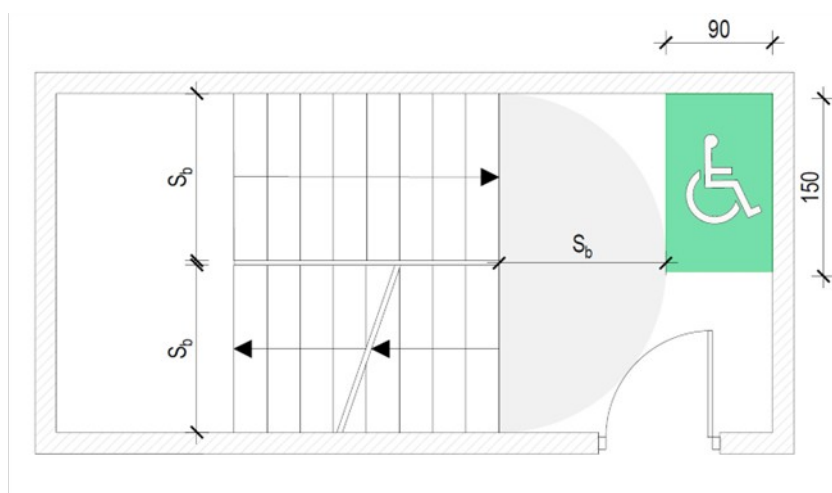


Fig. 1. Method of determining the waiting point for evacuation in a stairwell (example 1).

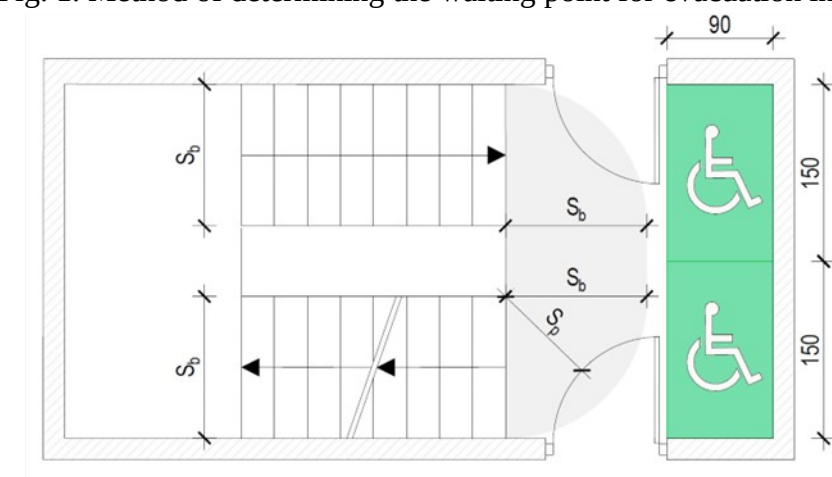
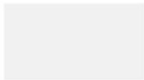


Fig. 2. Method of determining the waiting point for evacuation in the stairwell (example 2).

Oznaczenia:

- S_b - wymagana szerokość użytkowa biegu
- S_p - wolna szerokość drogi ewakuacyjnej na klatce schodowej mierzona do obrysu pola otwierania skrzydła drzwi do 90° , która ma spełniać warunki $S_p \geq 0,75 \times S_b$ oraz $S_p \geq 0,8$ m
-  - obszar drogi ewakuacyjnej, który nie może być ograniczony przez punkt oczekiwania na ewakuację
-  - punkt oczekiwania na ewakuację o wymiarach co najmniej $1,5$ m x $0,9$ m

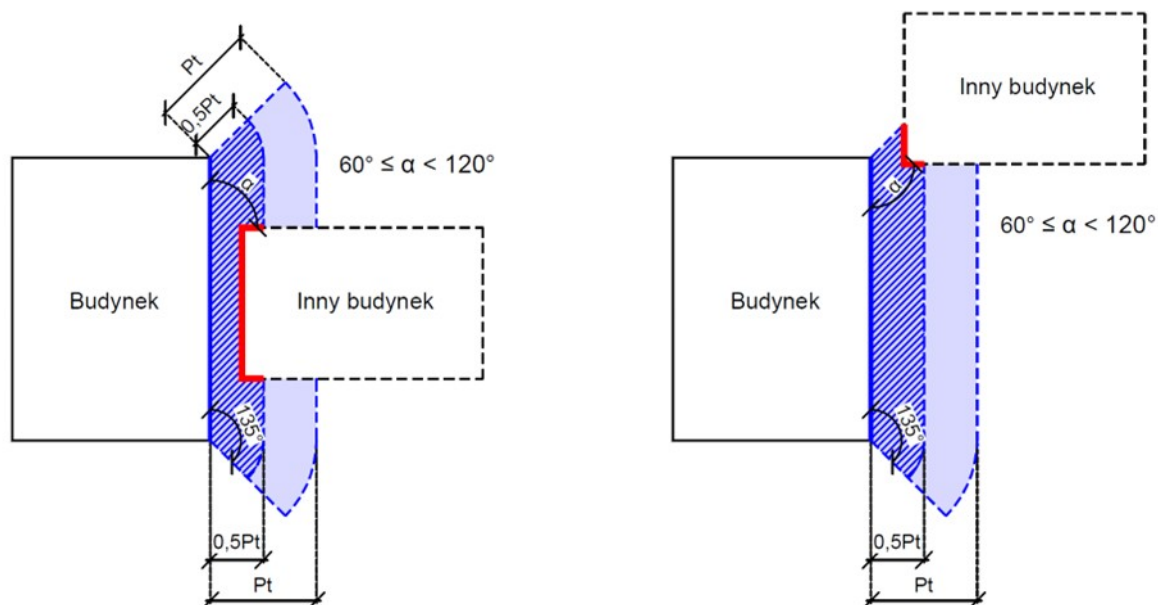


Fig. 2 Designation of a strip of land around the exterior wall of a building and location of the exterior walls of another building within it – § 283 para. 11 and 12 of the Regulation.

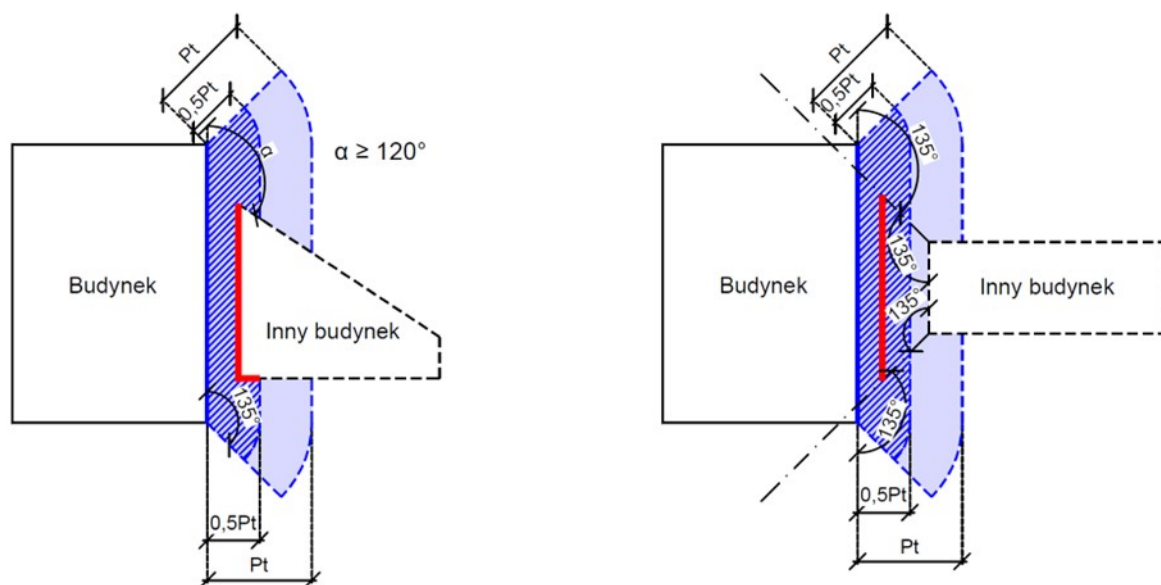


Fig. 3. Determination of the strip of land around the exterior wall of the building using the fire separation wall and for the wall at an angle – § 283 para. 11-13 of the Regulation.

Oznaczenia:

-  - ściana zewnętrzna, niebędąca ścianą oddzielenia przeciwpożarowego, względem której usytuowanie jest przedmiotem rysunku (dla której wyznacza się pasy terenu)
-  - ściana zewnętrzna, niebędąca ścianą oddzielenia przeciwpożarowego
-  - ściana zewnętrzna
-  - ściana zewnętrzna, która musi spełniać warunki dla ścian oddzielenia przeciwpożarowego obu budynków

P_t - szerokość pasa terenu wokół ściany zewnętrznej



- pas terenu o szerokości P_t otaczający ścianę zewnętrzną budynku, niebędącą ścianą oddzielenia przeciwpożarowego, w obrębie którego ściana zewnętrzna innego budynku nachylona do niej pod kątem mniejszym niż 60° musi spełniać warunki dla ścian oddzielenia przeciwpożarowego obu budynków



- pas terenu o szerokości $50\%P_t$ otaczający ścianę zewnętrzną budynku, niebędącej ścianą oddzielenia przeciwpożarowego, w obrębie którego ściana zewnętrzna innego budynku nachylona do niej pod kątem mniejszym niż 120° musi spełniać warunki dla ścian oddzielenia przeciwpożarowego obu budynków