(Draft)

D E C R E E
of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic

of ... 2026

on fire safety when using flammable liquids

Pursuant to § 4(i), (k) and (o), and § 14(1)(a), (j) and (k) of Act No 314/2001 on fire protection, as amended (hereinafter the 'Act'), the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic lays down the following:

Basic provisions

§ 1
Subject matter

(1) This Decree governs the requirements for ensuring fire safety in the construction and use of

a) operating facilities;
b) storage facilities;
c) decanting areas or filling areas;
d) filling stations;
e) production areas with alcohol[1]) or alcohol storage facilities;
f) areas containing a source of electrical power generated by an internal combustion engine running on liquid fuel;
g) flammable-liquid storage areas other than those referred to in points (a) to (f).

(2) This Decree does not apply to

a) the storage of alcohol in a transport container with a capacity not exceeding 10 l;
b) the storage of automotive care products, cosmetic products, hygiene products, and cleaning products classified as flammable liquids in a transport container with a capacity not exceeding 1 l;
c) operating facilities and storage facilities containing flammable liquids that are explosives;[2])
d) process equipment at the mouth of geological works[3]) or mining works[4]) and the construction and use of a storage facility for flammable liquids in underground mining works;
e) the filling, decanting and transport of flammable liquids in inland navigation, maritime navigation and air transport;
f) the transport of flammable liquids by road and rail;
g) the storage of alcohol in households;
h) a boiler room fuelled by a flammable liquid, if it does not contain a tank for this fuel;

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[1]) § 2(1)(a) to (d) of Act No 467/2002 on the production and placing on the market of alcohol, as amended by Act No 279/2008.

[2]) § 2(a) of Act No 58/2014 on explosives, explosive articles and munitions, and on amendments to certain acts.

[3]) § 3(a) of Act No 569/2007 on geological works (the Geological Act).

[4]) Act No 44/1988 on the protection and use of mineral resources (the Mining Act), as amended.

i) the warehousing and storage of medicines and veterinary medicines;
j) the production, warehousing and storage of beer and wine.

§ 2
Definition of certain terms

For the purposes of this Decree, the following definitions shall apply:

a) ‘transport container’ means a container[5]) with an internal capacity not exceeding 1 m^3, constituting a separate unit for storing or warehousing flammable liquids; a tank[5]) or a tank-container[6]) with an internal capacity exceeding 1 m^3 is also considered a transport container;
b) ‘storage container’[5]) means equipment for the transport or storage of transport containers;
c) ‘tank’ means an enclosed space or open space intended for warehousing flammable liquids, storing flammable liquids or ensuring the operability of process equipment;
d) ‘operating facility’ means a facility in which flammable liquids are used in a volume greater than that specified in Annex 1, except for the use of flammable liquids pursuant to subparagraph (g);
e) ‘process equipment’ means a set of equipment used for the production, processing, handling or pumping of flammable liquids;
f) ‘storage facility’ means a facility pursuant to § 2(6)(i) of the Act or part thereof intended for warehousing, receiving and dispensing flammable liquids in quantities greater than those specified in § 59 to § 61;
g) ‘dispensing area of a filling station’ means the area used to dispense liquid fuels for road vehicles,[7]) railway vehicles[8]) or into transport containers, which may also serve as a decanting point for tankers;[7])
h) ‘filling point’ means a structure or part thereof, including process equipment, intended for filling transport containers, tank vehicles or tank wagons;[8])
i) ‘decanting point’ means a structure or part thereof, including process equipment, intended for emptying transport containers, tank vehicles or tank wagons;
j) ‘flammable-liquid filling area’ means a structure or part thereof with one or several filling points, including process equipment, used for filling tank vehicles, tank wagons or transport containers;
k) ‘flammable-liquid decanting area’ means a structure or part thereof with one or several decanting points, including process equipment, used for decanting tank vehicles, tank wagons or transport containers;
l) ‘filling station’ means a structure or set of structures and equipment for dispensing liquid fuels[9]) into the fuel tank of a road vehicle, the fuel tank of a railway vehicle or a transport container;
m) ‘safety distance’ means the smallest permissible distance from a given structure to other structures, in particular to buildings, railway lines, overhead power lines or forest stands.

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[5]) Annex A to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) (Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs No 64/1987), as amended.

[6]) Part 1 of the Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID), which form Appendix C to the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF) (Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs No 8/1985, as amended).

[7]) § 3(2) of Act No 106/2018 on the operation of vehicles in road traffic and amending certain acts.

[8]) § 20(4) of Act No 513/2009 on railroads and amending certain acts, as amended.

[9]) § 1(1)(a), third point, of Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No 251/2023 on fuel quality.

General requirements

§ 3
Flammable liquids

(1) A flammable liquid is a liquid as defined in special legislation.[10])

(2) Flammable liquids are classified pursuant to special legislation.[11])

(3) A category 3 flammable liquid heated to its flash point or above shall be considered to be a category 2 flammable liquid.

§ 4
Labelling

(1) Transport containers shall be labelled pursuant to special legislation.[12])

(2) A tank, except for an operating tank, shall be labelled with the words FLAMMABLE LIQUID and the relevant category.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall also apply to uncleaned transport containers and tanks that previously contained flammable liquids.

§ 5
Tank

(1) An operating tank is a tank containing flammable liquids that is permanently connected to process equipment, forms part of that equipment and serves to ensure the operability of the process equipment; an operating tank is not a storage tank.

(2) A storage tank is a tank with fittings intended for storing flammable liquids.

(3) An underground tank is a tank which, apart from the upper handling openings, is covered with a layer of soil at least 0.5 m thick or by a continuous structural element made of building materials with a reaction-to-fire class of[13]) A1 or A2 with a fire resistance of at least 120 min.

(4) An above-ground tank is a tank that is not covered with soil or whose covering with soil or a structural element does not meet the conditions set out in paragraph (3).

(5) A double-walled tank is a tank that has two separate shells with free space between them.

(6) A locally double-walled tank is a tank that has welds or other non-detachable joints of the shell covered by a second shell, whereby the resulting inter-shell spaces are

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[10]) Annex I, point 2.6.1 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 , as amended.
[11]) Annex I, point 2.6.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 , as amended.
[12]) Annex I, point 2.6.3 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 , as amended.
[13]) § 9(1) of Decree of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic No 94/2004, as amended.

interconnected and impermeably separated from the inner space of the tank and from the external environment.

(7) A fixed tank is a storage tank that cannot be moved during use.

(8) A movable tank is a non-self-propelled storage tank that can be moved during use.

(9) An emergency tank is a tank or part of a tank that allows the collection of flammable liquids spilled in an accident from a transport container, a tank, process equipment or a containment tank.

(10) A containment tank is a tank that allows the collection of flammable liquids leaking from a transport container, a tank, process equipment or a tank vehicle.

(11) A collection tank is a structural modification to the bottom of an emergency tank, made using construction techniques that allow the collected flammable liquid to be pumped out.

§ 6
Requirements for tanks

(1) A fixed tank must be equipped with

a) a device for measuring the level of flammable liquid or a design feature that allows the level of flammable liquid to be measured;
b) an overfill prevention device or a device for signalling the maximum permissible level of flammable liquid;
c) a vent pipe with a flame arrester into the tank made in accordance with the relevant technical standard[14]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements, or a device for the treatment of flammable liquid vapours;
d) a device for the safe removal of sludge and water;
e) a device for the continuous measurement of temperature with an alarm for the maximum permissible temperature in heated or cooled tanks.

(2) A metal above-ground tank and a metal underground tank must be protected against corrosion.

(3) An above-ground storage tank for flammable liquids must be protected from the effects of solar radiation; this does not apply to double-walled tanks.

(4) No flame arrester shall be fitted in a fixed tank

a) that is permanently filled with inert gas or
b) has a floating roof.

(5) Each branch of the piping connected to a common pipeline, through which vapours of flammable liquids from several tanks or units of process equipment are discharged at concentrations higher than 50% of the lower explosive limit, shall be connected via a flame arrester.

[14]) STN EN ISO 16852 Flame arresters. Performance requirements, test methods and limits for use (38 9671).

(6) The outer shell of a double-walled tank must not have a drain fitting in any part that is likely to come into contact with flammable liquid.

(7) The impermeability of the inner shell of a double-walled tank or a locally double-walled tank must be verifiable in the space between the shells.

(8) A movable tank must meet the requirements of paragraph (1) and must be equipped with a device to prevent flammable liquid from escaping from the tank if it overturns.

§ 7
Transport container

(1) Depending on the material used and their design, transport containers are classified as breakable or unbreakable transport containers.

(2) The capacity of a breakable transport container for flammable liquids other than alcohol may not exceed 5 l.

(3) A transport container must be made of materials of the required strength and resistance to corrosion and to the chemical effects of flammable liquids.

(4) Protection against the hazardous effects of static electricity when using plastic transport containers with a capacity of at least 5 l shall be ensured in accordance with the relevant technical standard[15]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

Operating facility

§ 8
Fire protection zone of an operating facility

(1) An operating facility with a total floor area of more than 100 m^2 in a production structure or more than 50 m^2 in a non-production structure constitutes a separate fire protection zone.

(2) A point-of-use storage facility for flammable liquids may be incorporated into a section of the operating facility that constitutes a separate fire protection zone, provided that the total quantity of category 2 and category 3 flammable liquids in that fire protection zone does not exceed 7 m^3 in a production structure or 2 m^3 in a non-production structure.

(3) An operating facility and a point-of-use storage facility cannot be combined into a common fire protection zone pursuant to paragraph (2) if category 1 flammable liquids are present in these premises.

(4) An operating facility in which flammable liquids are used together with other substances[16]) is classified as an operating facility; this is without prejudice to special

[15]) STN 33 2030 Electrical engineering regulations. Protection against the hazardous effects of static electricity (33 2030).

[16]) Article 2(7) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.

legislation laying down fire safety requirements.[17])

(5) A maximum of 2 m^3 of flammable liquids of category 2 and category 3 may be used in a single fire protection zone of a non-production structure; a maximum of 5 m^3 of flammable liquids of category 2 and category 3 may be used in all operating facilities in a non-production structure.

(6) The first underground fire floor may form part of the fire protection zone of an operating facility on the first above-ground fire floor.

§ 9
Fire risk in an operating facility

(1) An area in which flammable liquids with a flash point of up to 21°C are used is an area with a fire occurrence and spread probability value p_1 = 3.2 and a damage extent probability value p_2 = 0.120; this does not apply to areas for the storage of flammable liquids.

(2) An area in which flammable liquids with a flash point above 21 °C are used is an area with a fire occurrence and spread probability value p_1 = 2.2 and a damage extent probability value p_2 = 0.120; this does not apply to areas for the storage of flammable liquids.

(3) The fire risk in an operating facility that is not open process equipment is laid down by special legislation[18]) with a fire occurrence and spread probability value p_1 and a damage extent probability value p_2 in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) In an operating facility where the floor is an emergency tank, the quantity of flammable liquid used to determine the fire risk is deemed to be the quantity specified in § 10(2).

§ 10
Containment tank in an operating facility and emergency tank in an operating facility

(1) An operating facility or part thereof where flammable liquids are present must be equipped with a containment tank and an emergency tank. The floor of an operating facility may constitute an emergency tank that also serves as a containment tank.

(2) The emergency tank must have a capacity sufficient to collect at least

a) the volume of flammable liquid in the tank, transport container, node, or process equipment with the largest volume of flammable liquid; a node is a set of technical and process equipment fitted with a shut-off device located at the entry to and at the exit from the node, which automatically interrupts the supply of flammable liquids when the process parameters change; or
b) 60% of flammable liquids that are in the process equipment or are fed into it over a period of
   1. 5 min, if the process equipment is fitted with a shut-off device located before the entry

[17]) For example, Decree of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No 124/2000 establishing the fire safety principles in activities involving flammable gases and gases supporting combustion, Decree of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No 142/2004 on fire safety in the construction and use of operating facilities and other premises in which coatings are applied to products, Decree of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No 258/2007 on fire safety requirements for warehousing, storing and handling solid flammable substances.

[18]) § 19(3)(a) of Decree No 94/2004.

into the operating facility, which automatically interrupts the supply of flammable liquids if their volume, pressure, or temperature deviates from the specified values;

2. 15 min in other cases.

(3) For the purposes of determining the capacity of the emergency tank referred to in paragraph (2), the higher of the values under paragraph (2)(a) and (b) shall be decisive.

(4) The capacity of the emergency tank also includes the volume of extinguishing agents flowing into the emergency tank during the operation of a fixed fire-fighting system or semi-fixed fire-fighting system, if installed.

(5) The following are not included in the capacity of the emergency tank:

a) a double-walled tank with a capacity not exceeding 100 m^3;
b) a locally double-walled tank with a capacity not exceeding 50 m^3.

(6) Several containment tanks of operating facilities, storage facilities, filling areas, or decanting areas may be connected to an emergency tank if the emergency tank

a) does not constitute the floor of any of the areas;
b) is not located inside a structure; and
c) has at least a capacity equal to the largest of the volumes under paragraphs (2) to (5), § 25(5) to (8), and § 41(3), (4), (9), (11) and (12).

(7) Several containment tanks in an operating facility may be connected to that operating facility's emergency tank.

(8) The emergency tank may be connected to the sewerage network if

a) the sewerage network is designed to drain chemically contaminated water and is equipped with an oil separator or other equipment for the treatment of flammable liquids; and
b) a valve is fitted on the drain pipe from the emergency tank to the sewerage network, which is demonstrably secured in the closed position during operation, and which may be opened only if the conditions ensuring compliance with the quality requirements for chemically contaminated water for the relevant type of sewerage network are met.

(9) An emergency tank constructed using construction techniques must be sloped into a collection tank.

(10) An emergency tank placed outside a structure with an operating facility or storage facility, in which flammable liquids can burn freely, is classified as an open storage facility in terms of the size of fire-open areas and separation distances.

(11) The containment tank must collect at least 5% of the volume determined in accordance with paragraphs (2) to (4).

(12) The containment tank shall be designed so as to collect flammable liquid leaking from any point of leakage in the fire protection zone.

(13) The containment tank must be permanently connected to the emergency tank, and the connecting pipe must not have a shut-off valve.

(14) The connection between the tanks according to paragraph (13) must consist of an uninterrupted connecting pipe with a flame arrester.

(15) An emergency tank or containment tank not made according to the relevant technical standard[19]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements must be made of materials with a reaction-to-fire class of A1 or A2, except for the wear layer ensuring chemical resistance, must be impermeable and must have a bottom sloped into a collection tank.

(16) The emergency tank, the containment tank, the connecting pipe and the flame arrester must be resistant to the chemical effects of flammable liquids.

§ 11
Structural design of an operating facility

(1) The structural design of an operating facility in terms of fire safety must comply with special legislation,[20]) unless otherwise provided in paragraphs (2) to (10).

(2) An operating facility in a non-production structure may only be located on the first above-ground fire floor.

(3) At the junction of the perimeter wall with the fire wall or fire-rated ceiling of the operating facility, there must be a fire protection strip,[21]) with a width of at least
a) 1.2 m or
b) 2.0 m, if the operating facility has,
   1. in a production structure, an average fire occurrence and spread probability value $p_1 \geq 3.2$;
   2. in a non-production structure, an average fire occurrence and spread probability value $a_m \geq$ of 1.4.

(4) The load-bearing structures and fire partitions of the operating facility area must be made of type D1 construction elements.

(5) The floor of the operating facility must be resistant to the chemical effects of flammable liquids. The top layer must be made of products with a reaction-to-fire class of A1fl to Cfl; this is without prejudice to the provisions of § 10(15).

(6) The load-bearing structures of process equipment must be made of construction products with a reaction-to-fire class of A1 or A2.

(7) If the collapse of the load-bearing structures of an open process facility or parts thereof could damage an adjacent structure or adjacent fire protection zone, or could cause a fire to spread outside the fire protection zone of the open process facility, these load-bearing structures must have a fire resistance rating of at least R30, which may be reduced to R15 on the basis of a calculation.

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[19]) For example, STN EN 976-1 Underground tanks of glass-reinforced plastics (GRP). Horizontal cylindrical tanks for the non-pressure storage of liquid petroleum based fuels. Part 1: Requirements and test methods for single wall tanks (69 8043), STN EN 976-2 Underground tanks of glass-reinforced plastics (GRP). Horizontal cylindrical tanks for the non-pressure storage of liquid petroleum based fuels. Part 2: Transport, handling, storage and installation of single-wall tanks (69 8043).

[20]) Decree No 94/2004, as amended.

[21]) § 44 of Decree No 94/2004, as amended.

(8) An operating facility that is an open process facility is considered a structure with a single fire floor, regardless of the design of the structural elements on the individual floors.

(9) An operating facility must not be placed in
a) a structure in which there is an assembly area;
b) a structure used as a healthcare facility and social care facility;
c) a group B structure used for housing or accommodation;[22])
d) another non-production structure with a fire height of more than 12 m.

(10) Entrances to cable distribution areas or to collector areas and technical corridors for combined underground cable routes must not be located in the operating facility.

§ 12
Escape routes from an operating facility

(1) Requirements for escape routes are specified pursuant to special legislation,[23]) unless otherwise provided in paragraphs (2) to (5).

(2) An operating facility may have only one escape route, unless otherwise provided in paragraph (2) and if
a) the operating facility has a fire occurrence and spread probability value $p_1 \leq 2.2$ or coefficient $a_m \leq 1.3$ and
b) the operating facility has a permanent workplace[24]) with the number of persons determined in accordance with the relevant technical standard[25]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements being a maximum of 4, a temporary workplace[26]) with a maximum of ten persons, a transitional workplace[27]) with a maximum of 20 persons, or an occasional workplace.[28])

(3) An operating facility cannot have only one escape route if it includes at least one workplace for a person with reduced mobility.

(4) An open process facility shall be equipped with escape routes or alternative means of escape if, for operational reasons, access to valves or controls is required during the operation of that equipment.

(5) Escape routes in an operating facility that is a permanent workplace or temporary workplace must be illuminated by emergency lighting regardless of the number of persons present.

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22) § 94(5) of Decree No 94/2004.
23) Part Five, Title Two and Three of Decree No 94/2004, as amended.
24) § 1(1)(b) of Decree No 94/2004, as amended by Decree No 225/2012.
25)STN 92 0241 Fire safety of structures. Occupancy of structures by persons (92 0241).
26) § 1(1)(c) of Decree No 94/2004.
27) § 1(1)(d) of Decree No 94/2004.
28) § 1(1)(e) of Decree No 94/2004.

§ 13
Separation distances for an operating facility

(1) The separation distances for an operating facility shall be determined in accordance with the relevant technical standard[29]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(2) For the purpose of determining separation distances, the height of the fire protection zone of open process equipment is a maximum of 6 m.

§ 14
Ventilation of an operating facility

(1) An operating facility must be provided with natural or forced ventilation.

(2) Forced ventilation must ensure at least two air changes per hour.

(3) Natural ventilation is provided by cross-ventilation through permanently open ventilation openings with a total area of at least 1% of the floor area of the room, located as close to the floor as possible, and ventilation openings with a total area of at least 1.3% of the floor area of the room, located as close to the ceiling as possible.

(4) Ventilation openings for natural ventilation or forced ventilation must discharge to the outside.

(5) Forced ventilation must be in operation throughout the shift; after the end of the shift, forced ventilation must remain in operation if a malfunction of process equipment is detected that could result in the leakage of flammable liquid or its vapours from the equipment.

(6) Process equipment from which flammable liquids with a flash point of up to 55°C can freely evaporate into the surrounding area with local exhaust ventilation for vapours.

(7) Underground areas of an operating facility containing a tank and process equipment for flammable liquids with a flash point of up to 55°C that are only occasionally attended must be equipped with forced ventilation.

(8) Paragraphs (1) to (7) do not apply to open process facilities.

§ 15
Protection of an operating facility against the effects of static electricity and by a lightning protection system

(1) The structure in which the operating facility is located must be protected against the effects of static electricity[17]) and by a lightning protection system in accordance with the relevant technical standard[30]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

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[29]) STN 92 0201-4 Fire safety of structures. Common provisions. Part 4: Separation distances (92 0201).

[30]) STN EN 62305-1 Protection against lightning. Part 1: General principles (34 1390), STN EN IEC 62305-2 Protection against lightning. Part 2: Risk management (34 1390), STN EN 62305-3 Protection against lightning. Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard (34 1390), STN EN IEC 62305-4 Protection against lightning. Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures (34 1390).

(2) The metal structure of the operating facility and process facility must be electrically bonded, grounded, protected against the effects of static electricity and protected by a lightning protection system in accordance with the relevant technical standard or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

§ 16
Protection against the effects of an explosion in an operating facility

If the stability of the structure in which the operating facility is located may be endangered by the explosion of vapours of flammable liquids, measures must be designed and constructed in the part of the structure containing the operating facility to vent the explosion to open space pursuant to special legislation;[31]) this does not apply to an operating facility on the underground floor of the structure.

§ 17
Facilities for emergency response in an operating facility

(1) Requirements for access routes, fire service staging areas and emergency response routes are laid down in special legislation.[32])

(2) In a structure equipped with a semi-fixed fire-fighting system or a semi-fixed cooling system, the access route must run at a distance not exceeding 10 m from the valves intended for connecting mobile fire-fighting equipment; this access route must allow vehicles to pass each other without turning or reversing.

§ 18
Electrical fire alarm system of an operating facility

An electrical fire alarm system[33]) must be installed in any operating facility where flammable liquids with a flash point of up to 55°C are present in quantities exceeding 10 m^3; this does not apply to open process facilities.

§ 19
Fixed fire-fighting system of an operating facility

(1) A fixed fire-fighting system[34]) must be installed in a fire protection zone containing an operating facility in which

a) flammable liquids with a flash point of up to 55°C are present on above-ground floors in quantities exceeding 20 m^3 in a single fire protection zone and the response time of the Fire and Rescue Corps or the fire brigade of the plant's fire department with permanent service is more than 5 min;
b) flammable liquids are present on underground floors in quantities exceeding 10 m^3 in a

[31]) Government Regulation No 393/2006 on the minimum requirements for ensuring occupational health and safety when working in explosive environments.

[32]) § 81 to § 84 and § 86 of Decree No 94/2004, as amended by Decree No 225/2012.

[33]) Decree of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No 726/2002laying down the properties of electrical fire alarm systems, their operating conditions and their regular inspection.

[34]) Decree of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No 169/2006 Coll. on the specific properties of fixed fire-fighting systems and semi-fixed fire-fighting system and on their operating conditions and regular inspection.

single fire protection zone and the response time of the Fire and Rescue Corps or the fire brigade of the plant's fire department with permanent service is more than 5 min.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to open process facilities.

§ 20
Fire extinguishers in an operating facility

The number and type of fire extinguishers in the operating facility is determined by the relevant technical standard[35]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

§ 21
Supply of water for fire-fighting purposes in an operating facility

(1) Requirements for the supply of water for fire-fighting purposes are laid down in special legislation.[36]).

(2) The hose system in the operating facility may only be foam-based with a supply of suitable foaming agent for at least 10 min of operation.

(3) Open process facilities shall not be equipped with an internal fire water supply system.

§ 22
Continuous power supply in an operating facility

Electrical equipment that is in operation during a fire must be provided with a continuous supply of electricity pursuant to special legislation.[37])

Storage facility

§ 23

(1) An enclosed storage facility is a roofed storage facility with all perimeter walls having permanently open openings covering less than 25% of the total area of the perimeter walls.

(2) An unenclosed storage facility is a covered storage facility, an open storage facility or a free storage facility.

(3) A covered storage facility is a roofed storage facility with no or only partial perimeter walls, or a storage facility that does not meet the conditions under paragraph (1).

(4) An open storage facility is an unroofed storage facility that has at least one perimeter wall.

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[35]) STN 92 0202-1 Fire safety of structures. Equipping buildings with fire extinguishers (92 0202).

[36]) Decree of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No 699/2004 on the supply of water for fire-fighting purposes in structures, as amended by Decree No 562/2005.

[37]) § 91 of Decree No 94/2004, as amended.

(5) A free storage facility is an unroofed storage facility without perimeter walls.

(6) A main storage facility is a storage facility in which more than 100 m^3 of flammable liquids are stored.

(7) An operational storage facility is a storage facility in which no more than 100 m^3 of flammable liquids are stored.

(8) The total volume of flammable liquids stored in a non-production structure with a fire height of the above-ground section
a) $h = 0$ m is no more than 100 m^3, of which no more than 5 m^3 are category 1 and category 2 flammable liquids;
b) $h \leq 9.0$ m no more than 50 m^3, of which no more than 5 m^3 are category 1 and category 2 flammable liquids;
c) $h \leq 22.5$ m no more than 10 m^3, of which no more than 5 m^3 are category 1 and category 2 flammable liquids.

(9) A point-of-use storage facility is a storage facility in which a maximum of 7 m^3 of flammable liquids are stored.

(10) An operational enclosed storage facility and a point-of-use storage facility must not be located in a non-production structure if the fire height of the structure exceeds 22.5 m.

(11) A main enclosed storage facility may only be located on the first above-ground fire floor of a production structure or in a separate single-storey structure; the main enclosed storage facility with flammable liquids with a flash point above 55°C may also be located on the first underground fire floor of the production structure.

(12) An operational enclosed storage facility may be located in a production structure only on an above-ground fire floor; the operational enclosed storage facility with flammable liquids with a flash point above 55°C may also be located on the first underground fire floor of the production structure.

(13) An operational enclosed storage facility may be located in a non-production structure only on the first above-ground fire floor; an operational enclosed storage facility with flammable liquids with a flash point above 55°C may also be located on the first underground fire floor of the non-production structure, with a total stored volume not exceeding 20 m^3 of flammable liquids.

(14) The underground space for operating the underground tank must form a separate fire protection zone separated from other underground spaces by fire-separating structures made of type D1 construction elements with a fire resistance rating of at least EI 60 and by a fire protection closure made of D1 structural elements with a fire resistance rating of at least EW 45-C.

§ 24
Fire risk in a storage facility

(1) The fire risk in an enclosed storage facility is expressed by the equivalent fire duration[38]) or by the calculated fire load.[39])

(2) An operational storage facility and a point-of-use storage facility are areas with a fire occurrence and spread probability value p_1 = 2.2 and a damage extent probability value p_2 = 0.070.

(3) The main storage facility is an area with a fire occurrence and spread probability value p_1 = 3.2 and a damage extent probability value p_2 = 0.100.

§ 25
Emergency tank and containment tank in a storage facility

(1) A storage facility must be equipped with an emergency tank and a containment tank. The emergency tank may also serve as a containment tank.

(2) No emergency tank or containment tank need be provided for
a) a storage facility with empty uncleaned transport containers or uncleaned movable tanks;
b) a double-walled tank with a capacity not exceeding 100 m^3;
c) a locally double-walled tank with a capacity not exceeding 50 m^3;
d) an underground tank that has a device for indicating leakage of flammable liquid, or is placed in such a way that the leakage of flammable liquid can be visually inspected.

(3) § 10(4), (6), (8) to (10) and (12) to (16) apply mutatis mutandis to the emergency tank in a storage facility and the containment tank in a storage facility.

(4) An emergency tank that constitutes the floor of the room must have an impermeable plinth.

(5) The minimum capacity of the emergency tank in a storage facility is specified in Annex 2.

(6) If flammable liquids are stored in the storage facility together with other liquids, the volumes of the flammable liquids and other liquids are added together when determining the capacity of the emergency tank pursuant to paragraph (5).

(7) The height of the wall of the emergency tank in an unenclosed storage facility must be at least 0.3 m higher than the minimum height corresponding to the volume pursuant to paragraphs (5) and (6).

(8) The capacity of the emergency tank must not be less than the capacity of the largest tank or transport container.

(9) An emergency tank with a floor area greater than 2 500 m^2 in which at least two storage tanks are installed must be divided by partition walls into sections with floor areas not

[38]) § 21 of Decree No 94/2004, as amended by Decree No 225/2012.
[39]) § 33 of Decree No 94/2004, as amended by Decree No 225/2012.

exceeding 2 500 m^2; if it is not possible to comply with the maximum area of 2 500 m^2 due to the size of the storage tank, the section containing this tank may have a floor area greater than 2 500 m^2.

(10) The height of the partition walls referred to in paragraph (9) must be at least 0.5 m lower than the wall of the emergency tank.

(11) The total floor area of emergency tanks grouped into a common fire protection zone must not exceed 15 000 m^2.

(12) The containment tank must collect at least 5% of the volume of flammable liquids in the fire protection zone.

§ 26
Structural design of a storage facility

(1) The load-bearing structures and fire-separating structures of a fire protection zone in a storage facility must be made of type D1 construction elements; vertical fire protection strips and horizontal fire protection strips with a width of at least 2.0 m shall be constructed in the perimeter wall of the fire protection zone of a main enclosed storage facility or an operational enclosed storage facility.

(2) The floor of the storage facility must be resistant to the chemical effects of flammable liquids, made of building materials with a reaction-to-fire class of A1 or A2, except for the top layer ensuring chemical resistance.

(3) An entrance to a cable duct or cable space or to collector areas and technical corridors for combined underground cable routes must not be located in the storage facility.

(4) An unenclosed storage facility attached to a structure must be separated from it by a fire-separating structure made of type D1 construction elements with a fire resistance rating of at least REI-M 120. If there is an opening in this fire-separating structure, it must be equipped with a fire protection closure made of type D1 construction elements with a fire resistance rating of at least EI 60-C.

§ 27
Escape routes from a storage facility

(1) Requirements for escape routes are determined pursuant to special legislation,[25]) unless otherwise provided in paragraph (2).

(2) No permitted escape route length is specified in an open storage facility and in a free storage facility; an unprotected escape route must have a clear width of at least 0.8 m.

§ 28
Separation distance from a storage facility and safety distance from a storage facility

(1) The separation distance from an enclosed storage facility and an unenclosed storage facility is determined by the relevant technical standard[30]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(2) The separation distance from an unenclosed storage facility is determined depending on

a) the heat flux density;
b) the length of the fire protection zone;
c) the height of the fire protection zone; and
d) the size of the open fire area of the fire protection zone.

(3) The heat flux density is expressed in terms of the equivalent duration of the fire as

a) 120 min for a storage facility with flammable liquids in transport containers, containers and movable tanks;
b) 50 min for storage facilities with
   1. above-ground tanks; or
   2. transport containers, containers and movable tanks in which an inert atmosphere is present;
c) 15 min for storage facilities
   1. with above-ground storage tanks in which an inert atmosphere is present;
   2. with all tanks with a floating roof;
   3. with all tanks equipped with a fixed fire-fighting system where the storage facility operator has set up a fire brigade for that storage facility; or
   4. with uncleaned empty transport containers, containers and movable tanks.

(4) The length of the fire protection zone of an unenclosed storage facility is the length of the emergency tank or containment tank.

(5) The height of the fire protection zone of an unenclosed storage facility is 6 m, measured from the upper edge of the emergency tank or containment tank.

(6) The fire-hazard area from a double-walled tank with at least one shell of plastic and from a locally double-walled tank is measured from the outer shell of the tank.

(7) No fire-hazard area need be specified for

a) an underground tank;
b) a storage facility containing only double-walled tanks with both walls made of materials with a reaction-to-fire class of A1 or A2.

(8) The delineation of the fire-hazard area is determined by the relevant technical standard[31]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(9) The fire-hazard area of an open process facility, an unenclosed storage facility with above-ground tanks, a storage facility with transport containers, a filling area or a decanting area is measured from the inner edge of the wall of the emergency tank or containment tank.

(10) Pumping equipment used to fill or empty storage tanks may be installed in the fire-hazard area of an unenclosed storage facility; the pumping equipment may be located in the operating facility, in the storage facility's containment tank or in the storage facility's emergency tank.

(11) A filling area and a decanting area for flammable liquids stored in that storage facility may be located in the fire-hazard area of an unenclosed storage facility.

(12) The safety distance for the location of an underground tank is the horizontal distance between the outer shell of the underground tank and the edge of another structure, an above-ground tank, a power distribution system or technical equipment.

(13) The smallest horizontal distance from the shell of an underground tank to
a) another underground tank is 0.8 m;
b) the nearest structural element, water piping or sewers and collectors is 1.0 m;
c) a heating facility is 2.5 m;
d) the land plot boundary 3.0 m;
e) a high or very high voltage underground cable is 3.0 m;
f) the underground piping distribution system for flammable gases is 4.0 m;
g) the shell of an above-ground tank is 5.0 m.

(14) The safety distance from a double-walled tank with both shells made of materials with a reaction-to-fire class other than A1 or A2 is at least 9.8 m.

(15) The distance between above-ground tanks is determined according to Annex 3.

(16) The safety distance from an underground tank and the distance between above-ground tanks may be reduced if the hazardous effects are prevented by a shielding barrier constructed using type D1 construction elements and meeting the fire resistance criterion R with a value in minutes at least equal to that specified in the relevant technical standard[31]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

§ 29
Ventilation of a storage facility

(1) Natural or forced ventilation must be provided in a storage facility; no ventilation requirements are laid down for a storage facility in which only flammable liquids with a flash point above 55°C are stored.

(2) Forced ventilation must ensure at least two air changes per hour.

(3) Natural ventilation is provided by cross ventilation through permanently open ventilation openings with a total area of at least 1% of the floor area of the room, located as close to the floor as possible, and ventilation openings with a total area of at least 1.3% of the floor area of the room, located as close to the ceiling as possible. Ventilation openings may be closed if it is ensured that the temperature inside the storage facility does not exceed 15°C.

(4) A main enclosed storage facility and an operational enclosed storage facility, in which flammable liquids with a flash point of up to 55°C are stored in a tank with a ventilation pipe discharging into the storage facility or in a transport container, must also be

equipped with emergency ventilation providing at least ten air changes per hour.

(5) § 14(4) applies mutatis mutandis to natural and forced ventilation openings.

(6) Emergency ventilation pursuant to paragraph (4) is not required if the storage facility is equipped with

a) automatic activation of forced ventilation when the concentration reaches 20% of the lower explosive limit; or
b) forced ventilation providing at least ten air changes per hour.

(7) The underground space for operating a tank with a flammable liquid must be ventilated by forced ventilation pursuant to paragraph (2) whenever an operator is present.

§ 30
Protection of a storage facility against the effects of static electricity and a lightning protection system

§ 15 applies mutatis mutandis to the protection of a storage facility against the effects of static electricity and to its lightning protection system.

§ 31
Protection of an enclosed storage facility against the effects of an explosion

§ 16 applies mutatis mutandis to the protection of an enclosed storage facility against the effects of an explosion.

§ 32
Facilities for emergency response in a storage facility

§ 17 applies mutatis mutandis to the facilities for emergency response in a storage facility.

§ 33
Electrical fire alarm system and equipment for the removal of heat and combustion products in a storage facility

(1) An enclosed storage facility in which flammable liquids in quantities exceeding 100 m^3 are stored must be equipped with an electrical fire alarm system.

(2) A main enclosed storage facility must have equipment for the removal of heat and combustion products.

§ 34
Fixed fire-fighting system, semi-fixed fire-fighting system and cooling system of a storage facility

(1) An enclosed storage facility with transport containers, containers or tanks must be equipped with a fixed fire-fighting system if the response time of the Fire and Rescue Corps or the fire brigade of the plant's fire department with permanent service is

a) more than 5 min and the quantity stored exceeds 100 m^3 of flammable liquids;
b) less than 5 min and the stored quantity exceeds 200 m^3 of flammable liquids.

(2) An above-ground tank with a capacity exceeding 500 m^3 for flammable liquids with a flashpoint of up to 55°C must be equipped with a fixed fire-fighting system.

(3) The tank referred to in paragraph (2), in which flammable liquids are stored under a protective inert atmosphere, need not be equipped with a fixed fire-fighting system.

(4) An emergency tank in which the tank referred to in paragraph (2) is installed and whose walls are more than 1.5 m above ground level must be equipped with a fixed fire-fighting system.

(5) The fixed fire-fighting system referred to in paragraphs (2) and (4) may be replaced by a semi-fixed fire-fighting system if the response time of the Fire and Rescue Corps or the fire brigade of the plant's fire department with permanent service is less than 5 min.

(6) The roof and shell of an above-ground tank intended for storing flammable liquids with a flash point of up to 55°C and with a capacity exceeding 250 m^3 must be equipped with a water cooling system; this does not apply to tanks equipped with thermal insulation made of materials with a reaction-to-fire class of A1 or A2.

(7) A metal emergency tank for flammable liquids with a capacity exceeding 100 m^3 must be equipped with a water cooling system.

(8) The manual control and connection elements of a semi-fixed fire-fighting system for an above-ground storage tank in an unenclosed storage facility must be placed at a distance of at least 1.5 times the separation distance from the tank protected by the semi-fixed fire-fighting system.

(9) If it is not possible to meet the requirements under paragraph (8), the control and connection elements must be placed behind a type D1 fire wall with a fire resistance rating of at least 90 min, which must be designed to protect the control and connection elements and the fire-fighting equipment connected to these elements from the effects of a fire in the tank protected by this semi-fixed fire-fighting system.

§ 35
Equipping a storage facility with fire extinguishers

The number and type of fire extinguishers in a storage facility are specified by the relevant technical standard[37]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements; free storage facilities and open storage facilities need not be equipped with fire extinguishers.

§ 36
Supply of water for fire-fighting purposes in a storage facility

(1) § 21 applies mutatis mutandis to the supply of water for fire-fighting purposes in the storage facility.

(2) An internal fire water supply system[40]) is not required for an unenclosed storage

[40]) § 10 of Decree No 699/2004.

facility.

On-site piping distribution systems

§ 37
Piping for the distribution of flammable liquids

(1) Piping for the distribution of flammable liquids (hereinafter 'piping system') must be made of materials resistant to the chemical effects of the flammable liquid flowing through it, protected against corrosion, protected against the effects of static electricity and provided with a lightning protection system in accordance with the relevant technical standard or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(2) The piping system must be positioned in such a way that it cannot be
a) damaged by moving parts of machinery and process equipment; and
b) heated to a temperature higher than the ignition temperature of the flammable liquid flowing through it, except where this temperature is required for process reasons.

(3) Piping systems routed along the front of perimeter walls shall be constructed in accordance with the relevant technical standard or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(4) The piping system may be routed above the roof cladding of a production structure if
a) the ceiling meets the required fire resistance rating for the fire protection zone above which it is located; and
b) the roof cladding complies with criterion B_{ROOF} (t3) or B_{ROOF} (t4); this does not apply to a piping system that only serves the fire protection zone above which it is routed.

(5) A piping system below floor level must be installed in a pipe duct with regularly spaced removable covers forming at least 20% of the upper covering of the duct.

(6) The pipe duct must
a) be made of type D1 construction elements;
b) be constructed from elements that are impermeable and resistant to the chemical effects of the flammable liquid flowing through it;
c) have a collection tank that can be visually inspected using an image transmission device, or that is equipped with a signalling device indicating the leakage of flammable liquid; and
d) be sloped longitudinally into a collection tank.

(7) Where the piping system crosses a road, a railway track or a tramway track, the following conditions must be met:
a) the piping system must have a shut-off valve on both sides of the crossing;
b) in the case of an elevated crossing of a road, the piping system must be laid in a protective casing or on a pipe bridge with an impermeable floor sloping into a collection tank;
c) when installing a piping system in the vicinity of a railway or tramway track, the piping system must be protected against the effects of stray currents;
d) in the case of the piping system passing beneath a road or paved terrain, the piping system must be laid in a pipe duct or protective casing extending at least 0.5 m beyond the crossing on each side;
e) the protective casing must be impermeable, closed and capable of being inspected for the

presence of flammable liquid.

(8) Piping systems may be routed in pipe ducts together with piping for the distribution of other substances if the surface of the piping system or the surface of its thermal insulation has a temperature at least 50°C lower than the ignition temperature of the flammable liquid flowing through it, except where this is technically unavoidable.

(9) Where a piping system and piping carrying a corrosive substance run along each other, the piping system must be located at the highest point.

§ 38
Load-bearing structures of pipe bridges

(1) Pipe bridges must be made of type D1 construction elements and protected by a lightning protection system in accordance with the relevant technical standard[30]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(2) The load-bearing structures of pipe bridges must have a fire resistance rating of at least 30 min to a height of at least 6 m and must also meet the criteria for load-bearing capacity and stability if their collapse in a fire could compromise the stability or integrity of adjacent structures or process equipment. The fire resistance rating of the load-bearing structures of pipe bridges may be reduced to R15 on the basis of a calculation.

Filling and decanting of flammable liquids

§ 39
Fire protection zone of a filling area and a decanting area

A filling area or a decanting area constitutes either a separate fire protection zone or a common fire protection zone.

§ 40
Fire risk in a filling area and a decanting area

The fire risk in a filling area and a decanting area need not be determined.

§ 41
Emergency tank and containment tank for a filling area and a decanting area

(1) A tanker comprises a non-removable tank with fittings mounted on a lorry or trailer designed for the transport of flammable liquids.

(2) A tank wagon comprises a non-removable tank with fittings mounted on a wagon intended for the transport of flammable liquids.

(3) The area for the filling of a tanker whose tank

a) is not divided into several independent compartments must be equipped with a containment tank and an emergency tank, the combined capacity of which is at least 25% of the capacity of all tank vehicles being filled simultaneously, but at least the capacity of the tank vehicle with the greatest capacity;

b) is divided into several independent compartments must be equipped with a containment tank and an emergency tank, the combined capacity of which is at least 25% of the capacity of all compartments of the tanker being filled simultaneously, but at least the capacity of the largest compartment.

(4) If the tankers referred to in paragraph (3) are being filled in the filling area simultaneously, the containment tank and emergency tank of the filling area must have a combined capacity of at least 25% of the capacity of all compartments of the tankers being filled simultaneously and a capacity of at least 25% of the capacity of the tanker referred to in paragraph (3)(a), but at least the capacity of the largest tanker or of the largest compartment of a tanker, whichever is greater.

(5) The containment tank must be dimensioned to hold at least 5% of the capacity of the maximum number of tankers or compartments of a tanker pursuant to paragraph (3) being filled simultaneously.

(6) The area for the decanting of tankers must consist of an impermeable surface sloping into

a) a sewerage network for chemically polluted water equipped with an oil separator; or
b) a containment tank; its capacity shall be dimensioned to hold at least 5% of the capacity of the maximum number of tankers or compartments of a tanker pursuant to paragraph (3) being decanted simultaneously.

(7) The area for the decanting of tankers need not be equipped with an emergency tank.

(8) The area for the decanting of tankers need not be equipped with a containment tank if it is demonstrably used for decanting no more than once a month; paragraph (6) does not apply to this decanting area.

(9) The area for filling or the area for decanting tank wagons must be equipped with a containment tank and an emergency tank, the combined capacity of which is at least 25% of the capacity of all tank wagons being filled or decanted simultaneously, but at least the capacity of the tank wagon with the greatest capacity;

(10) The area for filling or the area for decanting tankers or tank wagons may be equipped with a rainwater protection valve on the outlet from the containment tank, provided that it opens automatically during filling or decanting.

(11) Paragraphs (3) to (6), (8), (10) and (12) apply mutatis mutandis to the emergency tank and the containment tank of the area for filling or the area for decanting transport containers.

(12) § 10(6) to (10) and (12) to (16) apply mutatis mutandis to emergency tanks and containment tanks, unless otherwise provided in paragraph (10).

§ 42
Construction design of a filling area and a decanting area

(1) The fire-separating structures and load-bearing structures in a filling area and a decanting area must be made of type D1 construction elements.

(2) Filling points for top-loading tankers and tank wagons may be equipped with gangways, which must be made of materials of reaction-to-fire class of A1 or A2 and must allow access to the individual filling openings.

§ 43
Separation distance from a filling area and from a decanting area

(1) The separation distance from a filling area and from a decanting area is determined in accordance with the relevant technical standard[31]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements depending on
a) the heat flux density;
b) the length of the fire protection zone;
c) the height of the fire protection zone; and
d) the size of the open fire area of the fire protection zone.

(2) The heat flux density is expressed in terms of the equivalent duration of the fire as
a) 120 min for a filling area or a decanting area;
b) 50 min for a filling area or a decanting area equipped with a fixed fire-fighting system.

(3) The length of the fire protection zone in metres is six times the number of filling points or decanting points, but no more than 30 m.

(4) For the purpose of determining the separation distance, the height of the fire protection zone is 6 m.

(5) The definition of a fire-hazard area is specified by the relevant technical standard[31]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(6) The following may be located in the fire-hazard area of a filling area and a decanting area:
a) an unenclosed storage facility for flammable liquids directly technologically related to it;
b) pumping equipment functionally and technologically related to the operation of this area; or
c) another structure, provided that its fire-separating structures have a fire resistance rating determined pursuant to special legislation.[41])

§ 44
Protection of a filling area and a decanting area against the effects of static electricity and by a lightning protection system

(1) The metal structures and metal parts of process equipment must be electrically bonded, grounded, and protected against the effects of static electricity and by a lightning protection system in accordance with the relevant technical standard or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(2) Tankers and tank wagons must be grounded during the decanting or filling of flammable liquids.

[41]) § 8 of Decree No 94/2004, as amended.

§ 45
Operational and technical conditions for a filling area and a decanting area

(1) Smoking and open flame are prohibited during filling or decanting.

(2) Tankers and tank wagons must be secured against unintentional movement during filling or decanting.

(3) When decanting flammable liquids using pressure, a device must be installed on the side of the pressure source that prevents the maximum permissible operating pressure of the tanker, tank wagon or transport container from being exceeded.

(4) A tank wagon in the decanting area may be heated using steam, hot water or other media with parameters permissible fore wagon heating systems.

(5) The filling or decanting of tankers and tank wagons must be carried out under the constant supervision of the operating personnel.

(6) The filling or decanting of tankers and tank wagons may be carried out only in the filling area or the decanting area.

(7) Filling or decanting is prohibited in the event of a risk of atmospheric discharges.

Filling station

§ 46
Fire protection zones of filling stations

(1) Filling stations and related structuresare divided into fire protection zones pursuant to special legislation,[42]) unless otherwise provided in paragraphs (2) to (5).

(2) The storage area for liquid-fuel storage tanks is a storage facility pursuant to § 23 to § 36.

(3) A liquid fuel dispenser may also be combined with dispensing modules for alternative fuels[43]) or operating fluids, provided that the requirements specified by the dispenser manufacturer are complied with.

(4) Liquid fuel dispensers, liquid fuel dispensers combined with dispensing modules for alternative fuels or operating fluids, and aread for decanting tankers with liquid fuels do not belong to any fire protection zone.

(5) Liquid fuel dispensers, liquid fuel dispensers combined with dispensing modules for alternative fuels or operating fluids, and areas for decanting tankers with liquid fuels do not constitute a separate fire protection zone.

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[42]) § 3 of Decree No 94/2004.

[43]) § 3(1)(c) of Act No 214/2021 on the promotion of environmentally friendly road transport vehicles and on amendments to certain acts.

§ 47
Structural design of filling stations

(1) The structural design filling station structures is subject to special legislation.[22])

(2) The load-bearing structure of the roof covering the dispensing area of the filling station and the fire-protection structures of the service building must not be made of type D3 construction elements.

(3) Construction products with a reaction-to-fire class of E and F may only be used for the translucent section in the roof covering over the dispensing area of a filling station.

(4) The structural elements of the dispensing area of the filling station must be resistant to the chemical effects of liquid fuels.

(5) Metal structures of the filling station, dispensers and related technical equipment and process equipment that are part of the filling station must be grounded, electrically bonded and protected against the effects of static electricity and by a lightning protection system in accordance with the relevant technical standard or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(6) The dispensing area of the filling station must be sloped so that it drains into
a) a sewerage network for chemically polluted water equipped with an oil separator; or
b) a containment tank; the capacity of the containment tank shall be at least 1 000 l.

(7) A dispenser for liquid fuels with recovery of flammable vapours may be located inside a production structure, provided that a safety distance of at least 3 m from the dispenser is maintained.

(8) If a storage tank is part of the filling station, § 23 to § 36 apply to it mutatis mutandis.

§ 48
Separation distance and safety distance from filling stations

(1) The separation distance from filling station structures is determined by the relevant technical standard[31]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(2) The separation distance from filling station storage tanks is determined pursuant to § 28.

(3) The separation distance from liquid fuel dispensers, the separation distance from liquid fuel dispensers combined with dispensing modules for alternative fuels or operating fluids, and the separation distance from areas for decanting tankers with liquid fuels need not be determined.

(4) Liquid fuel dispensers, liquid fuel dispensers combined with dispensing modules for alternative fuels or operating fluids, or areas for decanting tankers with liquid fuels may be located in the fire-hazard area of an above-ground storage tank for liquid fuels.

(5) The safety distance from a liquid fuel dispenser or a liquid fuel dispenser combined with dispensing modules for alternative fuels or operating fluids is determined by the length of the dispensing hose, but must be at least 3 m, unless a greater distance is specified in the relevant technical standard[44]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(6) The safety distance from the connecting valves of a tanker decanting area is at least 10 m.

(7) The safety distance referred to in paragraphs (5) and (6) may be reduced if the hazardous effects are prevented by a structural element made of type D1 construction elements that meets the fire resistance criterion of at least 120 min and, at the same time, the integrity and insulation criteria.

(8) Equipment and process facilities constituting part of the filling station may be located within the safety distance specified in paragraphs (5) and (6); this also applies to equipment for dispensing operating fluids for road vehicles and railway vehicles.

(9) An above-ground liquid fuel storage tank may be located within the safety distance from the liquid fuel dispenser.

(10) The filling station may include a cage for storing and selling liquefied petroleum gas cylinders with a maximum storage capacity of 200 kg.

(11) The cage referred to in paragraph (10) must be placed at a distance of at least
a) 6.5 m from liquid fuel dispenserd or from liquid fuel dispensers combined with dispensing modules for alternative fuels or operating fluids;
b) 3 m from the entrance or opening to a space below ground level; and
c) 3 m from the open fire area of the structure and from stored flammable substances.

§ 49
Filling station equipment

(1) The explosion-hazard area around the outlet of the storage-tank ventilation piping must not extend into any road or any structure or equipment or process facility of the filling station that is not adapted to this area.

(2) The premises of the filling station’s service building must be premises with no explosion hazard.

(3) The outlet of the ventilation piping of the storage tanks for liquid fuels must be at least 3 m above ground level or at least 1.5 m above the roof level of the filling station; this is without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph (1).

(4) The piping system of a filling station may be run in a pipe duct or buried in the ground.

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[44]) For example, STN 38 6462 Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) filling stations for motor vehicles. Technical requirements and safety (38 6462), STN EN ISO 16923 Natural gas fuelling stations. CNG stations for fuelling vehicles (ISO 16923) (30 2323).

(5) Liquid fuels and alternative fuels at a filling station may be dispensed only from a dispenser.

§ 50
Filling station operating conditions

(1) It is prohibited to decant a tanker if there is a risk of atmospheric discharges.

(2) The dispenser area and the tanker decanting area are areas with an increased risk of fire.[45])

(3) Areas with a risk of explosion and areas with an increased risk of fire must be marked with safety signs.[46])

(4) The tanker decanting area must be appropriately secured against the unwanted entry of road vehicles during decanting.

(5) Used sorbent material and similar substances containing residues of flammable liquids must be placed in a solid-walled container made of non-combustible material with a self-closing lid; the contents of the container must be removed daily and placed in a safe location.

§ 51
Filling station fire-fighting system

(1) The requirements for the supply of water for fire-fighting purposes are laid down by special legislation.[38])

(2) A dispenser must be equipped with at least one portable dry powder fire extinguisher with a rating of at least 113B.

(3) During the decanting of a tanker, the decanting area shall be equipped with at least one portable dry powder fire extinguisher with a rating of at least 113B.

(4) The equipping of filling stations with portable fire extinguishers is determined by the relevant technical standard[39]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

§ 52
Movable filling station

(1) A movable liquid-fuel filling station (hereinafter referred to as ‘movable filling station’) must not be located

a) within a structure
   1. with an assembly area;
   2. for housing and accommodation; or
   3. used as a healthcare facility;

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[45]) § 1(2) of Decree of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No 121/2002 on fire prevention.

[46]) Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 387/2006 on the requirements for the provision of safety and health signage at work, as amended by Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 104/2015.

b) in a social services facility;
c) on a storey with a floor below the level of the surrounding terrain; or
d) in the part of a structure that has fire floors above a movable filling station and whose escape routes are at risk from combustion products from a fire at the movable filling station.

(2) The safety distance from the movable filling station is at least 3 m.

(3) No structures, equipment and process facilities that are not part of the movable filling station may be located within the safety distance from the movable filling station; this does not apply to equipment for dispensing operating fluids for road vehicles or railway vehicles.

(4) The distance of a movable filling station for liquefied petroleum gases from the equipment and structures of the movable filling station is determined by the relevant technical standard[45]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(5) It is prohibited to decant a tanker with liquid fuels if there is a risk of atmospheric discharges.

(6) Areas with a risk of explosion and areas with a risk of fire must be marked with safety signs.

(7) Each dispenser of a movable filling station must be equipped with at least one portable dry powder fire extinguisher with a rating of at least 113B.

(8) The metal structures of a movable filling station must be electrically bonded, grounded and protected against the effects of static electricity and by a lightning protection system in accordance with the relevant technical standard or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(9) The above-ground storage tank of a movable filling station must meet the requirements of § 5(8) and § 6(2).

Production, storage and handling of alcohol

§ 53

(1) Production areas with alcohol are facilities pursuant to § 2(6)(i) of the Act where alcohol is produced, processed, handled, filled and decanted.

(2) An alcohol storage facility is used for storing, receiving and dispensing alcohol.

§ 54
Requirements for the production, storage and handling of alcohol

(1) Production areas with alcohol and alcohol storage facilities are divided into fire protection zones pursuant to special legislation.[44])

(2) The area where alcohol matures is also considered an alcohol storage facility.

(3) The construction design of a structure in which alcohol is produced, stored or handled is subject to special legislation.[22])

(4) The separation distance from a structure in which alcohol is produced, stored or handled is determined by the relevant technical standard[31]) or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

(5) The emergency tank in a production area with alcohol must be dimensioned for the capacity of the largest tank or the largest process equipment unit, but at least 5% of the total quantity of alcohol located in the production area with alcohol; each separate part of the process, including operating tanks with alcohol, must be equipped with shut-off valves to stop alcohol leakage.

(6) An emergency tank in which alcohol can burn freely, located outside the production area with alcohol, is classified as an open storage facility in terms of the size of fire-open areas and separation distances; the height of the fire-open area is h_u = 3.0 m.

(7) In alcohol storage facilities and storage facilities for alcohol in transport containers with a total capacity of

a) up to 100 m^3, the capacity of the emergency tank must be at least 5% of the total volume of the stored alcohol;
b) more than 100 m^3 up to 1 000 m^3, the capacity of the emergency tank must be at least 3% of the total volume of the stored alcohol, but not less than 10 m^3;
c) more than 1 000 m^3, the capacity of the emergency tank must be at least 2% of the total volume of the stored alcohol.

(8) An area for filling or decanting alcohol located outside a structure does not need to be equipped with a containment tank or emergency tank; this site must have an impermeable, reinforced and chemically resistant handling area and must be equipped with portable collection containers to collect any alcohol spills, which are placed under the connection point of the tank vehicle.

(9) Ventilation piping fitted with a flame arrester on the tank need not be adapted to capture alcohol vapour.

§ 55

(1) An alcohol storage facility may be located on the above-ground fire floors of a production structure or on the first underground fire floor of a production structure.

(2) The metal structures of a production structure with alcohol, the alcohol storage facility, and the metal parts of process facilities must be electrically bonded, grounded and protected against the effects of static electricity and by a lightning protection system in accordance with the relevant technical standard or other similar technical specification with comparable or stricter requirements.

§ 56
Ventilation of a production area with alcohol

(1) A production area with alcohol must be ventilated using natural or forced ventilation;

a production area with alcohol is considered ventilated if at least two air changes per hour are permanently ensured.

(2) Natural ventilation is provided by cross ventilation through permanently open ventilation openings with a total area of at least 1% of the floor area of the room, located as close to the floor as possible, and ventilation openings with a total area of at least 1.3% of the floor area of the room, located as close to the ceiling as possible.

(3) If a production area with alcohol is equipped with a gas detection system, a permanent rate of two air changes per hour is not required if

a) concentrations of 25% of the lower explosive limit are automatically reported to a permanently manned post; and
b) forced ventilation with at least six air changes per hour is initiated if the concentration reaches a maximum of 50% of the lower explosive limit.

Area with a source of electrical power generated by an internal combustion engine running on liquid fuel

§ 57

(1) An area containing a source of electrical power generated by an internal combustion engine running on liquid fuel is an area with a substitute source of electrical power or a back-up source of electrical power; for the purposes of this Decree, this is an area within a structure where machinery is located to ensure the supply of electrical power using an internal combustion engine running on liquid fuel.

(2) An area containing a source of electrical power generated by an internal combustion engine running on liquid fuel with a total capacity of the operating fuel tank exceeding 20 l must constitute a separate fire protection zone.

(3) The double-walled tank of a substitute source of electrical power or a back-up source of electrical power with both shells made of non-combustible materials with a total capacity not exceeding 3 m^3 may be part of the fire protection zone of an area containing a source of electrical power generated by an internal combustion engine running on liquid fuel.

(4) The area containing a source of electrical power generated by an internal combustion engine running on liquid fuel may be located on the roof of the structure, regardless of the fire height of the structure, if the structure has a non-combustible structural unit or a mixed structural unit whose vertical load-bearing structures ensuring the stability of the structure are made of type D1 construction elements; the roof cladding must be made so as to meet criterion B_{ROOF} (t3) or B_{ROOF} (t4).

(5) The operating fuel tank of a substitute source of electrical power or a back-up source of electrical power may be filled using transport containers; the volume of liquid fuels in the transport containers stored in an area containing a source of electrical power generated by an internal combustion engine running on liquid fuel may not exceed 400 l.

(6) The transport containers referred to in paragraph (5) must be placed in a containment tank with a capacity equal to at least that of the largest transport container placed in it.

(7) The decanting of a tanker into the operating fuel tank of a substitute or back-up

source of electrical power or into the storage tank of a back-up source of electrical power is carried out from the decanting point, which must be located outside the structure; the fire-hazard area for the decanting point need not be determined. The decanting point need not be equipped with an emergency tank or a containment tank.

(8) A portable collection container to collect any liquid fuel spills must be placed under the tank vehicle's connection point during decanting. The collection container may be an integral part of the tank vehicle's design.

(9) A non-return valve must be installed on the piping that conveys liquid fuel to the operating fuel tank of a substitute or back-up source of electrical power or to the storage tank of a back-up source of electrical power if it is located more than 3 m above ground level. The piping must be safely emptied once filling has been completed.

Storage of flammable liquids

§ 58

(1) A flammable liquid storage area is deemed to be
a) an area in which the requirements under § 59 to § 61 are met; or
b) another area that complies with the values specified in Annex 1.

(2) Flammable liquids at a workplace may be stored in a transport container above the bottom of a containment tank so that, in the event of a leak from the transport container, the outer surface of other transport containers is not wetted by the flammable liquid collected in the containment tank; the containment tank need not be connected to the emergency tank.

(3) The capacity of the containment tank referred to in paragraph (2) must be at least equal to or greater than the capacity of the largest transport container stored in it.

(4) The following is not included in the quantity of flammable liquids referred to in paragraph (1):
a) flammable liquids with a flash point above 55°C in a closed machinery system;[47])
b) liquid fuels in the fuel tanks of road vehicles with an internal combustion engine running on liquid fuels and in the fuel tanks of machinery[48]) with an internal combustion engine running on liquid fuels.

(5) Flammable liquids must not be stored
a) in the common areas of apartment buildings;
b) in residential units of accommodation buildings;
c) in fire protection zones with an assembly area;
d) on the roof and in the attic of
   1. a structure used for housing or accommodation;
   2. a structure used as a healthcare facility or social care facility;
   3. an administrative building; or
e) on escape routes structurally separate from other areas of the structure.

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[47]) § 2 of Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 436/2008 laying down technical requirements and procedures for assessing the conformity of machinery, as amended by Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 140/2011'.

[48]) § 3(5)(e) of Act No 106/2018.

§ 59
Retail outlets and their storage facilities

The maximum permitted volume of flammable liquids that may be stored or used ina retail outlet or its storage facility is specified in Annex 1.

§ 60
Garages

A maximum of 20 l of flammable liquids in unbreakable transport containers may be stored in a single parking space in an individual or row garage.

§ 61
Residential structures

(1) A maximum of 200 l of flammable liquids may be stored in a Group A residential structure[49]).

(2) A maximum of 20 l of flammable liquids may be stored in a single room of an apartment's utility area.

Operational and technical conditions for the storage of flammable liquids

§ 62

(1) A transport container or a tank with a capacity not exceeding 1 000 m^3) may be filled with flammable liquids up to a maximum of 95% of their capacity.

(2) A tank with a capacity exceeding 1 000 m^3 may be filled with flammable liquids up to a maximum of 97% of its capacity.

(3) A transport container containing flammable liquids must be stored in a storage facility; this also applies to empty transport containers that have not been cleaned of flammable liquid residues.

(4) An empty transport container must be stored separately from full transport containers and its place of storage must be labelled with the words EMPTY CONTAINERS.

(5) Transport containers with flammable liquids may be stored on shelves up to a height of 6 m.

(6) When stored free-standing, transport containers may be stacked in a maximum of three layers.

(7) The transport container must be closed and always stored with the filling opening facing upwards; this does not apply to empty, cleaned transport containers.

(8) Flammable liquids must be stored in a storage facility pursuant to § 23 to § 36; this does not apply to the storage of flammable liquids.

[49]) § 94(3) of Decree No 94/2004, as amended by Decree No 225/2012.

(9) In the fire protection zone of an enclosed storage facility in which more than 100 m^3 of category 2 and category 3 flammable liquids are stored in transport containers, flammable liquids may only be handled in an area structurally separated from the storage area, which is ventilated in accordance with § 14; this area must be equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher of a suitable type.

(10) Substances not related to the operation of the storage facility may not be stored in the storage facility, unless otherwise provided in paragraph (11).

(11) Other liquids may also be stored in the storage facility if it can be appropriately demonstrated that no toxic or corrosive mixtures, products, or fumes are released when they are mixed together; the total volume of flammable liquids and other liquids stored may not exceed the volume specified for the type of storage facility in question.

(12) Smoking and open flames are prohibited in the storage facility, operating facility, and areas where flammable liquids are stored or handled; a sign NO SMOKING AND NO OPEN FLAMES must be placed on the entrance doors to the storage facility, operating facility, and areas where flammable liquids are stored, and the relevant area must be marked.[50])

(13) To remove spilled flammable liquids, only suitable non-flammable sorbent material that will not spontaneously combust even after being saturated with spilled flammable liquids may be used.

(14) Used sorbent material and similar substances containing residues of flammable liquids must be placed in a solid-walled container made of non-combustible material with a self-closing lid; the contents of the container must be removed daily and placed in a safe location.

(15) Storage facilities, operating facilities, the decanting area and the filling area are considered to be locations with an increased risk of fire.[47])

§ 63
Handling of flammable liquids

Flammable liquids may only be handled in accordance with this Decree.

Transitional and final provisions

§ 64

(1) Design documentation for a construction project prepared by 28 February 2026 may be submitted for proceedings on the construction project by 31 August 2026.

(2) The existing legislation effective until 28 February 2026 shall apply to structures with flammable liquids and areas with flammable liquids until the completion of

[50]) § 9(2) of Decree No 121/2002.

a) structural alterations, changes to a finished structure or changes in the use of a structure which have been approved by the building authority pursuant to special legislation;[51]) or
b) changes to operating equipment with flammable liquids that do not require approval by the building authority pursuant to special legislation.[52])

(3) Where the term ‘class I flammable liquid’ or ‘low boiling point flammable liquid’ is used in legislation, it refers to a flammable liquid with a flash point of no more than 21°C.

(4) Where the term ‘class II flammable liquid’ is used in legislation, it refers to a flammable liquid with a flash point of more than 21°C, but no more than 55°C.

(5) Where the term ‘class III flammable liquid’ is used in legislation, it refers to a flammable liquid with a flash point of more than 55°C, but no more than 60°C, or gas oil, diesel fuel, and light heating oils with a flash point of at least 55°C, but no more than 75°C.

(6) A class IV flammable liquid under previous legislation is not considered a flammable liquid.

§ 65

This Decree was adopted in accordance with a legally binding act of the European Union in the area of technical regulations.[53])

§ 66

Decree of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No 96/2004 laying down fire safety principles for the handling and storage of flammable liquids, heavy heating oils and plant and animal fats and oils is hereby repealed.

§ 67

This Decree shall come into effect on 1 March 2026, except § 4(2), which shall come into effect on 1 September 2026.

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[51]) Act No 25/2025, the Building Act, amending certain other acts (the Building Act), as amended.

[52] For example, Act No 39/2013 on integrated pollution prevention and control and on amendments to certain acts, as amended, the Building Act.

[53])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 the rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015).

Annex 1 to
Decree No ... /2025

MAXIMUM VOLUME OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Floor area of the space (m^2)	up to 100	above 100 up to 500	above 500 up to 1 000	above 1 000
Maximum volume of flammable liquids (l)	250*	500*	1000*	2000*
* of which a maximum of 10% may be category 1 flammable liquids				

Annex 2 to
Decree No ... /2025

CAPACITY OF EMERGENCY TANKS

Storage method			Capacity of an emergency tank for flammable liquids stored in an above-ground tank or transport container [% of capacity]
Above-ground tanks	Number	1	100
		2	75
		3	60
		4 or more	50
Transport containers			10

Annex 3 to
Decree No ... /2025

DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO TANKS

1. The distance between two above-ground tanks containing flammable liquids in an open storage facility, which have a diameter of at least 3 m, must not be less than the diameter of the larger tank. The distance between two tanks, one of which has a diameter of less than 3 m, must not be less than half the diameter of the larger tank.

2. The distance between two above-ground tanks containing flammable liquids and having a floating roof must not be less than 0.6 times the diameter of the larger tank.

3. The distance between two above-ground tanks containing flammable liquids and buried up to their upper edges at the level of the surrounding terrain must not be less than a quarter of the diameter of the larger tank, but at least 3 m.

4. The distance between two above-ground tanks in which category 1 flammable liquids are stored must not be less than twice the diameter of the larger tank.

5. The distance between a tank containing a flammable liquid and a tank containing a non-flammable liquid must be at least 1 m.

6. When determining the distance between two tanks, the thickness of the tank's insulation shall not be included in the diameter of the tank.

7. If a vertical tank has a floor plan other than circular, the diameter of the circumscribed circle of this floor plan shall be considered to be the diameter of the tank when determining the distance between two tanks.

8. If a horizontal tank has a shape other than cylindrical, the width of the tank shall be considered its diameter when determining the distance between two tanks.