

DECISION ON CONSTRUCTION WORKS AND THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

Text upon entry into force on 1 January 2024

This document contains a consolidated version of the Buildings and Living Environment Decree as of January 1, 2024. The entry into force follows from [Stb. 2023, 113](#), [Stb. 2023, 320](#) _____ and [Stb. 2023, 470](#) _____

This document contains the published text of the Buildings and Living Environment Decree and all published amendments that enter into force at the same time as the Environmental Decree: 1. Buildings and Living Environment Decree ([Stb. 2018, 291](#)) _____

2. [Implementation Decree Environmental Act \(Stb. 2020, 400\)](#)

3. [Supplementary Decree on Noise in the Environmental Act \(Stb. 2020, 557\)](#)

4. [Supplementary Decree on Nature Environmental Act \(Stb. 2021, 22\)](#)

5. [Supplementary Decree on Land Ownership under the Environmental Act \(Stb. 2020, 532\)](#)

6. [Decree amending the Building Decree 2012 and some other decrees regarding nearly energy-neutral new construction \(Stb. 2019, 501\)](#) _____

7. [Decree amending the Building Decree 2012 and several other decrees concerning the implementation of the second revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive \(Stb. 2020, 84\)](#) _____

8. [Decree amending the Building Decree 2012 and the Buildings Living Environment Decree in connection with improving safety during construction and safety and health in buildings and some other changes \(Stb. 2020, 189\)](#) _____

9. [Decree amending the Building Decree 2012, the Buildings and Living Environment Decree, the Living Environment Quality Decree, and the Environmental Decree in connection with the introduction of a certification system for work on gas combustion installations \(Stb. 2020, 348\)](#) _____

10. [Decision to amend various decisions in connection with the adjustment of the methodology for determining the energy performance of buildings and the calibration of energy labels \(Stb. 2020, 454\)](#) _____

11. [Decree amending the Asbestos Removal Decree 2005, the Landfills Decree and waste disposal bans, the Building Decree 2012 and the Buildings and Living Environment Decree \(Stb. 2021, 10\)](#)

12. [Decree amending the Building Decree 2012 and the Buildings Decree living environment in connection with the arrangement of the safety coordinator for the immediate environment and some other changes \(Stb. 2021, 147\)](#)

13. [Decree amending certain general administrative measures \(nitrogen reduction and nature improvement\) \(Stb. 2021, 287\)](#) _____

14. [Decree amending the Building Decree 2012 and the Buildings Living Environment Decree in connection with renewable energy in major renovations \(Stb. 2021, 658\)](#) _____

15. [Decree on quality assurance for construction \(Stb. 2022, 145\)](#) _____

16. [Collection Decree Environmental Act 2022 \(Stb. 2022, 172\)](#)

17. [Decree amending various general administrative measures in connection with the implementation of Directive \(EU\) 2018/1972 \(Stb. 2022, 95\)](#) _____

18. [Decree amending the Buildings and Living Environment Decree in connection with the Fire safety of parking garages and standards for daylight and some technical changes \(Stb. 2022, 360\)](#) _____

19. [Amendment of the Building Decree and Bbl to implement Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1020 ... \(Stb. 2023, 88\)](#) _____

20. [Decree to amend the Building Regulations in connection with the periodic assessment of buildings, the tightening of the shell requirements for temporary housing and some other changes \(Stb. 2023, 106\)](#) _____

21. [Decree to amend the Bbl in connection with the updating of the energy saving obligation for commercial buildings and some other changes \(Stb. 2023, 272\)](#) _____

22. [Collection Decree Environmental Act 2023 \(Stb. 2023, 298\)](#) _____

23. Decree amending the Bbl in connection with the possibility of an exemption from the inspection requirement for air conditioning and heating systems (Stb. 2023, 288)
24. Decision to amend the Bbl in connection with the national standardization of energy and environmental performance of new construction, improving safety and health in buildings and some other changes (Stb. 2023, 426)

This file will not be updated with new publications of changes.

All changes after January 1, 2024, can be found in the overview of changes at wetten.overheid.nl.

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Decree of 3 July 2018, containing rules on buildings in the physical living environment (Decree on buildings in the living environment)

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1.1 GENERAL

Article 1.1 (definitions)

Annex I contains definitions for the application of this Decision.

Article 1.1a (basis)

1. This decision is based on Articles 4.3, first paragraph, 5.1, 16.1, third paragraph, and 23.1 of the Act.
2. This decision is also based on Articles 119 and 119a of the Housing Act.

SECTION 1.2 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Article 1.2 (mutual recognition)

A construction quality declaration, certificate, inspection or standard as referred to in this Decree shall be deemed equivalent to a construction quality declaration, certificate, inspection or standard issued, carried out or approved by an authorised independent institution in another Member State of the European Union or in a state that is not a Member State of the European Union and is party to a treaty binding the Netherlands, providing a level of protection at least equivalent to the level aimed for by the national requirements.

CHAPTER 2 GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR CONSTRUCTIONS

SECTION 2.1 GENERAL

Article 2.1 (scope: activities)

This chapter applies to buildings.

Article 2.2 (competent authority)

1. The municipal executive is the competent authority:

- a. to which a report is made;
- b. that it can issue a tailor-made regulation; and
- c. that decides on an application for permission to take an equivalent measure.

2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, for an activity as referred to in this Decree, which is carried out at the same location as an activity as referred to in Section 3.3 of the Environmental Activities Decree, for which an environmental permit previously granted by the Provincial Executive applies, the Provincial Executive shall be the competent authority for the actions referred to in the first paragraph.

Article 2.3 (custom rules)

A tailor-made rule is included in the environmental plan.

Article 2.4 (equivalence in notification or permit-free activity)

1. If an equivalent measure relates to an activity for which a notification is required in this Decision:

- a. prior consent as referred to in Article 4.7 of the Act is not required; and
- b. it is prohibited to take this measure without prior notice.

2. If an equivalent measure relates to an activity for which no environmental permit is required under the law and for which no notification is required in this decision, prior permission as referred to in Article 4.7 of the Act is not required.

Article 2.5 (maintaining equivalent measure)

An equivalent measure relating to a rule set out in Chapters 3 to 6 shall be maintained when using the building.

Article 2.6 (specific duty of care: building installation)

The owner of the building or the person otherwise authorized to provide facilities for that building shall ensure that a building installation present by law:

- a. functions in accordance with the rules applicable to that installation; b. is adequately managed, maintained and controlled; and c. is used in such a way that no risk to health or safety arises or

continues.

Article 2.7 (common and joint)

1. For the application of a rule laid down in Chapters 3 through 6, a building, a space, a facility, or a part thereof is either common or non-common, at the discretion of the user, unless otherwise indicated in a rule.

2. For the application of a rule in Chapters 3 through 6, a portion of a building, space, or facility serving more than one function is considered shared. This portion, space, or facility, with the exception of an ancillary function, is included in all designated functions for the purposes of these chapters.

3. For the application of a rule laid down in Chapters 3 to 6, a part of a residential function, a cell function or a lodging function, or a space or facility serving that function, used by more than one residential unit, cell unit or lodging accommodation in that function, is considered to be joint.

Article 2.8 (monuments)

To the extent that an environmental permit for:

a. an environmental plan activity that relates to:

1°. a municipal monument or a provincial monument; or 2°. a protected municipal monument or a protected provincial monument;

b. an activity for which the environmental regulations stipulate that it must be performed

without an environmental permit is prohibited if the activity relates to a provincial monument or a pre-protected provincial monument;
or

c. a national monument activity; deviates from

a rule set out in Chapters 3 through 5, only the environmental permit and the associated regulations apply.

Article 2.9 (deviation due to implementation of European regulations)

To the extent that a provision in the Machinery Commodities Act Decree, the Lifts Commodities Act Decree 2016 or the Gas Appliances Decree, implementing a requirement laid down in European legislation, deviates from a rule laid down in Chapters 3 to 5, only the requirement laid down pursuant to those decrees applies.

Article 2.10 (beverage and catering establishments)

To the extent that a requirement has been imposed for an activity under or pursuant to the Alcohol Act that is stricter than a rule included in this Decree, only the first-mentioned requirement applies.

Article 2.10a (water-retaining structures)

Sections 3.2.1, 4.2.1 and Article 5.9 do not apply to the extent that the requirements relate to the degree of water resistance of the building or part thereof.

Article 2.11 (number of persons in a building)

No more persons may be present in a building or part thereof than the number of persons for which the building or part thereof is intended in accordance with this Decree.

Article 2.12 (transitional law: number of persons in a building)

As long as the number of persons present in a building or part thereof does not exceed the number of persons permitted for that building or part immediately prior to 1 April 2012, Article 2.11 shall not apply.

SECTION 2.2 CE MARKING, MARKET SURVEILLANCE AND QUALITY DECLARATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION

Article 2.13 (Construction Products Regulation)

1. Acting contrary to the obligations arising from the Construction Products Regulation is prohibited.

2. Our Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations shall designate an institution that issues advice on the suitability of technical assessment bodies as referred to in Article 29 of the Construction Products Regulation.

3. A Technical Assessment Body shall demonstrate to the institution that, for the product areas referred to in Table 1 of Annex IV to the Construction Products Regulation, it complies with the requirements set out in Table 2 of that Annex.

4. The institution shall establish a procedure for the notification, assessment and surveillance of Technical Assessment Bodies and shall make publicly available an annual update of notified Technical Assessment Bodies.

5. The notifying authority referred to in Article 40 of the Construction Products Regulation shall advise Our Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations on the suitability of notified bodies as referred to in Article 39 of that Regulation.

6. The notified body shall demonstrate that it meets the requirements referred to in Article 43 of the Construction Products Regulation.

7. The institution and the notifying authority shall inform Our Minister of the Interior and

Kingdom Relations without delay if they consider that a Technical Assessment Body or a Notified Body does not comply with the requirements attached to the designation or no longer meets the conditions for that designation.

8. A declaration of performance as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Construction Products Regulation shall be provided in the Dutch language.
9. Instructions and information referred to in Articles 11, sixth and eighth paragraphs, 13, fourth and ninth paragraphs, and 14, second and fifth paragraphs, of the Construction Products Regulation shall be provided in Dutch.

Article 2.14 (application of CE marking and construction quality declarations)

1. If a construction product to which a CE marking as referred to in Article 8 of the Construction Products Regulation has been affixed must meet certain performance requirements in order for the construction work in which it is used to comply with a rule laid down in this Decree, this requirement is met if the construction product has been used in accordance with a declaration of performance tailored to that requirement as referred to in [the first paragraph of Article 4 of that Regulation](#).
2. If a construction product must meet certain performances that are not covered by a harmonised standard referred to in Article 2, paragraph 11, of the Construction Products Regulation, so that the construction work in which it is used complies with a rule laid down in this Decree, this is met if the construction product has been used in accordance with a construction quality declaration tailored to that requirement.
3. If a construction process must meet certain performance requirements so that the building in which it is carried out complies with a rule established by this Decree, this requirement is met if the construction process has been applied in accordance with a construction quality declaration tailored to that requirement.

Article 2.15 (recognition of construction quality declarations)

1. Construction quality declarations as referred to in Article 2.14, second and third paragraphs, are issued on the basis of a system of construction quality declarations recognized by Our Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations.
2. Our Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations determines the conditions under which construction quality declarations are issued.

Article 2.15a (Regulation (EU) 2019/1020)

1. It is prohibited to place on the market a product to which the Construction Products Regulation applies in violation of the first paragraph of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.
2. An economic operator as referred to in the second paragraph of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 shall be prohibited from acting in relation to a product to which the Construction Products Regulation applies in a manner contrary to the third and fourth paragraphs of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.
3. An authorised representative as referred to in Article 3(12) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 shall be prohibited from acting in relation to a product to which the Construction Products Regulation applies in a manner contrary to the second sentence of the second paragraph of Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.
4. An economic operator shall be prohibited from acting in a manner contrary to the first paragraph of Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 in relation to a product to which the Construction Products Regulation applies.
5. An information society service provider shall be prohibited from acting in breach of the second paragraph of Article 7 of Regulation 2019/1020 in relation to a product to which the Construction Products Regulation applies.

SECTION 2.2A QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM FOR CONSTRUCTION

Article 2.16 (standard addressee)

The regulations in this section are complied with by the person constructing the structure. This person is responsible for ensuring compliance with the regulations governing the activity.

Article 2.17 (construction activities covered by the quality assurance system)

1. Categories of buildings as referred to in Article 7ab, paragraph 1, of the Housing Act are

construction activities that fall under consequence class 1 as referred to in the second paragraph.

2. A construction activity falls under consequence class 1 if:

- a. the construction activity does not concern a national monument, a pre-protected national monument, a provincial monument, a pre-protected provincial monument, a municipal monument or a pre-protected municipal monument;
- b. the construction activity is solely intended to serve a function as referred to in the third paragraph;
- c. the construction activity does not concern a building for which a notification of use as referred to in Article 6.7, first paragraph, is required for the use or commissioning of the building;
- d. no equivalent measure is applied during the construction activity in connection with a rule laid down in this Decree from the perspective of structural safety or fire safety;
- e. NEN 6060 or NEN 6079 has not been applied during the construction activity when determining the usable surface area of a fire compartment;
- f. the construction activity does not concern a building that belongs to a case in which a environmentally harmful activity requires a permit under Chapter 3 of the Environmental Activities Decree.

3. The use function referred to in the second paragraph, under b, is:

- a ground-level residential function not located in a residential building, other than a residential function for care or a residential function for room-by-room rental, and ancillary functions thereof;
- b. a residential function and ancillary functions thereof, insofar as the structure is a floating structure
Re;
- c. a ground-level lodging function not located in a lodging building;
- d. an industrial function and ancillary functions thereof, insofar as the building consists of no more than two floors;
- e. an industrial function as a secondary use function of another use function, insofar as it is located in an associated building of no more than two floors;
- f. an above-ground structure other than a building for an infrastructural facility intended for slow traffic, provided it is not located over a national or provincial road and with a distance to be bridged of no more than 20 meters; or
- g. another above-ground structure that is not a building and is not higher than 20 meters, with the exception of an infrastructural facility intended for traffic other than referred to under f and structures with a water-retaining function.

4. The first paragraph does not apply to construction activities that concern renovations.

Article 2.18 (construction notification)

1. Without prejudice to Article 7.7, it is prohibited to carry out a construction activity as referred to in Article 2.17.

without reporting this at least four weeks before the start of construction work.

2. If the construction activity does not commence within one year of notification, it is prohibited to carry out the construction activity without notifying it again at least four weeks before its commencement.

3. A notification may relate to multiple structures on the same site or on connected sites.

Article 2.19 (data and documents with building notification)

1. A notification as referred to in Article 2.18 shall be signed and shall contain the following information and documents:

- a. the name, address and telephone number of the person constructing the building;
- b. if the notification is submitted by an authorized representative: the name, address and telephone number of the authorized representative;
- c. if the notification is submitted electronically: the e-mail address of the person who is building the structure builds or the authorized person;
- d. the date;
- e. the address, cadastral designation or coordinates of the location where the activity is carried out performed;
- f. a description of the construction activity, including the function of the building;
- g. information regarding the quality assurance provider and the quality assurance instrument to be used,

referred to in Article 7ab, third paragraph, of the Housing Act;

h. a risk assessment of the construction project with the aim of preventing or limiting risks that could affect compliance with the rules for the construction activity referred to in Chapters 4 and 5; and

i. the assurance plan referred to in Article 3.80 of the Environmental Quality Decree.

2. Where applicable, the risk assessment shall at least take into account special local circumstances as established in local policy, otherwise made known or reasonably known.

Article 2.20 (data and documents at the request of the competent authority)

1. At the request of the competent authority referred to in Article 2.2, data and documents shall be provided on specific construction activities and the times at which they are carried out if this is particularly appropriate with a view to preventing and/or limiting risks that could affect compliance with the rules for the construction activity referred to in Chapters 4 and 5.

2. Data and documents are provided to the extent that the person carrying out the activity can reasonably obtain access to them.

Article 2.21 (notification of completion of construction activity)

1. It is prohibited to put into use the building or buildings that are part of a construction activity as referred to in Article 2.17 without reporting this at least two weeks before actually putting them into use.

2. The notification shall be signed and shall contain the following information and documents relating to the completed activity:

a. the name, address and telephone number of the person who submitted the building notification referred to in Article 2.18 has done;

b. the date;

c. the address, cadastral designation or coordinates of the location where the construction activity is taking place executed;

d. the declaration of the quality guarantor, referred to in Article 3.86, paragraph 2, of the Decree quality of the living environment, where relevant, addressing measures to prevent or limit construction risks as referred to in Article 3.80, paragraph 2, of that Decree;

e. data and documents showing the functions of use, living areas, living spaces and the dimensions and occupancy of all spaces, including total surface areas per function;

f. data and documents demonstrating compliance with the requirements set in relation to:

1°. the load and load combinations of the structural parts thereof and of the whole;

2°. the ultimate limit state of the building structure and components of the building structure;

3°. ventilation;

4°. energy efficiency;

5°. environmental performance;

g. data and documents on fire safety as referred to in Article 6.8, paragraph 1, under d, under 4° and 5°; and

h. information and documents on equivalent measures applied.

SECTION 2.3 DEFINITION OF PERMIT OBLIGATIONS

§ 2.3.1 General provisions

Article 2.22 (general demarcation requirements)

1. Articles 2.27 and 2.29 do not apply to an activity carried out in, on, at or near a building that has been constructed or is maintained or is used without the

environmental permit required for this.

2. When applying Articles 2.27 and 2.29, the number of dwellings remains the same, unless it concerns housing in connection with informal care.

Article 2.23 (measurement requirements)

1. Unless otherwise provided, the values expressed in m or m² in this Section shall be measured as follows:

- a. perpendicular distances;
- b. heights from the adjacent finished area, where local areas not included in the further appropriate terrain gradients, elevations or floors at the foot of the building, other than those necessary for its construction, shall not be taken into account; and
- c. external dimensions, whereby protruding parts of a minor nature of up to 0.5 m are not taken into account.

2. For the application of the first paragraph, opening sentence and under b, a building, insofar as it is located on a property or plot boundary, is measured on the side where the adjacent finished area is highest.

Article 2.24 (informal care)

For the purposes of this section, housing related to informal care is considered to be functionally connected to the main building.

§ 2.3.2 Cases requiring a permit for construction activities

Article 2.25 (designation of cases requiring a permit for construction activities: buildings with a roof)

The prohibition, referred to in Article 5.1, paragraph 2, of the Act, on carrying out a construction activity without an environmental permit applies to a construction activity insofar as it relates to a building or other structure with a roof and that building or other structure:

- a. is not on the ground;
- b. is higher than 5 m;
- c. if there is more than one floor, it is provided with a living area on the second floor or higher;
- d. has a roof terrace, balcony or other outdoor space not located on the ground; or
- e. becomes a main building as a result of the construction activity.

Article 2.26 (designation of cases requiring a permit for construction activities: buildings without a roof)

1. The prohibition, referred to in Article 5.1, paragraph 2, of the Act, on carrying out a construction activity without an environmental permit applies to a construction activity insofar as it relates to a building without a roof and that building:

- a. is higher than 5 m; or
- b. is located underground.

2. The prohibition, referred to in Article 5.1, paragraph 2, of the Act, on carrying out a construction activity without an environmental permit also applies to a construction activity relating to a building without a roof if it concerns one of the following buildings:

- a sports or play equipment that:
 - 1°. is higher than 4 m; or
 - 2°. does not function solely by the aid of gravity or the physical force of the man;
- b. a structure for bridging a difference in terrain height that:
 - 1°. is higher than 1 m; or
 - 2°. is higher than the adjacent finished area;
- c. a property or plot boundary higher than 2 m; or
- d. a satellite dish that:
 - 1°. has a diameter of more than 2 m; or

- 2°. the antenna, including antenna support, is higher than 3 m, measured from the base.
3. If the antenna is different from the one referred to in the second paragraph, under d, the height referred to in the first paragraph, under a, applies to the antenna with the antenna support and is measured from the base, or, in the case of attachment to the facade, from the point at which the antenna, with antenna support, crosses the roof surface.

Article 2.27 (exceptions to the designation of permit-requiring cases for construction activities in Articles 2.25 and 2.26)

1. By way of exception to Articles 2.25 and 2.26, the prohibition referred to in Article 5.1, paragraph 2, of the Act on carrying out a construction activity without an environmental permit does not apply to the construction activities designated in those Articles if they relate to:
- a. a building that falls under consequence class 1 as referred to in Article 2.17; or
 - b. the partial renewal or alteration of a building where the following components do not change:
 - 1°. the supporting structure;
 - 2°. the division into fire compartments, sub-fire compartments or protected sub-fire compartments; and
 - 3°. the insulation of the facade, or a facade panel.
2. By way of exception to Articles 2.25 and 2.26, and regardless of whether an exception as referred to in the first paragraph applies, the prohibition referred to in Article 5.1, second paragraph, of the Act on carrying out a construction activity without an environmental permit shall not apply to a construction activity relating to one of the following structures:
- a. a dormer window;
 - b. a skylight, roof light, skylight or similar daylight facility in a roof;
 - c. a frame, frame filling or fascia board, or plasterwork;
 - d. a facade panel, or additional insulation of the facade, other than the application of insulation in a existing cavity with maintenance of the existing outer facade leaf, on a building if it does not have a floor with a living area at a height of more than 13 m;
 - e. a flagpole not higher than 6 m;
 - f. a warehouse rack that:
 - 1°. is not higher than 8.5 m; and
 - 2°. rests solely on the floor of the building in which it is placed;
 - g. a swimming pool, hot tub or similar facility or a pond;
 - h. an antenna installation with associated mounting point for the C2000 infrastructure for mobile communications by emergency services;
 - i. a structure, other than a building, for an infrastructure or public facility, if it concerns one of the following structures:
 - 1°. a structure for preventing objects that could endanger the safety of the road, railway, endanger water or air traffic;
 - 2°. a structure for the protection of a road, railway or waterway or a railway or aerodrome;
 - 3°. a structure for traffic regulation, traffic guidance, enforcement of the traffic regulations, road signs, charging of vehicle batteries, lighting or tolls;
 - 4°. a building providing access to public transport or public transport buildings;
 - 5°. a structure for bridging heights by persons with disabilities in and near public transport buildings or platforms;
 - 6°. an overhead line with the associated supporting structure or signal posts;
 - 7°. an underground pipe or conduit system, including an underground fauna passage;
 - 8°. a container for the collection of household waste as referred to in Article 1.1, first paragraph, of the Environmental Management Act that:
 - i. is not higher than 2 m; and
 - ii. if placed above ground: has a surface area of not more than 4 m² ;
 - 9°. an electronic siren to warn the population in case of calamities or the

- threat thereof, including the associated mounting structure;
- 10°. street furniture; or
- 11th. 11°. furniture in public transport buildings or on platforms; or
- j. a construction site hut, construction sign, scaffolding, pile driver, crane, sheet pile, site hardening, site development or other auxiliary structure that is functional for a construction, maintenance or demolition activity, a temporary work in the ground, road or hydraulic engineering or an environmentally polluting activity with a movable mining structure as referred to in Article 3.322, first paragraph, of the Environmental Activities Decree, when placed on or in the immediate vicinity of the site where that activity or work is carried out.

§ 2.3.3 Permit-free cases for environmental plan activities relating to buildings

Article 2.28 (scope of application)

This paragraph applies to environmental plan activities consisting of:

- a. a construction activity;
- b. the maintenance of a building; or
- c. the use of a building.

Article 2.29 (permit-free environmental plan activities relating to buildings)

Without prejudice to rules in the environmental plan on the maintenance of a building that relate to the serious disfigurement of the appearance of that building, the prohibition referred to in Article 5.1, first paragraph, of the Act, on carrying out an environmental plan activity without an environmental permit, does not apply to an environmental plan activity insofar as the activity relates to one of the following buildings: a. a building insofar as normal maintenance is carried out on it and the detailing, profiling and design of the building are not changed;

- b. a dormer window in the rear roof plane or an area not facing the public side roof surface, if the following requirements are met:
 - 1°. provided with a flat roof;
 - 2°. measured from the foot of the dormer window, not higher than 1.75 m;
 - 3°. bottom side more than 0.5 m and less than 1 m above the eaves;
 - 4°. top more than 0.5 m below the roof ridge; and
 - 5°. sides more than 0.5 m from the sides of the roof surface;
- c. a skylight, roof light, skylight or similar daylight facility in a roof, if the following requirements are met:
 - 1°. when placed on the rear roof surface, a side roof surface not facing a publicly accessible area, or a flat roof:
 - i. the structure does not extend more than 0.6 m beyond the roof surface or the flat roof; and
 - ii. sides, top and bottom more than 0.5 m from the edges of the roof plane or the flat roof; and
 - 2°. when installed in a roof surface other than that referred to in 1°:
 - i. the structure does not protrude beyond the roof surface; and
 - ii. sides, top and bottom more than 0.5 m from the edges of the roof surface;
- d. a collector for heat generation or a panel for electricity generation on a roof, if the following requirements are met:
 - 1°. when installed on a sloping roof:
 - i. within the roof surface;
 - ii. in or directly on the roof surface; and
 - iii. slope angle equal to roof surface slope angle;
 - 2°. when installed on a flat roof: distance to the sides of the roof at least equal to height of collector or panel; and
 - 3°. if the collector or panel does not form a single unit with the installation for storing the water or converting the generated electricity: that installation on the inside

placed on a building;

- e. a frame, frame infill, facade panel, insulation board or fascia board, or stucco, when placed in or on the rear facade or a side facade of a main building not facing the publicly accessible area, or in or on the facade of an associated structure, insofar as that facade is located in a rear yard area; f. a sunshade, roller grille, shutter or roller shutter on or in a building, if, insofar as it concerns a roller grille, shutter or roller shutter in a front facade or a side facade facing the publicly accessible area of a main building other than a dwelling or residential building, the following requirements are met:

1°. placed on the inside of the external partition; and 2°. provided with crystal-clear viewing openings for at least 75%;

- g. a separation between balconies or roof terraces;
- h. garden furniture, if it is not higher than 2.5 m;
- i. sports or play equipment for private use only, if the following conditions are met

requirements: 1°. not higher than 2.5 m;
and 2°. functioning only with the aid of gravity or human physical strength;

- j. a property or plot boundary, if it is not higher than 1 m;
- k. a structure for bridging a terrain height difference of not more than 1 m that is not higher than the adjacent finished area;
- l. a flagpole on a building site, if the following requirements are met:

1°. not higher than 6 m; and
2°. at most one mast per building site;

- m. an antenna installation for mobile telecommunications on or attached to a building, including of a fence to protect such an antenna installation on or against a building as referred to in 1°, if the following requirements are met:

1°. when placed on or attached to a high-voltage mast, road portal, advertising column, light pole, wind turbine, siren mast or a chimney not forming part of a building, or on an antenna installation as referred to under n or another antenna installation that is higher than 5 m:

- i. the antenna, with antenna support, measured from the base, not higher than 5 m; and
- ii. the antenna is placed higher than 3 m, measured from the ground adjacent to the building finished site; and

2°. when placed on or attached to a building other than that referred to in 1°:

- i. the antenna, with antenna support, measured from the base, not higher than 0.5 m; or
- ii. the antenna, with antenna support, measured from the base, or if it is attached to a building facade, measured from the point where the antenna, with antenna support, crosses the roof plane, is not higher than 5 m; where: *y* the antenna, with antenna support, is placed higher than 9 m, measured from the base, or if it is attached to a building facade, measured from the point where the antenna, with antenna support, crosses the roof plane, is not higher than 5 m ;

y the adjacent finished area of the building;

y the wiring in or directly along the antenna support or installed indoors, or in a cable duct, if this cable duct is placed more than 1 m behind the front facade; and *y* the antenna support when placed on the roof of a building:

1°. placed on or near an object present on the roof;

2°. placed in the middle of the roof; or

3°. placed elsewhere on the roof, if the distance in meters to the front facade of the building is at least equal to: 18 divided by the height at which the antenna, with antenna support, is placed, measured from the finished area adjoining the building to the foot of the antenna, with antenna support; or

3°. the antenna complies with the physical and technical characteristics specified in the

Implementing Regulation characteristics of short-range wireless access points or in other rules established by or pursuant to Article 57, paragraph 2, of the Telecom Code;

- n. an antenna installation with associated installation point for the C2000 infrastructure for the mobile communications by emergency services;

o. an antenna installation other than that referred to under m and n, if the following conditions are met

to demand:

1°. if it concerns a satellite dish:

- i. the antenna installation placed behind the front yard area;
- ii. the diameter of the antenna is not more than 2 m; and
- iii. the antenna, with antenna support, measured from the base, not higher than 3 m; and

2°. if it concerns an antenna other than that referred to in 1°:

- i. the antenna installation placed behind the front yard area; and
- ii. the antenna, with antenna support, measured from the base, or if it is attached to the facade, measured from the point at which the antenna, with antenna support, crosses the roof surface, not higher than 5 m;

p. a building for an infrastructure or public facility, insofar as it concerns:

1°. a building for a utility, water management, measuring the

air quality, telecommunications traffic, public transport or road, rail, water or air traffic, if the following requirements are met:

- i. not higher than 3 m; and
- ii. the surface area not exceeding 15 m² ;

a structure, not being a building, for:

- i. the exclusion of objects that could jeopardize the safety of the road, rail, water or could endanger air traffic;

ii. the security of a road, railway or waterway or a railway or aerodrome;

- iii. traffic control, traffic management, enforcement of traffic rules, road signs, charging of vehicle batteries, lighting or toll collection; or

iv. providing access to public transport or public transport buildings or bridging heights by persons with disabilities in and near public transport buildings or platforms;

v. limiting noise from a road or railway in order to implement a decision to determination of a noise production ceiling as an environmental value as referred to in Article 2.13a or 2.15, paragraph 2, of the Act; or

vi. limiting noise from a road or railway in order to implement the plan in a programme as referred to in Article 22.18 of the Act or a remediation plan as referred to in Article 11.60 of the Environmental Management Act chosen measure for a location;

3°. overhead lines with associated supporting structures or signal posts; 4°.

underground pipe and conduit systems, including underground fauna passages and

with the exception of: i.

a pipeline as referred to in Article 3.101, first paragraph, opening sentence and under a to e, of the Environmental Activities Decree; and

ii. a pipeline for hot water or steam other than a pipeline as referred to under i;

5°. a container for the collection of household waste as referred to in Article 1.1, paragraph 1, of the

Environmental Management Act, if the following requirements are met:

- i. not higher than 2 m; and
- ii. when placed above ground: the surface area is not more than 4 m² ;

6°. an electronic siren for warning the public of calamities or the threat thereof, including the associated mounting structure;

7°. street furniture; or

8°. furniture in public transport buildings or on platforms;

q. a construction site hut, construction sign, scaffolding, pile driver, crane, sheet pile, site equipment or other auxiliary structure that is functional for construction, maintenance or demolition work, temporary work in civil engineering, road construction or hydraulic engineering or work with a mobile mining structure as referred to in Article 3.322, first paragraph, of the Environmental Activities Decree, when placed on or in the immediate vicinity of the site where those work are being carried out; or

r. another building in the front or rear yard area, if the following requirements are met:

- 1°. not higher than 1 m; and

2°. the surface area not exceeding 2 m².

Article 2.30 (restriction of permit-free environmental plan activities with regard to buildings because of cultural heritage)

1. Article 2.29 does not apply to an environmental plan activity carried out in, at or on a municipal monument, pre-protected municipal monument, provincial monument, pre-protected provincial monument, national monument or pre-protected national monument .
2. Only the following parts of Article 2.29 apply to an environmental plan activity carried out at a municipal monument, a pre-protected municipal monument, a provincial monument, a pre-protected provincial monument, a national monument, or a pre-protected national monument :
 - a. Article 2.29, under a, insofar as the colour and material type of the building do not change;
and
 - b. Article 2.29, under b, c, f, h, i, k, l, p, under 2° to and including 8°, q and r.
3. The following applies to an environmental plan activity carried out at a location designated as a nationally protected townscape or village view in the environmental plan: a. Article 2.29, under a, only to the extent that the colour and material type of the building are also not
change; and
- b. Article 2.29, under b to r, only insofar as it concerns: 1°. internal changes;
 - 2°. a change to a rear facade or rear roof surface, if that facade or roof surface does not meet
publicly accessible area has been turned;
 - 3°. a structure on the building site at the rear of a main building, if that building site is not also part of the
building site at the side of that building and does not face a publicly accessible area; or
 - 4°. a building on a location that is part of a publicly accessible area.

SECTION 2.4 FLOATING CONSTRUCTIONS

Article 2.31 (floating structures)

Chapters 3 through 5, with the exception of Article 3.5, do not apply to a floating structure with a residential function that has arisen through a change in the function of a ship.

CHAPTER 3 EXISTING CONSTRUCTIONS

SECTION 3.1 GENERAL

Article 3.1 (scope: activities)

This chapter applies to the maintenance of an existing building.

Article 3.2 (scope of application: purposes)

The rules in this chapter are established for the purpose of:

- a. ensuring safety;
- b. protecting health; and
- c. durability and usability.

Article 3.3 (scope of application: addressee of the standard)

The owner of the building or the person otherwise authorized to provide services for that building must comply with the regulations in this chapter. This person is responsible for ensuring compliance with the regulations governing the activity.

Article 3.4 (scope of application: control article not applicable)

In this chapter, a control article does not apply to a function for which no rule is included in the table for that control article. This does not apply to Articles 3.11, 3.30, 3.36, 3.42, and 3.114.

Article 3.5 (specific duty of care: existing buildings)

Anyone who knows or could reasonably suspect that the condition of the building could pose a risk to health or safety is obliged to take all reasonable measures to prevent that risk or to prevent it from continuing.

Article 3.6 (duty to investigate)

The owner of a building or the person otherwise authorised to make provisions for that building is obliged to investigate the condition of that building if it belongs to a category of buildings designated by ministerial regulation and which have reasonably been established to pose a risk to health or safety.

Article 3.6a (periodic assessment)

The owner of a building or the person otherwise authorised to make provisions for that building is obliged to periodically assess the structural safety of that building if it belongs to a category of buildings designated by ministerial regulation.

Article 3.7 (customized regulations)

1. A tailor-made regulation may be issued regarding Article 3.5 and Sections 3.2 to 3.7, with the exception of provisions regarding measurement or calculation methods.
2. A tailor-made regulation regarding Sections 3.2 through 3.7 may only impose an obligation to take measures to bring the condition of a building to a level higher than the level of the regulations in this Chapter, but not higher than the level of the regulations in Chapter 4. The tailor-made regulation is only imposed if the competent authority deems the implementation of such measures necessary.
3. By way of exception to the second paragraph, a tailor-made regulation as referred to in Articles 3.86, 3.130 and 3.132 may only contain the provisions of those Articles.

SECTION 3.2 SAFETY

§ 3.2.1 Structural safety

Article 3.8 (control article)

1. A structure must be able to withstand forces exerted on it during its intended use.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.8, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 3.8

use function	members apply	
	fundamental combinations	failure continuation
Article 3.9	paragraph	*
1 Residential function	*	1
a. in a residential building	*	-
other residential function 7	*	2
Accommodation	*	1
function a. in a accommodation	*	-
building b. other accommodation function	*	2
All usage functions not mentioned above	*	-

Article 3.9 (fundamental load combinations)

A building structure does not fail during the remaining lifespan referred to in NEN 8700 under the fundamental load combinations referred to in NEN 8700.

Article 3.10 (method of determining non-failure)

1. The non-failure referred to in Article 3.9 is determined in accordance with NEN 8700.
2. In the case of a residential or lodging function not located in a residential building or lodging building, the stability provision of a function of the same type located on an adjacent building plot may be taken into account when determining the non-collapse referred to in Article 3.9.

§ 3.2.2 Structural safety in case of fire

Article 3.11 (control article)

1. A building is resistant to fire so that collapse will not pose a risk to escape or to emergency assistance in the event of fire for a reasonable period of time.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.11, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.11

use function	members apply					
	residential	non-residential	industrial	commercial	educational	other
1 Residential function	1 2	-	-	-	-	1 2
2 Meeting function	1	-	-	-	-	1 2
3 Cell function	-	-	4	-	-	1 2
4 Healthcare function						
a with bed area b	1	-	-	4	-	1 2
other health care function 5	1	3	-	3	-	1 2
Industrial function	1	-	-	-	-	1 2
6 Office function 7	1	-	-	-	-	1 2
Lodging function	1	-	-	4	-	1 2
Educational function	1	-	3	-	3	1 2
8 9 Sports function	1	3	-	-	-	1 2
10 Shop function	1	-	-	-	-	1 2
11 Other use function	1	-	3	-	-	1 2
a for passenger transport b other	-	-	-	-	-	-
other use function						
12 Structure not being a building	1	-	-	5	-	6 1 2
a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 mb other	-	-	-	-	-	-
structure not being a building						

Article 3.12 (duration of non-collapse)

- 1 A floor, staircase or ramp over or under which a protected route runs will not collapse within 20 minutes in the event of a fire in a sub-fire compartment in which that protected route is not located.
- 2 A building structure fails in a fire in a fire compartment not containing it, not within the time specified in Table 3.12a, due to the failure of a building structure within or adjacent to that fire compartment. This does not apply to a building structure in a sub-fire compartment or adjacent outdoor space adjacent to that fire compartment.

Table 3.12a fire resistance with respect to failure

Residential function	duration in minutes
If a floor of a living area is higher than 7 m and not higher than 13 m above the measurement level	30
If a floor of a living area is higher than 13 m above the measurement level	60

- 3 A building structure of a functional use with a floor of a functional area higher than 5 m above the measurement level will not collapse in the event of a fire in a fire compartment in which the building structure is not located, within 30 minutes due to the collapse of a building structure within or adjacent to the fire compartment.
- 4 A building structure fails in the event of fire in a fire compartment in which the building structure is not located, not within the time period specified in Table 3.12b, due to the failure of a building structure within or adjacent to the fire compartment.

Table 3.12b fire resistance with respect to failure

Other use function than a residential function	duration in minutes

If a floor of a living area is higher than 5 m and not higher than 13 m above the measurement level	30
If a floor of a living area is higher than 13 m above the measurement level	60

5. A tunnel structure will **not collapse within 30 minutes, and if it is located under open water, not within 60 minutes** in the event of fire in the tunnel.

6. A building structure fails in the event of fire in a fire compartment in which the building structure is not located, not within a period of time that is reasonably necessary, depending on the purpose and layout of the building, to enable the building to be evacuated and searched in the event of fire, due to the failure of a building structure within or adjacent to the fire compartment.

Article 3.13 (method of determining non-failure)

1. When determining the non-collapse of a **building structure**, as referred to in Article 3.12, the exceptional load combinations that can occur in the event of fire according to NEN 8700 are used.
2. The period of non-failure referred to in Article 3.12 shall be determined according to:
 - a. NEN 8700; or
 - b. NEN 6069.

§ 3.2.3 Separation at the edge of a floor, staircase or ramp

Article 3.14 (control article)

1. A building shall contain facilities to prevent persons from falling from the edge of a floor, a staircase or a ramp as much as possible.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.14, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.14

use function	members apply				values
	separation	begrenzen	separatie	separatie	
			3.17	3.17	
member 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 1 2					1
1 2 3 4 - 1 2 3 4 1 2					[m] 0.2
1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3					0.1
4 - 2 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 - 2					-
All usage functions not mentioned above					-

Article 3.15 (presence of separation)

1. A floor intended for persons has a separation at an edge if that edge is more than 1.5 m higher than an adjoining floor, adjoining terrain or adjoining water.
2. A staircase shall have a separation on that side if a side of a tread surface is more than 1.5 m higher than an adjoining floor, adjoining terrain or adjoining water.
3. A ramp shall have a separation on that side if a side of the floor is more than 1.5 m higher than an adjoining floor, adjoining terrain or adjoining water.
4. The first paragraph does not apply at the location where the floor is connected to:

- a. a staircase; or
 - b. a ramp.
5. Without prejudice to the fourth paragraph, the first paragraph shall not apply to:
- a. an edge of a stage;
 - b. an edge of a floor adjacent to a basin;
 - c. an edge of a loading platform;
 - d. an edge of a platform; and
 - e. an edge of a floor that is equivalent to an edge as referred to in a to d.

Article 3.16 (height of separation)

1. A floor separation as referred to in Article 3.15, first paragraph, has a height of at least 0.9 m, measured from the floor.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a partition as referred to in Article 3.15, first paragraph, at the location of a movable or immovable window shall have a height of at least 0.6 m, measured from the floor.
3. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a floor separation shall have a height of at least 0.6 m measured from the floor, if the sum of that height and the width of the top rail is at least 1 m.
4. A separation as referred to in Article 3.15, second and third paragraph, has a height of at least 0.6 m, measured from the front of the step surfaces or from the floor of the ramp.

Article 3.17 (openings of separation)

1. A partition as referred to in Article 3.15 shall have no openings up to a height of 0.6 m above the floor, a step surface or the floor of a ramp, through which a sphere with a diameter greater than the value specified in Table 3.14 can pass.
2. The horizontally measured distance between a floor, a staircase or a ramp and a partition as referred to in Article 3.15 shall not be greater than 0.1 m.

§ 3.2.4 Safely bridging height differences**Article 3.18 (control article)**

1. A building shall have facilities on an escape route for persons to safely bridge height differences.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.19 (provision for height difference)

1. A height difference of more than 0.22 m between floors over which an escape route passes must be bridged by a fixed staircase or a fixed ramp. This also applies to a height difference between one of these floors and the adjacent area.
2. If the escape route passes through a road tunnel tube, notwithstanding the first paragraph, a height difference of more than 0.3 m applies.

Article 3.20 (staircase dimensions)

A staircase as referred to in Article 3.19 complies with the dimensions specified in Table 3.20.

Table 3.20 dimensions of a staircase

Minimum width of the stairs Minimum	0.7 m
clearance above the stairs Minimum tread at the	1.9 m
climbing line, measured perpendicular to the front of the step	0.13 m
Maximum height of a step	0.22 m
Minimum distance from the climbing line to the sides of the stairs	0.2 m

Article 3.21 (stair landing)

A staircase as referred to in Article 3.19 shall connect at the top step, across the width of the staircase, to a floor with an area of at least 0.7 m x 0.7 m.

Article 3.22 (railing)

A staircase as referred to in Article 3.19, with a slope at the climbing line greater than 2:3, [shall have a handrail on at least one side, provided it bridges a height difference](#) of more than 1.5 m. The top of the handrail, measured above the front edge of a stair tread, shall be at a height of at least 0.6 m and no more than 1 m.

Article 3.23 (ramp dimensions)

A ramp as referred to in Article 3.19 has a width of at least 0.7 m and a slope of at most 1:10.

Article 3.24 (ramp platform)

A ramp as referred to in Article 3.19 shall connect at the top, across the width of the ramp, to a floor with an area of at least 0.7 m x 0.7 m.

§ 3.2.5 Movable construction components**Article 3.25 (control article)**

1. A building has such movable construction components that they do not pose a hazard when using an adjacent public space.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rule in this section.

Article 3.26 (movable construction part: danger zone)

1. A movable structural element which can be in an open position above a road open to motor vehicles shall be more than 4.2 m above that road, measured from the bottom of that element.
2. [The first paragraph does not apply to](#) a door of a room with a floor area of less than 0.5 m².

§ 3.2.6 Limiting the occurrence of a fire hazardous situation**Article 3.27 (control article)**

1. A building is such that the occurrence of a fire hazardous situation is sufficiently limited.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.28 (fireplace)

1. Material at or near a fireplace is non-combustible, determined according to NEN 6064, if:
 - a. an intensity of heat radiation can occur on the material which, determined according to NEN 6061, is greater than 2 kW/m²; or
 - b. a temperature can occur in the material that, determined in accordance with NEN 6061, is higher than 90 °C.

2. When applying the first paragraph, instead of non-combustible, determined in accordance with NEN 6064, fire class A1 or A1fl, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1, may be used.

Article 3.29 (flue gas discharge)

1. Material of a flue gas exhaust system and material used in the vicinity of that system, in which a temperature of more than 90 °C, as determined in accordance with NEN 8062, can occur:
 - a. meets fire class A1 according to NEN-EN 13501-1; or
 - b. [is non-combustible, determined according to](#) NEN 6064.

2. The first paragraph does not apply to an assembly of a facility for the discharge of flue gas and materials in its vicinity that complies with NEN 6062.

§ 3.2.7 Limiting the development of fire and smoke

Article 3.30 (control article)

1. A building is such that fire and smoke cannot develop quickly.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.30, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 3.30

use function	members apply												values								
	surface						surface			surfacable		exempt		Explosion		protected		protected		other	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
article 3.31-3.32							3	3	3	3	3	1	1	*	*	1	1				
member 1 2 3 4 5 12							2														
1 Residential function																					
in a residential building a. b. other	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4
residential function																					
2 Meeting function	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	4	4
3 Cell function																					
4 Healthcare function	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	4	4
a. with bed area b.																					
other health care function																					
5 Industrial function	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	4	4
6 Office function 7																					
Accommodation function	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	4	4
a. in a lodging building b.																					
other lodging function 8																					
Educational function 9	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	4	4
Sports function 10																					
Shopping function																					
11 Other use function 12 Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
not being a building																					
a. tunnel or tunnel-shaped structure for traffic b. other	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	2	3	2	*	-	-	-	2	4	4
structure not being a building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	2	4

Article 3.31 (internal surface)

1. A side of a construction component that borders the indoor air has a contribution to fire propagation, determined in accordance with NEN 6065, that complies with the fire class specified in Table 3.30 and a smoke production with a smoke density, determined in accordance with NEN 6066, of no more than 10 m-1 .

2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a side of a construction component that borders the indoor air in an enclosed space through which a protected route passes shall have a smoke production with a smoke density of no more than 5.4 m-1 as determined in accordance with NEN 6066 .

3. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a side of a construction component that borders the indoor air in an enclosed space through which an extra protected escape route passes has a

smoke production with a smoke density of no more than 5.4 m-1 as determined in accordance with NEN 6066 .

4. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a side of a construction component that borders the indoor air in a cell unit has a smoke production with a smoke density of no more than 5.4 m-1 as determined in accordance with NEN 6066 .

5. By way of exception to the first paragraph, the movable part of a door in an internal separation structure on a route between:

- a. a user area, a toilet room or a bathroom and an enclosed space through which a extra protected escape route; and
- b. an enclosed space through which an extra protected escape route passes and the escape direction of adjacent enclosed space;
to fire class 4, determined according to NEN 6065.

Article 3.32 (external surface)

1. A side of a construction component that borders the outside air has a contribution to fire propagation as determined in accordance with NEN 6065, which complies with the fire class specified in Table 3.30.

2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a door, window, frame or equivalent construction component shall have a contribution to fire propagation as determined in accordance with NEN 6065 that complies with fire class 4.

3. The first paragraph does not apply to the top of a roof.

Article 3.33 (walkable surface)

1. By way of exception to Article 3.31, the top side of a floor, a staircase or [a ramp that](#) is adjacent to the indoor air shall have a contribution to fire propagation of class T3 as determined in accordance with NEN 1775 and a smoke production with a smoke density of no more than 10 m⁻¹ as determined in accordance with NEN 6066 .

2. By way of exception to Article 3.32, the top of [a floor, staircase or ramp that](#) borders the outside air shall be subject to a contribution to fire propagation of class T3, as determined in accordance with NEN 1775.

3. By way of exception to the first and second paragraphs, the top of a floor, a staircase or [a ramp over which](#) an extra protected escape route passes shall be deemed to have a contribution to fire propagation of class T1, as determined in accordance with NEN 1775.

Article 3.34 (exempt area)

1. The requirement does not apply to a maximum of 5% of the total surface area of the construction components of each individual space for which a requirement applies under Articles 3.31 to 3.33.

2. For structures other than buildings, a requirement does not apply to a maximum of 5% of the total surface area of the construction components for which a requirement applies according to Articles 3.31 to 3.33.

Article 3.35 (application of Euroclasses)

When applying Articles 3.31 to 3.33, instead of:

- a. fire class 1, determined according to NEN 6065, fire class B, determined according to NEN-EN 13501-1, is assumed;
- b. fire class 2, determined according to NEN 6065, in an enclosed space fire class B is assumed and in an unenclosed space fire class C is assumed, both determined according to NEN-EN 13501-1;
- c. fire class 3, determined according to NEN 6065, fire class C, determined according to NEN-EN 13501-1, is assumed;
- d. fire class 4, determined according to NEN 6065, fire class D, determined according to NEN-EN 13501-1, is assumed;
- e. fire class T1, determined according to NEN 1775, fire class Cfl, determined according to NEN-EN 13501-1, is assumed ;
- f. fire class T3, determined according to NEN 1775, fire class Dfl, determined according to NEN-EN 13501-1, is assumed; and
- g. smoke production with a smoke density of no more than 10 m⁻¹ or 5.4 m⁻¹ , determined according to NEN 6066, smoke class s2 is assumed, determined according to NEN-EN 13501-1.

§ 3.2.8 Limiting the spread of fire

Article 3.36 (control article)

1. A building is such that the spread of fire:
 - a. is limited to structures on other plots; and
 - b. does not pose a danger to escape and assistance in the event of fire.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.36, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.36

use function	fire compartment: location	members apply					values
			compartments	delimitations	delimitation	values	
			3.39	3.40	3.41	3.38	
article 3.37	3.38						
paragraph 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 1 2 2							1
1 Residential function a caravan b other residential function	1	- 2 - - - 3 - - - 1 ..	-	- 2 1 2 - 1 - 1			[m ²]
1 - 3 - 5 6 7 - - - 3 - - - 1	3 - - 7 8 - - 3 - - - 1 - 3 - - - 7 - -			2 2 000			
2 Meeting function	1			- 1 - 1 2 2 , 0 0 0			
3 Cell function	1			- 1 - 1 2 2 , 0 0 0			
4 Healthcare function a with bed area b other health care function	1 - 3 - - - 1 - 3 - -	- 7 - - 2 1 -	1 2 2 , 0 0 0				
5 Industrial function a light industrial function for keeping animals b other light industrial function	1 - 3 4 5 6 7 1 - 3 - -	- 7 - -	- 1 - 1 2 2 , 0 0 0				
c other industrial function	- 3 4 5 6 7 1 - 3 - - 3 4 5 - - 1 - 3 - - - 3 - - -	- 1 - 1 2 3 , 0 0 0				
6 Office function	11 - 1 - 3 - - - 3 - - - 1 - 3 - - - 3 - - - 1 - 3 - - -	- 1 - 1 2 3 , 0 0 0				
7 Accommodation function	1 - 3 - - - 1 - 3 - - - 3 4 5 6 - - 1 - 3 - -	- 7 8 - - 7 - -	- 1 - 1 2 2 , 0 0 0				
8 Educational function	1	7 - - - 7 - - - 7	- 1 - 1 2 1 , 0 0 0				
9 Sports function	1	8 - - 7 8 - -	- 1 - 1 2 3 , 0 0 0				
10 Shop function	1		- 1 - 1 2 3 , 0 0 0				
11 Other use function	1		- 1 - 1 2 2 , 0 0 0				
12 Structure not being a building a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 mb other structure not being a building	1 2 3 - - - -	- - 4 -	- 1 - 1 2				-
	-	-	-

Article 3.37 (fire compartment: location)

1. An enclosed space is located within a fire compartment. This does not apply to:
 - a. a toilet room;
 - b. a bathroom;
 - c. an elevator shaft, if the construction components on the inside of the shaft meet a contribution to fire propagation determined in accordance with NEN 6065 that complies with class 2 and a smoke production with a smoke density determined in accordance with NEN 6066 of no more than 5.4 m⁻¹, or on fire class B and smoke class s2, both determined according to [NEN-EN 13501-1](#); and
 - d. a technical room with a usable area of [not more than 100 m², not intended for](#) one or more combustion appliances with a total nominal load of more than 160 kW.
2. A road tunnel tube with a tunnel tube length of more than 250 m is located in a fire compartment.
3. By way of exception to the first paragraph, an extra protected escape route does not pass through a fire compartment.
4. An unenclosed area of use is located in a fire compartment.
5. The first and fourth paragraphs do not apply to a function or functions of the same type, with a [total usable area of no more than 3,000 m²](#) and a fire load no greater than 500 MJ/m², determined in accordance with NEN 6090.
6. The first and fourth paragraphs do not apply to a use function or use functions of the same type, with a total usable area of no more than 100 m².
7. The first and fourth paragraphs do not apply to a light industrial function with a

permanent fire load not greater than 200 MJ/m², determined according to NEN 6090.

Article 3.38 (fire compartment: size)

1. A fire compartment has a usable surface area that is not greater than the surface area specified in Table 3.36.
2. A fire compartment may contain a maximum of four caravans and their ancillary functions with a total usable surface area of no more than 1,000 m².
3. A fire compartment does not extend over more than one building plot.
4. A fire compartment does not extend over more than a road tunnel tube.
5. A fire compartment may contain at most one residential function and its ancillary functions.
6. By way of exception to the fifth paragraph, a common living area is permitted if that living area is a separate fire compartment.
7. A technical room with a usable area of more than 100 m² is a separate fire compartment.
8. In the case of a fire compartment of an industrial function with a usable area of more than 2,000 m², the first paragraph does not apply to one or more ancillary functions located in that fire compartment.

Article 3.39 (reception compartment)

1. By way of exception to Article 3.38, first paragraph, the usable area of a fire compartment with one or more cell units shall not exceed 1,000 m² and shall not exceed 77% of the usable area of the building.
2. A fire compartment with a bed area for bedridden patients shall not exceed 77% of the usable surface area of the floor on which this fire compartment is located.

Article 3.40 (resistance to fire penetration and fire spread: level of requirements)

1. The resistance to fire penetration and fire spread from one fire compartment to another fire compartment and an enclosed space through which an additionally protected escape route passes is at least 20 minutes.
2. The resistance to fire penetration and fire spread from one fire compartment to another is at least 20 minutes, or the distance between one fire compartment and another fire compartment is at least 5 m.

Article 3.41 (resistance to fire penetration and fire spread: determination method)

1. The resistance to fire penetration and fire spread referred to in Article 3.40 is determined in accordance with NEN 6068.
2. When determining the resistance to fire penetration and spread from a fire compartment to a room in a building located on an adjacent building site, the building located on the other building site is assumed to be identical but mirror-symmetrically positioned relative to the site boundary. If the building site borders:
 - a. a public road;
 - b. public water;
 - c. public green areas; or
 - d. a plot thereof that is not intended for construction or for a playground, a camping site or the storage of flammable substances;
 does this reflection take place in relation to the heart of that road, that water, that greenery or that plot of land.

§ 3.2.9 Further limitation of fire spread and limitation of smoke spread

Article 3.42 (control article)

1. A structure is such that the spread of fire and smoke is limited to a greater extent than specified in [paragraph 3.2.8 so that](#) safe escape is possible.
2. If rules have been designated for a function in Table 3.42, then

function of use complies with the first paragraph by complying with those rules.

Table 3.42

use function	members apply						values
	sub-compartment:	bedridden patients:	location	sub-compartment:	bedridden patients:	bedridden patients:	
article 3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.45		
paragraph	1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 1			*	1 2		1 [m ²]
1 Residential function a for care with a go > 1000 m ² b caravan c other residential function	1 2 3 1 - - 1 2 - - - 1 2 3 1 - - 1 - -	- - 1 2 3 - - - 1 2 3 - - -	*	1 -	200	
2 Meeting function	*	1 -	1,000	
3 Cell function	- 3 - - -	*	1 2	-	
4 Healthcare function a with bed area b other health care function	1 2 3 - 2 - - 1 2 3 - - - 1 2 - - - 4 5 - -	3 - - - 1 2 3 - - - 1 2 3 - - -	*	1 2	-	
5 Industrial function	*	-	-	
6 Office function	2 3 - - - 1 2 3 - - - 1 2 3	*	-	-	
7 Accommodation function	*	1 -	1,000	
8 Educational function	*	-	-	
9 Sports function	*	-	-	
10 Shop function	*	-	-	
11 Other use function	*	-	-	
12 Structure not being a building a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m b other structure not being a building	1 2 3 - - -	*	-	-	

Article 3.43 (sub-fire compartment: location)

1. A fire compartment is divided into one or more sub-fire compartments or spaces through which a protected route passes.
2. A protected route is not located in the sub-fire compartment in which the escape route begins.
3. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a residential area for surveillance may be located outside a sub-fire compartment if:
 - a. structural components in that area meet the requirements of Article 3.31 for structural components adjacent to the indoor air in a space through which a protected route passes; and
 - b. furnishings in that area meet the requirements of Article 6.14 for furnishings in a space through which a protected route passes.

Article 3.44 (protected sub-fire compartment: location)

1. A living space is located in a protected sub-fire compartment.
2. A sleeping area is located in a protected sub-fire compartment.
3. A cell unit is located in a protected sub-fire compartment.
4. A lodging is located in a protected sub-fire compartment.

Article 3.45 (protected sub-fire compartment: size)

1. A protected sub-fire compartment has a usable surface area of no more than that specified in Table 3.42.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a protected sub-fire compartment with only shared areas has a usable area of no more than 1,000 m².
3. A cell unit is a separately protected sub-fire compartment.
4. A protected sub-fire compartment with bed area comprises only one or more bed spaces and spaces serving [those bed spaces](#) and has a total usable area of no more than 1,000 m².
5. A protected sub-fire compartment as referred to in the fourth paragraph, intended for [bedridden patients](#), [has](#), depending on the surveillance level, a total usable area of no more than 100 m² without surveillance and no more than 1,000 m² with permanent surveillance.

6. A lodging is a separately protected sub-fire compartment.
7. A separately protected sub-fire compartment is a separate sub-fire compartment.

Article 3.46 (sub-fire compartment: resistance to smoke passage)

The resistance to smoke transmission from a sub-fire compartment to an enclosed space within the fire compartment, as determined in accordance with NEN 6075, is at least 20 minutes.

Article 3.47 (protected sub-fire compartment: resistance to fire penetration and fire spread)

1. The resistance to fire penetration and fire spread from a protected sub-fire compartment as referred to in Article 3.44 to another space in the fire compartment, as determined in accordance with NEN 6068, is at least 20 minutes.
2. When determining the resistance to fire penetration and fire spread, as referred to in the first paragraph, an area of not more than 0.02 m² at a height of not more than 0.05 m, measured from the floor, under a door shall be disregarded.

§ 3.2.10 Escape routes: course

Article 3.48 (control article)

1. A building must have escape routes such that a safe place can be reached in the event of fire.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.48, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.48

use function	members apply						values
	escape	subcompartment	protected	unprotected	exit	exit/	
	3.50						
1 Residential function							[m]
2 Meeting function	1 - - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 2 3						45
3 Cell function	1 2 - - 1 - 3 - 2 - 2 3 - 2 1 2 3						60
4 Healthcare function	- 2 - - 1 - 3 - 2 - 2 3 - 2 1 2 3						75
5 Industrial function	1 2 - - 1 - 3 - 2 - 2 3 - 2 1 2 3						75
6 Office function	1 2 - - 1 - 3 - 2 - 2 3 - 2 1 2 3						75
7 Lodging function	1 2 - - 1 - 3 - 2 - 2 3 - 2 1 2 3						75
8 Educational function	1 2 - - 1 - 3 - 2 - 2 3 - 2 1 2 3						60
9 Sports function	1 2 - - 1 - 3 - 2 - 2 3 - 2 1 2 3						75
10 Shop function	1 2 - - 1 - 3 - 2 - 2 3 - 2 1 2 3						75
11 Other use function	1 2 - - 1 - 3 - 2 - 2 3 - 2 1 2 3						75
12 Structure not being a building	a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m b other structure not being a building	1 - 3 - - 2 - 1 - - - - -					-
		1 - - 4 - - - - -					-

Article 3.49 (escape route)

1. At every point on a section of a floor intended for persons, an escape route begins that leads to the adjacent area and from there to the public road.
2. At each point on a part of a floor of a cell function or an ancillary function intended for persons, an escape route begins which may or may not be via an outside area,

leads to another fire compartment.

3. At each point along a carriageway, an escape route begins that leads to the adjacent terrain and from there to the public road outside the road tunnel.
4. A structure other than a building [shall have, depending on its purpose](#) and size, sufficient escape routes that are designed in such a way that escape can be achieved effectively and safely in the event of fire.

Article 3.50 (escape to the exit of a sub-fire compartment)

1. The walking distance between a point in a use area and an exit of the sub-fire compartment in which that use area is located is not greater than the distance specified in Table 3.48.
2. The walking distance between a point on the roadway and an exit from the sub-fire compartment is no more than 150 m. The distance between two exits is no more than 250 m, measured along the tunnel wall.
3. A sub-fire compartment and a [living space within it for more than 225 persons](#) have at least two exits through which an escape route runs.

Article 3.51 (protected route)

1. An escape route is a protected route from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the escape route begins, unless that exit directly borders the adjacent site.
2. An escape route designated for a maximum of 60 persons is a protected route from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the escape route begins, unless that exit directly borders the adjacent site.

Article 3.52 (extra protected escape route)

1. An escape route that passes through a communal traffic area with a total usable area of more than 500 m² designated for residential functions is an extra protected escape route.
2. An escape route designated for more than 60 and at most 225 persons is an extra protected escape route from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the escape route begins, unless that compartment borders directly on the adjacent site.
3. An escape route in an enclosed stairwell in which a height difference of more than 12.5 m is bridged is an extra protected escape route.

Article 3.53 (safety route)

1. An escape route that passes through a communal traffic area with a total usable area of more than 1,500 m² designated for residential functions is a safety route.
2. An escape route designated for more than 225 persons is a safety route from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the escape route begins, unless that compartment is directly adjacent to the adjacent site.

Article 3.54 (second escape route)

1. If a second escape route begins on an escape route, Articles 3.51, 3.52, first and second paragraphs, and 3.53 shall not apply from the point where the two escape routes pass through different spaces.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, the two escape routes from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the first escape route begins may pass through the same space if:
 - a. the space is adjacent to the exit of the sub-fire compartment;
 - b. the escape routes in the space lead to different exits; and
 - c. if the space is an enclosed space, the walking distance in that space measured along both escape routes is no more than 30 m and no more than 70 m if the escape routes in that space are protected routes.
3. By way of exception to the first paragraph, the two escape routes from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the first escape route begins may pass through the same space, provided that the escape route is a safety route.

§ 3.2.11 Escape routes: design

Article 3.55 (control article)

1. A building shall have escape routes designed in such a way that a safe place can be reached in the event of fire.

2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.55, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.55

use function	members apply					values	
	escape route	type	segment	length	width	height	
	*	*	*	1.2 *			1
1 Residential function	*	*	*	-	*	[m]	[m]
2 Meeting function	*	*	*	1.1 -	*	0.5	1.7
3 Cell function	*	*	*	1 -	*	0.5	1.7
4 Healthcare function	*	*	*	1.2 *		0.5	1.7
a with bed area	*	*	*	1 -	*	0.5	1.7
b other health care function	*	*	*	1 -	*	0.5	1.7
5 Industrial function	*	*	*	1 -	*	0.5	1.7
6 Office function	*	*	*	1 -	*	0.5	1.7
7 Accommodation function	*	*	*	1 -	*	0.5	1.7
8 Educational function	*	*	*	1 -	*	0.5	1.7
9 Sports function	*	*	*	1 -	*	0.5	1.7
10 Shop function	*	*	*	1 -	*	0.5	1.7
11 Other use function	*	*	*	1 -	*	0.5	1.7
12 Structure not being a building	*	-	*	1 -	*	0.7	1.9
a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m	-	-	-	- -	*	-	-
b other structure not being a building	-	-	-	- -	*	-	-

Article 3.56 (escape route design: resistance to smoke passage)

The resistance to smoke passage between an enclosed space through which a protected route or extra protected escape route passes and the adjacent enclosed space in the direction of escape, as determined in accordance with NEN 6075, is at least 20 minutes.

Article 3.57 (escape route design: resistance to fire penetration and fire spread)

Between the various spaces referred to in Article 3.54, first paragraph, there must be a resistance to fire penetration and fire spread of at least 20 minutes, as determined in accordance with NEN 6068.

Article 3.58 (escape route design: permanent fire load)

The product of the permanent fire load determined in accordance with NEN 6090 and the net floor area of a space through which a safety route passes is at most 7,000 MJ per floor.

Article 3.59 (escape route layout: free passage)

1. A space through which an escape route passes has a clear passage with at least the width and height specified in Table 3.55.

2. A space through which an escape route leads from a bed area for bedridden patients to another fire compartment as referred to in Article 3.39, paragraph 2, has a free passage

This allows a block 2.3 m long, 1.2 m high, and 1.1 m wide to be moved horizontally. This escape route does not include a staircase or an elevator cage.

Article 3.60 (escape route layout: non-enclosed space)

An unenclosed space through which an escape route passes must have sufficient capacity for the removal of heat and smoke and the supply of fresh air to ensure that the space can be used for escape and for rescue and fire-fighting operations in the event of a fire.

§ 3.2.12 *Road tunnels: fire assistance*

Article 3.61 (control article)

1. A road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m is such that emergency services can rescue people and fight fires within a reasonable time.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rule in this section.

Article 3.62 (road tunnel emergency post)

A road tunnel tube longer than 250 m must have a sufficient number of emergency stations so that the walking distance between a point on the roadway and at least one emergency station is no greater than 75 m. This distance is measured along a route that only passes over floors, stairs, or ramps, without passing through doors that require a key to open.

The distance between two consecutive aid stations is no more than 100 m.

SECTION 3.3 HEALTH

§ 3.3.1 *Moisture resistance*

Article 3.63 (control article)

1. A building has separating structures that sufficiently limit the formation of allergens due to moisture in living areas, toilet areas and bathrooms.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.63, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.63

use function	members of	
	partition	watertight
1 Residential function	1 2 3	*
2 Meeting function	1 2 3	*
3 Cell function	1 2 3 1 2 3	*
4 Healthcare function	- - -	*
5 Industrial function	1 2 3 1 2 3	*
6 Office function	1 2 3 1 2 3	*
7 Accommodation function	1 2 3 1 2 3	*
8 Educational function	1 2 3	*
9 Sports function	-	*
10 Shop function	-	*
11 Other use function	- - -	-
12 Structure not being a building	- - -	-

Article 3.64 (prevention of moisture from outside)

1. An external partition structure of a living space, a toilet room or a bathroom is, as determined in accordance with NEN 2778, watertight.
2. A structure that forms the separation between a living space, a toilet room or a bathroom and a crawl space, including the parts of other structures connected to that structure, insofar as those parts influence the penetration of moisture into the living space, the toilet room or the bathroom, is, as determined in accordance with NEN 2778, watertight.
3. An internal partition structure of a living space, a toilet room or a bathroom, insofar as that partition structure is not adjacent to another living space, another toilet room or another bathroom, is, as determined in accordance with NEN 2778, watertight.

Article 3.65 (water intake)

A partition structure of a bathroom area has, on a side adjacent to that area up to 1 m above the floor of that area, a water absorption determined in accordance with NEN 2778 that is on average not greater than 0.01 kg/(m².s^{1/2}) and at no point greater than 0.2 kg/(m².s^{1/2}).

§ 3.3.2 Ventilation**Article 3.66 (control article)**

1. A building shall have a provision for ventilation that prevents the development of indoor air quality that is detrimental to health.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.66, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.66

use function	members apply	values		
		ventilation capacity	equally: exemption	exemption
article 3.67	3.69	3.70	3.67
1 Residential function	1 - 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 --	-	1 2 - 1 2 - 4	2
2 Meeting function a for childcare b other meeting function	- 2 3 -- 6 1 2 3 -- 2 3 -- 6 1 2 3 - - 2 3 -- 6 1 2 3 --	-	1 2 - 1 2 - 4 3,44 1 2 - 1 2 - 4 2,12 1 2 - 1 2 - 4	dm³/sec per person
3 Cell function 1 <i>living space of a cell unit 2 other living space 4</i> Healthcare function 5 Industrial	- 2 3 -- 6 1 2 3 -- 2 3 -- 6 1 2 3 - - 2 3 -- 6 1 2 3 -- 2 3 4 - 6 1 2 3 - 2 3 -- 6 1 2 3 -- 2 3 -- 6 1 2 3 -- 2 3 -- 6 1 2 3 --	-	1 2 - 1 2 - 4 3,44 1 2 - 1 2 - 4 3,44 1 2 - 1 2 - 4 3,44 1 2 - 1 2 - 4 6,40 1 2 - 1 2 - 4 3,44 1 2 - 1 2 - 4 3,44 1 2 - 1 2 - 4 2,12	6,40 3,44
function 6 Office function 7 Accommodation function 8 Educational function 9 Sports function 10 Shopping function 11 Other use function	- 2 3 -- 6 1 2 4 -- 6 1 2 3 --	*	1 2 - 1 2 - 4 1 2 - 1 2 - 4	-
12 <i>Structures not being a building</i> a. tunnel-shaped structure not being a building b. other tunnel or tunnel-shaped structure for traffic c. other structure not being a building	- - - - - 5 - - - - - 5 - - - - 1 2 3 --	-	- 3 - 3 - 1 - 1 - -	-

Article 3.67 (ventilation of living room, toilet room and bathroom)

1. A living space must have a ventilation facility with a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 8087, of at least 0.7 dm³/s per m² of floor area, with a minimum of 7 dm³/s.
2. A living space must have a ventilation facility with a capacity determined in accordance with NEN 8087 of at least the capacity per person specified in Table 3.66.
3. Notwithstanding the first and second paragraphs, a living space with a location for a cooking appliance or an open combustion appliance for hot water must have a ventilation system with a capacity of at least 21 dm³/s, as determined in accordance with NEN 8087. This does not apply to a location for a cooking appliance or a hot water appliance with a nominal load exceeding 15 kW, or for a hot water appliance that is not an open combustion appliance.
4. A ventilation facility for more than one living space shall have a capacity that at least meets the highest value determined in accordance with the first to third paragraphs for a living space designated for that facility.
5. Notwithstanding the fourth paragraph, a ventilation facility for a living area consisting of more than one communal living space shall have a capacity that at least meets the sum of the values determined in accordance with the first to third paragraphs for the living spaces designated for that facility.
6. A toilet room and a bathroom have a ventilation facility with a capacity determined in accordance with NEN 8087 of at least:
 - a. 7 dm³/s in a toilet room; and
 - b. 14 dm³/s in a bathroom.

Article 3.68 (ventilation of other rooms)

1. A space with a gas meter installation location must have a ventilation facility with a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 8087, of at least 1 dm³/s per m² of floor area of that space, with a minimum of 2 dm³/s.

2. A [lift shaft](#) shall have a ventilation facility with a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 8087, of at least 3.2 dm³/s per m² of floor area of that lift shaft.
3. A storage space for household waste with a floor area of more than 1.5 m² must have a non-lockable ventilation facility with a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 8087, of at least 10 dm³/s per m² of floor area of that space, or a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 8087, of at least 100 dm³/s if the space is larger than 10 m².
4. A parking space for motor vehicles must have a ventilation facility with a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 8087, of at least 3 dm³/s per m² of floor area of that space.
5. A tunnel or tunnel-shaped structure for traffic must have a ventilation system of sufficient capacity, depending on its intended use and tunnel length. For a road tunnel longer than 500 m, the ventilation system must be mechanical.

Article 3.69 (air quality: location of the outlet)

In the case of a mechanical ventilation facility for [a](#) motor vehicle parking facility with at least 20 parking spaces:

- a. the air extracted from the parking garage is discharged vertically at least 5 m above street level or, if within 25 m of the discharge opening there is a building with a highest roof line more than 5 m above street level, at least 1 m above the highest roof line of that building; and
- b. the speed of the exhaust air, measured at the edge of the exhaust opening, is at least 10 m/s.

Article 3.70 (air quality: supply of ventilation air)

1. Fresh air is supplied to a fire brigade lift shaft directly from outside [or via the lift machine room from outside](#).

2. The fresh air supply to a household waste storage facility shall take place directly from outside.

3. In a road tunnel tube with a tunnel tube length of more than 250 m, the fresh air supply takes place directly from outside.

Article 3.71 (air quality: indoor air discharge)

1. The indoor air from a fire brigade lift shaft is discharged directly to the outside [or via the lift machine room to the outside](#).

2. The indoor air is discharged directly outside from:

- a. a toilet room;
- b. a bathroom; and
- c. a storage facility for household waste.

3. The discharge of indoor air from a road tunnel tube with a tunnel tube length of more than 250 m shall take place directly to the outside.

4. At least 21 dm³/s of the indoor air exhaust capacity from a living space containing a cooking appliance shall be extracted directly outside.

§ 3.3.3 Drainage facility**Article 3.72 (control article)**

1. A building shall have a facility for the rapid removal of heavily polluted indoor air if necessary.

2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.72, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.72

use function	members apply
	i
	article 3.73
	member 1 2 3
1 Residential function	1 2 3
2 Meeting function a for childcare b other meeting function	1 - 3 - - - - - -
All usage functions not mentioned above	- - -

Article 3.73 (capacity of the flushing facility)

1. A living space has a purge system with a purge ventilation capacity, determined in accordance with NEN 8087, of at least 3 dm³/s per m² of floor area of that space.
2. The first paragraph does not apply to a communal living space.
3. The capacity referred to in the first paragraph can be achieved with the ventilation facility referred to in Article 3.67.

§ 3.3.4 Exhaust of flue gas and supply of combustion air**Article 3.74 (control article)**

1. A building with a combustion appliance must have provisions for the supply of combustion air and the [discharge of flue gases](#), which prevent indoor air quality that is detrimental to health.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.74, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.74

use function	members apply			
	presence	capacity	exhaust	permeability
			3.77	3.78
	1 2	1 2 3 4 1 2 3		*
12 Structure not being a building	- -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
All usage functions not mentioned above	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	*

Article 3.75 (attendance)

1. A space containing a combustion appliance must have provisions for the exhaust of flue gases and the supply of combustion air. This does not apply to a living space containing one or more cooking or hot water appliances with open combustion and a nominal load of no more than 15 kW per appliance.
2. An open combustion appliance is not installed in a toilet room or bathroom.

Article 3.76 (capacity: flue gas discharge)

1. A flue gas exhaust system for a combustion appliance with a nominal load of not more than 130 kW shall have a capacity determined in accordance with NEN 8757 of at least the exhaust capacity required for effective combustion according to the appliance specifications.
2. A flue gas discharge facility for a combustion appliance with a nominal load of more than 130 kW must have a capacity such that combustion can take place effectively.
3. A combination of a flue gas exhaust system with a facility for indoor air exhaust has a capacity determined in accordance with NEN 8757 that is equal to the highest value applicable to the individual facilities.
4. Flue gas flows, as determined in accordance with NEN 8757, from a combustion appliance to the outlet of the **flue gas exhaust system**. Obstructions located outside the building site are not considered when determining the flow direction.

Article 3.77 (capacity: combustion air supply)

1. A combustion air supply facility for a combustion appliance with a nominal load of not more than 130 kW shall have a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 8087, of at least the capacity required for effective combustion according to the appliance specifications.
2. A combustion air supply facility for a combustion appliance with a nominal load of more than 130 kW must have a **capacity such that** combustion can take place effectively.
3. The direction of air flow for the combustion air supply is from the combustion air supply facility to a combustion appliance. Obstructions located outside the building site are not taken into account when determining the flow direction.

Article 3.78 (smoke permeability)

To prevent the spread of components in the smoke that are harmful to health, the internal surface of a pressure relief device for the discharge of flue gas must have a permeability determined in accordance with NEN 8757 that is not greater than $0.006 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s per m}^2$ at a pressure difference of 200 Pa.

§ 3.3.5 Protection against rats and mice

Article 3.79 (control article)

1. A structure is such that the entry of rats and mice is prevented.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.79, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 3.79

use function	members apply
	openings
article	3.80
1 Residential function	1 2
2 Meeting function	1 2
3 Cell function	1 2
4 Healthcare function	1 2
5 Industrial function	- -
6 Office function	1 2
7 Accommodation function	1 2
8 Educational function	1 2
9 Sports function	1 2
10 Shop function	1 2
11 Other use function	- -
12 Structure not being a building	- -

Article 3.80 (openings)

1. An external separating structure shall not have openings wider than 0.01 m. This does not apply to a closable opening and an outlet of:
 - a. a provision for ventilation;
 - b. a flue gas exhaust facility; and
 - c. a ventilation and drainage system for domestic wastewater and rainwater.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a larger opening is permitted for a nest or a permanent resting or dwelling place pursuant to [Section 11.2 of the Living Environment Activities Decree](#) protected animal species.

§ 3.3.6 Daylight**Article 3.81 (control article)**

1. A building is such that sufficient daylight can enter.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.81, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.81

use function	members apply								values	
	daylight								daylight	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
1 Residential function	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.5
2 Meeting function a childcare b other meeting function	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	8	0.5
3 Cell function	2	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	8	0.15
4 Healthcare function	1	2	3	-	-	6	-	-	8	0.5
5 Industrial function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Office function	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.5
7 Accommodation function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Educational function	1	2	3	-	-	-	7	8	0.5	
9 Sports function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Shop function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other use function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Structure not being a building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Article 3.82 (daylight area)

1. A living space has an equivalent daylight area as determined in accordance with NEN 2057 that is not smaller than the area specified in Table 3.81.
2. When determining [the equivalent daylight area](#):
 - a. obstacles located outside the building site shall not be taken into account;
 - b. daylight openings in an external dividing structure that are less than 2 m from the building plot boundary, measured perpendicular to the projection plane of those openings, shall be [disregarded](#), [whereby](#), if the building plot borders a public road, public water, or public green area, the distance to the center of that road, water, or green area shall be maintained; and
 - c. the obstruction angle γ to be taken into account, as referred to in NEN 2057, for each distinguishable segment is not less than 25° .
3. The first paragraph does not apply to a building or part thereof for national defence or the protection of the population.
4. The first paragraph does not apply to a sleeping area.
5. By way of exception to the first and second paragraphs, in a cell unit or other space for the detention of persons it may be sufficient for the day and night cycle to be observable.
6. The first paragraph only applies to a sleeping area.
7. The first paragraph does not apply to a living space with a floor area of more than 150 m².
8. If the equivalent daylight area required under the first to seventh paragraphs is greater than the minimum equivalent daylight area to be maintained as determined [in accordance with Article 4.147](#), Article [4.147 may](#) be applied instead of the first to seventh paragraphs.

SECTION 3.4 SUSTAINABILITY

§ 3.4.1 Energy efficiency**Article 3.83 (control article)**

1. A building is sufficiently energy efficient.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.83, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.83

use function	members apply							
	intelligent	sustainable	implementations	interoperable	standardized	utilization	design	
	3.84a	3.84b	3.85	3.86	3.86a	3.87	3.87a	
Residential function	- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 1	- - - 2	*	*	*	1 2 3 4 5 6 - - - - - -	*	
Industrial function	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 1	-	2	*	*	-	-	-
Office function	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 1	-	2	*	*	-	1 2 3 4 5 6 - - - - - -	*
Other use function	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 1	-	2	*	*	-	-	-
Structure not being a building	- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 1	- - - 2	*	*	-	-	-	-
All usage functions not mentioned above	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 1	-	2	*	-	-	-	-

Article 3.84 (measures to make energy use more sustainable)

1. All measures to make energy use more sustainable with a payback period of no more than five years are taken for a given function.
2. The measures referred to in the first paragraph shall mean:
 - a. energy-saving measures;
 - b. measures for the annual production of renewable energy at or near the function up to a maximum of the annual energy consumption of the energy carrier of the function; and
 - c. measures to replace an energy carrier that lead to lower carbon dioxide emissions.
3. The first paragraph does not apply if:
 - a. the energy consumption of the function in any calendar year is less than 50,000 kWh of electricity and 25,000 m³ of natural gas equivalents;
 - b. Article 6.28, opening words and under e, f, or h, of this decision applies; or
 - c. only renewable energy generated on or near the use function is used for the use function, or this renewable energy can be attributed to the use function with corresponding application of NTA 8800.
4. The energy consumption of the use function referred to in the third paragraph, under a, and the energy consumption of the energy carrier of the use function referred to in the second paragraph, under b, comprise the total energy consumption of the environmentally polluting activity to which the rules on sustainable energy use, referred to in Section 5.4.1 of the Environmental Activities Decree, apply.
5. The first paragraph is in any case met if all applicable requirements apply to the use function.

measures established by ministerial regulation to make energy use more sustainable have been taken.

6. The rules laid down in ministerial regulations apply to the calculation of the payback period, carbon dioxide emissions and natural gas equivalents.
7. The measures referred to in the first paragraph do not include measures for the use of REE biomass, as referred to in Annex I of the Environmental Activities Decree, for the production of electricity and low-grade heat up to and including 100 °C.
8. For the purposes of this Article, renewable energy means energy from renewable sources as referred to in Article 2, point 1, of the Renewable Energy Directive.

Article 3.84a (data and documents on measures to make energy use more sustainable)

1. By December 1, 2023, and thereafter every four years, the following information and documents shall be provided to the competent authority:
 - a. the address details of the user function referred to in Article 3.84, first paragraph; b. the name and registration number in the Trade Register of the person performing the activity referred to in Article 3.1, if that person is registered with the Trade Register;
 - c. the contact details of the person carrying out the activity referred to in Article 3.1;
 - d. an overview of the measures to make energy use more sustainable, as referred to in Article 3.84, fifth paragraph, which are affected;
 - e. an overview of the measures for making energy use more sustainable, as referred to in Article 3.84, fifth paragraph, which do not apply because one or more of the preconditions specified in the ministerial regulation do not apply;
 - f. if not all applicable measures to make energy use more sustainable as referred to in Article 3.84, fifth paragraph, have been taken: an overview of the measures to make energy use more sustainable with a payback period of no more than five years that have been taken; and
 - g. the energy consumption of the function referred to in Article 3.84, third paragraph, expressed in kilowatt hours of electricity and cubic meters of natural gas equivalent and measured over any calendar year.
2. The data and documents shall be provided using an electronic facility and a form made available by Our Minister for Climate and Energy .

Article 3.84b (transitional law on measures to make energy use more sustainable)

If, before the entry into force of this Decree, data and documents were provided or should have been provided as referred to in Article 2.15, second, ninth or tenth paragraph, of the Environmental Activities Decree, Article 2.15 of that Decree, as it read before the entry into force of the Environment Act, insofar as it relates to the obligations referred to in Article 2.15, second, ninth or tenth paragraph, and the rules laid down by or pursuant to that Article in conjunction with Article 1.7, first paragraph, of the Environmental Activities Decree, shall apply until 1 December 2027.

Article 3.85 (implementation of recommendations for the energy label)

A government agency shall implement the recommendations referred to in Article 6.29, paragraph 1, for a building or part thereof that it owns within the validity period of the energy label.

Article 3.86 (delimitation of tailor-made regulations for measures to make energy use more sustainable)

A tailor-made provision regarding Article 3.84 may only include permitting a phased implementation of the measures referred to in Article 3.84, paragraph 1

Article 3.87 (office building labeling obligation)

1. It is prohibited to use or commission an office building without a valid energy label as referred to in Article 6.29 with a maximum value for primary fossil fuels.

energy consumption of 225 kWh/m².yr, determined in accordance with NTA 8800, or with a representation of the energy performance of C or better expressed in a letter or letter combination, which has been converted into this on the basis of rules laid down by ministerial regulation.

2. The first paragraph does not apply to an office building with a usable area for office functions that is less than 50% of the total usable area for functions of the building of which the office building is part.

3. The first paragraph does not apply to an office building if the total usable area of office functions and ancillary functions thereof in the office building or in the building of which the office building is part is less than 100 m².

4. The first paragraph does not apply to an office building that belongs to a category as referred to in Article 6.28.

5. If the measures required to achieve the energy performance referred to in the first paragraph have a payback period of more than 10 years, it is sufficient to take measures with a payback period of up to and including 10 years and the associated energy performance.

6. The rules laid down by ministerial regulation apply to the calculation of the payback period referred to in the fifth paragraph.

Article 3.87a (exception to label obligation for office buildings)

Article 3.87, paragraph 1, does not apply to an office building with a valid energy label as referred to in Article 2.1 of the Energy Performance of Buildings Decree as applicable on 31 December 2020, with an energy index of 1.3 or better.

§ 3.4.2 Charging infrastructure for electric vehicles

Article 3.87aa (control article)

1. A building has sufficient charging infrastructure for electric vehicles.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.87b (charging point for electric vehicles)

A building, other than a residential building, with parking facilities within the building or outside the building on the same building plot, with more than 20 parking spaces, must have at least one charging point.

Article 3.87c (transitional law)

Article 3.87b does not apply until 31 December 2024.

SECTION 3.5 USABILITY

§ 3.5.1 Living area and living space

Article 3.88 (control article)

1. A residential function has a living area that is usable for the activities characteristic of the residential function.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.89 (presence of non-shared residential area)

A residential function has a floor area of at least 10 m² of non-shared living area.

Article 3.90 (dimensions of living area and living space)

1. At least one living area must contain a living space with a floor area of at least

at least 7.5 m² and a width of at least 2.4 m.

2. A living area and a living space have a height of at least 2.1 meters above the floor m.

§ 3.5.2 Toilet room

Article 3.91 (control article)

1. A residential function has sufficient toilet space.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.92 (presence of toilet facilities)

A residential function has a toilet room.

Article 3.93 (toilet room dimensions)

A toilet room as referred to in Article 3.92 has a floor area of at least 0.64 m², with a width of at least 0.6 m and a height above the floor of at least 2 m.

§ 3.5.3 Depots

Article 3.94 (control article)

1. A residential function has places for a kitchen counter and a cooking appliance.
2. If rules have been designated for a residential function in Table 3.94, the first paragraph is met for that function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.94

use function	members	
	apply	installations
		3,961
	2	
	-	-
	*	1 2
	-	-
1 Residential function a for care b other residential function		
All usage functions not mentioned above		

Article 3.95 (presence of a set-up location)

A residential function has a location for a kitchen sink and a location for a cooking appliance that are located in an enclosed space.

Article 3.96 (dimensions of the installation site)

1. A location for a countertop as referred to in Article 3.95 has a floor area of at least 0.7 m x 0.4 m.
2. An installation location for a cooking appliance as referred to in Article 3.95 has a floor area of at least 0.4 m x 0.4 m.

SECTION 3.6 ACCESSIBILITY, ACCESSIBILITY FROM PUBLIC ROADS

Article 3.97 (control article)

1. A building with an accessibility sector, a residential function as referred to in Article 4.182, second paragraph, and a building without an accessibility sector as referred to in Article 4.182, fifth paragraph, are sufficiently accessible from the public road for persons with disabilities.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.98 (accessibility of a building)

1. At least one route between the public road and at least one entrance to an accessible sector of a building, a residential function as referred to in Article 4.182, paragraph 2, or a building without an accessible sector as referred to in Article 4.182, paragraph 5, runs along a path or jetty with:
 - a. a width of at least 1.1 m; and
 - b. if the height difference to be bridged is more than 0.02 m, a ramp as referred to in paragraph 3.2.4.
2. A passage through which a route referred to in the first paragraph passes has a clear width of at least 0.85 m and a clear height of at least 2 m.

Article 3.98a (transitional law: accessibility of a building)

On a route from a public road to a building as referred to in Article 3.98, Articles 3.97 and 3.98 do not apply if:

- a. it concerns a route to a residential function as referred to in Article 4.182, paragraph 2, that was constructed before 1 January 2022 or for which an environmental permit for a construction activity was applied for before 1 January 2022; or
- b. it concerns a route to a building without an accessibility sector as referred to in Article 4.182, fifth paragraph, that was constructed before 1 July 2021 or for which an environmental permit for a construction activity was applied for before 1 July 2021.

SECTION 3.7 BUILDING INSTALLATIONS

§ 3.7.1 Lighting

Article 3.99 (control article)

1. A building shall have a lighting system such that the building can be used and evacuated safely.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.99, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 3.99

use function	members apply					
	relief	lighting	emergency	illumination	darkened	illuminance
		3,101		*	*	*
member 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5						
1 Residential function	- - - 4 - - - -		*	-	-	-
2 Meeting function	1 - - 4 - 1 - 3 - 5		*	*	*	*
3 Cell function	1 - - 4 - 1 - 3 - 5		*	*	*	*
4 Healthcare function	1 - - 4 - 1 - 3 - 5		*	*	*	*
5 Industrial function		- - - - -	-	-	*	
a light industrial function			*	*	*	*
b other industrial function	1 - - 4 - 1 - 3 - 5		*	*	*	*
6 Office function	1 - - 4 - 1 - 3 - 5		*	*	*	*
7 Accommodation function			*	*	*	*
a in a lodging building	1 - - 4 - 1 - 3 - 5		*	*	*	*
b other accommodation function	1 - - 4 - 1 - 3 - 5		*	-	*	*
8 Educational function	1 - - 4 - 1 - 3 - 5		*	*	*	*
9 Sports function	1 - - 4 - 1 - 3 - 5		*	*	*	*
10 Shop function	1 - - 4 - 1 - 3 - 5		*	*	*	*
11 Other use function			*	*	*	*
a for passenger transport	- 2 3 4 - - 2 3 - 5		*	*	*	*
b for parking motor vehicles	- 2 - 4 - - 2 3 - 5		*	*	*	*
c other other use function	- - - 4 - - - -		*	*	*	*
12 Structure not being a building						
a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m	- - - 4 5 - - 3 4 5		*	-	*	
b other structure not being a building	- - - 4 - - - 3 - 5		*	*	*	*

Article 3.100 (lighting)

1. A living space has a lighting system that can provide an illuminance of at least 1 lux measured on a floor, a step surface or a ramp.
2. A functional space located below the measurement level has a lighting system that can provide an illuminance of at least 1 lux measured on a floor, a step surface or a ramp.
3. Another passenger transport function with a usable area of more than 50 m² must have a lighting system in a functional space located above the measurement level that can provide an illuminance of at least 1 lux measured on a floor, a step surface or a ramp.
4. An enclosed space through which a protected escape route or [protected route passes must have](#) a lighting system capable of providing an illuminance of at least 1 lux, measured on a floor and a step surface.
5. A road tunnel tube shall have a lighting system capable of providing an illuminance of at least 1 lux measured on a floor and a step surface.

Article 3.101 (emergency lighting)

1. A living space for more than 75 persons and an enclosed space through which an escape route leads from that living space must have emergency lighting.
2. A functional space located below the measurement level as referred to in Article 3.100, paragraph 2, shall have emergency lighting.

3. An enclosed space as referred to in Article 3.100, fourth paragraph, has emergency lighting.
4. A road tunnel tube has emergency lighting.
5. Emergency lighting as referred to in the first to fourth paragraphs shall provide an illuminance of at least 1 lux measured on a floor, a step surface or a ramp for at least 60 minutes within 15 seconds after the power supply has failed.

Article 3.102 (connection to electricity supply)

A lighting installation as referred to in Articles 3.100 and 3.101 is connected to an electricity supply.

Article 3.103 (darkened space)

A space intended to be darkened when used by more than 50 persons must have facilities to ensure reasonable orientation during the darkening.

Article 3.104 (transitional law: emergency lighting)

As long as the layout of a building or part thereof does not change and the number of persons in that building or part thereof does not exceed the [number of persons permitted for that building immediately prior to 1 April 2012](#), Article 3.101 shall not apply to that building or part thereof if that building or part thereof complies with Articles 2.66 and 2.67 of the Building Decree 2003 as it read immediately prior to 1 April 2012.

§ 3.7.2 Provision for the consumption and use of energy

Article 3.105 (control article)

1. In a building with a facility for consuming and using energy, that facility must be safe so that no accidents such as electrocution, suffocation, burns or injuries from explosions can occur.

2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.106 (electricity provision)

An electricity supply facility meets:

- a. NEN 1010 at low voltage; [and](#)
- b. the guideline V 1041 issued by the Main Committee for Standardization for high voltage.

Article 3.107 (provision for gas)

A gas provision complies with:

- a. NEN 8078 at a nominal working pressure of no more than 0.5 bar; and
- b. NEN 2078 at a nominal working pressure higher than 0.5 bar and lower than 40 bar.

§ 3.7.3 Water supply

Article 3.108 (control article)

1. In a building with a drinking water or hot water supply, the supply must be such that health cannot be adversely affected as a result of the release, formation or development of hazardous substances or biological agents in drinking water or hot water.

2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.109 (drinking water supply)

A drinking water facility complies with NEN 1006.

Article 3.110 (hot water supply)

A hot water facility complies with NEN 1006.

§ 3.7.4 Disposal of domestic wastewater and rainwater

Article 3.111 (control article)

1. A building shall have such a provision for the drainage of domestic wastewater or rainwater that the water can be drained away without adverse effects on health.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.111, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 3.111

use function	members apply		
	discharge	drainage	
1 Residential function	1	2	*
2 Meeting function	1	2	*
3 Cell function	1	2	*
4 Healthcare function	1	2	*
5 Industrial function	1	2	-
6 Office function	1	2	*
7 Accommodation function			
a. in a lodging building b.	1	2	*
other lodging function 8	1	2	-
Educational function	1	2	*
9 Sports function	1	2	*
10 Shop function	1	2	*
11 Other use function	1	2	-
12 Structure not being a building	1	2	-

Article 3.112 (disposal of domestic wastewater)

1. A function with a toilet or bathroom area or with another installation location for a discharge device must have a drainage facility for domestic waste water for that discharge device.
2. A drainage facility for domestic waste water as referred to in the first paragraph has a capacity such that any discharge device connected to it can be emptied within 5 minutes and an air and water tightness that complies with NEN 3215.

Article 3.113 (drainage of rainwater)

A facility for the collection and drainage of rainwater located within a building is, according to NEN 3215, airtight and watertight.

§ 3.7.5 Timely detection of fire

Article 3.114 (control article)

1. A building must have facilities to ensure that fire can be detected in time so that safe escape is possible.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.114, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 3.114

use function	members apply	
article	3.115 3.116	3.117
member	1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
1 Residential function		
ab care cluster home in a residential building	1 2 -- 1 2 -----	
care cluster home not in a residential building	1 2 -- 1 2 -- -	- - - - -
group care home for 24-hour care	1 2 -----	
CD group care home not for 24-hour care	1 2 -- 1	- - - - -
E. for room-by-room rental	... - - - -	- 2 3 - 5 -
f. other residential function	... - - - - 1	- - - - -
2 Meeting function	-- 3 - 1 2 3	- - - - -
for watching sports	4 - 2 --- 4 5 -	
ab for childcare for children under 4 years old	1 2 3 - 1 2 3	- - - - -
C other meeting function	- 1 2 3 -	- 2 -----
3 Cell function		- 2 -----
4 Healthcare function 5		
Industrial function light		
industry function		
from other industrial function	1 2 3 - 1 2 3	- - - - -
6 Office function 7	-	- - - - -
Lodging function a.	1 2 3 - 1 2 3	- - - - -
in a lodging building with 24-hour security b. in a lodging building	-	- 2 --- 4 5 -
without 24-hour security c. other lodging function 8 Educational function 9	... - - - -	- - - - -
Sports function 10 Retail function	1 2 3 - 1 2 3	- - - - -
	- 1 2 3 -	- - - - -
11 Other use function		
a for storing motor vehicles	1 2 3 -	- - - - -
b for passenger transport	1 2 3 -	- - - - -
c other other use function	... - - - -	- - - - -
12 Structure not being a building	... - - - -	- - - - -

Article 3.115 (fire alarm system)

1. A function has a fire alarm system as referred to in NEN 2535 with a monitoring scope and notification as indicated in Appendix II, if:
 - a. the usable surface area of the function or the total usable surface area of functions of the same type in the building, insofar as those functions are designated on the same escape route, is greater than the value stated in that appendix ;
 - b. the highest floor of a living space of the function measured above the measurement level is higher than the height stated in that appendix ; or
 - c. that Annex so designates without there being a height as referred to above.
2. A fire compartment containing a function with a fire alarm system as referred to in the first paragraph has a fire alarm system with the same scope of monitoring and notification as the use function.
3. If escape from the exit of a living space is possible in only one direction, the spaces located outside that living space through which that single escape route passes are:

and living areas and areas with an increased fire risk and a passageway that borders on the area located outside that living area, equipped with a fire alarm system with room monitoring as referred to in NEN 2535, if:

- a. the walking distance between the exit of a living space and the point from which escape is possible in more than one direction is more than 10 m;
 - b. the total floor area of the spaces through which that single escape route passes and of the living areas designated thereon is more than 200 m²; or
 - c. the number of living spaces designated on the single escape route is more than two.
4. The first paragraph, point (b), does not apply if there are no more than six places for children's beds above the highest floor referred to in Annex II.

Article 3.116 (notification and forwarding)

1. A fire alarm system referred to in Article 3.115 reports directly:
 - a. to a care center for on-call care; and
 - b. to a nurse's post for 24-hour care.
2. A notification as referred to in Article 3.115 shall be sent directly to the regional emergency response centre of the fire brigade.

Article 3.117 (smoke detectors)

1. A residential function must have a smoke detector that complies with EN 14604 on every floor with a living space or with an enclosed space through which an escape route runs between the exit of a living space and the exit of the residential function.
2. In a residential function for room-by-room rental, an enclosed space through which an escape route runs between the exit of a living room and the exit of the residential function must have one or more smoke detectors that comply with and are installed in accordance with the primary design requirements as referred to in NEN 2555.
3. A living space must have one or more smoke detectors that comply with and are installed in accordance with the primary design requirements as referred to in NEN 2555. This does not apply to a living space within a residential unit if each residential unit in the residential function is located in a separately protected sub-fire compartment with a resistance to fire penetration and fire spread from that protected sub-fire compartment to another room within the fire compartment of at least 30 minutes, as determined in accordance with NEN 6068.
4. A living space and an enclosed space through which an escape route runs between the exit of a living space and the exit of the building must have one or more smoke detectors that meet the primary design requirements as referred to in NEN 2555.
5. The first, second, third and fourth paragraphs do not apply to a function with a fire alarm system as referred to in Article 3.115.
6. In addition to the fourth paragraph, the alarm signal referred to in the primary design requirements must be permanently observable by the official responsible for the 24-hour monitoring of the accommodation function, or direct notification must be sent to that official.

Article 3.117a [does not enter into force, see Stb. 2023, 113, under 44]

§ 3.7.6 Escape from fire

Article 3.118 (control article)

1. A building must have facilities that enable its users to escape from the building or be brought to safety in some other way.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.118, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 3.118

use function	members apply				
	evacuation	escape	escape	escape	carrying
					3,123
1 Residential function for care with a go > 500 m ² from other residential function for care C. for room-by-room rental d. other residential function	1 - 1 -	- - - - -	4 5 6 1 2 3 -		
	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 5 - 1 2 3 -		
	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 - 3 4 5 - 1 2 3 -		
	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - - 4 5 - 1 2 -		
2 Meeting function	1 - 1 -	1 - 3 4 - 1 2 -	2 3 4 5 6 -	- - -	
3 Cell function 4	- 1 - -	1 - 3 4 - 1 2 -	2 3 4 5 6 -	- - - 4	
Healthcare function Industrial function 5	- - - - -	1 - 3 4 - 1 2 -	2 3 4 5 6 -	- - -	
a. light industrial function	- - - - -	- - - - - 1 2 - -	3 4 5 6 1 -	- - -	
b. other industrial function	1 - 1 -	1 - 3 4 - 1 2 -	2 3 4 5 6 -	- - -	
6 Office function 7	- - - - -	1 - 3 4 - 1 2 -	2 3 4 5 6 -	- - -	
Accommodation function	1 - 3 1 2	1 - 3 4 - 1 2 -	2 3 4 5 6 -	- - -	
a. in a lodging building with 24-hour security b. in another lodging building c. other accommodation function 8	- 1 - 1 -	1 - 3 4 - 1 2 -	2 3 4 5 6 -	- - -	
Educational function 9 Sports	1 - 1 -	- - - - - 1 2 - -	3 4 5 6 1 -	- - -	
function 10 Retail function 11	- - - - -	1 - 3 4 - 1 2 -	2 3 4 5 6 -	- - -	
	- - - - -	- - - - - 1 2 - -	3 4 5 6 1 -	- - -	
Other use function	1 - 1 -	1 - 3 4 - 1 2 -	2 3 4 5 6 -	- - -	
a. for storing motor vehicles	- - - - -	1 - 3 4 - 1 2 -	2 3 4 5 6 -	- - -	
b. for passenger transport	- - - - -	- - - - - 1 2 - -	3 4 5 6 1 -	- - -	
c. other other use function	- - - - -	- - - - - 1 2 - -	3 4 5 6 1 -	- - -	
12 Structure not being a building ab road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m other structure not being a building	- - - - -	- 2 3 - 5 - 3 -	4 5 6 1 -	- - -	
	- - - - -	- - - - - 1 2 - -	4 5 6 1 -	- - -	

Article 3.119 (evacuation alarm system)

1. A function with a fire alarm system as referred to in Article 3.115, first to third paragraph, has an evacuation alarm system as referred to in NEN 2575.
2. The evacuation signal of an evacuation alarm system referred to in the first paragraph shall be activated immediately and throughout the building when the automatic detector or manual fire alarm is activated.
3. In addition to the first paragraph, the evacuation signal from an evacuation alarm system must be permanently observable by the official responsible for the 24-hour monitoring of the accommodation function, or direct notification must be sent to that official.

Article 3.120 (escape route indication)

1. A space through which a traffic route passes and a space for more than 50 persons must have an escape route sign that complies with NEN 6088 and the visibility requirements referred to in [Articles 5.2 through 5.6](#) of NEN-EN 1838.
2. A road tunnel shall have an escape route sign that complies with NEN 6088 and the visibility requirements referred to in Articles 5.2 to 5.6 of NEN-EN 1838. The escape route sign shall not be mounted higher than 1.5 m above the floor and the distance between two escape route signs shall not be more than 25 m, measured along the tunnel wall.

The escape route sign must be clearly visible and indicate the walking distance in both directions to the end of the tunnel tube or, if that walking distance is shorter, the walking distance to the nearest access to a protected route as referred to in Article 3.51, paragraph 1.
3. An escape route sign as referred to in the first and second paragraphs: a. is placed in a clearly visible place; and
b. complies with the visibility requirements referred to in the first or second paragraph within 15 seconds of the failure of the electricity supply for a period of at least 60 minutes.
4. On an escape route sign as referred to in the first paragraph located on an escape route from a space with a lighting system that is not emergency lighting as referred to in Article 3.101,

in the event of a power failure, the visibility requirements referred to in the first paragraph shall not apply.

5. A door in a tunnel that gives access to a protected route as referred to in Article 3.51, first paragraph, is made in the colour green, RAL 6024.

Article 3.121 (doors in escape routes: direction of rotation)

1. A door on an escape route does not open against the direction of escape if more than 60 persons are required to use that exit.
2. An emergency exit cannot be a sliding door.
3. A door on an escape route does not open against the direction of escape.

Article 3.122 (doors in escape routes: resistance when opening)

1. A door on an escape route from the exit of a residential unit to the exit of the residential function for room-by-room rental can be opened:
 - a. by pressing lightly against the door; or
 - b. using a release mechanism that complies with [NEN-EN 179](#) or [NEN-EN 1125](#).
2. A door where more than 100 persons are assigned to escape [can be](#) opened by:
 - a. a light pressure against the door; or
 - b. a light pressure against a panic device fitted approximately 1 m above the floor across the full width of the door, which complies with NEN-EN 1125.
3. A door on an escape route that starts in a space for confining persons can be opened with a key during the escape.
4. An automatic door and an access or exit control facility on an escape route must not impede escape.
5. A door leading to a pressurized stairwell is provided with a sign indicating that a firm push may be necessary. This does not apply to a sliding door.
6. The sign "Keep emergency door clear" or "Emergency exit" is affixed to the side of an emergency exit door that faces the outside air. This sign complies with the requirements for supplementary signs in NEN 3011.

Article 3.123 (self-closing construction components)

1. A movable construction element in an internal separating construction for which a requirement applies regarding resistance to fire penetration, resistance to fire penetration and fire spread, or resistance to smoke transmission, is self-closing.
2. The first paragraph does not apply to a door in a non-shared passage.
3. The second paragraph does not apply to a door in a shared passage.
4. The first paragraph does not apply to a door of a cell unit.

§ 3.7.7 Fighting fire

Article 3.124 (control article)

1. A building shall have such provisions for [fire fighting](#) that a fire can be fought within a reasonable time.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.124, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 3.124

use function	members apply			
	dryer		Extinguishers	Extinguishers
	3.126	*	1.2.1	1.2.2
1 Residential function				
a for care with a go > 500 m ²	1 - 3 4	-	- - -	3
b for room-by-room rental c other residential function	1 - 3 4	-	1 - -	3
2 Meeting function	1 - 3 4	-	- - -	3
3 Cell function	1 - 3 4	-	- - -	3
4 Healthcare function	1 - 3 4	-	- - -	3
5 Industrial function	1 - 3 4	-	- - -	3
6 Office function	1 - 3 4	-	- - -	3
7 Accommodation function	1 - 3 4	-	- - -	3
8 Educational function	1 - 3 4	-	- - -	3
9 Sports function	1 - 3 4	-	- - -	3
10 Shop function	1 - 3 4	-	- - -	3
11 Other use function	1 - 3 4	-	- - -	3
12 Structure not being a building				
a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m	- 2 - 4	*	- 2 3	
b other structure not being a building	- - - -	-	- - -	-

Article 3.125 (dry riser)

1. A function with a floor of a living area higher than 20 m [above the measurement level has](#) a dry riser.
2. A road tunnel tube shall have a dry fire main connected to a fire extinguishing water supply referred to in Article 3.126, with a fire hose connection in an emergency station as referred to in Article 3.62, which can provide a capacity of at least 120 m³/h in the event of fire.
3. The walking distance between a fire hose connection of a dry riser referred to in the first paragraph and a point in a designated area of use for that connection shall not exceed 110 m.
4. The design of a dry riser line complies with NEN 1594 for:
 - a. the pressure resistance;
 - b. the incombustibility of the pipe material;
 - c. the types of couplings for connecting fire hoses;
 - d. the designation of the fire hose connections; and
 - e. the designation of the power connections.

Article 3.126 (firewater supply road tunnel)

A road tunnel has a fire-fighting water supply that can provide a capacity of at least 120 m³/h for at least 60 minutes in the event of fire.

Article 3.127 (fire extinguishers)

1. A residential unit for room-by-room rental must have a portable fire extinguisher in a shared kitchen and at least one per floor in a room through which a shared escape route passes. This does not apply to the presence of fire hose reels as referred to in Article 6.35, paragraph 2.
2. An emergency post as referred to in Article 3.62 shall have a portable fire extinguisher.
3. A fire extinguisher as referred to in the first and second paragraphs is clearly visible or

marked with a pictogram as referred to in NEN 3011.

§ 3.7.8 Accessibility for emergency services

Article 3.128 (control article)

1. A building must be accessible to emergency services in such a way that fire-fighting work can be carried out in a timely manner and assistance can be provided.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 3.128, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 3.128

use function	members apply				
	fire entrance	delimitation departmental entrance	communications options	communications emergency	communications emergency
article 3.129 3.130 3.131 3.132					
paragraph 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	*	*	*	*	*
1 Residential function	1 2	*	1 -
2 Meeting function	1 2	*	1 -
3 Cell function	1 2	*	1 -
4 Healthcare function	1 2	*	1 -
5 Industrial function	1 2	*	1 -
6 Office function	1 2	*	1 -
7 Accommodation function	1 2	*	1 -
a in a lodging building b other lodging function	1 2	*	1 -
8 Educational function	1 2	*	1 -
9 Sports function	1 2	*	1 -
10 Shop function	1 2	*	1 -
11 Other use function	..	*	1 -
12 Structure not being a building a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 mb other structure not being a building	1 2	-	2
	1 2	*	1 -

Article 3.129 (fire department entrance)

1. A building with a fire alarm system with an inspection certificate prescribed by law has a fire brigade entrance.
2. In a building with a fire alarm system with notification as required by law, a fire brigade entrance will be automatically opened in the event of a fire alarm or unlocked using a system determined in consultation with the fire brigade.

Article 3.130 (delimitation of customized regulations for fire brigade entrance)

A tailor-made regulation regarding Article 3.129 may only contain:

- a. that a building does not need to have a fire entrance if the nature, location or use of the building does not require this in the opinion of the competent authority; or
- b. designating one or more entrances as fire brigade entrances if a building has multiple entrances.

Article 3.131 (mobile radio communications emergency services)

1. A building intended for large numbers of visitors where the proper functioning of emergency services depends on mobile radio communications shall have, if necessary for such communications, an adequate installation for mobile radio communications between emergency services inside and outside that building.
2. A road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m shall have an adequate installation for mobile radio communications between emergency services inside and outside that road tunnel.

Article 3.132 (delimitation of tailor-made regulations for mobile radio communications emergency services)

A tailor-made provision regarding Article 3.131, first paragraph, can only provide further details on the measures for indoor coverage.

§ 3.7.9 Additional tunnel safety rules

Article 3.133 (control article)

1. A road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m shall have facilities that ensure safety for road traffic.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.134 (equipment of road tunnel emergency post)

An emergency post as referred to in Article 3.62 has an emergency telephone and a wall socket with an electrical voltage of 230 volts.

Article 3.135 (road tunnel control center)

A road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 500 m is connected to a control centre with a facility for permanent video surveillance and automatic accident and fire detection.

Article 3.136 (disposal of flammable and toxic liquids)

A road tunnel tube with a length of more than 250 m must be equipped with a facility for the drainage of flammable and toxic liquids to limit the spread of fire due to the spread of flammable liquids and to limit the spread of toxic liquids.

Article 3.137 (traffic engineering aspects of tunnel tubes)

1. A carriageway connecting to a road tunnel tube shall have the same number of lanes as the carriageway within the road tunnel tube. Any change in the number of lanes outside the tunnel tube shall be made at such a distance from the tunnel tube that the change will not cause uneven traffic movements within the tunnel tube.
2. Two-way traffic is not permitted in a road tunnel tube.
3. By way of exception to the second paragraph, two-way traffic is permitted if it has been demonstrated that one-way traffic is not possible due to physical, geographical or traffic conditions and the two-way traffic is surrounded by sufficient safety guarantees.
4. When the [two-way traffic referred to](#) in the third paragraph is applied, the road tunnel tube shall in any case be equipped with a permanent surveillance system and a lane closure system, and the permitted maximum speed shall not exceed 70 km per hour.

Article 3.138 (road tunnel communication facilities)

1. A road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 500 m has a facility:
 - a. which allows announcements to be made through loudspeakers to persons on each lane and escape route;
 - b. for retransmission of radio signals in any road tunnel tube; and
 - c. to interrupt radio broadcasts to make announcements.
2. A notification as referred to in the first paragraph, under a and c, shall be made at least in Dutch and English.

Article 3.139 (connection to emergency power supply)

The facilities, systems and installations necessary for an evacuation in a road tunnel, which depend on an electricity supply for their functioning, are connected to a facility that ensures the operation of those facilities, systems and installations for at least 60 minutes within 15 seconds of the electricity supply failing.

§ 3.7.10 Combating common crime

Article 3.140 (control article)

1. A residential building has facilities that prevent common crimes.

2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.141 (prevention of common crime in a residential building)

1. A lockable entrance to a residential building has a self-closing door that cannot be opened from outside without a key.
2. If a residential function in a residential building is only accessible via a lockable communal traffic area, at least one entrance to the residential building on the outside must have a facility that can provide a signal that is visible in a non-communal area of that residential function.

§ 3.7.11 Insight into indoor air quality

Article 3.142 (control article)

1. An educational function for primary education has a facility that provides insight into the quality of the indoor air.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.143 (carbon dioxide meter)

1. A living space in an educational function for primary education has a carbon dioxide meter.
2. The carbon dioxide meter:
 - a. operates continuously at the current mains voltage and a temporary interruption of the electrical connection does not disrupt the set signal levels;
 - b. calibrates itself automatically; c. has at least a CO₂ measurement function with:
 - i. a measuring range of at least 300 to 5,000 ppm;
 - ii. an operating temperature of 0 – 50 °C;
 - iii. accuracy in temperature range of +15 to +35 °C:
 - iv. at a CO₂ value of 300-1,000 ppm: < 10% of the measured value; and
 - v. at a CO₂ value of 1,000-5,000 ppm: < 100 ppm; and
 - d. provides timely warning of ventilation problems by providing a clear indication of the extent to which the room is ventilated;
 - e. has three signal levels with their own color code:
 - i. a CO₂ concentration of less than 1,001 ppm;
 - ii. a CO₂ concentration of 1,001 to 1,400 ppm; and
 - iii. a CO₂ concentration of more than 1,400 ppm; and
 - f. has a clear display on which the CO₂ concentration can be read, whereby the height of numbers and letters in the display is at least 8 mm.

Article 3.144 (transitional law: carbon dioxide meter)

Article 3.143 does not apply to a living space whose ventilation facilities, as referred to in paragraph 3.3.2, were constructed before 1 July 2015.

§ 3.7.12 Building automation and control system

Article 3.145 (control article)

1. A building, other than a residential function, with a heating system or combined space heating and ventilation system with a nominal output of more than 290 kW or an air conditioning system or combined air conditioning and ventilation system with a nominal output of more than 290 kW has a building automation system and -
control.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 3.146 (building automation and control system)

The building automation and control system referred to in Article 3.145, paragraph 1, is in stands:

- a. to continuously monitor, track, analyse and enable adjustment of energy consumption;
- b. to assess the energy efficiency of the building, to identify performance losses of technical building systems, and to inform the manager of the facilities or technical installations about the possibilities for improving energy efficiency; and
- c. enable communication with connected building systems and other devices within the building, and be interoperable with building systems from different proprietary technologies, devices, and manufacturers.

Article 3.147 (transitional law)

Articles 3.145 and 3.146 shall not apply until 31 December 2025.

CHAPTER 4 NEW CONSTRUCTIONS

SECTION 4.1 GENERAL

Article 4.1 (scope: activities)

1. This Chapter applies to construction activities involving the construction of new buildings.
2. Construction of new buildings is considered equivalent to renovation after demolition, in which only the original foundation remains.

Article 4.2 (scope of application: purposes)

The rules in this chapter are established for the purpose of:

- a. ensuring safety;
- b. protecting health; and
- c. durability and usability.

Article 4.3 (scope of application: addressee of the standard)

The regulations in this chapter are complied with by the person constructing the structure. This person is responsible for ensuring compliance with the regulations governing the activity.

Article 4.4 (scope of application: control article not applicable)

In this chapter, a control article does not apply to a function for which no rule is included in the table for that control article. This does not apply to Articles 4.16, 4.49, 4.56, 4.83, 4.171, and 4.207.

Article 4.5 (customized regulations)

1. A tailor-made regulation or permit regulation [as referred to in Article 4.5, first paragraph](#), of the Act may be imposed on Sections 4.2 to 4.7, with the exception of provisions on measurement or calculation methods.
2. A tailor-made regulation or permit regulation may deviate from the sections referred to in the first paragraph, whereby deviation may only entail relaxation.
3. [By way of exception to the second paragraph, a tailor-made regulation as referred to in Articles 4.103a, 4.149a, 4.227 and 4.230 or a permit regulation pursuant to Article 4.103a may only contain the provisions of those Articles.](#)
4. A tailor-made regulation at the initiative of the competent authority is only imposed on Articles 4.226 and 4.229.
5. A tailor-made regulation or permit regulation at the request of the person constructing the building may be imposed with a view to interests other than those referred to in Article 4.2, insofar as the interests referred to in that Article do not oppose [this](#).

Article 4.6 (customised reconstruction regulations)

1. By way of exception to Article 4.5, a tailor-made requirement or permit requirement, as referred to in Article 4.5, first paragraph, of the Act on renewal after demolition where only the original foundation remains, may only entail relaxation.
2. A tailor-made regulation or permit regulation at the request of the person constructing the building may be imposed with a view to interests other than those referred to in Article 4.2, insofar as the interests referred to in that Article do not oppose [this](#).

Article 4.7 (custom rules)

A tailor-made rule can be established for section 4.5, with the exception of provisions regarding measurement or calculation methods.

Article 4.8 (temporary structure)

1. The rules of Sections 3.2 to 3.7 apply to the construction of a temporary structure, unless otherwise provided in Sections 4.2 to 4.7.

2. If a building intended as a temporary structure remains on the site after the maintenance period has expired, that building must be brought into compliance with the rules of Sections 4.2 to 4.7 before the expiry of that period.

Article 4.9 (exceptions to residential function for private property)

Section 4.6 and paragraphs 4.5.4, 4.5.5, and 4.5.6 do not apply to the construction of a residential function for private property. Regarding paragraphs 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.3.10, 4.5.2, 4.5.3, and 4.5.7, the rules of paragraphs 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.3.6, and 3.5.1 through 3.5.3 apply to existing buildings. Regarding Article 4.78, paragraph one, Article 3.59, paragraph one, applies to existing buildings.

Article 4.10 (exceptions for floating structures)

1. Sections 4.5.4 through 4.5.6 do not apply to a floating structure. Instead of sections 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.3.10, 4.5.2, 4.5.3, and 4.5.7, the rules of Chapter 3 apply. Article 4.78, paragraph 1, should be read with Article 3.59, paragraph 1.
2. In addition to the first paragraph , paragraph 4.2.3, Articles 4.30 to 4.32 and paragraph 4.6.1 do not apply to a floating structure without an accessibility sector.
3. When determining the distance to the plot boundary of a floating structure, a horizontally measured distance of 2.5 m from the external dividing structure of the floating structure may be used.
4. When applying paragraph 4.2.10, in the case of a floating structure, the adjacent site may be read as the jetty between the floating structure and the shore.

SECTION 4.2 SAFETY

§ 4.2.1 Structural safety

Article 4.11 (control article)

1. A building must be able to withstand forces exerted on it during its intended use and must be constructed in such a way that, in the event of a disaster, progressive collapse of the building is prevented.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.11, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.11

use function	members apply			
	fundamental combinations	extraordinary	determination	extraordinary
article 4.12 *	4.13	4.14	4.15	
member	1 2	
1 Residential function	*	1 2	1 2	-
a. in a residential building	*	1 2	1 2 3	1 2
b. other residential function	*	1 2	1 2 3	1 2
7 Lodging	*	1 2	1 2	-
function a. in a lodging building	*	1 2	1 2 3	1 2
b. other accommodation function	*	1 2	1 2	-
All usage functions not mentioned above				1 2

Article 4.12 (fundamental load combinations)

A building structure shall not fail during the design life period referred to in NEN-EN 1990 under the fundamental load combinations referred to in NEN-EN 1990.

Article 4.13 (extraordinary tax combinations)

1. A building structure shall not fail during the design life referred to in NEN-EN 1990 under the exceptional load combinations referred to in NEN-EN 1990 if this leads to the failure of another building structure that is not in the immediate vicinity of the building structure.

This is based on the known extraordinary loads as referred to in NEN-EN 1991.

2. A roof or floor separation shall not fail during the design life period referred to in NEN-EN 1990 under the exceptional load combinations referred to in NEN-EN 1990.

This is based on impact loads as referred to in NEN-EN 1991.

Article 4.14 (method of determining non-failure)

1. The non-failure referred to in Articles 4.12 and 4.13 shall be determined according to:

a. NEN-EN 1999 or NEN-EN 1993, if the structure is made of metal as referred to in those standards;

b. NEN-EN 1992 or NEN-EN 1996, if the structure is made of stone-like material as referred to in those standards;

c. NEN-EN 1994, if the structure is made of steel-concrete as referred to in that standard;

d. NEN-EN 1995, if the structure is made of timber as referred to in that standard;

e. NEN 2608, if the structure is made of glass as referred to in that standard; or

f. NEN 6707, if the construction of the roof covering attachment is made of material as referred to in that standard.

2. If a material or a determination method other than that referred to in the first paragraph is used, the non-failure referred to in Articles 4.12 and 4.13 shall be determined in accordance with NEN-EN 1990.

3. In the case of a function not located in a residential building or lodging building, the stability provision of a function of the same type located on an adjacent plot may be taken into account when determining the non-collapse referred to in Articles 4.12 and 4.13.

kind.

Article 4.15 (temporary structure)

1. Articles 4.12 and 4.14 apply mutatis mutandis to the construction of a temporary structure with a design life of 5 years as referred to in NEN-EN 1990.
2. *Articles 4.12 to 4.14* apply mutatis mutandis to the construction of a temporary structure with a design life of 15 years as referred to in NEN-EN 1990 .

*§ 4.2.1a Stability, buoyancy and strength of floating structures***Article 4.15a (control article)**

1. A floating structure and a temporary floating structure shall have sufficient stability, buoyancy and strength.
2. For a floating structure in consequence class CC1 or CC2 as referred to in NEN-EN 1990, without a floor of a living area higher than 6 m above the waterline and not located in:
a river, canal, lake or other water intended for motor cargo vessels; or
b. a body of water subject to tidal changes;
the requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.15b (distance and tilt)

1. The distance between the metacentre of a floating structure and the centre of gravity of the floating structure is at least 0.25 m for consequence class CC1 and 0.60 m for consequence class CC2.
Here the metacenter lies above the center of mass.
2. The perpendicular distance between the water surface and the lowest point of the immersed side above which a floating structure is no longer watertight is determined in accordance with NEN 2778 as at least:
a. 0 mm for a floating structure in consequence class CC1; b. 0 mm for a floating structure in consequence class CC2 with a floating body without a hollow space; c. 150 mm for a floating structure in consequence class CC2 with a floating body with one or more hollow spaces.
3. If the significant wave height, determined in accordance with Table 4.15b.1 or 4.15b.2, multiplied by 1.125 is greater than 300 mm, the distance referred to in the second paragraph shall be increased by the difference between the value in the table multiplied by 1.125 and 300 mm.
4. The inclination of the horizontal plane of the floating body, corresponding to the distance referred to in the second paragraph, may not be greater than 5 degrees.

Table 4.15b.1 Significant wave height in mm as a function of water depth and fetch for wind region I (linear interpolation is permitted for intermediate values)

Water depth (m)	Ironing length (m)									
	30	50	75	100	150	200	500	700	1,000	1,500
2	250	310	370	420	490	490	630			680
2.5	250	310	370	420	490	560			680	730
3	250	310	370	420	490	560			700	780
3.5	250	310	370	420	490	560			820	810
4	250	310	370	420	490	560			820	830
									920	1,030
4.5	250	310	370	420	490	560			820	940
5	250	310	370	420	490	560			820	940
5.5	250	310	370	420	490	560			820	940
6	250	310	370	420	490	560			820	940
6.5	250	310	370	420	490	560			820	940

Table 4.15b.2 Significant wave height in mm as a function of water depth and fetch for wind zones II and III (linear interpolation is permitted for intermediate values)

Water depth (m)	Ironing length (m)									
	30	50	75	100	150	200	500	700	1,000	1,500

2	230	290	340	390 460	460 600			650	700	750
2.5	230	290	340	390 460	520		640	700	760	830
3	230	290	340	390 460	520		670	740	810	890
3.5	230	290	340	390 460	520		760	760	850	940
4	230	290	340	390 460	520		760	880	870	980
4.5	230	290	340	390 460	520		760	880	890	1,010
5	230	290	340	390 460	520		760	880	1,020	1,030
5.5	230	290	340	390 460	520		760	880	1,020	1,050
6	230	290	340	390 460	520		760	880	1,020	1,210
6.5	230	290	340	390 460	520		760	880	1,020	1,210

Article 4.15c (determination of distances)

1. The distance referred to in Article 4.15b, first paragraph, is determined on the basis of:

a. the most unfavorable load combination based on the limit state EQU according to NEN-EN 1990;

b. the permanent loads according to NEN-EN 1991, whereby, by way of deviation from NEN-EN 1991, the following loads are also considered as permanent loads:

1°. partition walls;

2°. permanently present installation;

3°. the trim weight; and

c. the imposed loads according to NEN-EN 1991, whereby, in deviation from NEN-EN 1991:

1°. no account is taken of an unfavorable placement of the user load on a floor; and

2°. the extreme value of the load has been charged on one floor and the reduction factor γ_0 has been charged on the other floors.

2. The distance referred to in Article 4.15b, second and third paragraphs, is determined on the basis of:

a. the most unfavorable load combination based on the limit state EQU according to NEN-EN 1990; b. the permanent load according

to NEN-EN 1991, where, by way of deviation from NEN-EN 1991, the following loads are also considered as permanent loads:

1°. partition walls;

2°. permanently present installations;

3°. the trim weight; and

c. the variable loads according to NEN-EN 1991, whereby, in deviation from NEN-EN 1991:

1°. the imposed load, if this is predominant as referred to in NEN-EN 1990, is considered to be at the extreme value and at the most unfavourable location on a floor, and the reduction factor γ_0 has been taken into account on other floors, whereby the imposed load is not combined with other variable loads; 2°. the imposed load, if this is not predominant as referred to in NEN-EN 1990, is not considered to be at the most unfavourable location on a floor; and

3°. Wave loads according to NEN-EN 1997, assuming waves with a significant wave height as determined in accordance with Tables 4.15b.1 and 4.15b.2, insofar as these are higher than 0.5 m.

3. The determination methods referred to in the first and second paragraphs shall only be applied if:

a. the tilt of the floating structure is not greater than 0.5 degrees upon delivery;

b. it is a floating structure with a floating body with a hollow space and has a water level alarm; and

c. it concerns a floating structure in consequence class CC2 with a floating body with hollow space, whereby the floating body consists of at least two separate compartments and the floating structure has an automatic pump that immediately drains any water entering each compartment.

Article 4.15d (non-collapse of a floating body)

The non-collapse of a floating body of a floating structure is determined on the basis of:

- a. the loads exerted on the floating body as a result of the load combinations referred to in Article 4.15c, paragraph 1(a), and paragraph 2(a); b. the fundamental load combinations referred to in Article 4.12, in which the following loads, without taking into account the simultaneous occurrence of those loads, are included as variable loads: 1°. the ice load according to NEN-EN 1997;
- 2°. insofar as it concerns a floating structure in consequence class CC2, the vertical load by waves against the underside of the floating body, assuming waves with a significant wave height determined in accordance with Table 4.15b.1 or 4.15b.2, insofar as these waves are higher than 0.5 m; and
- c. the extraordinary load combinations referred to in Article 4.13, where the floating body may not fail in such a way that the floating structure sinks. This does not apply to a floating structure in consequence class CC1 with no more than two stories.

Article 4.15e (non-failure of a mooring structure)

The non-failure of a mooring structure of a floating structure is determined on the basis by:

- a. the loads exerted on the mooring structures as a result of the load combinations referred to in Article 4.15c, paragraph 1(a), and paragraph 2(a); and
- b. the fundamental load combinations referred to in Article 4.12, in which the ice load is included as a variable load in accordance with NEN-EN 1997.

§ 4.2.2 Structural safety in case of fire

Article 4.16 (control article)

1. A building is resistant to fire so that it will not collapse, posing a risk to escape or to providing assistance in the event of fire, for a reasonable period of time.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.16, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.16

use function	members apply	
	duration sec/cubm	definition sec/cubm
	article 4.17	4.18
member	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 12	
1 Residential function	1 2 3 ----- 1 2	
2 Meeting function a for childcare with bed area b other meeting function	1 --- 5 6 -- 1 2 1 -- 4 - 6 -- 1 2	
3 Cell function	1 --- 5 6 -- 1 2	
4 Healthcare function a with bed area b other health care function	1 --- 5 6 -- 1 2 1 -- 4 - 6 -- 1 2	
5 Industrial function	1 -- 4 - 6 -- 1 2	
6 Office function	1 -- 4 - 6 -- 1 2	
7 Accommodation function	1 --- 5 6 -- 1 2	
8 Educational function	1 -- 4 - 6 -- 1 2	
9 Sports function	1 -- 4 - 6 -- 1 2	
10 Shop function	1 -- 4 - 6 -- 1 2	
11 Other use function a. for passenger transport b. for parking motor vehicles c. other use function	1 -- 4 - 6 -- 1 2 1 -- 4 - 6 -- 1 2 -----	
12 Structure not being a building a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m 1 ----- 7 - 1 2 b other structure not being a building ----- 8 1 2		

Article 4.17 (duration of non-collapse)

1. A floor, staircase, or ramp over or under which an escape route runs will not collapse within 30 minutes in the event of a fire in a fire sub-compartment not containing that escape route. This does not apply to the floor of an outdoor space as referred to in Article 4.175.
2. A building structure fails in the event of fire in a fire compartment not containing it, not within the time specified in Table 4.17a, due to the failure of a building structure within or adjacent to that fire compartment. If that fire compartment is residential, this does not apply to a building structure in a sub-fire compartment or adjacent outdoor space adjacent to that fire compartment.

Table 4.17a fire resistance with respect to failure

residential function	duration in minutes
If no floor of a living area is higher than 7 m above the measurement level	60
If a floor of a living area is higher than 7 m and no floor of a living area is higher than 13 m above the measurement level	90
If a floor of a living area is higher than 13 m above the measurement level	120

3. By way of exception to the second paragraph, the time period is reduced by 30 minutes if no floor of a living area of the function is higher than 7 m above the measurement level and the permanent fire load of the fire compartment determined in accordance with NEN 6090 is not greater than 500 MJ/m².
4. A building structure of a use function with a floor of a use area higher than 5

m above the measurement level or less than 5 m below the measurement level will not collapse in the event of fire in a fire compartment in which the building structure is not located, within 90 minutes due to the collapse of a building structure within or adjacent to the fire compartment.

5. A building structure fails in the event of a fire in a fire compartment in which it is not located, not within the time specified in Table 4.17b, due to the failure of a building structure within or adjacent to the fire compartment.

Table 4.17b fire resistance with respect to failure

use function but not residential function duration in minutes	
If no floor of a living area is higher than 5 m above the measurement level	60
If a floor of a living area is higher than 5 m and no floor of a usage area is higher than 13 m above the measurement level	90
If a floor of a living area is higher than 13 m above the measurement level	120

6. By way of exception to the fourth and fifth paragraphs, the time period is shortened by 30 minutes if the permanent fire load of the fire compartment as determined in accordance with NEN 6090 is not greater than 500 MJ/m².

7. A tunnel structure will not collapse within 60 minutes, and if it is located under open water, not within 120 minutes in the event of fire in the tunnel.

8. A building structure fails in the event of fire in a fire compartment in which the building structure is not located, not within a period of time that is reasonably necessary, depending on the purpose and layout of the building, to enable the building to be evacuated and searched in the event of fire, due to the failure of a building structure within or adjacent to the fire compartment.

Article 4.18 (method of determining non-failure)

1. When determining the non-collapse of a building structure as referred to in Article 4.17, the exceptional load combinations that can occur in the event of fire according to NEN-EN 1990 are used.

2. The time period for non-failure, referred to in Article 4.17, is determined depending on the material of the building structure according to:

- a. NEN-EN 1992;
- b. NEN-EN 1993;
- c. NEN-EN 1994;
- d. NEN-EN 1995;
- e. NEN-EN 1996;
- f. NEN-EN 1999; or
- g. NEN 6069.

§ 4.2.3 Separation at the edge of a floor, staircase or ramp

Article 4.19 (control article)

1. A building shall contain facilities to prevent persons from falling from the edge of a floor, a staircase or a ramp as much as possible.

2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.19, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.19

use function	members apply										values				
	separation					destitution					separation				
	Article 4.20		4.21			4.22			4.23			4.22			
	paragraph	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2		
1 Residential function	1	2	3	4	-		1	2	3	-5-		1	-	0.2	
2 Meeting function	1	2	3	4	-		1	2	3	-5-		1	-	0.1	
a for childcare for children under 4 years old	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	5	3 3 3	1	-	0.2	
b other childcare c other meeting	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	3	3	1	2	0.5	
function 3	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	0.5	
Cell function	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	0.3	
4 Healthcare function	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	0.5	
5 Industrial function	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	0.5	
6 Office function	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	0.5	
Lodging function	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	0.5	
8 Educational function		2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5	3 4 5	1	-	0.2	
a for primary education b other educational function	11	2	3	4	5		11	2	3	4	5	11	2	0.5	
9 Sports function	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	0.5	
10 Shop function	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	0.5	
11 Other use function	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	0.5	
12 Structure not being a building		2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5	6 1 1	-	-	0.5	
a for slow traffic b other structure not being a building 1	2	3	4	5		11	2	3	4	5	-	3	4	0.5	
												-	-	0.5	

Article 4.20 (presence of separation)

1. A floor intended for persons has a non-movable separation at an edge if that edge is more than 1 m higher than an adjoining floor, adjoining terrain or adjoining water.
2. A staircase as referred to in Article 4.25 shall have a non-movable partition on that side if a side of a step surface is more than 1 m higher than an adjoining floor, adjoining terrain or adjoining water.
3. A ramp as referred to in Article 4.25 shall have a non-movable separation on that side if a side of the floor is more than 1 m higher than an adjoining floor, adjoining terrain or adjoining water.
4. The first paragraph does not apply at the location where the floor is connected to:
 - a. a staircase; and
 - b. a ramp.
5. Without prejudice to the fourth paragraph, the first paragraph shall not apply to:
 - a. an edge of a stage;
 - b. an edge of a floor adjacent to a basin;
 - c. an edge of a loading platform;
 - d. an edge of a platform; and
 - e. an edge of a floor that is equivalent to an edge as referred to in a to d.

Article 4.21 (height of separation)

1. A floor separation as referred to in Article 4.20, first paragraph, has a height of at least 1 m, measured from the floor.

2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a floor that is higher than 13 m above an adjacent floor, adjoining terrain or adjoining water must have a floor separation with a height of at least 1.2 m, measured from the floor.

3. By way of exception to the first and second paragraphs, a separation as referred to in Article 4.20, first

member, at the location of a movable or non-movable window, a height of at least 0.85 m, measured from the floor.

4. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a floor separation shall have a height of at least 0.7 m measured from the floor, if the sum of that height and the width of the top rail is at least 1.1 m.

5. A separation as referred to in Article 4.20, second or third paragraph, has a height of at least 0.85 m, measured from the front of the step surfaces or from the floor of the ramp.

6. By way of exception to the first and second paragraphs, a floor whose floor separation is located directly next to a path or lane intended for slow traffic, shall have a floor separation with a height of at least 1.3 m, measured from the floor.

Article 4.22 (separation openings)

1. A separation as referred to in Article 4.20 shall not have any openings through which a sphere with a cross-section greater than the diameter specified in Table 4.19 can pass.

2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a partition as referred to in Article 4.20 shall not have any openings up to a height of 0.7 m above a floor or a step surface through which a sphere with a diameter greater than 0.1 m can pass.

3. The horizontally measured distance between a floor, a staircase or a ramp and a partition as referred to in Article 4.20 is not greater than 0.05 m.

4. The top line of a separation referred to in Article 4.20 shall not have an interruption of more than 0.1 m.

5. The second paragraph does not apply to a floor or a tread surface or part thereof, not intended for children under 12 years of age.

Article 4.23 (preventing climbing over)

1. A separation as referred to in Article 4.20 or a construction element, building installation or part of a building installation that is placed on or next to such a separation, in order to prevent climbing over, has no stepping possibilities between 0.2 m and 0.7 m above a floor or a step surface.

2. The first paragraph does not apply to a floor or a tread surface or part thereof, not intended for children under 12 years of age.

§ 4.2.4 Safely bridging height differences

Article 4.24 (control article)

1. A building has facilities for safely bridging height differences by people.

2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.24, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.24

use function	members apply								
	height	staircases	stairlift	loading	railing	rainroof	dimensions	platform	guide
1 Residential function	-	-	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
2 Meeting function	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
a. for childcare for children under 4 years of age	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
b. other childcare c. for alcohol consumption d. for watching sports, for films, for music or for theatre	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
e. other meeting function 3 Cell function	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
4 Healthcare	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
function 5 Industrial function 6 Office	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
function 7 Accommodation	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
function 8 Educational	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
function	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
a for primary education b other educational function 9 Sports	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
function 10 Shopping	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
function 11 Other use	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
function 12 Structure not being a building	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
a. tunnel or tunnel-shaped structure for traffic b. other structure not being a building	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	*

Article 4.25 (provision for height difference)

1. A height difference of more than 0.21 m must be bridged by a fixed staircase or a fixed ramp. This applies to a height difference between:

- a. floors over which an escape route runs;
- b. floors of living areas, living rooms, toilet rooms and bathrooms;
- c. visitor floors; and d. floors of a traffic route that connects these floors.

This also applies to a height difference on a route from the adjoining area to a floor referred to in this paragraph.

2. If the escape route passes through a road tunnel tube, notwithstanding the first paragraph, a height difference of more than 0.3 m applies.

Article 4.26 (staircase dimensions)

- 1. A staircase as referred to in Article 4.25 complies with the dimensions specified in Table 4.26.
- 2. A staircase bridges a height difference of no more than 4 m.

Table 4.26 Stair dimensions

	regular stairs		stairs only for escape
	residential	other	all
Minimum width of the stairs	0.8 m	0.8 m	0.8 m
Minimum clearance height above the stairs	2.1 m	0.22 m	0.185
Minimum tread at the climbing line, measured perpendicular to the front of the step	m		0.185 m
Maximum height of a step	0.188 m	0.21 m	0.05
Minimum width of the step surface, measured perpendicular to the front of that surface	m	0.05 m	
Minimum width of the step surface at the climbing line, measured perpendicular to the front of that surface	0.23 m	0.23 m	
Minimum distance from the climbing line to the sides of the stairs	0.3 m	0.3 m	0.3 m

Article 4.26a (marking stairs)

A staircase as referred to in Article 4.25 must be provided with high-contrast markings of at least 50 mm across the entire width of the top and bottom steps. The remaining steps must be provided with high-contrast markings of at least 50 mm on both sides.

Article 4.27 (stair landing)

A staircase as referred to in Article 4.25 shall connect at the top step, across the width of the staircase, to a floor with an area of at least 0.8 m x 0.8 m.

Article 4.28 (railing)

1. A staircase as referred to in Article 4.25, intended to bridge a height difference of more than 1 m and with a slope at the climbing line greater than 2:3, shall have a handrail on at least one side. The top of the handrail, measured above the front edge of a stair tread, shall be at a height of at least 0.8 m and no more than 1 m.

2. A staircase as referred to in the first paragraph has a handrail on both sides that extends horizontally for at least 30 cm at the beginning and end of the staircase.

Article 4.29 (rainproof)

A shared circulation area with a staircase to bridge a height difference of more than 1.5 m is rainproof at the location of that staircase, as determined in accordance with NEN 2778. This does not apply to a staircase intended solely for evacuating the building.

Article 4.30 (ramp dimensions)

A ramp as referred to in Articles 4.25 and 4.192 has a width of at least 1.1 m, a height of not more than 1 m and a slope of not more than:

- a. 1 : 12 if the height difference is not greater than 0.25 m;
- b. 1:16 if the height difference is greater than 0.25 m, but not greater than 0.5 m; and
- c. 1:20 if the height difference is greater than 0.5 m.

Article 4.31 (ramp platform)

A ramp as referred to in Articles 4.25 and 4.192 shall connect at the top, across the width of the ramp, to a floor with an area of at least 1.4 m x 1.4 m.

Article 4.32 (guide edge)

A ramp as referred to in Article 4.25 has a continuous guide edge at the side, with a height of at least 0.04 m measured from the floor of the ramp.

Article 4.33 (temporary structure)

Article 4.25 applies to the construction of a temporary structure.

*§ 4.2.5 Movable construction components***Article 4.34 (control article)**

1. A building has such movable construction components that they do not pose a hazard when using an adjacent public space.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.35 (movable construction part: danger zone)

1. A movable structural element which can be located in an open position above a road open to motor vehicles or above a 0.6 m strip adjacent to that road, is, measured from the bottom of that element, more than 4.2 m above that road or strip.
2. A movable structural component that can be open above a road not open to motor vehicles must be more than 2.2 m above that road, measured from the bottom of that component. This does not apply to an emergency exit door.
3. The first and second paragraphs do not apply to a door of a room with a floor area of less than 0.5 m².

Article 4.36 (temporary structure)

Article 4.35, second and third paragraphs, applies to the construction of a temporary structure.

*§ 4.2.6 Limiting the occurrence of a fire hazardous situation***Article 4.37 (control article)**

1. A building is such that the occurrence of a fire hazardous situation is sufficiently limited.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.38 (fireplace)

Materials at or near a fireplace meet fire class A1 or, in the case of the top of a floor, a staircase or a ramp, fire class A1fl, both determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1, if:

- a. an intensity of heat radiation can occur on the material which, determined according to NEN 6061, is greater than 2 kW/m²; or
- b. a temperature can occur in the material that, determined in accordance with NEN 6061, is higher than 90 °C.

Article 4.39 (shaft, tube or channel)

1. Material applied to the inside of a shaft, a duct or a channel bordering more than one fire compartment or sub-compartment with an internal cross-section greater than 0.015 m² complies with fire class A2, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1.
2. The first paragraph does not apply to:
a shaft that is intended solely for one or more toilet rooms or bathroom areas located above each other and that does not pass through other rooms;

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- b. not more than 5% of the total surface area of the interior referred to in that paragraph; and
 c. the material of a construction or building installation part that is enclosed by a shaft, tube or channel referred to in that paragraph.

Article 4.40 (flue gas discharge)

A flue gas exhaust system is fire-safe, as determined in accordance with NEN 6062.

Article 4.41 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.38 to 4.40 apply to the construction of a temporary structure.

§ 4.2.7 Limiting the development of fire and smoke**Article 4.42 (control article)**

1. A building is such that fire and smoke cannot develop quickly.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.42, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.42

use function	members apply										values			
	surface e	surface e	surface f	surface g	surface h	exempt	surface i	surface j	surface k	surface l	surface m	surface n	surface o	surface p
	surface e	surface e	surface f	surface g	surface h	exempt	surface i	surface j	surface k	surface l	surface m	surface n	surface o	surface p
1 Residential function														
a in a residential building b for care with a go > 500 m ² c other residential function	1 - 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -	1 - 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -	1 - 3 1 2 - 4 5 1 2 1 2 - 4 1 -				1 - * EBDCCD CII DII B2ca B2ca Dca	1 - * EBDCCD CII DII B2ca B2ca Dca	1 - * EBDCCD CII DII B2ca Dca	-	1b	3	2b	4
2 Meeting function														
a for childcare for children under 4 years b other meeting function	1 - 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -	1 - 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -	1 - 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -				1 - * BBDCCD CII DII B2ca Dca	1 - * BBDCCD CII DII B2ca Dca	1 - * BBDCCD CII DII B2ca Dca		DCA	B2ca Dca	DCA	DCA
3 Cell function														
4 Healthcare function														
a with bed	1 - 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -	1 - 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -	1 - 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -				1 - * EBDCCD CII DII B2ca B2ca Dca	1 - * EBDCCD CII DII B2ca B2ca Dca	1 - * EBDCCD CII DII B2ca B2ca Dca		DCA	B2ca B2ca Dca	DCA	DCA
area b other health care function														
5 Industrial function														
a light industrial function for commercial purposes	1 - 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -	1 - 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -	1 - 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -				1 - * EBBCCD CII DII B2ca B2ca B2ca Dca	1 - * EBBCCD CII DII B2ca B2ca B2ca Dca	1 - * EBBCCD CII DII B2ca B2ca B2ca Dca		DCA	B2ca B2ca B2ca Dca	DCA	DCA
animals														
b other industrial function														
6 Office function														
7 Accommodation function														
8 Educational function														
9 Sports function														
10 Shop function														
11 Other use function														
12 Structure not being a building	1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -	1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -	1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 -				1 2 * BBBCCD CII DII B2ca B2ca B2ca Dca	1 2 * BBBCCD CII DII B2ca B2ca B2ca Dca	1 2 * BBBCCD CII DII B2ca B2ca B2ca Dca		DCA	B2ca Dca	DCA	DCA
a tunnel or tunnel-shaped structure for traffic b other structure other than a building	1 - 3 1 2 - 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 - 3	1 - 3 1 2 - 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 - 3	1 - 3 1 2 - 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 4 - 3											

Article 4.43 (internal surface)

1. A side of a construction component that borders the indoor air complies with the fire class and smoke class s2 specified in Table 4.42, both determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, the smoke class requirement only applies in the case of a protected escape route.

3. By way of exception to the first paragraph, the movable part of a door in an internal partition construction on a route between:

a. a user area, a toilet room or a bathroom and an enclosed space through which an extra protected escape route passes; and

b. an enclosed space through which an extra protected escape route passes and the enclosed space adjacent to the direction of escape;

to fire class D, determined according to NEN-EN 13501-1.

Article 4.44 (external surface)

1. A side of a construction component that borders the outside air complies with the fire class specified in Table 4.42, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1.
2. The part of a side of a construction element that borders the outside air and is higher than 13 m complies with fire class B, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1.
3. A side of a construction element that borders the outside air, of a building with a floor intended for persons that is at least 5 m above the measurement level, complies with fire class B from the adjoining terrain up to a height of at least 2.5 m, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1.
4. The first to third paragraphs do not apply to the top of a roof.
5. By way of exception to the first to third paragraphs, a door, a window, a frame and a construction component that can be considered equivalent to it shall meet fire class D, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1.

Article 4.45 (walkable surface)

1. By way of exception to Article 4.43, smoke class s1fl and the fire class specified in Table 4.42, both determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1, apply to the top of a floor, a staircase and a ramp bordering the indoor air.
2. By way of exception to Article 4.44, the fire class specified in Table 4.42, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1, applies to the top of a floor, a staircase and a ramp that are adjacent to the outside air.

Article 4.45a (electrical conduits and pipe insulation)

1. By way of exception to Article 4.43, the following applies to an electrical line adjacent to the indoor air:
 - a. in extra protected escape routes smoke class s1(ca) and in other spaces smoke class s2(ca), both determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-6; and
 - b. the fire class indicated in Table 4.42, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-6.
2. By way of exception to Article 4.43, the following applies to pipe insulation adjacent to the indoor air:
 - a. in extra protected escape routes smoke class s1(L) and in other spaces smoke class s2(L), both determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1; and
 - b. the fire class indicated in Table 4.42, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1.
3. By way of exception to Article 4.44, the fire class specified in Table 4.42, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-6, applies to an electrical line adjacent to the outside air.
4. By way of exception to Article 4.44, the fire class specified in Table 4.42, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1, applies to pipe insulation adjacent to the outside air.

Article 4.46 (exempt area)

1. A maximum of 5% of the total surface area of the construction components of each individual space for which a requirement applies under [Articles 4.43 to 4.45a](#) shall not be subject to that requirement.
2. The smoke class requirements referred to in [Articles 4.43 and 4.45a, first and second paragraphs](#), do not apply to a maximum of 10% of the total surface area of the construction components of each separate space through which no protected escape route passes.
3. The requirement does not apply to a maximum of 5% of the total surface area of the construction components for which a requirement applies under [Articles 4.43 to 4.45a](#).

Article 4.47 (roof surface)

1. The top of a building's roof is, as determined in accordance with NEN 6063, not fire-hazardous. This does not apply if the building does not have a floor intended for persons that is higher than 5 m above the measurement level, and the fire-hazardous parts of the roof are at least 15 m from the building site boundary. If the site on which the building is located borders a public road, public water, public green space, or a site not designated for construction or for a playground, camping site, or storage of flammable substances or flammable non-environmentally hazardous substances, that distance shall be maintained from the center of that road, water, green space, or site.

2. The first paragraph does not apply to a building with a usable area of no more than 50 m².

Article 4.48 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.44, third paragraph, and 4.47 apply to the construction of a temporary structure.

§ 4.2.8 Limiting the spread of fire

- Article 4.49 (control article)**

 1. A building is such that the spread of fire:
 - a. is limited to structures on other plots; and
 - b. does not pose a danger to escape or assistance in the event of fire.
 2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.49, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.49

Article 4.50 (fire compartment: location)

1. An enclosed space is located in a fire compartment.
 2. The first paragraph does not apply to:
 - a. a toilet room;
 - b. a bathroom;
 - c. an elevator shaft, if the construction components on the inside of the shaft meet fire class B and smoke class s2, both determined according to NEN-EN 13501-1; and
 - d. a technical room with a usable area of not more than 50 m² not intended for one or more combustion appliances with a total nominal load of more than 130 kW.
 3. A road tunnel tube with a length of more than 250 m is located in a fire compartment.
 4. By way of exception to the first paragraph, an extra protected escape route does not pass through a fire compartment.
 5. An unenclosed area of use is located in a fire compartment.
 6. The first and fifth paragraphs do not apply to a use function or use functions of the same type, with a total usable area of no more than 1,000 m² and a

fire load not greater than 500 MJ/m², determined according to NEN 6090.

7. The first and fifth paragraphs do not apply to a building with a usable area of no more than 50 m². This exception does not apply if the building is adjacent to one or more other buildings and the combined usable area exceeds 50 m².

8. The first and fifth paragraphs do not apply to a light industrial function for the cultivation, growing or storage of crops or comparable products, with a permanent fire load not exceeding 150 MJ/m², determined in accordance with NEN 6090.

Article 4.51 (fire compartment: size)

1. A fire compartment has a usable area that is not greater than the area specified in Table 4.49, or a larger usable area if this does not result in a lower safety level, determined in accordance with NEN 6060 or NEN 6079.

2. A fire compartment may contain a maximum of four caravans and their ancillary functions with a total usable surface area of no more than 1,000 m².

3. A fire compartment does not extend over more than one building plot.

4. A fire compartment does not extend over more than a road tunnel tube.

5. A fire compartment may contain at most one residential function and its ancillary functions.

6. By way of exception to the fifth paragraph, a common living area is permitted if that living area is a separate fire compartment.

7. A technical room with a usable area of more than 50 m² is a separate fire compartment.

8. In the case of a fire compartment of an industrial function with a usable area of more than 1,000 m², the first paragraph does not apply to one or more ancillary functions located in that fire compartment with a total usable area of no more than 100 m².

9. A technical room is a separate fire compartment.

Article 4.52 (reception compartment)

1. The usable area of a fire compartment with one or more cell units is no more than 500 m² and no greater than 77% of the usable area of the building.

2. A fire compartment with a bed area for bedridden patients shall not exceed 77% of the usable surface area of the floor on which this fire compartment is located.

Article 4.53 (resistance to fire penetration and fire spread: level of requirements)

1. The resistance to fire penetration and fire spread from one fire compartment to another fire compartment, to an enclosed space through which an extra protected escape route passes, to an unenclosed safety escape route and to a lift shaft of a fire brigade lift

or of a lift as referred to in Article 4.189 in a residential building is at least 60 minutes.

2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, 30 minutes may be sufficient between a fire compartment and an enclosed space through which an extra protected escape route passes.

3. By way of exception to the first paragraph, 30 minutes may be sufficient if:

a. the permanent fire load of the fire compartment as determined in accordance with NEN 6090 is not greater than 500 MJ/m²; and

b. no floor of a living area in the building is higher than 7 m above the measurement level.

4. By way of exception to the first paragraph, 30 minutes may be sufficient if:

a. the spaces referred to in the first paragraph are located on the same building plot; and

b. no floor of a usable area in the building is higher than 5 m above the measurement level.

5. The fourth paragraph does not apply to a fire compartment with a usable surface area of more than 1,000 m².

6. The fourth paragraph does not apply to a technical room.

7. The second to fourth paragraphs do not apply to a space through which a safety escape route passes.

8. The resistance to fire penetration and fire spread from one caravan to another is at least 30 minutes.

9. The resistance to fire penetration and fire spread from a fire compartment to a

other fire compartment is at least 30 minutes or the distance between a fire compartment and another fire compartment is at least 5 m.

10. By way of exception to the first paragraph, no resistance to fire penetration and fire spread applies from a fire compartment to a technical room with a usable area of no more than 50 m² not intended for one or more combustion appliances with a total nominal load of more than 130 kW.

Article 4.54 (resistance to fire penetration and fire spread: determination method)

1. The resistance to fire penetration and fire spread referred to in Article 4.53 is determined in accordance with NEN 6068.
2. When determining the resistance to fire penetration and spread from a fire compartment to a room in a building located on an adjacent plot, the building located on the other plot is assumed to be identical but mirror-symmetrically positioned relative to the building plot boundary. If the building plot borders:
 - a. a public road;
 - b. public water;
 - c. public green areas; or
 - d. a plot of land that is not intended for construction or for a playground, a camping site or the storage of flammable substances or flammable non-environmentally hazardous substances;does this reflection take place in relation to the heart of that road, that water, that greenery or that plot of land.
3. In addition to the second paragraph, the contribution of the external dividing structure of the mirror-symmetrical building to the resistance to fire penetration and fire spread is not greater than the contribution of the external dividing structure of the fire compartment.
4. When determining the resistance to fire penetration and fire spread referred to in Article 4.53, eighth paragraph, an identical but mirror-symmetrical caravan placed at a distance of 5 m shall be assumed.

Article 4.55 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.50 and 4.51 apply to the construction of a temporary structure, and Article 4.53 applies accordingly, provided that the resistance to fire penetration and fire spread is at least 30 minutes.

*§ 4.2.9 Further limitation of fire spread and limitation of smoke spread***Article 4.56 (control article)**

1. A structure is such that the spread of fire and smoke is limited to a greater extent than intended in paragraph 4.2.8, so that safe escape is possible.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.56, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.56

use function	members apply												values	
	statement		protected statement		statement		statement		statement		statement			
	scope	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
paragraph 1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4.60	
1 Residential function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
a for care with a go > 500 m ² b caravan c other residential function	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	100	
1.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1.2.1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	
2 Meeting function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
a for childcare with bed area b other meeting function	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	200	
3 Cell function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 Healthcare function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
a with bed area b other health care function	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	
5 Industrial function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6 Office function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 Accommodation function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8 Educational function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 Sports function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 Shop function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11 Other use function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 Structure not being a building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 mb other structure not being a building	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	500	

Article 4.57 (sub-fire compartment: location)

1. A fire compartment is divided into one or more sub-fire compartments or traffic areas through which a protected escape route passes.
2. A protected escape route is not located in a sub-fire compartment.
3. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a residential area for surveillance may be located outside a sub-fire compartment if:
 - a. structural components in that area comply with [the requirements of Articles 4.43 and 4.45a, first and second paragraphs](#), for structural components adjacent to the indoor air in a space through which a protected escape route passes; and
 - b. furnishings in that area meet the requirements of Article 6.14 for furnishings in a space through which a protected escape route passes.

Article 4.58 (protected sub-fire compartment: location)

1. A residential area is located in a protected sub-fire compartment.
2. A bed area is located in a protected sub-fire compartment.
3. A cell unit is located in a protected sub-fire compartment.
4. A lodging is located in a protected sub-fire compartment.

Article 4.59 (protected sub-fire compartment: size)

1. A protected sub-fire compartment has a usable surface area of no more than that specified in Table 4.56.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a shared living space is a separately protected sub-fire compartment with a usable area of no more than 500 m².
3. A protected sub-fire compartment with a meeting function for childcare with a bed area does not include more than that use function and its ancillary use functions.
4. A cell unit is a separately protected sub-fire compartment.
5. A protected sub-fire compartment with bed area comprises only one or more bed spaces and spaces serving those bed spaces, and has a total usable area of no more than 500 m².
6. A protected sub-fire compartment as referred to in the fifth paragraph, intended for bedridden patients, has, depending on the surveillance level, a total usable area of no more than 50 m² without surveillance and no more than 500 m² with permanent surveillance.
7. A lodging is a separately protected sub-fire compartment.
8. A separately protected sub-fire compartment is a separate sub-fire compartment.

Article 4.60 (resistance to fire penetration and fire spread)

1. The resistance to fire penetration and fire spread of a building determined in accordance with NEN 6068

protected sub-fire compartment to another room in the fire compartment is at least 30 minutes.

2. The resistance to fire spread from a sub-fire compartment to a protected sub-fire compartment located in another sub-fire compartment, as determined in accordance with NEN 6068, is at least 20 minutes, whereby for the determination of the fire resistance of the separating function of a partition structure, only the assessment criterion of the flame tightness of the seal is taken into account.

Article 4.61 (sub-fire compartment: resistance to smoke passage)

1. The resistance to smoke transmission from one sub-fire compartment to another sub-fire compartment is **R_a**, determined in accordance with NEN 6075.
2. The resistance to smoke transmission from a sub-fire compartment to an enclosed space through which a protected escape route passes is **R_a**, determined in accordance with NEN 6075.
3. The resistance to smoke transmission from a sub-fire compartment to a protected sub-fire compartment located in another sub-fire compartment is **R200**, determined in accordance with NEN 6075.
4. The resistance to smoke transmission from a sub-fire compartment to an enclosed space through which an additionally protected escape route passes **and to a lift shaft as referred to in Article 4.53, first paragraph**, is **R200**, determined in accordance with NEN 6075.

Article 4.62 (protected sub-fire compartment: resistance to smoke passage)

1. The resistance to smoke transmission from a protected sub-fire compartment to another protected sub-fire compartment is **R200**, determined in accordance with NEN 6075.
2. The resistance to smoke transmission from a protected sub-fire compartment to a sub-fire compartment is **R200**, determined in accordance with NEN 6075.
3. The resistance to smoke transmission from a protected sub-fire compartment to a sub-fire compartment is **R_a**, determined in accordance with NEN 6075.
4. The resistance to smoke transmission from a protected sub-fire compartment to an enclosed space through which a protected or extra protected escape route passes is **R200**, determined in accordance with NEN 6075.

Article 4.63 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.60, paragraph 2, 4.61 and 4.62 apply to the construction of a temporary structure.

§ 4.2.10 Escape routes: course

Article 4.64 (control article)

1. A building must have escape routes such that a safe place can be reached in the event of fire.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.64, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.64

use function	members apply												values							
	escape		Management		compartment		protected		protected		exit		internal		intensity		Management		protected	
	4.66	4.67	4.66	4.67	4.66	4.67	4.66	4.67	4.66	4.67	4.66	4.67	4.66	4.67	4.66	4.67	4.66	4.67	4.66	4.67
1 Residential function																			[m]	[m]
a caravan	1 - - 1 -	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	-			
b other residential function	1 2 - - 1 -	---	-	-	-	1 2 3 4 -	-	-	7 -	1 2 3 4 5 *	-	-	-	-	*	30	-			
2 Meeting function																				
a for childcare with bed area	1 2 - - 1 2 - - 6 -	-	-	-	-	1 - - - - 6 7 1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	5			
b other meeting function	1 2 - - 1 2 - - 6 7 -	-	-	1 2 - - - - 5 6 7 1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	30				
3 Cell function	- 2 - - 1 2 3 -	6 7 *	-	-	-	1 - - - - 6 7 1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	22.5	22.5				
4 Healthcare function																				
a with bed area	1 2 - - 1 2 3 - - 6 -	-	*	-	-	1 - - - - 6 7 1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	20				
b other health care function	1 2 - - 1 2 3 - - 6 7 -	-	-	1 2 - - - - 5 6 7 1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	30				
5 Industrial function	1 2 - - 1 2 3 4 - - 7 -	-	-	-	1 2 - - - - 5 6 7 1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	30				
6 Office function	1 2 - - 1 2 3 - - 6 7 -	-	-	-	1 2 - - - - 5 6 7 1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	30				
7 Accommodation function	1 2 - - 1 2 - - 6 7 -	-	-	-	-	1 - - - - 6 7 1 2 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	20				
8 Educational function	1 2 - - 1 2 - - 6 7 -	-	-	-	1 2 - - - - 5 6 7 1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	15				
9 Sports function	1 2 - - 1 2 3 4 - - 6 7 -	-	-	-	1 2 - - - - 5 6 7 1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	30				
10 Shop function	1 2 - - 1 2 3 4 - - 6 7 -	-	-	-	1 2 - - - - 5 6 7 1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	30				
11 Other use function	1 2 - - 1 2 3 4 - - 7 -	-	-	-	1 2 - - - - 5 6 7 1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	30	30				
12 Structure not being a building																				
a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m	1 - 3 - - -	-- 5 --	-	-- 3 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b other structure not being a building	1 - - 4 - -	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Article 4.65 (escape route)

- At every point on a section of a floor intended for persons, an escape route begins that leads to the adjacent area and from there to the public road.
- At each point on a section of a cell function floor intended for persons or an ancillary function thereof, an escape route begins which leads to another fire compartment, whether or not via an outside space.
- At each point along a carriageway, an escape route begins that leads to the adjacent terrain and from there to the public road outside the road tunnel.
- A structure other than a building must have, depending on its purpose and size, sufficient escape routes that are designed in such a way that escape can be achieved effectively and safely in the event of fire.

Article 4.66 (escape to the exit of a sub-fire compartment)

- The corrected walking distance between a point in a use area and at least one exit of the sub-fire compartment in which that use area is located is not greater than the distance specified in Table 4.64.
- By way of exception to the first paragraph, in the case of a use area that is not to be further classified and in the case of a living space, instead of the corrected walking distance, the walking distance that is not greater than the distance specified in Table 4.64 shall be used.
- By way of exception to the first and second paragraphs, in the case of an occupancy of less than 1 person per 12 m² of usable area of the sub-fire compartment, a distance of no more than 45 m applies.
- By way of exception to the first and second paragraphs, in the case of an occupancy of less than 1 person per 30 m² of usable area of the sub-fire compartment, a distance of no more than 60 m applies.
- The walking distance between a point on the roadway and an exit from the sub-fire compartment is a maximum of 150 m. The distance between two exits is a maximum of 250 m, measured along the tunnel wall.
- At each point on a floor intended for persons in a sub-fire compartment, at least one escape route begins with a height difference to be bridged on that escape route to an exit.

of the sub-fire compartment of no more than 4 m.

7. A fire sub-compartment and a living space within it for more than 150 people must have at least two exits through which an escape route passes. The distance between the exits is at least 5 m.

Article 4.67 (exit from a protected sub-fire compartment)

At least one exit from a protected sub-fire compartment as referred to in Article 4.58, second and third paragraph:

- a. is the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the protected sub-fire compartment is located; or
- b. is an exit where an escape route begins that does not lead through a living room, a toilet room, a bathroom room or a technical room to an exit of the sub-fire compartment.

Article 4.68 (protected escape route)

1. An escape route designated for a maximum of 37 persons is a protected escape route from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the escape route begins, unless that exit directly borders the adjacent site.

2. An enclosed space through which a protected escape route passes must have a walking distance of no more than 30 m from the exit of a fire sub-compartment to the next exit on the escape route. This does not apply if the escape route passes through a stairwell.

3. An escape route is a protected escape route from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the escape route begins, unless that exit directly borders the adjacent site.

This does not apply if the escape route passes through a road tunnel tube other than the road tunnel tube where the escape route begins.

Article 4.69 (extra protected escape route)

1. An escape route is an extra protected escape route from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the escape route begins, unless that exit directly borders the adjacent site.

2. The escape route referred to in the first paragraph does not pass along a movable structural element of a residential function other than the residential function where the escape route begins. This does not apply to the entrance to a residential function that is directly opposite the entrance to the residential function where the escape route begins.

3. The escape route referred to in the first paragraph does not pass through a stairwell.

4. The second and third paragraphs do not apply if the route passes through a stairwell, the exits of the residential functions designated on that route are directly adjacent to the stairwell, only residential functions and ancillary functions thereof are designated on that route, and the exit of the stairwell is directly adjacent to the adjoining site and:

a. no more than six residential functions **and their ancillary functions are accessible to persons via the stairwell** and no floor of a living area of those residential functions is higher than 6 m above the measurement level; or

b. the total usable area of the residential functions **and their ancillary functions that are intended for persons can be reached via the stairwell**:

1° is no more than 800 m²;

2° no floor of a living area of those residential functions is higher than 12.5 m above the measurement level; and

3° none of those residential functions has a usable area of more than 150 m².

5. An escape route designated for more than 37 and at most 150 persons is an extra protected escape route from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the escape route begins, unless that exit directly borders the adjacent site.

6. In an enclosed space through which an extra protected escape route passes, the walking distance from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the escape route begins to the point where a second escape route or a safety escape route begins, or to the adjacent area, is not greater than the distance specified in Table 4.64.

7. An escape route in a stairwell in which a height difference of more than 8 m is present

bridged, is an extra protected escape route.

Article 4.70 (safety escape route)

1. An escape route designated for more than 150 persons is a safety escape route from the exit of the fire sub-compartment in which the escape route begins, unless that exit directly borders the adjacent site.
2. An escape route in an enclosed stairwell in which a height difference of more than 12.5 m is bridged is a safety escape route.

Article 4.71 (second escape route)

1. If a second escape route begins on an escape route, Articles 4.68, 4.69, first to sixth paragraphs, and 4.70 shall not apply from the point where the two escape routes pass through different spaces.
2. Outside the fire compartment in which the second escape route referred to in the first paragraph begins, the two escape routes do not pass through the same fire compartment.
3. By way of exception to the first and second paragraphs, the two escape routes from the exit of the sub-fire compartment in which the first escape route begins may pass through the same space as:
 - a. that space borders on that exit of the sub-fire compartment;
 - b. the escape routes in that space are protected escape routes and, to the extent that they are located outside a fire compartment, additionally protected escape routes;
 - c. the walking distance in that space measured over both escape routes is no more than 30 m if the space is enclosed; and
 - d. the escape routes lead in different directions.
4. By way of exception to the first paragraph, the two escape routes may pass through the same space provided that the escape route is a safety escape route.
5. The safety escape route referred to in the fourth paragraph only passes through a stairwell.

Article 4.72 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.65 to 4.71 apply to the construction of a temporary structure.

§ 4.2.11 Escape routes: design and capacity

Article 4.73 (control article)

1. A building shall have escape routes which are designed and have such a capacity that a safe place can be reached in the event of fire.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.73, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.73

use function	members apply									
	escape route	exit route	escape route permanent	exit route	exit route	fire escape route	fire escape route	exit route	exit route	exit route
	member 1	2	3	4	5	member 1	2	3	4	5
article 4.74	4.75	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
1 Residential function										
a caravan		-	-	-	-	1 - - -	*	- - - - - - -	-	*
b other residential function	1 2 3 4 5	*	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 - 3 -				*	- - - - - - -	-	*
2 Meeting function										
a for childcare with bed area	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - -	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	*
b other meeting function	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - -	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 5 *	-	*
3 Cell function	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - -	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	*
4 Healthcare function										
a with bed area	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - 4 *	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	*
b other health care function	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - -	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	*
5 Industrial function	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - -	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	*
6 Office function	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - -	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	*
7 Accommodation function	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - -	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	*
8 Educational function	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - -	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	*
9 Sports function	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - -	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	*
10 Shop function	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - -	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	*
11 Other use function	1 2 3 4 5	*	- 2 1	-	-	1 - - -	*	1 - 1 2 3 4 -	-	*
12 Structure not being a building										
a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m	1 - - -	*	-	-	-	1 2 - -	*	- 2 -	-	-
b other structure not being a building	-	-	-	-	*	- 2 -	-	-

Article 4.74 (escape route design: resistance to smoke passage)

- The resistance to smoke transmission from an enclosed space through which a protected escape route runs to an adjacent enclosed space in the direction of escape through which a protected escape route runs, is **R_a**, determined in accordance with NEN 6075.
- The resistance to smoke transmission from an enclosed space through which a protected escape route leads to an adjacent enclosed space in the direction of escape through which an additional protected escape route leads, is **R₂₀₀**, determined in accordance with NEN 6075.
- The resistance to smoke passage from an enclosed space through which an extra protected escape route runs to an adjacent enclosed space in the direction of escape through which a protected or extra protected escape route runs, is **R_a** determined in accordance with NEN 6075.
- The resistance to smoke passage of an enclosed space through which an extra protected escape route leads to an enclosed stairwell adjoining in the direction of escape through which an extra protected escape route leads, is **R₂₀₀**, determined in accordance with NEN 6075.
- The resistance to smoke transmission between the two spaces, referred to in Article 4.71, first paragraph, is **R₂₀₀** determined in accordance with NEN 6075.

Article 4.75 (escape route design: resistance to fire penetration and fire spread)

Between the various spaces referred to in Article 4.71, first paragraph, there must be a resistance to fire penetration and fire spread of at least 30 minutes, as determined in accordance with NEN 6068.

Article 4.76 (escape route layout: permanent fire load)

- Per floor, the permanent fire load of a stairwell through which a protected or extra-protected escape route passes, including enclosed spaces directly accessible from that stairwell, is no more than 3,500 MJ. An enclosed space is not taken into account when determining the fire load if the resistance to fire penetration and fire spread between that space and the stairwell is at least 30 minutes, as determined in accordance with NEN 6068. A 50% reduction is applied to the fire load of the roof structure on the top floor of the stairwell through which no safety escape route passes.

This does not apply to a stairwell as referred to in Article 4.69, fourth paragraph.

2. Per floor, the permanent fire load of an enclosed space through which a safety escape route passes, including any enclosed spaces directly accessible from that space, is no more than 3,500 MJ. An enclosed space is not considered when determining the fire load if the resistance to fire penetration and fire spread between that space and the space through which the safety escape route passes is at least 30 minutes, as determined in accordance with NEN 6068.

Article 4.77 (smoke lock)

1. An enclosed stairwell in which a height difference of more than 20 m is bridged shall only be reached in the direction of escape by a separate protected escape route with a walking distance of at least 2 m.
2. An exit from a residential function does not border on a separate escape route referred to in the first paragraph.

Article 4.77a (entrance hall elevator)

1. A lift entrance to a lift as referred to in Article 4.189 in a residential building is adjacent to an extra protected escape route.
2. An exit from a residential function does not border on a separate escape route referred to in the first paragraph.

Article 4.78 (escape route design: free passage)

1. An escape route has a clear passage with a width of at least 0.85 m and a height of at least 2.1 m. This does not apply if the escape route passes over a staircase.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a protected escape route, provided it does not pass through an exit or over a staircase, shall have a clear passage with a width of at least 1.2 m.
3. If a staircase has a total floor area of more than 600 m² designated for living space, the width of the staircase must be at least 1.2 m.
4. An escape route leading from a bed area for bedridden patients to another fire compartment as referred to in Article 4.52, paragraph 2, must have a clear passage through which a block 2.3 m long, 1.2 m high, and 1.1 m wide can be moved horizontally. This route does not include a staircase or an elevator cage.

Article 4.79 (escape route layout: non-enclosed space)

An unenclosed space through which an escape route passes must have sufficient capacity for the removal of heat and smoke and the supply of fresh air to enable the space to be used for escape and for rescue and fire-fighting operations in the event of a fire.

Article 4.80 (flow capacity without reception capacity)

1. The flow capacity of a section of an escape route, expressed in persons, is at least the number of persons dependent on that section. When determining the flow capacity, the following is assumed:
 - a. 45 persons per metre of clear width of a staircase when bridging a height difference of more than 1 m and 90 persons per metre of clear width for a height difference of no more than 1 m, provided that the stair tread is at least 0.17 m;
 - b. 90 persons per metre of clear width of a space;
 - c. 90 persons per metre of clear width of a passageway if the passageway contains a double door or similar movable construction element with a maximum opening angle of less than 135 degrees;
 - d. 110 persons per metre of clear width of a passageway if the passageway contains a single door or similar movable construction element with a maximum opening angle of less than 135 degrees; and
 - e. 135 persons per meter of clear width of another passage.
2. The flow capacity of a section of an escape route is such that persons assigned to that section can escape safely.

Article 4.81 (flow capacity for reception capacity)

1. Article 4.80 may be deviated from for a section of an escape route located outside the fire sub-compartment in which the escape route begins if persons designated for that section and any subsequent sections of the escape route can reach the adjacent area within:

- a. 30 minutes if that part of the escape route is a safety escape route;
- b. 20 minutes if that part of the escape route is an extra protected escape route that is only reached in the direction of escape through a separate space through which a protected or extra protected escape route passes with a length of at least 2 m; or
- c. 15 minutes if that part of the escape route is another escape route.

2. The reception and throughput capacity of the parts of the escape route referred to in the first paragraph is such that the threatened sub-fire compartment in which an escape route begins can be vacated within 1 minute after the start of the escape.

3. The containment and flow capacity of the parts of the escape route referred to in the first paragraph is such that every room, but not a stairwell, on the same floor as the threatened fire sub-compartment:

- a. can be vacated within 3.5 minutes after the start of the flight; or
- b. within 6 minutes if:
 - 1°. the resistance to fire penetration or fire spread to this space from the threatened fire sub-compartment, as determined in accordance with NEN 6068, is at least 30 minutes; and 2°. the resistance to smoke transmission to this space from the threatened fire sub-compartment, or from any space through which a protected or extra-protected escape route passes that ends in this space in the direction of escape, as determined in accordance with NEN 6075, is [R200](#).

4. When applying the first to third paragraphs, the following principles apply:

- a. calculations are performed in time steps of 30 seconds;
- b. at the start of the escape, it is assumed that all persons in the sub-fire compartment are near the exits of that compartment and begin to escape at the same time;
- c. escape routes are used only in one direction during escape;
- d. escape routes do not lead in opposite directions through passages and over stairs;
- e. at converging escape routes, the available flow and reception capacity is distributed as follows:
 - 1. When gathering in a stairwell, 50% of the available capacity is allocated to the upper part of the stairwell. The remaining 50% is distributed across the flow capacity of the stairwell entrances on that floor;
 - 2°. when gathering in a room, but not a stairwell, the capacity is distributed proportionally over the flow capacity of the entrances to that room; and
 - 3°. if the available reception and flow capacity of the space from one or more entrances to that space or the upper part of the stairwell is not fully utilised, the residual capacity will be distributed among the remaining entrances and the upper part of the stairwell in the manner described under 1° and 2°;

- f. the height difference between floors in the stairwell is at least 2.1 m and at most 4 m;
- g. the descent speed is 30 seconds per floor if the escape route leads over a staircase or through a stairwell;
- h. the capacity of a staircase is 0.5 persons per step, provided that the width of the staircase is not greater than 1.1 m;
- i. the capacity of a staircase is 0.9 persons per step per m² of width of that step, provided that the width of the staircase is greater than 1.1 m and the width of the tread surface is greater than 0.17 m;
- j. the capacity of a floor or ramp is a maximum of four persons per m² of free floor area;

- k. the provisions of Article 4.80, where "persons" is read as: persons per minute;
- l. the provisions of Article 4.216, third paragraph, where "37 persons" is read as: 37 persons per minute;
- m. by way of exception to section l, the provisions of Article 4.216, third paragraph, shall apply in full as in the

- space in front of the door during a time step more than 37 persons are present;
- n. fire does not start in two or more places at the same time;
 - o. a fire can occur in any sub-fire compartment; and
 - p. the reception and flow capacity of escape routes that pass through the threatened sub-fire compartment are not taken into account.
5. When applying the fourth paragraph, under j, a maximum reception capacity of two persons per m² of free floor area applies to a meeting function if, during a time step as referred to in the fourth paragraph, under a, more than 200 persons are present in a space as referred to in the third paragraph and that space cannot be vacated by all persons within 3.5 minutes.

Article 4.82 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.80 and 4.81 apply to the construction of a temporary structure.

§ 4.2.12 Fire assistance

Article 4.83 (control article)

1. A building is such that emergency services can rescue people and fight fires within a reasonable time.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.83, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.83

use function	members apply				
	fire brigade	building:		station	temporary
		residential	non-residential		
1 Residential function 2	-	-	2	*	*
Meeting function 3 Cell function	1 2 1 2 1	1 2 1	-	-	*
4 Healthcare function	1 2 1 1 2	1 1 2	-	-	*
5 Industrial function 6 Office function 7	1 1 2 1 1	2 1 1	-	-	*
Accommodation function 8	2 1 1 2 1	1 2	-	-	*
Educational function 9	-	-	-	-	*
Sports function 10	-	-	-	-	*
Shopping function 11 Other	-	-	-	-	*
use function 12 Structure not being a building	-	-	-	-	*
a. road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m b. other structure other than a building	-	-	-	*	-
	-	-	-	-	-

Article 4.84 (fire brigade lift)

1. From the elevator access of a fire brigade elevator, the elevator access on the floor above can be reached from one floor via an extra protected escape route.
2. An exit from a residential function does not border an extra protected escape route referred to in the first paragraph if it passes through a space that is directly adjacent to the elevator entrance.

Article 4.85 (walking distance)

1. The walking distance between a point in a usage area and at least one entrance to a stairwell is not greater than 75 m.
2. The walking distance between a point in a usage area and at least one elevator entrance of a

fire brigade lift is not larger than 120 m.

Article 4.86 (aid post)

A road tunnel tube longer than 250 m must have a sufficient number of emergency stations so that the walking distance between a point on the roadway and at least one emergency station is no greater than 75 m. This distance is measured along a route that only passes over floors, stairs, or ramps, without passing through doors that require a key to open.

The distance between two consecutive aid stations is no more than 100 m.

Article 4.87 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.84 and 4.85 apply to the construction of a temporary structure.

*§ 4.2.13 High-rise and underground buildings***Article 4.88 (control article)**

1. A building in which a floor of a usable area is located more than 70 m above or less than 8 m below the measurement level is designed in such a way that the building is fire safe.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.89 (facility)

1. A building in which a floor of a usable area is higher than 70 m above the measurement level:

- a. is designed in such a way that the building has the same level of fire safety as intended in sections 4.2.2, 4.2.6, 4.2.7, 4.2.8, 4.2.9, 4.2.10, 4.2.11 and 4.2.12; **or**
b. complies with the SBRCURnet Guidelines – Fire safety in high-rise buildings.
2. A building in which a floor of a usable area is located less than 8 m below the measurement level is designed in such a way that the building has the same level of fire safety as intended in sections 4.2.2, 4.2.6, 4.2.7, 4.2.8, 4.2.9, 4.2.10, 4.2.11 and 4.2.12.

*§ 4.2.14 Fire and explosion regulations areas***Article 4.90 (control article)**

1. A structure in a fire regulations area or in an explosion regulations area is such that the consequences for persons of the risk of fire or explosion associated with the regulations area are limited.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.90, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

table 4.90

use function	members apply					
	fire resistance	external	flame spread	Escape	Emergency	efaircl
article 4.01-4.02 paragraph						
1 Residential function 2	*	-	-	-	-	*
Meeting function 3 Cell function 4	*	1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 3 4 1 2	1 2 3 1 2 3	*	*
Healthcare function 5	*	4 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 3	4 1 2 1 2 3		*	*
Industrial function	*				*	*
a. light industrial function b. other industrial function Office function	*	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	*	*
6 Accommodation	*	1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 3 4 1 2	1 2 3 1 2 3	*	*
7 function	*	4 1 2 1 2 3			*	*
8 Educational function	*	1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2 3			*	*
9 Sports function	*	1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 3 4 1 2	1 2 3	*	*
10 Shop function	*				*	*
11 Other use function	-	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-
12 Structure not being a building	-	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-

Article 4.91 (fire resistance)

An external partition structure of a fire compartment, insofar as that structure is located within a fire regulation area, has a fire resistance from outside to inside of at least 60 minutes, determined in accordance with NEN 6069. When determining the fire resistance, the adjoining area located within the fire regulation area is considered [a fire compartment and the external fire curve referred to in NEN-EN 13501-2 is used](#).

Article 4.92 (fire class of external surface)

1. A side of an external partition structure of a fire compartment that is adjacent to the outside air complies with fire class A2, as determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1, [insofar as that structure is located in a fire regulations area](#).
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a door, window, frame or equivalent construction component complies with fire class D, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1.
3. The requirement does not apply to a maximum of 5% of the total surface area of the construction components in [each plane](#) of the external separating structure measuring 3 m by 3 m, for which a requirement applies in accordance with the first paragraph.
4. The first to third paragraphs do not apply to the top of a roof.

Article 4.93 (roof fire class)

1. A fire compartment roof, insofar as that roof is located in a fire regulations area, is covered with construction components whose side adjacent to the outside air complies with fire class A2, determined in accordance with NEN-EN 13501-1.
2. The requirement of the first paragraph does not apply to a maximum of 5% of the roof surface.

Article 4.94 (escape route)

1. On a side of a building located partially within a fire regulations area that is adjacent to the outside air, there shall be no passage within the fire regulations area through which an escape route passes.
2. On a side of a building located entirely within a fire regulations area that is adjacent to the outside air, an escape route shall lead through a passageway facing away from the centre of the regulations area.

3. By way of exception to the first and second paragraphs, a building located in more than one fire regulations area shall have an escape route for each fire regulations area through an exit of the building that is not adjacent to a fire regulations area or that is turned away from the regulations area.

Article 4.95 (strength in case of fire)

For a building or part thereof located in a fire regulation area, the rules of paragraph 4.2.2 apply accordingly, where an outdoor space located in a fire regulation area is a fire compartment and an external fire curve according to NEN-EN 13501-2 is assumed.

Article 4.96 (fragmentation)

Glazing located in an explosion-regulation area is such that injuries from fragmentation are prevented in the event of an explosion.

§ 4.2.15 Additional tunnel safety rules

Article 4.97 (control article)

1. A road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m is such that safety for road traffic is guaranteed.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.98 (road safety)

1. A two-way road tunnel located outside built-up areas has at least two road tunnel tubes.
2. A road tunnel tube with a tunnel tube length of more than 250 m has a roadway surface with a slope of no more than 1:20.
3. A road tunnel tube with a tunnel tube length exceeding 250 m shall, for efficient passage of road vehicles, have a floor with a width of at least 7 m and a height above that width of at least 4.2 m.

§ 4.2.16 Burglary resistance

Article 4.99 (control article)

1. A residential function, other than the residential function of a caravan, offers resistance to burglary.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.100 (scope)

Doors, windows, frames and similar construction components in a partition of a non-shared space that are accessible for burglary according to NEN 5087, have a burglary resistance determined according to NEN 5096 that complies with resistance class 2 referred to in that standard.

SECTION 4.3 HEALTH

§ 4.3.1 Protection against external noise

Article 4.101 (control article)

1. A building in a residential area provides protection against noise from outside.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.101, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.101

use function	members apply							
	registration	environmental permit	building permit	environmental noise	-		environmental noise	temporary
					4.103c	4.104		
member *			*	1	1	2	1 2 3 4	*
1 Residential function	*	- - -	-	- -		2	...	-
a caravan b other residential function	*	1 2 3	*	1 2	1 1	2	1 2 3 4	*
2 Meeting function	*	1 2 3	*	1 2	1	2	1 2 3 4	*
a for childcare b other meeting function	-	- - -	-	- -	-	-	...	-
3 Cell function	-	- - -	-	- -	-	-	...	-
4 Healthcare function	*	1 2 3	*	1 2	1	2	1 2 3 4	*
5 Industrial function	-	- - -	-	- -	-	-	...	-
6 Office function	-	- - -	-	- -	-	-	...	-
7 Accommodation function	-	- - -	-	- -	-	-	...	-
8 Educational function	*	1 2 3	*	1 2	1	2	1 2 3 4	*
9 Sports function	-	- - -	-	- -	-	-	...	-
10 Shop function	-	- - -	-	- -	-	-	...	-
11 Other use function	-	- - -	-	- -	-	-	...	-
12 Structure not being a building	-	- - -	-	- -	-	-	...	-

Article 4.102 (protection against outside noise)

An external separating structure of a living area has a characteristic sound insulation of at least 20 dB as determined in accordance with NEN 5077.

Article 4.103 (sound insulation for road, rail or industrial noise or noise from activities)

1. The characteristic sound insulation of an external separating structure of a living area as determined in accordance with NEN 5077 is:
 - a. not less than the difference between the total noise determined as environmental values in the environmental plan, the environmental permit for an environmental plan activity, or the decision to establish noise production ceilings, as referred to in Annex I to the Environmental Quality Decree, and 33 dB; and
 - b. not less than the difference between the noise permitted in the environmental plan or in the environmental permit for an environmental plan activity due to activities referred to in Section 5.1.4.2.2 of the Environmental Quality Decree and 35 dB(A), unless this noise is included in determining the total noise referred to under a.
2. The first paragraph applies mutatis mutandis to an internal separation structure of a residential area as referred to in the first paragraph, which does not form a separation from a residential area of an adjacent use function to which the first paragraph applies.
3. A partition structure as referred to in the first and second paragraphs of a living space has a characteristic sound insulation determined in accordance with NEN 5077 that is at most 2 dB or dB(A) lower than the characteristic sound insulation referred to in the first and second paragraphs based on the living area in which the living space is located.

Article 4.103a (delimitation of customised sound insulation regulations)

A tailor-made regulation regarding Article 4.103, first paragraph, can only mean that the total noise level is redetermined.

Article 4.103b (non-sound-sensitive facade)

1. In the case of a non-noise-sensitive facade as referred to in Annex I to the Environmental Quality Decree, the application of Article 4.103, first paragraph, opening sentence and under a, shall be based on the total noise on that facade, increased by 3 dB.
2. In the case of a non-noise-sensitive facade with construction measures as referred to in Appendix I of the Environmental Quality Decree:
 - a. the external dividing structure of that facade does not contain any parts that can be opened other than as part of a common passageway; or
 - b. structural measures are taken in the building to ensure that the noise on the openable parts of the external dividing structure that directly border a residential area or non-shared traffic area does not exceed the limit values referred to in Article 5.78u of the Environmental Quality Decree.

Article 4.103c (transitional law: Noise Abatement Act)

1. If the rules for the building form part of the temporary part of the environmental plan, as referred to in Article 22.1(a) of the Act, or regulations for the building are laid down in an environmental permit for an activity outside the environmental plan that was applied for before the Act entered into force, Article 4.103b, paragraph 2(a), shall apply mutatis mutandis to an external partition structure that was not considered a facade pursuant to Article 1b, paragraph 4, of the Noise Abatement Act.
2. If, for a building in the noise concern area referred to in Annex I to the Environmental Quality Decree, of a road, railway or industrial estate, the total noise referred to in Article 4.103, paragraph 1(a), has not been determined in one of the decrees referred to in that section, the total noise for a residential area shall be calculated in accordance with rules laid down by ministerial regulation on the basis of:
 - a. the maximum permissible noise load that, pursuant to Article IX of the Supplementary Noise Decree under the Environmental Act, is part of the temporary part of the environmental plan, referred to in Article 22.1 of the Act, to which, for roads, the deduction applied on the basis of Article 110g of the Noise Abatement Act is added; or
 - b. in cases referred to in the first paragraph, the noise load underlying the environmental plan or environmental permit referred to in that paragraph; and
 - c. aircraft noise, if included in the noise register referred to in Article 11.51 of the Environmental Quality Decree.

Article 4.104 (sound insulation for aircraft noise)

1. An external partition of a residential area of a function in a Ke noise zone established under the Aviation Act or the Aviation Act at a military airport shall have a characteristic noise insulation determined in accordance with NEN 5077 that is not lower than the noise level specified in Table 4.104. If the noise load lies between the Ke values listed in the first column, the desired noise insulation is determined by directly interpolating between the dB values listed in the second column.

Table 4.104 sound insulation for aviation noise

noise load in Ke required	characteristic sound insulation in dB
36-40	30-33
41-45	33-36
46-50	36-40
more than 50	40

2. An external separation structure of a living area of a use function in a

The area designated for Schiphol Airport on the maps in Appendix 3B, number 4, of the Schiphol Airport Zoning Decree, or a 56 dB(A) Lden restriction area established pursuant to the Aviation Act, or a designated 35 Ke noise zone at a civil airport, has characteristic sound insulation determined in accordance with NEN 5077, with which the characteristic noise level in the residential area is no more than 33 dB. This is based on the noise load on the external partition structure determined pursuant to the Aviation Act or the Aviation Act.

3. These paragraphs apply accordingly to an internal separating structure of an area as referred to in the first and second paragraphs, which does not form the separation from a residential area of an adjacent use function to which the first and second paragraphs apply.

4. A partition structure as referred to in the first to third paragraphs of a living space has a characteristic sound insulation, determined in accordance with NEN 5077, that is [at most](#) 2 dB or dB(A) lower than the characteristic sound insulation, referred to in the first to third paragraphs, of the living area in which the living space is located.

Article 4.105 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.102 to 4.104 apply mutatis mutandis to the construction of a temporary building, whereby for a temporary building with a maintenance period of no more than 10 years, a level of requirements is assumed that is 10 dB or dB(A) lower than the level referred to in those articles.

§ 4.3.2 Protection against noise from building installations

Article 4.106 (control article)

1. A building provides protection against noise from building installations.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.106, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.106

use function	members apply			values			
	adjacent building plot		partitioning		building plot		
	1	2	1	2	3		
1 Residential function	1	2	1	2	3	*	2
2 Meeting function a for childcare b other meeting function	1	-	1	2	-	*	30
3 Cell function	1	-	1	-	-	*	35
4 Healthcare function	1	-	1	-	-	*	-
5 Industrial function	1	-	1	-	-	*	-
6 Office function	1	-	1	-	-	*	-
7 Accommodation function	1	-	1	-	-	*	-
8 Educational function	1	-	1	2	-	*	35
9 Sports function	1	-	1	-	-	*	-
10 Shop function	1	-	1	-	-	*	-
11 Other use function	1	-	1	-	-	*	-
12 Structure not being a building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Article 4.107 (adjacent building plot)

1. A flushing toilet, a faucet, a mechanical ventilation system, a heating or cooling system, a water pressure boosting system, or a lift in a residential area located on an adjacent building site causes a characteristic installation noise level of no more than 30 dB, as determined in accordance with NEN 5077. This does not apply to a light industrial function or other function located on an adjacent site.

usage function.

2. A heating or cooling generation system installed outside the external dividing structure of a building causes a noise level of no more than 40 dB on the plot boundary with a building plot for another residential function, calculated in accordance with the rules set by ministerial regulation.

Article 4.108 (same building plot)

1. A flushing toilet, a tap, a mechanical ventilation system, a heating or cooling system, a water pressure boosting system, or a lift in a non-shared living area of an adjacent residential function located on the same building plot causes a characteristic installation noise level of no more than 30 dB, as determined in accordance with NEN 5077.

2. A mechanical ventilation or heat recovery system, or an installation for heat or cold generation, causes a characteristic installation noise level determined in accordance with NEN 5077 in a non-shared living area of the function, of no more than the noise level specified in Table 4.106.

3. A heating or cooling system installed outside the external partition of a building causes a noise level of no more than 40 dB at the location of an opening window or door of a non-shared living area of an adjacent residential function located on the same building plot, calculated in accordance with the rules laid down by ministerial regulation.

Article 4.109 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.107 and 4.108 apply mutatis mutandis to the construction of a temporary structure, whereby for a temporary structure with a maintenance period of no more than 10 years, a level of requirements is assumed that is 10 dB lower than the level referred to in those articles.

*§ 4.3.3 Limitation of reverberation***Article 4.110 (control article)**

1. A residential building has sound absorption in a communal traffic area, which limits noise pollution caused by reverberation.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.111 (sound absorption)

An enclosed communal circulation area for providing access to a residential function that borders a non-communal area of a residential function shall have a total sound absorption determined in accordance with NEN-EN 12354-6 with a numerical value, expressed in m², that is not less than 1/8 of the numerical value of the volume of that area, expressed in m³, in each of the octave bands with centre frequencies of 250, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 Hz.

*§ 4.3.4 Sound insulation between rooms***Article 4.112 (control article)**

1. A building provides protection against noise pollution between functions and between spaces in a residential function, insofar as the building contains a residential function.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.112, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.112

use function	members apply				values	
	building	transient building	residential building	temporary	building	transient building
1 Residential function				*	3 4 3 4	
a. caravan b. in a residential building c. other residential function	1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 - 6 7 8 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 - -			*	54 59 54 59	
2 Meeting function 3 Cell function 4	1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 - 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4		*	54 59 54 59	
Healthcare function 5 Industrial function	1 2 3 4 -			*	59 64 59 64	
a. light industrial function b. other industrial function 6 Office function				*	59 64 59 64	
7 Accommodation	1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 - 1 2 3 4 1			*	59 64 59 64	
function 8 Educational function 9 Sports function	2 3 4 5 - - 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 - - 1			*	59 64 59 64	
10 Shopping	2 3 4 1 2 3 4 - 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 -			*	59 64 59 64	
function 11 Other use	- 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 - - 1 2 3			*	59 64 59 64	
function 12 Structure not being a building	4 1 2 3 4 5 -			*	59 64 59 64	

Article 4.113 (other building plot)

1. The characteristic airborne noise level difference for noise transmission from an enclosed space to a residential area of an adjacent function on another building site, as determined in accordance with NEN 5077, is not less than 52 dB.
2. The characteristic airborne noise level difference for sound transmission from an enclosed space to an enclosed space of an adjacent residential function on another building site, not located in a residential area, as determined in accordance with NEN 5077, is not less than 47 dB.
3. The weighted contact noise level determined in accordance with NEN 5077 for sound transmission from an enclosed space to a residential area of an adjacent function on another building site is not greater than the noise level specified in Table 4.112.
4. The weighted contact noise level determined in accordance with NEN 5077 for sound transmission from an enclosed space to an enclosed space of an adjacent residential function on another building site that is not located in a residential area is not greater than the noise level specified in Table 4.112.

Article 4.114 (different uses on the same building plot)

1. The characteristic airborne noise level difference for noise transmission from an enclosed space to a residential area of an adjacent residential function on the same building site, as determined in accordance with NEN 5077, is not less than 52 dB.
2. The characteristic airborne noise level difference for sound transmission from an enclosed space to an enclosed space of an adjacent residential function on the same building site, not located in a residential area, as determined in accordance with NEN 5077, is not less than 47 dB.
3. The weighted contact noise level determined in accordance with NEN 5077 for sound transmission from an enclosed space to a living area of an adjacent residential function on the same building site is not greater than the noise level specified in Table 4.112.
4. The weighted contact noise level determined in accordance with NEN 5077 for sound transmission from an enclosed space to an enclosed space of an adjacent residential function on the same building site that is not located in a residential area is not greater than the noise level specified in Table 4.112.
5. The first to fourth paragraphs do not apply to the sound transmission from a secondary use function of a residential function to that residential function.
6. The first to fourth paragraphs do not apply to sound transmission from a common area to an adjacent common area.
7. The second and fourth paragraphs do not apply to sound transmission from an enclosed space to a [common traffic area](#) or to sound transmission from a common traffic area to an enclosed space not located in a residential area.
8. The first through fourth paragraphs do not apply to sound transmission from a shared traffic area to an adjacent residential function for residents who are enrolled at an institution as referred to in the Education and Vocational Training Act or at a university or college as referred to in the Higher Education and Scientific Research Act.

Article 4.115 (living areas of the same residential function)

1. The characteristic airborne noise level difference for sound transmission from one living space to another living space of the same residential function, as determined in accordance with NEN 5077, is not less than 32 dB.
2. The weighted contact noise level for sound transmission from one living space to another living space with the same residential function, as determined in accordance with NEN 5077, is not greater than 79 dB.
3. The first and second paragraphs do not apply if the living areas [are openly connected to each other or](#) if one living area is directly accessible from the other through a doorway.

Article 4.116 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.113 to 4.115 apply to the construction of a temporary building.

corresponding application, whereby for a temporary structure with a maintenance period of no more than 10 years, a level of requirements is assumed that is 10 dB lower than the level referred to in those articles.

§ 4.3.5 Moisture resistance

Article 4.117 (control article)

1. A building has separating structures that sufficiently limit the formation of allergens due to moisture in living areas, toilet rooms and bathrooms.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.117, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.117

use function	members apply				values
	separation		temperature	absorption	
	4.119	*	1.2	1	
1 Residential function	1 2 3 4 *	*	1.2	0.65	
2 Meeting function	1 2 3 4	*	1.2	0.5	
3 Cell function	1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 *	*	1.2 1	0.5	
4 Healthcare function			2 1 2	0.5	
5 Industrial function	- - - -	*	1 2 1	0.5	
6 Office function	1 2 3 4 * 1 2 3 4 1 2 3	*	2 1 2	0.5	
7 Accommodation function	4 * 1 2 3 4 * 1 2	*	1 2 1	0.5	
8 Educational function	3 4		2	0.5	
9 Sports function		*		0.5	
10 Shop function				0.5	
11 Other use function	- - - -	-	- -	-	
12 Structure not being a building					

Article 4.118 (prevention of moisture from outside)

1. An external partition structure of a living area, a toilet room or a bathroom is, as determined in accordance with NEN 2778, watertight.
2. A structure that forms the separation between a living area, a toilet room or a **bathroom and a crawl space**, including the parts of other structures connected to that structure, insofar as those parts influence the penetration of moisture into the living area, the toilet room or the bathroom, is, as determined in accordance with NEN 2778, watertight.
3. An internal partition structure of a living area, a toilet room or a bathroom, insofar as that partition structure does not border another living area, another toilet room or another bathroom, is, as determined in accordance with NEN 2778, watertight.
4. A structure that forms the separation between a living area, a toilet room or a **bathroom and a crawl space**, including the parts of other structures adjoining that structure, insofar as those parts influence the specific air volume flow to the living area, the toilet room or the bathroom, has a specific air volume flow of no more than $20.10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 /(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$, determined in accordance with NEN 2690.

Article 4.119 (temperature factor)

A separating structure for which a thermal resistance as referred to in Article 4.152 applies, has a factor of the thermal resistance determined in accordance with NEN 2778 on the side bordering a living area.

temperature of the internal surface, which is not less than the value specified in Table 4.117.

Article 4.120 (water intake)

1. A partition structure of a toilet room or a bathroom room has, on a side adjacent to that room, up to 1.2 m above the floor of that room, a water absorption determined in accordance with NEN 2778 that is on average not greater than 0.01 kg/(m².s^{1/2}) and at no point greater than 0.2 kg/(m².s^{1/2}).
2. In addition to the first paragraph, a bathroom shall have a restriction on water intake as referred to in the first paragraph at the location where a bath or shower is installed, over a length of at least 3 m, up to a height of 2.1 m above the floor of that room.

§ 4.3.6 Ventilation

Article 4.121 (control article)

1. A building shall have a provision for ventilation that prevents the development of indoor air quality that is detrimental to health.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.121, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.121

use function	members apply								values capacity
	bedroom	bathroom	centrally	centralization	centralized heating	centralized cooling	airflow: adequate	humidity: adequate	
1 Residential function	1 - 3 4 5	*	1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 - 1 2	-	1 2 3 4 5 - 1 2 3 - 5 -	-	-	-	2 [dm ³ /s per person]
2 Meeting function	- 2 3 - 5	*	1 2 3 4 - 2 3 4 - 1 2	- 1 -	- 4 5 - 2 3 5 -	-	*	-	6.5
a for childcare b other meeting function	- 2 3 - 5	*	1 2 3 4 - 2 3 4 - 1 2	- 1 -	- 4 5 - 2 3 5 -	-	-	-	4
3 Cell function	- 2 3 - 5	*	1 2 3 4 - 2 3 4 - 1 2	- 1 -	- 4 5 - 2 3 5 -	-	-	-	
1 living area of cell unit 2 other living area									12
4 Healthcare function	- 2 3 - 5	*	1 2 3 4 - 2 3 4 - 1 2	- 1 -	- 4 5 - 2 3 5 -	-	-	-	6.5
1 sleeping area 2 other living area									12
5 Industrial function	- 2 3 - 5	*	- - - 4 - 2 3 4 - 1 2	- 1 -	- 4 5 - 2 3 5 -	-	-	-	6.5
6 Office function	- 2 3 - 5	*	1 2 3 4 - 2 3 4 - 1 2	- 1 -	- 4 5 - 2 3 5 -	-	-	-	6.5
7 Accommodation function	- 2 3 - 5	*	1 2 3 4 - 2 3 4 - 1 2	- 1 2 - 4 5 - 2 3 - 5 -	-	-	-	-	12
a. in a lodging building b. other lodging function 8 Educational function	- 2 3 4 5	*	1 2 3 4 - 2 3 4 - 1 2	- 1 2 - 4 5 - 2 3 - 5 -	-	-	*	-	12
function 9 Sports function	- 2 3 - 5	*	1 2 3 4 - 2 3 4 - 1 2	- 1 -	- 4 5 - 2 3 5 -	-	-	-	8.5
10 Retail function	- 2 3 - 5	*	1 2 3 4 - 2 3 4 - 1 2	- 1 -	- 4 5 - 2 3 5 -	-	-	-	6.5
11 Other use function	- 2 3 - 5	*	1 2 3 4 - 2 3 4 - 1 2	- 1 -	- 4 5 - 2 3 5 -	-	-	-	4
a. for parking motor vehicles b. other use function	- - - 5	-	- - - 2 3 4 5 - - -	3 -	- 4 5 - 2 3 5 6 -	-	-	-	-
12 Structure not being a building	- - - 5	-	- - - 2 3 4 - - -	-	- 4 5 - 2 3 5 -	-	-	-	-
a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m	- - -	-	- - - 4 - 6 - - -	-	- - 6 -	- 4 -	-	-	-
b other tunnel or tunnel-shaped structure for traffic	- - -	-	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. other structure not being a building	- - -	-	- - - 2 - 4 - - -	-	- 4 5 - 2 3 -	-	-	-	-

Article 4.122 (ventilation of living area, living space, toilet room and bathroom)

1. A living area and a living space shall have a provision for ventilation with a capacity determined in accordance with NEN 1087 of at least:
 - a. 0.9 dm³/s per m² of floor area with a minimum of 7 dm³/s in a living area; and
 - b. 0.7 dm³/s per m² of floor area with a minimum of 7 dm³/s for a living space.
2. A living area and a living space have a provision for ventilation with a capacity determined in accordance with NEN 1087 of at least the capacity per room specified in Table 4.121 person.
3. Without prejudice to the first and second paragraphs, a living area and a living space with a location for a cooking appliance must have a provision for ventilation with a standard in accordance with NEN

1087 specified capacity of at least 21 dm³/s.

4. A ventilation system for more than one living area shall have a capacity not less than the highest value applicable to each individual living area according to the first and second paragraphs. In addition, the capacity shall not be less than 70% of the sum of the values applicable to the living areas designated for that system according to the first through third paragraphs.

5. A toilet room and a bathroom have a ventilation facility with a capacity determined in accordance with NEN 1087 of at least:

- a. 7 dm³/s in a toilet room; and
- b. 14 dm³/s in a bathroom.

Article 4.123 (thermal comfort)

The supply of fresh air in the living zone of a residential area causes an air velocity, determined in accordance with NEN 1087, of no greater than 0.2 m/s.

Article 4.124 (adjustability and switchability)

1. A natural fresh air supply facility shall be controllable within the range from 0% to 30% of the capacity referred to in Article 4.122 and, as determined in accordance with NEN 1087, shall have, in addition to a lowest setting of no more than 10% of that capacity and a setting of 100% of that capacity, at least two control settings within the control range that differ in capacity by at least 10%.

2. A mechanical fresh air supply facility shall have a closed position, be adjustable in the range from 10% to 100% of the capacity referred to in Article 4.122, and in addition to a lowest position of no more than 10% of that capacity and a position of 100% of that capacity, it shall have at least one control position in the control range.

3. A fresh air supply facility as referred to in the first and second paragraphs may be self-regulating in the control area.

4. A mechanical [ventilation system](#) has a facility that allows the system to be switched off manually in the event of an external calamity that could lead to indoor air quality that is detrimental to health.

Article 4.125 (ventilation of other rooms)

1. A communal circulation area shall have a non-lockable ventilation facility with a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 1087, of at least 0.5 dm³/s per m² of floor area of that area.

2. A space with a gas meter installation location must have a non-closable ventilation facility with a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 1087, of at least 1 dm³/s per m² of floor area of that space, with a minimum of 2 dm³/s.

3. A [lift shaft](#) shall have a non-closable ventilation facility with a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 1087, of at least 3.2 dm³/s per m² of floor area of that lift shaft.

4. A storage space for household waste with a floor area of more than 1.5 m² must have a non-lockable ventilation facility with a capacity of at least 10 dm³/s per m² of floor area of that space, as determined in accordance with NEN 1087.

5. A parking space for motor vehicles must have a non-lockable ventilation facility with a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 1087, of at least 3 dm³/s per m² of floor area of that space.

6. A tunnel or tunnel-shaped structure for traffic must have a ventilation system of sufficient capacity, depending on its intended use and tunnel length. For a road tunnel longer than 500 m, the ventilation system must be mechanical.

Article 4.126 (air quality: location of the inlet and outlet)

1. The dilution factor of the emissions from an exhaust ventilation system as determined in accordance with NEN 1087 shall not be greater than 0.01 at the inlet opening of an ventilation system as referred to in Article 4.122. When determining the

The dilution factor does not take into account drainage facilities and obstructions located outside the building site.

2. An inlet and outlet of a ventilation system must be at least 2 m from the building site boundary, measured perpendicular to the external separating structure of the function. This does not apply to an inlet or outlet located in a roof. If the building site borders a public road, public water, or public green space, this distance must be maintained from the center of that road, water, or green space.

3. In the case of a mechanical ventilation facility for a motor vehicle [parking facility](#) with at least 20 parking spaces:

a. the air extracted from the parking garage is discharged vertically at least 5 m above street level or, if within 25 m of the discharge opening there is a building with a highest roof line more than 5 m above street level, at least 1 m above the highest roof line of that building; and

b. the speed of the exhaust air, measured at the edge of the exhaust opening, is at least 10 m/s.

Article 4.127 (air quality: supply of ventilation air)

1. The supply of the quantity of fresh air referred to in Article 4.122 to a living area shall take place directly from outside.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, when supplying fresh air to a non-shared living area, a maximum of 50% of the quantity referred to in Article 4.122 may be supplied via a non-shared living area or non-shared traffic area of the same use function.
3. Fresh air is supplied to a common traffic area directly from outside.
4. Fresh air is supplied to an [elevator shaft](#) directly from outside or through the elevator machine room from outside.
5. The fresh air supply to a household waste storage area shall take place directly from outside.
6. The fresh air supply to a road tunnel tube with a tunnel tube length of more than 250 m shall take place directly from outside.

Article 4.128 (air quality: indoor air discharge)

1. The exhaust of indoor air from a common traffic area takes place directly outside.
2. The indoor air from an [elevator shaft](#) is discharged directly to the outside, or via the elevator machine room to the outside.
3. The indoor air is discharged directly outside from:
 - a. a toilet room;
 - b. a bathroom; [and](#)
 - c. a storage facility for household waste.
4. In a road tunnel tube with a tunnel tube length of more than 250 m, the indoor air is discharged directly to the outside.
5. At least 21 dm³/s of the indoor air extraction capacity from a living area or living space containing an installation location for a cooking appliance as referred to in Article 4.122, third paragraph, shall be extracted directly to the outside.
6. The exhaust of indoor air from a motor vehicle storage area shall take place directly outside.

Article 4.129 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.122 to 4.128 apply to the construction of a temporary building.

§ 4.3.7 Drainage facility

Article 4.130 (control article)

1. A building shall have a facility for the rapid removal of heavily polluted indoor air if necessary.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.130, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.130

use function	members apply		
	density	1	1
article	4.131	4.132 4, 33	
1 Residential function	member 1 2 3	*	*
2 Meeting function	1 2 -	*	*
a for childcare b other meeting function	1 2 3	*	*
3 Cell function	...	-	-
4 Healthcare function	...	-	-
5 Industrial function	...	-	-
6 Office function	...	-	-
7 Accommodation function	...	-	-
8 Educational function	1 2 -	*	*
a for primary education b other educational function	...	-	-
9 Sports function	...	-	-
10 Shop function	...	-	-
11 Other use function	...	-	-
12 Structure not being a building	...	-	-

Article 4.131 (capacity of flushing facility)

1. A residential area must have a purge system with a purge ventilation capacity, determined in accordance with NEN 1087, of at least 6 dm³/s per m² of floor area. An external partition of that area must contain movable structural components designed to meet this capacity.
2. A living space must have a purge system with a purge ventilation capacity, determined in accordance with NEN 1087, of at least 3 dm³/s per m² of floor area. An external partition of that space must contain movable structural components designed to meet this capacity. At least one of these movable structural components must be a window or a door adjacent to an outdoor space belonging to the residential function.
3. By way of exception to the first and second paragraphs, the intended capacity may be achieved with a ventilation facility as referred to in Article 4.122.

Article 4.132 (place of opening)

An opening of a drainage system as referred to in Article 4.131, paragraph 1, is located at a distance of at least 2 m from the building site boundary, measured perpendicular to the external separating structure of the function. If the building site borders a public road, public water, or public green space, this distance is maintained from the center of that road, water, or green space.

Article 4.133 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.131 and 4.132 apply to the construction of a temporary building.

§ 4.3.8 Exhaust of flue gas and supply of combustion air

Article 4.134 (control article)

1. A building with a combustion appliance must have provisions for the supply of combustion air and the discharge of flue gases, which prevent indoor air quality that is detrimental to health.

2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.134, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.134

use function	members apply											
	presence	capacity:	flue gas discharge	capacity:	combustion air supply	filtration	venting	heat	permeability	humidity		
1 Residential function	1 2 1 2	1 2 3 1 2	3 4 5 6 1 2 3	1 2 1 2 1 2 3 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 1	3 1 2 1 2 1	*	*	*	*	*	
2 Meeting function	2 3 1 2	3 4 5 6 1	2 3 1 2 1 2 1	2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 1	2 3 1 2 3	*	*	*	*	*		
3 Cell function	4 5 6 1	2 3 1 2 1	2 1 2 3 1 2 3	4 5 6 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3	4 5 6 1 2	*	*	*	*	*		
4 Healthcare function	3 1 2 1	2 1 2 3 1	2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3	3 1 2 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 1	3 1 2 1 2 1 2 3	*	*	*	*	*		
5 Industrial function	2 3 1 2	3 4 5 6 1	2 3 1 2 1 2 1	3 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3	-	*	*	*	*	*		
6 Office function						*	*	*	*	*		
7 Accommodation function						*	*	*	*	*		
8 Educational function						*	*	*	*	*		
9 Sports function						*	*	*	*	*		
10 Shop function						*	*	*	*	*		
11 Other use function						*	*	*	*	*		
12 Structure not being a building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Article 4.135 (attendance)

1. A space containing a combustion appliance must have provisions for the exhaust of flue gas and the supply of combustion air. A cooking appliance with a nominal power output of no more than 15 kW, located in a living space, is not included in this calculation.

2. An open combustion appliance is not installed in a toilet room or a bathroom.

Article 4.136 (capacity: flue gas discharge)

1. A flue gas exhaust system for a combustion appliance must have a capacity determined in accordance with NEN 2757 that is at least the exhaust capacity required for effective combustion according to the appliance specifications.

2. Flue gas flows, as determined in accordance with NEN 2757, from a combustion appliance to the outlet of the [flue gas exhaust system](#). Obstructions located outside the building site are not considered when determining the flow direction.

Article 4.137 (capacity: combustion air supply)

1. A combustion air supply facility for a combustion appliance with a nominal load of not more than 130 kW shall have a capacity, as determined in accordance with NEN 1087, of at least the supply capacity required for effective combustion according to the appliance specifications.

2. A combustion air supply facility for a combustion appliance with a nominal load of more than 130 kW must have a capacity such that combustion can take place effectively.

3. The direction of the air flow for the combustion air supply, as determined in accordance with NEN 1087, runs from the combustion air supply facility to the combustion appliance. When determining the flow direction, the outside of the building site must be taken into account.

located obstacles are disregarded.

Article 4.138 (place of the outlet)

1. The dilution factor for the emissions from a flue gas exhaust system, as determined in accordance with NEN 2757, at the inlet opening of a ventilation system as referred to in Article 4.122 shall not be greater than that specified in Table 4.138. Facilities and obstructions located outside the building site are not taken into account when determining the dilution factor.

Table 4.138 Dilution factors

type of drain	dilution factor
Flue gas exhaust system for gas-fired appliances	0.01
Flue gas exhaust system for appliances using other fuels	0.0015
Exhaust facility for air freshening	0.01

2. A flue gas outlet located not above the roof surface is:

a. at a distance of at least 1 m from the building plot boundary, measured alongside the external separating structure of a function; and

b. at a distance of at least 2 m from the building plot boundary, measured perpendicular to the external separating structure of the function.

3. An outlet of a flue gas discharge facility for a non-gas-fired combustion appliance located above the roof surface must be at least 1 m from the building plot boundary.

4. An outlet for a flue gas discharge facility for a solid fuel combustion appliance is located above the roof surface.

5. If the building plot borders a public road, public water or public green area, the distance referred to in the second and third paragraphs shall be based on the distance to the centre of that road, water or green area.

6. An outlet of a flue gas discharge facility located above a construction element or the adjacent terrain must be at least 0.3 m above the top of that construction element or terrain to prevent complete or partial blockage of the opening by the accumulation of dirt or snow.

Article 4.139 (location of the inlet opening)

1. When combustion air is supplied via a living area, the dilution factor of the emissions from an exhaust system for air freshening and from a flue gas exhaust facility, at a combustion air inlet opening located in the external separating structure, no larger than that specified in Table 4.138. Exhaust facilities and obstructions located outside the building site are not taken into account when determining the dilution factor.

2. An inlet opening for a combustion air supply system must be at least 2 m from the building site boundary, measured perpendicular to the external partition of the function. This does not apply to an inlet opening located in a roof. If the building site borders a public road, public water, or public green space, this distance must be maintained from the center of that road, water, or green space.

3. An inlet opening for a combustion air supply facility located above a construction element or the adjacent terrain must be at least 0.3 m above the top of that construction element or terrain to prevent complete or partial blockage of the opening by the accumulation of dirt or snow.

Article 4.140 (thermal comfort)

The supply of combustion air in the living zone of a residential area causes an air velocity determined in accordance with NEN 1087 that is not greater than 0.2 m/s.

Article 4.141 (smoke permeability)

To prevent the spread of components from the smoke that are harmful to health, the internal surface of a flue gas exhaust system must have a permeability determined in accordance with NEN 2757 that is not greater than the permeability [specified](#) in Table 4.141.

Table 4.141 Smoke permeability

type of flue gas exhaust	permissible permeability
A pressure relief device as referred to in NEN 2757	$0.006 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s per m}^2$ of internal surface area, measured at a pressure difference of 200 Pa
A negative pressure device as referred to in NEN 2757	$3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s per m}^2$ internal surface, measured at a pressure difference of 40 Pa

Article 4.142 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.135 to 4.141 apply to the construction of a temporary building.

§ 4.3.9 Protection against rats and mice**Article 4.143 (control article)**

1. A structure is such that the entry of rats and mice is prevented.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.143, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.143

use function	members apply					
	openings			i		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
1 Residential function						
a. caravan	1	2	3	-	-	-
other residential function	1	2	3	1	2	3
2 Meeting function 3 Cell function 4	1	2	3	1	2	3
Healthcare function 5 Industrial function	1	2	3	1	2	3
6 Office function 7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation function	1	2	3	1	2	3
a. in a lodging building b.	1	2	3	1	2	3
other lodging function 8	1	2	3	-	-	-
Educational function 9 Sports function 10 Shopping	1	2	3	1	2	3
function 11 Other use	1	2	3	1	2	3
function 12 Structure not being a building	-	-	-	-	-	-

Article 4.144 (openings)

1. An external separating structure shall not have openings wider than 0.01 m. This does not apply to a closable opening and an outlet of:
 - a. an exhaust facility for ventilation;
 - b. a flue gas exhaust facility; and
 - c. a ventilation and drainage system for domestic wastewater and rainwater.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a larger opening is permitted for a nest or a permanent resting or dwelling place for [animal species protected under Section 11.2 of the Habitat Activities Decree](#).
3. The first paragraph applies mutatis mutandis to an internal partition structure that forms a separation with a function to which the first paragraph does not apply.

Article 4.145 (rat screen)

1. A function shall have a screen at the location of an external separating structure, extending to a depth of at least 0.6 m, measured from the adjacent terrain. The screen shall have no openings wider than 0.01 m.
2. The first paragraph applies mutatis mutandis to an internal partition structure that forms a separation with a function to which the first paragraph does not apply.
3. The first and second paragraphs do not apply to a partition structure of a technical space if, at the location of the internal partition structures that form the separation between that space and another space of the function, there is a screen as referred to in the first paragraph.

§ 4.3.10 Daylight**Article 4.146 (control article)**

1. A building is such that sufficient daylight can enter.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.146, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.146

use function	members apply	values									
		daylight									
		4.147									
		1	2								
1 Residential function	1 2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0.5		
2 Meeting function a for childcare b other meeting function	1 2 3 4 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.5		
3 Cell function	1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	0.2		
4 Healthcare function		-	-	7	-	-	-	5	0.5		
5 Industrial function		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6 Office function	1 2 3 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	0.5		
7 Accommodation function		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8 Educational function	1 2 3 4	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	0.5		
9 Sports function		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10 Shop function		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11 Other use function		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12 Structure not being a building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Article 4.147 (daylight area)

1. A living area has an equivalent daylight area in m², determined in accordance with NEN 2057, the numerical value of which is not less than the numerical value of the part of the floor area in m² of that living area indicated in Table 4.146.
2. A living space has an equivalent daylight area as determined in accordance with NEN 2057 that is not smaller than the area specified in Table 4.146.
3. When determining the equivalent daylight area:
 - a. obstacles located outside the building site shall not be taken into account;
 - b. daylight openings in an external dividing structure that are less than 2 m from the building plot boundary, measured perpendicular to the projection plane of those openings, shall be disregarded, whereby if the building plot borders a public road, public water, or public green area, the distance to the center of that road, water, or green area shall be maintained; and
 - c. the obstruction angle γ to be taken into account, as referred to in NEN 2057, for each distinguishable segment is not less than 20°.

4. The first and second paragraphs do not apply to a building or part thereof for national defence or the protection of the population.
5. The first and second paragraphs do not apply to a sleeping area that **is not also intended for play activities**.
6. By way of exception to the first and second paragraphs, in a cell unit or other space for the detention of persons it may be sufficient for the day and night cycle to be observable.
7. The first and second paragraphs apply only to a bed area.
8. When determining the floor area of a living area referred to in the first paragraph, a living space with a floor area exceeding 150 m² shall not be taken into account. The second paragraph does not apply to such a living space.

SECTION 4.4 SUSTAINABILITY

§ 4.4.1 Energy efficiency

Article 4.148 (control article)

1. A building is almost energy neutral.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in **tables 4.148A or 4.148B**, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.148A

Environmental Buildings Decree – consolidated Government Gazette version

use function	members apply	values
	energy	electricity
article 4.149	4.149a	4.149b
paragraph 1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	4
		1
		Primary fossil energy consumption [kWh/m2/yr]
		Share of renewable energy [%]
1 Residential function		
a. residential building	1 - 3 4 5	50 40
		(1) 65 (2) 55 + 30 x (As/Ag - 1.5) (3) 100 + 50 x (As/Ag - 3.0)
b. floating caravan	1 - - 4 -	60 50
mooring built after 2018	1 - - 4 -	50 50
c.		30 x (As/Ag - 1.5)
d. floating structure other mooring e. other residential function	1 - - 4 -	70 50
	1 - - 4 5	30 50
		(5) 55 + 30 x (As/Ag - 1.5) (3) 100 + 50 x (As/Ag - 3.0)
2 Meeting function		
a . for childcare	1 2 - - -	70 40
		(6) 160 (7) 160 + 30 x (As/Ag - 1.8)
b. other meeting function	1 2 - - -	60 30
		(6) 90 (7) 90 + 30 x (As/Ag - 1.8)
3 Cell function	1 2 - - -	120 30
		(6) 160 (7) 160 + 35 x (As/Ag - 1.8)
4 Healthcare function		
a.. with bed area b.. other health care function	1 2 - - -	130 30
		350 (6) 90
		(7) 90 + 35 x (As/Ag - 1.8)
5 Industrial function	- - - - -	- -
6 Office function	1 2 - - -	40 30
		(6) 90 (7) 90 + 30 x (As/Ag - 1.8)
7 Accommodation function		
a. in a lodging building	1 2 - - -	130 40
		(6) 100 (7) 100 + 35 X (As/Ag - 1.8)
b. other accommodation function	1 2 - - 5 -	40 50
		(4) 55 (5) 55 + 30 x (As/Ag - 1.5) (3) 100 + 50 x (As/Ag - 3.0)
8 Educational function	1 2 - - -	70 40
		(6) 190 (7) 190 + 30 x (As/Ag - 1.8)
9 Sports function	1 2 - - -	90 30
		(6) 40 (7) 40 + 15 x (As/Ag - 1.8)
10 Shop function	1 2 - - -	60 30
		(6) 70 (7) 70 + 30 X (As/Ag - 1.8)
11 Other use function	- - - - -	- -
12 Structure not being a building	- - - - -	- -

Table 4.148B

	use function	temperatuur	temperatuur 1	volume	temperatuur	temperatuur	temperatuur 2	temperatuur	temperatuur	temperatuur	values	
											1	2
	article 4.152 paragraph 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		4.154	*	4.156	4.157	4.152	1 and 8 3 5 and 6			1	2
1 Residential function	a. caravan b. other residential function	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 - 1 2	1 2	-	1 2 -	*	2.6	2.6	2.6	[m ² .K/W]	[m ² .K/W]	[W/m ² K]
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 - 1 2	1 2	-	1 2 3	*	4.7	6.3	3.7	2.6	2.2			
2 Meeting function 3 Cell function 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 - 1 2	1 2	*	1 2 -	*	4.7	6.3	3.7	1.3	4.2		
Healthcare function	a. with bed area b. other health care function	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 - 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 - 1 2	1 2	*	1 2 -	*	4.7	6.3	3.7	[m ² .K/W]	[m ² .K/W]	[W/m ² K]
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 - 1 2	1 2 1	*	1 2 - 1 2	*	4.7	6.3	3.7	1.3	4.2			
5 Industrial function 6	2 1 2	*	- 1 2 -	*	4.7	6.3	3.7	1.3	4.2			
Office function 7		-		*	4.7	6.3	3.7	1.3	4.2			
Accommodation function	a. in a lodging b. other lodging function 8 Educational function 9 Sports function	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 - 1 2	1 2	-	1 2 -	*	4.7	6.3	3.7	1.3	4.2	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 - 1 2	1 2	*	1 2 -	*	4.7	6.3	3.7	1.3	4.2			
10 Shopping	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 - 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 - 1 2 1 2	1 2	*	1 2 -	*	4.7	6.3	3.7	1.3	4.2		
function 11 Other use	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2	1 2 1	*	1 2 - 1 2	*	4.7	6.3	3.7	1.3	4.2		
function 12 Structure not being a building	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	4.2

Article 4.149 (almost energy neutral)

1. A use function, determined in accordance with NTA 8800, has an energy requirement and a primary fossil energy consumption of no more than the values specified in Table 4.148A and a renewable energy share of at least the value specified in that table.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, for a building or part thereof, situated on no more than one plot of land, with multiple functions not of the same type, for which a requirement applies according to the first paragraph, determined in accordance with NTA 8800, the values for energy requirements and primary fossil energy use and renewable energy are weighted according to usable area. When determining these values, the values in Table 4.148A are used for each function.
3. When applying this article, the requirements for the residential function apply to a secondary use function of the residential function.
4. When applying this article to a function in a building or part thereof, with a weighted average specific internal heat capacity of 180 kJ/m²K or less, determined in accordance with NTA 8800, the maximum values for energy requirements specified in Table 4.148A are increased by 5 kWh/m² .yr.

Article 4.149a (delimitation of tailor-made regulations for the minimum value of the share of renewable energy)

A tailor-made regulation regarding the minimum value for the share of renewable energy in a residential building can only mean that, due to location-related circumstances, the minimum value for the share of renewable energy does not have to be met, as is evident from the Guidelines for deviation from the renewable energy requirement for residential buildings (new construction).

Article 4.149b (preventing overheating)

1. A residential function, determined in accordance with paragraph 5.7 of NTA 8800, has an overheating value of no more than 1.20 for each calculation zone and orientation.
2. If the highest calculated value for overheating in a residential function not located in a residential building is more than 1.20, a calculation will demonstrate that the total number of weighted excess hours in each living space of that residential function does not exceed 450 on an annual basis.
3. If in a residential building the highest calculated value for overheating is more than 1.20 for one or more residential functions within that residential building, a calculation must be made to demonstrate that the number of weighted excess hours in each living space of that residential function does not exceed 450 on an annual basis.

Article 4.150 [Repealed]**Article 4.151 [Repealed]****Article 4.152 (thermal insulation: thermal resistance)**

1. A part of a vertical external dividing structure of a living area, a toilet room or a bathroom has a thermal resistance of at least 2.6 m²•K/W as determined in accordance with NTA 8800.

The average thermal resistance of the components of the vertical external constructions of a living area, a toilet room or a bathroom that are part of the building is a thermal resistance determined in accordance with NTA 8800 of at least the value specified in Table 4.148B.

2. By way of exception to the second sentence of the first paragraph, the external partition structure of a floating structure at a mooring location existing on 1 January 2018 shall have an average thermal resistance of at least 3.7 m²•K/W.

3. A component of a horizontal or sloping external partition of a living area, a toilet room, or a bathroom has a thermal resistance of at least 2.6 m²•K/W, as determined in accordance with NTA 8800. The average thermal resistance of the components of the horizontal or sloping external partition of a living area, a toilet room, or a bathroom that form part of the building is a thermal resistance of at least the value specified in Table 4.148B, as determined in accordance with NTA 8800.

4. By way of exception to the second sentence of the third paragraph, the external separating structure of a floating structure at a mooring location existing on 1 January 2018 shall have an average thermal resistance of at least 4.5 m²•K/W.

5. A part of a construction that forms the separation between a living area, a toilet room or a bathroom and a crawl space, including the parts of other constructions adjoining that construction, insofar as those parts influence the thermal resistance, has a thermal resistance of at least 2.6 m²•K/W as determined in accordance with NTA 8800.

The average thermal resistance of the components of the structures that form part of the building and that separate a living area, a toilet room or a bathroom from a crawl space, including the parts of other structures connected to that structure, insofar as those parts influence the thermal resistance, is a thermal resistance determined in accordance with NTA 8800 of at least the value specified in Table 4.148B.

6. A part of an external dividing structure that forms the separation between a living area, a toilet room or a bathroom and the ground or the water, including the parts of other structures connected to that structure, insofar as those parts influence the thermal resistance, has a thermal resistance of at least 2.6 m²•K/W as determined in accordance with NTA 8800.

The average thermal resistance of the components of the external dividing structures that form part of the building and that separate a living area, a toilet room or a bathroom from the ground or the water, including the parts of other structures connected to those structures, insofar as those parts influence the thermal resistance, is a thermal resistance determined in accordance with NTA 8800 of at least the value shown in Table

4.148B given value.

7. By way of exception to the first, second and sixth paragraphs, the external separating structure of the floating body of a floating structure shall have an average thermal resistance of at least 3.7 m²•K/W as determined in accordance with NTA 8800 and, in the case of a mooring location existing on 1 January 2018, a thermal resistance of at least 2.6 m²•K/W.

8. A part of an internal partition structure that forms the separation between a living area, a toilet room or a bathroom and a space that is not heated or that is only heated for a purpose other than the residence of persons has a thermal resistance of at least 2.6 m²•K/W as determined in accordance with NTA 8800.

The average thermal resistance of the components of the internal dividing structures that form part of the building and that separate a living area, a toilet room or a bathroom from a space that is not heated or that is heated only for a purpose other than the accommodation of persons is a thermal resistance determined in accordance with NTA 8800 of at least the value given in Table 4.148B.

9. The first to eighth paragraphs do not apply to a surface area of separating structures whose numerical value is not greater than 2% of the usable surface area of the function.

10. The first, third, fifth, sixth and eighth paragraphs apply mutatis mutandis to separation structures of a functional area.

Article 4.153 (thermal insulation: heat transfer coefficient)

1. Windows, doors, and frames in a partition referred to in Article 4.152 shall have a heat transfer coefficient, as determined in accordance with [NTA 8800](#), of no more than 2.2 W/m².K. The average heat transfer coefficient of windows, doors, and frames in the partitions of a building referred to in Article 4.152, determined in accordance with the method given [in the third paragraph](#), shall be no more than 1.65 W/m².K.

2. Construction components that are comparable to [windows, doors and frames](#) in a separating structure referred to in Article 4.152 shall have a heat transfer coefficient, as determined in accordance with [NTA 8800](#), of no more than 1.65 W/m².K.

3. The average heat transfer coefficient referred to in the first paragraph is calculated using the formula:

=

$$Ug = \frac{\sum (Un \cdot An)}{At}$$

which means:

x: the number of windows, doors and frames of the building;

Un: the heat transfer coefficient of a window, door or frame determined according to [NTA 8800](#);

An: the projected surface of a window, door or frame determined according to [NTA 8800](#); and

At: the total projected area of all windows, doors and frames of the building.

Article 4.154 (air volume flow)

1. The air volume flow of the total living areas, toilet rooms and bathrooms of a function, as determined in accordance with NEN 2686, is not greater than 0.2 m³/s.

2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, a building or part thereof located on no more than one building plot, with multiple functions for which an air volume flow requirement applies according to the first paragraph, has an air volume flow of the building determined in accordance with NEN 2686.

total of living areas, toilet areas and bathroom areas of the user functions that is not greater than 0.2 m³/s.

Article 4.155 (use function with a low energy demand)

1. Articles 4.149 to 4.154 do not apply to a function that is not intended to be heated or cooled for persons.
2. Articles 4.149 to 4.154 do not apply to a use function in which the value referred to in Article 4.149, first paragraph, amounts to a maximum of 1% of the maximum value for primary fossil energy use.

Article 4.156 (temporary structure)

1. Article 4.152 applies mutatis mutandis to the construction of a temporary structure intended to be heated, with the exception of the first paragraph, second sentence, the third paragraph, second sentence, the fifth paragraph, second sentence, the sixth paragraph, second sentence, the seventh paragraph and the eighth paragraph, second sentence, and with the understanding that the thermal resistance is at least the value specified in Table 4.148B.
2. Article 4.153 applies mutatis mutandis to the construction of a temporary structure intended to be heated, with the exception of the first paragraph, second sentence, and provided that the heat transfer coefficient is at most the value specified in Table 4.148B.
3. Article 4.154 applies mutatis mutandis to the construction of a temporary structure intended to be heated.

Article 4.157 [repealed]

§ 4.4.2 Environmental performance

Article 4.158 (control article)

1. A building is such that the environmental impact of the materials used in the building is limited.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.158, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.158

use function	members of application
	article 4.159
	member 1 2 3 4
1 Residential function	- - - -
a. caravan	-
other residential function	-
6 Office function	1 - - -
All usage functions not mentioned above	- 2 3 4 - -

Article 4.159 (environmental performance)

1. A residential function has an environmental performance of no more than 0.8, determined according to the Environmental Performance of Buildings and Civil Engineering Works Determination Method.
2. An office building has an environmental performance of no more than 1, determined according to the Determination Method for the Environmental Performance of Buildings and Civil Engineering Works.

3. The second paragraph does not apply to an office building if the total usable area of office functions and ancillary functions thereof in the office building or in the building of which the office building is part is less than 100 m².
4. The second paragraph does not apply to an office building that is part of a building with functions other than the office function or ancillary functions thereof.

Article 4.160 [Repealed]

§ 4.4.3 Charging infrastructure for electric vehicles

Article 4.160a (control article)

1. A building has sufficient charging infrastructure for electric vehicles.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.160b (charging points and cable ducts)

1. A residential building with parking facilities in the building or outside the building on the same building plot, with more than ten parking spaces, must have cable ducts for charging points for each parking space.
2. A building, other than a residential building, with parking facilities within the building or outside the building on the same building plot, with more than ten parking spaces, must have at least one charging point and cable ducts for charging points for at least one in five parking spaces.

§ 4.4.4 Building automation and control system

Article 4.160c (control article)

1. A building, other than a residential function, with a heating system or combined space heating and ventilation system with a nominal output of more than 290 kW or an air conditioning system or combined air conditioning and ventilation system with a nominal output of more than 290 kW has a building automation system and - control.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.160d (building automation and control system)

The building automation and control system referred to in Article 4.160c, first paragraph, is in stands:

- a. to continuously monitor, track, analyse and enable adjustment of energy consumption;
- b. to assess the energy efficiency of the building, to identify performance losses of technical building systems, and to inform the manager of the facilities or technical building systems about the possibilities for improving energy efficiency; and
- c. enable communication with connected building systems and other devices within the building, and be interoperable with building systems from different proprietary technologies, devices, and manufacturers.

Article 4.160e (transitional law)

Articles 4.160c and 4.160d shall not apply until 31 December 2025.

SECTION 4.5 USABILITY

§ 4.5.1 General

Article 4.161 (delimitation of customised usability rules)

A tailor-made rule can only designate areas or categories of residential functions that may deviate from a rule in this section, where deviation can only entail relaxation.

§ 4.5.2 Living area and living space

Article 4.162 (control article)

1. A residential function has a living area that is usable for the activities characteristic of the residential function.

2. If rules have been designated for a residential function in Table 4.162, the first paragraph is met for that residential function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.162

use function	members apply		values	
	presence	dimensions	presence	dimensions
			4.163.1	4.163
				4
1 Residential function a caravan b for students c other residential function	1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1	1 2 3 4 2 3 4 2 3 4	[m ²] 18 15 18	[m] 2.2 2.6 2.6

Article 4.163 (attendance)

1. A residential function has at least the floor area of non-shared living area specified in Table 4.162.

2. At least 55% of the usable area of a function is residential area.

Article 4.164 (dimensions of living area and living space)

1. A living area has a floor area of at least 5 m².

2. A living area and a living space have a width of at least 1.8 m.

3. At least one living area must contain a living space with a floor area of at least 11 m² and a width of at least 3 m.

4. A living area and a living space have at least the height above the floor specified in Table 4.162.

§ 4.5.3 Toilet room

Article 4.165 (control article)

1. A residential function has sufficient toilet space.

2. If rules have been designated for a residential function in Table 4.165, the first paragraph is met for that residential function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.165

use function	members apply			values
	residence	dimensions	dimensions	dimensions
article 4	166	4,167	4,167	
1 Residential function a caravan b other residential function	member 1 2 3 1 1 2 3	1 2 1 1 2	2 2.1 2.3	[m]

Article 4.166 (presence of toilet facilities)

1. A residential function has a toilet room.
2. No more than five residential functions are designated for a toilet room.
3. Only residential functions or a secondary function thereof are designated for a toilet room.

Article 4.167 (toilet room dimensions)

1. A toilet room as referred to in Article 4.166 has a floor area of at least 0.9 m x 1.2 m.
2. A floor area as referred to in the first paragraph shall have at least the height indicated in Table 4.165 above that floor.

§ 4.5.4 Bathroom**Article 4.168 (control article)**

1. A residential function has sufficient bathroom space.
2. If rules have been designated for a residential function in Table 4.168, the first paragraph is met for that residential function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.168

use function	members apply	values
	bathroom	dimensions
1 Residential function a caravan b other residential function	*	
	1.2 m	1.2 m
	1.22	3
	*	
	1.22 x 1.22	
	*	
	1.22 x 1.22	
	*	
	1.22 x 1.22	
		[m]
		2.1
		2.3

Article 4.169 (presence of bathroom)

A residential function has a bathroom.

Article 4.170 (bathroom dimensions)

1. A bathroom as referred to in Article 4.169 has a floor area of at least 1.6 m² and a width of at least 0.8 m.
2. A bathroom as referred to in Article 4.169 that is combined with a toilet room as referred to in Article 4.166 has a floor area of at least 2.2 m² and a width of at least 0.9 m.

3. A floor area as referred to in the first and second paragraphs shall have at least the height above that floor specified in Table 4.168.

§ 4.5.5 Outside storage

Article 4.171 (control article)

1. A residential function, other than a residential function in which the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers provides shelter to asylum seekers, must have a lockable storage space to store bicycles or mobility scooters protected from the elements.
2. If rules have been designated for a residential function in Table 4.171, the first paragraph is met for that residential function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.171

use function	members apply		
	el. accessibility	rainproof	
article 4.172	4.173		
	member 1	2	3
1 Residential function a for care b for students c other residential function	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	1	2	3

Article 4.172 (presence, accessibility and dimensions)

1. A residential function has as an ancillary function a non-shared lockable storage space with a floor area of **at least 5 m²** and a width of at least 1.8 m and **a height above the floor** of at least 2.3 m.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, in the case of a residential function with a usable area of no more than 50 m², the storage space may be shared if the floor area of the storage space is at least 1.5 m² per residential function.
3. A storage space as referred to in this article is directly accessible from the public road via the adjoining grounds or a common traffic area.

Article 4.173 (rainproof)

The external partition structure of a storage space as referred to in Article 4.172 is, as determined in accordance with NEN 2778, rain-resistant.

§ 4.5.6 Outdoor space

Article 4.174 (control article)

1. A residential function, other than a residential function in which reception is provided to asylum seekers by the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, has a directly accessible outdoor area.
2. If rules have been designated for a residential function in Table 4.174, the first paragraph is met for that residential function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.174

		article 4.175	
		member 1	2
1 Residential function a for students b other residential function		-	-
		1	2

Article 4.175 (presence, dimensions and accessibility)

1. A residential function has a non-shared outdoor area with a floor area of at least 4 m² and a width of at least 1.5 m, which is directly accessible from a non-shared living area of that residential function.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, in the case of a residential function with a usable area of no more than 50 m², the outdoor space may be communal if the floor area of the outdoor space is at least 1 m² per residential function designated on that outdoor space, with a minimum of 4 m² and a width of at least 1.3 m. The outdoor space is directly accessible from the home or via communal areas.

§ 4.5.7 Depots**Article 4.176 (control article)**

1. A residential function has installation places for a kitchen sink, a cooking appliance, a heating appliance and a hot water appliance.
2. If rules have been designated for a residential function in Table 4.176, the requirement set in the first paragraph is met for that function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.176

use function	members apply			
	location	dimensions		
	2	3	1	2
1 Residential function a for care b other residential function	-	2	3	-
	1	2	3	1

Article 4.177 (presence of a depot)

1. A residential function must have at least one living area with a space for a kitchen sink and a space for a cooking appliance.
2. A residential function must have a location for a heating appliance, the dimensions of which are appropriate for the appliance to be installed. This does not apply if the function is connected to a public heating system.
3. A residential function must have a location for a hot water heater, the dimensions of which are appropriate for the appliance to be installed. This does not apply if the function is connected to a public hot water supply.

Article 4.178 (dimensions of the installation site)

1. A location for a kitchen counter as referred to in Article 4.177, first paragraph, has a floor area of at least 1.5 m x 0.6 m.
2. An installation location for a cooking appliance as referred to in Article 4.177, first paragraph, has a floor area of at least 0.6 m x 0.6 m.

SECTION 4.6 ACCESSIBILITY**§ 4.6.1 Accessibility, general****Article 4.179 (control article)**

1. A building has spaces that are sufficiently accessible.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.179, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.179

use function	members apply			values	
	passage: article	trassege: article	trassege: building	passage: article	trassege: article
1 Residential function a. caravan b. other residential function	member 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 and 2 1	...	4.182	-	-
2 Meeting function a. for alcohol consumption b. for watching sports, films, music or theatre c. other meeting function 3 Cell function	1 2 1 ----- 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 -	-----	-----	[m] 2.1 2.3	[m] 2.1 2.3
4 Healthcare function	1 2 1 ----- 1 2 1 -----	-----	-----	2.1	2.1
5 Industrial function a. light industrial function b. other industrial function	2.1 2.1 1 2 1 -----	-----	5 2.1	2.1	2.1
6 Office function	1 2 1 -----	-----	-----	2.1	2.1
7 Accommodation function	1 2 1 -----	-----	-----	2.1	2.1
8 Educational function	1 2 1 -----	-----	-----	2.1	2.1
9 Sports function	1 2 1 -----	-----	-----	2.1	2.1
10 Shop function	2.1 2.1 2 1 2.1 2 1 1 2 1 -----	-----	5 2.1	2.1	2.1
11 Other use function	- - -----	-----	-	-	-
12 Structure not being a building	- - -----	-----	-	-	-

Article 4.180 (free passage: passage)

1. A passageway has a clear width of at least 0.85 m and at least the clear height specified in Table 4.179.

This applies to a passageway to:

- a. a residential area;
- b. a living space;
- c. a toilet room as referred to in Articles 4.166 and 4.186;
- d. a bathroom as referred to in Articles 4.169 and 4.186;
- e. a storage space as referred to in Article 4.171;
- f. an outdoor area as referred to in Article 4.174; and
- g. a space for reaching a lift as referred to in Article 4.189.

This also applies to a passage on a route from the adjoining site to a space referred to in this paragraph.

2. A lift access has a clear width of at least 0.85 m and a height measured between the components of the building structure of at least the clear height specified in Table 4.179.

Article 4.181 (free passage: traffic route)

1. A traffic route that begins at a passageway as referred to in Article 4.180 passes through a space with a clear width of at least 0.85 m and at least the clear height specified in Table 4.179. This does not apply if the traffic route passes over a staircase.
2. If the space referred to in the first paragraph is a communal traffic area, the clear width is at least 1.2 m. This does not apply if the traffic route passes over a staircase.
3. An entrance to a residential building as referred to in Article 4.173, paragraph 2, provides access to a common traffic area that has a free passage at that entrance over a length of at least 1.5 m and a width of at least 1.5 m.
4. Adjacent to a lift shaft passage is a space with a floor area of at least 1.5 m x 1.5 m.
5. In addition to the second paragraph, a shared traffic area must have a free passage with a width of at least 1.5 m over a length of 1.5 m. This does not apply if a wheelchair user can reach the adjacent area from that traffic area without turning.

Article 4.182 (bridging height differences)

1. On at least one route between the floor at the entrance of a residential building without an accessible section and the adjacent area, there must be a height difference greater than 0.02 m, measured from the floor with furnishings, bridged by a ramp. The height difference between that entrance and the adjacent area must not exceed 1 m.
2. At **all residential entrances**, the height difference between a non-shared floor and the adjacent floor of a shared circulation area or the adjacent area must be greater than 0.02 m, measured from the floor with furnishings, bridged by a ramp. The height difference between that entrance and the adjacent area or shared circulation area must not exceed 1 m.
3. On at least one route between at least one exit of a residential function and a communal outdoor area as referred to in Article 4.175, paragraph 2, a height difference of more than 0.02 m, measured from the floor with furnishings, must be bridged by a lift or a ramp.
4. A residential building in which the floor at the entrance to a residential function is higher than 3 m above the measurement level, shall have a lift installation location on each floor, with a lift cage with a floor area of at least 1.05 m x 2.05 m.
5. **On at least one route between the floor at the entrance of a building without an accessible section and the adjacent area, there must be a height difference of more than 0.02 m, measured from the floor with furnishings, bridged by a ramp. The height difference between that entrance and the adjacent area must not exceed 1 m.**

§ 4.6.2 Accessibility sector**Article 4.183 (control article)**

1. A building has spaces that are sufficiently accessible for people with disabilities.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.183, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.183

use function	members apply												values		
	accessibility	accessibility	accessibility	accessibility	spaces	accessibility	percentage	percentage	percentage						
article	4,184	4,185	4,186	4,187	4,188	4,189	4,190	4,184	4,185	4,186					
member	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Residential function															
a. caravan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. for care with a go > 500 m ²	1 2 - -	-	1 - 3 - - 6 - 2 3 4 1 2 3	5 * 1 2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. other residential function	1 - - -	-	- - - - - 1 2 3 4 5	* 1 2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Meeting function															
a. for alcohol consumption b. for watching sports, for films, for music or for theatre.	-- 3 4 1	-	-- 3 - - - 2 - 1 2 3 - -	-	-	* 1 -	250 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. other meeting function	-- 3 4 1	-	-- 3 - - - 2 - 1 2 3 - -	-	-	* 1 -	250 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Cell function	-- 3 - 1	2	-- 3 - - - 2 - 1 2 3 - -	-	-	* 1 -	250 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Healthcare function	-- 3 - 1	-	-- 3 4 5 - - 2 3 4 1 2 3 -	-	-	* 1 -	250 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. with bed area b. other health care function	-- 3 - 1	-	-- 3 4 5 - - 2 - 1 2 3 -	-	-	* 1 -	250 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Industrial function															
a. light industrial function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. other industrial function	-- 3 - 1 - - 3 - 1	-	-- 3 - - - 2 - 1 2 3 - -	3 4 - - 2 - - 1 2 3 - -	-	* 1 -	400 40	* 1 -	400 40	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Office function	-- 3 - 1 - - 3 - 1	-	-- 3 - - - 2 - 1 2 3 - -	3 4 - - 2 - - 1 2 3 - -	-	* 1 -	400 40	* 1 -	400 40	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Accommodation															
function a. in a lodging building	-- 3 - 1	-	-- 2 3 - - 6 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 - -	-	-	* 1 -	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. other accommodation	-- 3 - 1	-	-- 3 - - 6 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 - -	-	-	* 1 -	400 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
function 8 Educational	-- 3 - 1 - - 3 - 1	-	-- 3 4 - - 2 - 1 2 3 - -	3 - - 2 - - 1 2 3 - -	-	* 1 -	400 100	1 050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
function 9 Sports function	-	-	-	-	-	* 1 -	400 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Shop function	-- 3 - 1	-	-- 3 - - - 2 - 1 2 3 - -	-	-	* 1 -	250 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other use function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Structure not being a building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Article 4.184 (accessibility sector: presence)

1. A residential building has a common accessibility sector if:
 - the floor of a living area in the residential building is higher than 12.5 m above the measurement level; **or**
 - the residential building has a usable area of more than 3,500 m² which is higher than 1.5 m above the measurement level.
2. A residential care function with a usable area of more than 500 m² has an accessibility sector.
3. A function has an accessibility sector if the usable surface area of the function, together with the usable surface area of other functions located in the same building to which this rule applies, is greater than the surface area indicated in Table 4.179.
4. A meeting function for alcohol consumption with a usable area of more than 150 m² has an accessibility sector.

Article 4.185 (accessibility sector: floor area in general)

1. In a building with an accessibility sector, at least the percentage of the floor area indicated in Table 4.179 is occupied by the living area of the function in an accessibility sector.
2. To the extent that the function referred to in the first paragraph is a secondary function of an office or industrial function, notwithstanding the first paragraph, at least 40% of the floor area of the living area of that function is located in an accessible sector.

Article 4.186 (accessibility sector: presence of specific spaces)

1. In an accessibility sector there is a residential area.
2. In a lodging building with an accessibility sector, at least 5% of the lodging accommodations, rounded up to a whole number, are located in an accessibility sector.
3. In an accessible sector there is a fully accessible toilet area.
4. No more persons may be assigned to a toilet room referred to in the third paragraph than the number indicated in Table 4.179.

5. A healthcare function with a bed area with an accessible sector shall have at least one fully accessible bathroom per 500 m² of bed area floor space, rounded up to an integer.
6. A function with an accessibility sector has a number of fully accessible bathrooms of at least the numerical value of the number of bathrooms present divided by 20, rounded up to a whole number.

Article 4.187 (accessibility sector: floor area of specific spaces)

1. In a living area referred to in Article 4.186, paragraph 1, there shall be at least one living space with a floor area of at least 14 m² and a width of at least 3.2 m.
2. A fully accessible toilet room has a floor area of at least 1.65 m x 2.2 m
- m.
3. A fully accessible bathroom has a floor area of at least 1.6 m x 1.8 m.
4. A fully accessible bathroom combined with a toilet room has a floor area of at least 2.2 m x 2.2 m.

Article 4.188 (accessibility sector: accessibility)

1. A space located in an accessible sector is directly accessible from the adjacent site or along a traffic route that only passes through an accessible sector.
2. At least one entrance to an accessible sector that is directly accessible from the adjacent site is the main entrance to the building.
3. A traffic route in an accessible sector passes through a space with a clear width of at least 1.2 m and a clear height of at least 2.1 m.
4. A traffic route as referred to in the first paragraph does not pass through a non-shared area of another use function.
5. The entrance to a residential function located in a residential building with a common accessibility sector as referred to in Article 4.184, first paragraph, is adjacent to a common accessibility sector.

Article 4.189 (accessibility sector: height differences)

At least one route between a point in an accessible sector and the adjacent area must have a height difference greater than 0.02 m, measured from the floor with furnishings, bridged by a lift or ramp. The height difference between the entrance to the accessible sector on that route and the adjacent area must not exceed 1 m.

Article 4.190 (elevator: dimensions and walking distance)

1. The cage of a lift as referred to in Article 4.189 has a floor area of at least 1.05 m x 1.35 m.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, the cage of a lift in a residential building with more than six residential functions shall have a floor area of at least 1.05 m x 2.05 m.
3. The walking distance between the entrance to a residential function and the entrance to at least one elevator as referred to in Article 4.189 is no more than 90 m. If the second paragraph applies, the walking distance is determined between the entrance to the residential function and the entrance to at least one elevator referred to in the second paragraph.

§ 4.6.3 Accessibility of a building**Article 4.191 (control article)**

1. A building with an accessibility sector, a residential function as referred to in Article 4.182, paragraph 2, and a building without an accessibility sector as referred to in Article 4.182, paragraph 5, shall be sufficiently accessible from the public road for persons with a disability.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.192 (accessibility of a building)

1. The main entrance of a building with an accessibility sector, a residential function as intended

in Article 4.182, paragraph 2, or a building without an accessibility sector as referred to in Article 4.182, paragraph 5, borders the public road or borders a route to the public road that runs over a path or jetty with:

- a. a width of at least 1.1 m; and
 - b. if the height difference to be bridged is more than 0.02 m: a ramp as referred to in paragraph 4.2.4.
2. A passage through which a route referred to in the first paragraph passes has a clear width of at least 0.85 m and a clear height of at least 2 m.

SECTION 4.7 BUILDING INSTALLATIONS

§ 4.7.1 Lighting

Article 4.193 (control article)

1. A building shall have a lighting system such that the building can be used and evacuated safely.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.193, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.193

use function	members apply				
	relief	legging	step	ramp	other
1 Residential function	- - - 4 -	- - - - -	-	*	-
2 Meeting function	1 - - 4 -	1 - 3 - 5	*	*	*
3 Cell function	1 - - 4 -	1 - 3 - 5	*	*	*
4 Healthcare function	1 - - 4 -	1 - 3 - 5	*	*	*
5 Industrial function	- - - 4 -	- - - - -	-	*	-
a. light industrial function	1 - - 4 -	1 - 3 - 5	*	*	*
b. other industrial function	1 - - 4 -	1 - 3 - 5	*	*	*
6 Office function	1 - - 4 -	1 - 3 - 5	*	*	*
7 Accommodation function					
a. in a lodging building b. other	1 - - 4 -	1 - 3 - 5	*	*	*
lodging function 8 Educational	1 - - 4 -	1 - 3 - 5	*	-	-
function 9 Sports function	1 - - 4 -	1 - 3 - 5	*	*	*
10 Retail function	1 - - 4 -	1 - 3 - 5	*	*	*
11 Other use function					
a. for passenger transport b. for	- 2 3 4 -	- 2 3 - 5	*	*	*
parking motor vehicles c. other use function	- 2 - 4 -	- 2 3 - 5	*	*	*
- - - 4 -	- - - - -	-	*	*	*
12 Structure not being a building	- - - 4 5 -	- 3 4 5	*	-	-
a. road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m b. other	- - - 4 -	- 3 - 5	*	*	*
structure other than a building					

Article 4.194 (lighting)

1. A living space has a lighting system that can provide an illuminance of at least 1 lux measured on a floor, a step surface or a ramp.
2. A functional space located below the measurement level has a lighting system that can provide an illuminance of at least 1 lux measured on a floor, a step surface or a ramp.

3. Another passenger transport function with a usable area of more than 50 m² must have a lighting system in a functional space located above the measurement level that can provide an illuminance of at least 1 lux measured on a floor, a step surface or a ramp.

4. A space through which a protected escape route passes must have a lighting system capable of providing an illuminance of at least 1 lux measured on a floor, a step surface or a ramp.

5. A road tunnel tube shall have a lighting system capable of providing an illuminance of at least 1 lux measured on a floor, step surface or ramp, and a facility ensuring a sufficiently gradual transition from daylight to artificial light from a road safety perspective.

Article 4.195 (emergency lighting)

1. A living space for more than 75 persons and a space through which an escape route leads from that living space must have emergency lighting.

2. A functional space located below the measurement level as referred to in Article 4.194, paragraph 2, has emergency lighting.

3. A space through which a protected escape route passes must have emergency lighting.

4. A road tunnel tube has emergency lighting.

5. Emergency lighting as referred to in the first to fourth paragraphs shall provide an illumination intensity of at least 1 lux measured on the floor and the step surface for at least 60 minutes within 15 seconds after the power supply has failed.

Article 4.196 (connection to electricity supply)

A lighting installation as referred to in Articles 4.194 and 4.195 is connected to an electricity supply referred to in Article 4.199.

Article 4.197 (darkened space)

A space intended to be darkened when used by more than 50 persons must have facilities to ensure reasonable orientation during the darkening.

§ 4.7.2 Provision for the consumption and use of energy

Article 4.198 (control article)

1. In a building with a facility for consuming and using energy, that facility must be safe so that no accidents such as electrocution, suffocation, burns or injuries from explosions can occur.

2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.199 (provision for electricity)

1. An electricity supply facility complies with:

a. NEN 1010 at low voltage; and

b. NEN-EN-IEC 61936-1 and NEN-EN 50522 at high voltage.

2. In addition to the first paragraph, introductory phrase and under a, charging points for electric vehicles in another function for parking motor vehicles comply with mode 3 or mode 4 as referred to in NEN 1010.

Article 4.200 (provision for gas)

1. A gas facility complies with:

a. NEN 1078 at a nominal working pressure of no more than 0.5 bar; and

b. NEN-EN 15001-1 at a nominal working pressure higher than 0.5 bar and lower than 40 bar.

2. A building with a connection to the gas distribution network must have pipe ducts and a protective sleeve for that connection that comply with NEN 2768.

§ 4.7.3 Water supply

Article 4.201 (control article)

1. In a building with a drinking water or hot water supply, the supply must be such that health cannot be adversely affected as a result of the release, formation or development of hazardous substances or biological agents in drinking water or hot water.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.202 (drinking water supply)

A drinking water facility complies with NEN 1006.

Article 4.203 (hot water supply)

A hot water facility complies with NEN 1006.

§ 4.7.4 Disposal of domestic wastewater and rainwater

Article 4.204 (control article)

1. A building shall have a facility for the drainage of domestic wastewater and rainwater, which shall ensure that the water can be drained away without adverse effects on health.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.204, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.204

use function	members apply			
	disposietter		drenvager	
	1	2	1	2
1 Residential	1	2	1	2
function 2 Meeting function	1	2	1	2
3 Cell function	1	2	1	2
4 Healthcare function	1	2	1	2
5 Industrial	-	-	-	-
function 6 Office function	1	2	-	-
7 Accommodation	1	2	1	2
function				
a. in a lodging building	1	2	1	2
b. other lodging function	1	2	-	-
8 Educational function	1	2	1	2
9 Sports function	1	2	1	2
10 Shopping	1	2	1	2
function 11 Other use	1	2	-	-
function 12 Structure not being a building	1	2	-	-

Article 4.205 (disposal of domestic wastewater)

1. A function with a toilet or bathroom area or with another installation location for a discharge device must have a drainage facility for domestic waste water for that installation location.
2. A drainage facility for domestic waste water has a capacity, air and water tightness and an outlet and capacity of the pressure relief pipe that comply with NEN

3215.

Article 4.206 (drainage of rainwater)

1. A roof of a building has a facility for the collection and drainage of rainwater with a capacity determined in accordance with NEN 3215 of at least the load of that facility determined in accordance with that standard.
2. A facility for the collection and drainage of rainwater located within a building is, as determined in accordance with NEN 3215, airtight and watertight.

§ 4.7.5 Timely detection of fire

Article 4.207 (control article)

1. A building must have facilities to ensure that fire can be detected in time so that safe escape is possible.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.207, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.207

	Usage function	Members of application									
		Article 4.208				Article 4.209		Article 4.210			
		members	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
1	Residential function										
	a. care cluster home in a residential building	1 2 -	1 2 -	-	1 2	*	-	-	-	-	-
	b. care cluster home not in a residential building	1 2 -	1 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. group care home for 24-hour care	-	-	-	1 2 1	*	1 1 1	2 - 1	4 -		
	d. group care home not for 24-hour care	-	-	-	-	*	2 - 1 2 - 1	4 -			
	e. for room-by-room rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 -		
	f. other residential function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Meeting function										
	ab for watching sports	-	-	3 - 1 2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	for childcare for children under 4 years old	4 1 2 3 -	1 2 3 -	-	2	*	-	3 4 -			
	c. other meeting function	1 2 3 -	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Cell function 4						2	*	-	-	-
Health care function 5							-	-	-	-	-
Industrial function							*	-	-	-	-
light industry function							-	-	-	-	-
from other industrial function							1 2 3 - 1 2 3 -	-	-	-	-
6	Office function 7						-	*	-	-	-
Lodging function							-	*	-	-	-
a. in a lodging building with 24-hour security b. in a lodging building without 24-hour security c. other lodging function							1 2 3 - 1 2 3 -	2	*	- 3 4 5	
8 Educational function							-	*	-	- 3 4 -	
9 Sports function 10 Retail							-	*	-	- 3 4 -	
function 11							1 2 3 - 1 2 3 - 1	-	-	-	-
							2 3 -	-	*	-	-
Other use function							-	*	-	-	-
a. for storing motor vehicles							1 2 3 -	-	*	-	-
b. for passenger transport							1 2 3 -	-	*	-	-
c. other other use function							-	-	*	-	-
12 Structure not being a building							-	-	-	-	-

Article 4.208 (fire alarm system)

1. A function has a fire alarm system as referred to in NEN 2535 with a monitoring scope and notification as indicated in Appendix II, if:
 - a. the usable surface area of the function or the total usable surface area of functions of the same type in the building, insofar as those functions are designated on the same escape route, is greater than the value specified in that appendix;
 - b. the highest floor of a living space of the function measured above the measurement level

- is higher than the height specified in [that](#) appendix; or
- c. this Annex so designates without there being a usable surface area or height as [referred to under a or b.](#)
2. A fire compartment containing a function with a fire alarm system [as referred to in the first paragraph](#) shall have a fire alarm system with the same scope of monitoring and notification as that function.
3. If escape from the exit of a living space is possible in only one direction, the spaces located outside that living space through which that single escape route passes, as well as living spaces and spaces with an increased fire risk and a passageway bordering that space located outside that living space, must be equipped with a fire alarm system with room monitoring as referred to in NEN 2535, if:
- a. the walking distance between the exit of a living space and the point from which escape is possible in more than one direction is more than 10 m;
 - b. the total floor area of the spaces through which that single escape route passes [and](#) of the living areas designated thereon is more than 200 m²; or
 - c. the number of living spaces designated on the single escape route is more than two.
4. The first paragraph, [point \(b\)](#), does not apply if there are no more than [six places](#) for children's beds above the highest floor referred to in Annex II.

Article 4.209 (notification and forwarding)

1. A fire alarm system referred to in Article 4.208 reports directly:
- a. to a care center for on-call care; [and](#)
 - b. to a nurse's post for 24-hour care.
2. A notification as referred to in Article 4.208 shall be made directly to the regional emergency response centre of the fire brigade.

Article 4.210 (fire alarm system inspection certificate)

In the cases specified in Annex II, a fire alarm system prescribed in Article 4.208 must have a valid inspection certificate issued under the CCV Fire Safety Inspection Scheme before the building is put into use.

Article 4.211 (smoke detectors)

1. In a residential function, an enclosed space through which an escape route runs between the exit of a living space and the exit of the residential function must have one or more smoke detectors that comply with and are installed in accordance with the primary design requirements as referred to in NEN 2555.
2. A living space must have one or more smoke detectors that comply with and are installed in accordance with the primary design requirements as referred to in NEN 2555. This does not apply to a living space within a residential unit if each residential unit in the residential function is located in a separately protected sub-fire compartment with a resistance to fire penetration and fire spread from that protected sub-fire compartment to another room within the fire compartment of at least 30 minutes, as determined in accordance with NEN 6068.
3. A living space and an enclosed space through which an escape route runs between the exit of a living space and the exit of the building have one or more smoke detectors that meet and are installed in accordance with the primary design requirements as referred to in NEN 2555.
4. The first to third paragraphs do not apply to a function with a fire alarm system as referred to in Article 4.208.
5. In addition to the third paragraph, the alarm signal referred to in the primary design requirements must be permanently observable by the official responsible for the 24-hour monitoring of the accommodation function, or direct notification must be sent to that official.

§ 4.7.6 Escape from fire

Article 4.212 (control article)

1. A building shall have facilities such that users can escape the building in time in the event of fire or be brought to safety in some other way.
2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.212, then for that function

function of use complies with the first paragraph by complying with those rules.

Table 4.212

Article 4.213 (evacuation alarm system)

1. A function with a fire alarm system as referred to in Article 4.208 has an evacuation alarm system as referred to in NEN 2575.
 2. The evacuation signal of an evacuation alarm system referred to in the first paragraph shall be activated immediately and throughout the building when the automatic detector or manual fire alarm is activated.
 3. In addition to the first paragraph, the evacuation signal from an evacuation alarm system must be permanently observable by the official responsible for the 24-hour monitoring of the accommodation function, or direct notification must be sent to that official.

Article 4.214 (inspection certificate for evacuation alarm system)

An evacuation alarm system as referred to in Article 4.213, first paragraph, which belongs to a fire alarm system to which Article 4.210 applies, has a valid inspection certificate issued under the CCV Fire Safety Inspection Scheme.

Article 4.215 (escape route indication)

1. A space through which a traffic route passes and a space for more than 50 persons must have an escape route sign that complies with NEN 3011 and the visibility requirements referred to in Article 5.4.5 of NEN-EN 1838.
 2. A road tunnel shall have an escape route sign that complies with NEN 6088 and the visibility requirements referred to in Articles 5.2 through 5.6 of NEN-EN 1838. The escape route sign shall be mounted no higher than 1.5 m above the floor, and the distance between escape route signs shall be no more than 25 m, measured along the tunnel wall. The escape route sign shall clearly indicate the walking distance in two directions to the end of the tunnel tube or, if that walking distance is shorter, the walking distance to the nearest entrance, as referred to in Article 4.68, paragraph 3.
 3. An escape route indication as referred to in the first or second paragraph:

a. is placed in a clearly visible place; and
 b. complies with the visibility requirements arising from the first and second paragraphs within 15 seconds of the failure of the electricity supply for a period of at least 60 minutes.

4. The visibility requirements referred to in the first paragraph do not apply to an escape route sign as referred to in the first paragraph located on an escape route from a space with a lighting system that is not emergency lighting as referred to in Article 4.195, in the event of a failure of the electricity supply.

5. A door in a tunnel that provides access to a protected escape route as referred to in Article 4.68, third paragraph, is made in the colour green, RAL 6024.

Article 4.216 (doors in escape routes: direction of rotation)

1. A door on a shared escape route that provides access to a stairwell in a residential building does not open in the opposite direction to the direction of escape.
2. A door on an escape route does not open against the direction of escape if more than 37 persons are required to use that exit.
3. An emergency exit cannot be a sliding door.
4. A door on an escape route does not open against the direction of escape.

Article 4.217 (doors in escape routes: resistance when opening)

1. A door on an escape route from the exit of a residential unit to the exit of the residential function for room-by-room rental can be opened:
 - a. by pressing lightly against the door; or
 - b. using a release mechanism that complies with NEN-EN 179 or NEN-EN 1125.
2. A door on which more than 100 persons are assigned to escape can be opened by:
 - a. a light pressure against the door; or
 - b. a light pressure against a panic device fitted approximately 1 m above the floor across the full width of the door, which complies with NEN-EN 1125.
3. A door on an escape route that starts in a space for confining persons can be opened with a key during the escape.
4. An automatic door and an access or exit control facility on an escape route must not impede escape.
5. A door leading to a pressurized stairwell is provided with a sign indicating that a firm push may be necessary. This does not apply to a sliding door.
6. The sign "Keep emergency door clear" or "Emergency exit" is affixed to the side of an emergency exit door that faces the outside air. This sign complies with the requirements for supplementary signs in NEN 3011.

Article 4.218 (self-closing construction components)

1. A movable construction element in an internal separating construction for which a requirement applies regarding resistance to fire penetration, resistance to fire penetration and fire spread, or resistance to smoke transmission, is self-closing.
2. The first paragraph does not apply to a door in a non-shared passage.
3. The second paragraph does not apply to a door in a shared passage.
4. An entrance door to a residential function is only self-closing in the event of a fire in the residential function or the residential building in which the residential function is located.
5. The first paragraph does not apply to a door of a cell unit.

Article 4.218a (elevator)

The electricity supply for an elevator as referred to in Article 4.189 in a residential building shall only pass through a crawl space, the elevator shaft, or a space used solely for this purpose, and where the resistance to fire spread and fire penetration from an adjacent space to this space has been determined to be at least 60 minutes in accordance with NEN 6068.

§ 4.7.7 Fighting fire

Article 4.219 (control article)

1. A building shall have such provisions for fire fighting that a fire can be fought within a reasonable time.

2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.219, the first paragraph is met for that use function by compliance with those rules.

Table 4.219

use function	members apply								values
	house	shops	bedrooms	bedpushers	firefighting	temporary	frase		
article 4.220 4.221	4.222	4.223	4.223a	4.224 4.225					
member 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4	*	1 2 3 1 2 3 4	1 2 3 1 2 3 4	*					
1 Residential function									
a. for care with a floor area > 500 m ² b. for room-by-room rental c. other residential function	1 3 4 5 1 - 3 4 -	- - - 1 - 3 4 -	-	- - 3 - - - 1 - 3 - - -	*	*	[m ²]		2
2 Meeting function	1 3 4 5 1 - 3 4 -	2 3 4 5 1 - 3	-	- - 3 - - - 3 - - -	*	*			-
a. for childcare b. other meeting function 3 Cell function	4 1 3 4 5 1 - 3 4	-	- 3 - - -	*	*	500			
4 Healthcare function	- 3 4 5 1 - 3 4 1 - 2 3 4	-	- - 3 - - - 3 - - -	*	*				
a. with bed area b. other health care function	5 1 - 3 4	-	- 3 - - -	*	*	500			
5 Industrial function	- - - 1 - 3 4 -	2 3 4 5 1 - 3 4	-	- - 3 - - - 3 - - -	*	*			-
a. light industrial function b. other industrial function 6 Office function 7	- 2 3 4 5 1 - 3 4	-	- 3 - - -	*	*	1000			
Accommodation function									
a. in a lodging building b. other Lodging function 8 Educational function 9 Sports function	1 3 4 5 1 - 3 4 -	2 3 4 5 1 - 3	-	- - 3 - - - 3 - - -	*	*			-
10 Shopping	4 1 3 4 5 1 - 3 4 -	2 3 4 5 1 -	-	- 3 - - - 3 - - -	*	*	500		
function 11 Other use	3 4 -	2 3 4 5 1 - 3 4 - - - 1 -	-	3 - - - 3 1 2 3 4	*	*	500		
function 12 Structure not being a building	3 4	-	-	-	*	*	500		-
a. road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m b. other structure other than a building	- - - - 2 - 4 *	-	- 2 3 - -	-	*	*			

Article 4.220 (fire hose reels)

1. A user function has at least a fire hose reel.

2. A function shall have at least one fire hose reel if the usable surface area of the function or the total usable surface area of functions of the same type in the building is greater than the value stated in Table 4.219.

3. The corrected walking distance between a fire hose reel and any point on the floor of a function is not greater than the length of the fire hose plus 5 m. This does not apply to a floor not located in a function area that can only be reached through non-enclosed spaces.

4. A fire hose reel:

- a. has a hose with a length of not more than 30 m;
- b. is connected to a drinking water supply as referred to in Article 4.202, which provides a static pressure of not less than 100 kPa at the nozzle and has a capacity of 1.3 m³/h when two fire hose reels are used simultaneously; and
- c. is not located in a space with a staircase over which a protected escape route passes.

5. A fire hose reel member is clearly visible and hung or marked with a pictogram as referred to in NEN 3011.

Article 4.221 (dry riser)

1. A function with a floor of a living area higher than 20 m above the measurement level has a dry riser.
2. A road tunnel tube shall have a dry fire main connected to a fire-fighting water supply referred to in Article 4.222, with a fire hose connection in each emergency station referred to in Article 4.86, which can provide a capacity of at least 120 m³/h in the event of fire.
3. The walking distance between a fire hose connection [of a dry riser main](#) and a point in a designated area of use for that connection shall not exceed 60 m.
4. A dry riser line complies with NEN 1594.

Article 4.222 (firewater supply road tunnel)

A road tunnel has a fire-fighting water supply that can provide a capacity of at least 120 m³/h for at least 60 minutes in the event of fire.

Article 4.223 (fire extinguishers)

1. A residential unit for room-by-room rental must have a portable fire extinguisher in a shared kitchen and at least one per floor in a room through which a shared escape route passes. This does not apply to the presence of fire hose reels as referred to in Article 4.220.
2. Each aid station referred to in Article 4.86 shall have a portable fire extinguisher.
3. A fire extinguisher is clearly visible or marked with a pictogram as referred to in NEN 3011.

Article 4.223a (automatic fire extinguishing system)

1. An additional function for parking motor vehicles is equipped with an automatic fire extinguishing system if a residential function, meeting function for children under 4 years of age, cell function, accommodation function, or healthcare function with a sleeping area is located above this function.
2. If the upper function has a floor of a living area that is higher than 13 m above the measurement level, the first paragraph does not apply if:
 - a. the other use function for parking motor vehicles has a usable area of 1,000 m² or less;
 - b. the upper function has at least one escape route as referred to in Article 4.65, the space through which this escape route passes is not accessible from the other function for parking motor vehicles; and
 - c. the other function for parking motor vehicles does not have an automatic parking system.
3. If the upper function does not have a floor of a living area that is higher than 13 m above the measurement level, the first paragraph does not apply, unless:
 - a. the other use function for parking motor vehicles has a usable area greater than 1,000 m²; and
 - b. the upper function has only one escape route as referred to in Article 4.65, the space through which this escape route passes is accessible from the other function for parking motor vehicles.
4. Before the building is put into use, the automatic fire extinguishing system must be provided with a valid inspection certificate issued in accordance with the CCV Fire Safety Inspection Scheme.

Article 4.224 (temporary structure)

Articles 4.220 and 4.221 apply to the construction of a temporary building.

§ 4.7.8 Accessibility for emergency services**Article 4.225 (control article)**

1. A building must be accessible to emergency services in such a way that fire-fighting work can be carried out in a timely manner and assistance can be provided.

2. If rules have been designated for a use function in Table 4.225, the first paragraph is met for that use function by complying with those rules.

Table 4.225

use function	members apply					
	fire entrance	demarcation	registration	brigade	communications	demarcation
						4.230
1 Residential	*	*	*	*	*	1.2
function 2 Meeting function 3	*	*	*	-	-	-
Cell function 4	*	*	1	-	*	-
Healthcare function 5 Industrial	*	*	1	-	*	-
function 6 Office function	*	*	1	-	*	-
7 Accommodation	*	*	1	-	*	-
function	*	*	1	-	*	-
a. in a lodging building b. other	*	*	1	-	*	-
lodging function 8 Educational	*	*	-	-	-	-
function 9 Sports function	*	*	1	-	*	-
10 Shopping	*	*	1	-	*	-
function 11 Other use	*	*	1	-	*	-
function 12 Structure not being a	*	-	1	-	*	1.2
building	*	*	-	-	*	-
a. road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m b. other	1.2.1	*	-	2	*	-
structure other than a building	2	*	-	1	*	-

Article 4.226 (fire department entrance)

1. A building with a fire alarm system with an inspection certificate prescribed by law has a fire brigade entrance.

2. In a building with a fire alarm system [with notification](#) as required by law, a fire brigade entrance will be automatically opened in the event of a fire alarm or unlocked using a system determined in consultation with the fire brigade.

Article 4.227 (delimitation of customized regulations for fire brigade entrance)

A tailor-made regulation regarding Article 4.226 can only contain:

- a. that a building does not need to have a fire entrance if the nature, location or use of the building does not require this in the opinion of the competent authority; or
- b. designating one or more entrances as fire brigade entrances if a building has multiple entrances.

Article 4.228 (fire brigade elevator)

A building in which a floor of a living area is higher than 20 m above the measurement level has a fire brigade lift.

Article 4.229 (mobile radio communications emergency services)

1. A building intended for large numbers of visitors where the proper functioning of emergency services depends on mobile [radio communications shall have, if necessary for such communications](#), an adequate installation for mobile radio communications between emergency services inside and outside that building.

2. A road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m shall have an adequate installation for mobile radio communications between emergency services inside and outside that road tunnel.

Article 4.230 (delimitation of tailor-made regulations for mobile radio communications emergency services)

A tailor-made provision regarding Article 4.229 can only provide further details on the measures for indoor coverage.

Article 4.230a (charging points for electric vehicles)

1. Another function for parking motor vehicles has a facility that allows the charging points for electric vehicles to be switched off simultaneously.
2. At the entrance for motor vehicles to another use function for parking motor vehicles, it must be clear how the facility referred to in the first paragraph is designed and where the charging points for electric vehicles are located.

§ 4.7.9 Additional tunnel safety rules

Article 4.231 (control article)

1. A road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m shall have facilities that ensure safety for road traffic.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.232 (aid post equipment)

An emergency post as referred to in Article 4.86 has an emergency telephone and a wall socket with an electrical voltage of 230 volts.

Article 4.233 (road tunnel control center)

A road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 500 m is connected to a control centre with a facility for permanent video surveillance and automatic accident and fire detection.

Article 4.234 (disposal of flammable and toxic liquids)

A road tunnel tube with a length of more than 250 m shall have a facility for the discharge of flammable and toxic liquids at least every 20 m measured along the length of the tunnel tube to limit the spread of fire due to the spread of flammable liquids and to limit the spread of toxic liquids in a roadway floor .

Article 4.235 (traffic engineering aspects of tunnel tubes)

1. A carriageway connecting to a road tunnel tube shall have the same number of lanes as the carriageway within the road tunnel tube. Any change in the number of lanes outside the tunnel tube shall be made at such a distance from the tunnel tube that the change will not cause uneven traffic movements within the tunnel tube.
2. Two-way traffic is not permitted in a road tunnel tube.
3. By way of exception to the second paragraph, two-way traffic is permitted if it has been demonstrated that one-way traffic is not possible due to physical, geographical or traffic conditions and the two-way traffic is surrounded by sufficient safety guarantees.
4. When the two-way traffic referred to in the third paragraph is applied, the road tunnel tube shall in any case be equipped with a permanent surveillance system and a lane closure system, and the permitted maximum speed shall not exceed 70 km per hour.

Article 4.236 (road tunnel communication facilities)

1. A road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 500 m has a facility:
 - a. which allows announcements to be made through loudspeakers to persons on each lane and escape route;
 - b. for retransmission of radio signals in any road tunnel tube; and
 - c. to interrupt radio broadcasts to make announcements.
2. A notification as referred to in the first paragraph, under a and c, shall be made at least in Dutch.

and done in English.

Article 4.237 (connection to emergency power supply)

The facilities, systems and installations necessary for an evacuation in a road tunnel that depend on an electricity supply for their operation, are connected to a facility that ensures the operation of those facilities, systems and installations for at least 60 minutes within 15 seconds of the electricity supply failing.

§ 4.7.10 Combating common crime

Article 4.238 (control article)

1. A residential building has facilities that prevent common crimes.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.239 (prevention of common crime in a residential building)

1. An entrance to a residential building has a self-closing door that cannot be opened from outside without a key.
2. At least one entrance to a residential building:
 - a. has a facility on the outside that can be used to provide a signal that is observable in a non-shared living area of a residential function designated for that access;
 - b. has an intercom system that can be operated from at least one non-shared area of a residential function designated to that entrance; and
 - c. can be opened from at least one non-shared space of a residential function designated for that access.

§ 4.7.11 Safe building maintenance

Article 4.240 (control article)

1. A building is such that maintenance on the building can be carried out safely.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.241 (safety provisions for maintenance)

1. If maintenance cannot be carried out safely without building-related safety measures, a building must have sufficient building-related safety measures.
2. If a building requires building-related safety measures as referred to in the first paragraph to enable maintenance to be carried out safely, the Checklist for Safe Maintenance on and in Buildings shall be used when assessing those measures.

§ 4.7.12 Insight into indoor air quality

Article 4.242 (control article)

1. An educational function for primary education has a facility that provides insight into the quality of the indoor air.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.243 (carbon dioxide meter)

1. A living space in an educational function for primary education has a carbon dioxide meter.
2. The carbon dioxide meter:
 - a. operates continuously on the usual electrical mains voltage and a temporary interruption of

- the electrical connection does not disturb the set signal levels;
- b. calibrates itself automatically;
 - c. has at least a CO₂ measurement function with:
 - 1°.a measuring range of at least 300 to 5,000 ppm;
 - 2°.an operating temperature of 0 – 50 °C;
 - 3°.accuracy in temperature range of +15 to + 35 °C:
 - i. at a CO₂ value of 300-1,000 ppm: < 10% of the measured value; and
 - ii. at a CO₂ value of 1,000-5,000 ppm: < 100 ppm; and
 - 4°.a resolution of 1 ppm;
 - d. provides timely warning of ventilation problems by providing a clear indication of the extent to which the room is ventilated;
 - e. has three signal levels with their own color code:
 - 1°.a CO₂ concentration of less than 1,001 ppm;
 - 2°. a CO₂ concentration of 1,001 to 1,400 ppm; and
 - 3°.a CO₂ concentration of more than 1,400 ppm; and
 - f. has a clear display on which the CO₂ concentration can be read, whereby the height of numbers and letters in the display is at least 8 mm.

§ 4.7.13 Electronic communications

Article 4.244 (control article)

1. A building with a connection to the electricity distribution network has a facility for connection to a high-speed public electronic communications network as referred to in Article 2, third paragraph, of the Broadband Directive.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.245 (access point)

1. A function in a building has an access point for connection to a high-speed public electronic communications network as referred to in Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Broadband Directive.
2. The access point is located in an accessible non-shared space with a floor area of at least 0.75 x 0.31 m² and a height above that floor of at least 2.1 m.
3. The first paragraph does not apply to a secondary use function.

Article 4.246 (physical indoor infrastructure)

1. A building shall have in its external separating structure at least one entry point for the connection line of a high-speed public electronic communications network as referred to in Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Broadband Directive.
2. A function in a building has a continuous space with a diameter of at least 40 mm between an entry point and the access point referred to in Article 4.245, first paragraph, for the connection line of a public electronic communications network.
3. The passage of a connection cable of a public electronic communications network through an external partition structure, an inaccessible space and a crawl space, is fitted with a protective conduit that complies with NEN 2768.

§ 4.7.14 Technical building systems

Article 4.247 (control article)

1. A building has technical building systems that meet requirements for optimal energy use.
2. The requirement set out in the first paragraph is met by compliance with the rules in this section.

Article 4.248 (system requirements)

1. A technical building system complies with the energy performance value listed in Table 4.248.
2. A technical building system is adequately dimensioned, installed, adjusted and adjustable.
3. A technical building system for space heating or space cooling or a combination thereof, is equipped with self-regulating equipment with which the temperature can be regulated per living area or living space.
4. If a technical building system consists of a combination of the building systems listed in the table, the requirements referred to in the first paragraph shall be calculated pro rata on the basis of the requirements that apply to the systems that are part of the combination.

Table 4.248

<i>Technical building system</i>	<i>Value for the energy performance of residential function</i>	<i>Value for the other energy performance</i>
Space heating	ŷ1.31	ŷ1.31
Space cooling	ŷ1.33	ŷ1.33
Ventilation	—	ŷ3.8 kWh/(m ³ /h) ŷ3.45
Hot tap water	ŷ3.45	
Built-in lighting	—	ŷ75 kWh prim/m ²

Article 4.249 (reporting)

The energy performance of the technical building systems referred to in this paragraph is assessed and documented by the installer and handed over to the building owner.

Article 4.250 (unheated and uncooled living space)

The requirements for space heating and space cooling referred to in Articles 4.248, third paragraph, and 4.249 do not apply to a living space that is not intended to be heated or cooled, or where the heating or cooling is exclusively intended for a purpose other than the accommodation of persons.

CHAPTER 5 CONVERSION AND RELOCATION OF A BUILDING AND ALTERATION OF A USE FUNCTION

SECTION 5.1 GENERAL

Article 5.1 (scope: activities)

This Chapter applies to construction activities involving the renovation and relocation of an existing building and to the change in the function of an existing building.

Article 5.2 (scope of application: purposes)

The rules in this chapter are established for the purpose of:

- a. ensuring safety;
- b. protecting health; and
- c. durability and usability.

Article 5.3 (scope of application: addressee of the standard)

The regulations in this chapter are complied with by the person who renovates or relocates the building, or changes its function.

This person is responsible for ensuring compliance with the regulations governing the activity.

Article 5.3a (customized regulation)

1. A tailor-made regulation or permit regulation as referred to in Article 4.5, first paragraph, of the Act may be imposed regarding Article 5.23 and may only contain the provisions of Article 5.23a.
2. A tailor-made regulation or permit regulation at the request of the person constructing the building may be imposed with a view to interests other than those referred to in Article 5.2, insofar as the interests referred to in that Article do not oppose this .

SECTION 5.2 GENERAL RULES FOR RENOVATING OR RELOCATING A BUILDING AND IN CASE OF CHANGE OF USE

Article 5.4 (renovation)

1. The rules of Chapter 4 apply to the renovation of a building, whereby instead of the level of requirements referred to in those rules, the legally obtained level referred to in Article 5.5 is used, unless otherwise provided in Section 5.3.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, the rules of section 4.4.2 do not apply.
3. In addition to the first paragraph, the rules of Section 4.7 apply to the complete renewal or complete installation of a building installation.
4. If a building is renovated, the rules of the first to third paragraphs only apply to the renewal, change or extension, unless otherwise provided in Section 5.3.

Article 5.5 (legally obtained level)

1. The quality level of a building or part thereof after a renovation is not lower than the permitted quality level immediately prior to that renovation.
2. If the quality level referred to in the first paragraph prior to the renovation is lower than the level for existing buildings, the level for existing buildings shall apply as the minimum quality level to be maintained, notwithstanding the first paragraph.
3. If the quality level prior to the renovation is higher than the level for new construction, notwithstanding the first paragraph, the level for new construction shall apply as the minimum quality level to be maintained.

Article 5.6 (relocation)

1. The rules of Chapter 3 apply to an existing building that is moved in its unchanged composition. The condition of unchanged

composition does not apply to the foundation of the building.

2. The first paragraph only applies to a temporary structure if the structure is a temporary structure after being moved.

Article 5.7 (change of a usage function)

1. In the event of a change in the function of a building or part thereof, the rules of Chapter 3 apply, unless otherwise indicated in Section 5.4.
 2. The first paragraph applies only to the part of the building to which the change relates, unless otherwise indicated in Section 5.4.
 3. If a change is accompanied by a renovation, the rules of Article 5.4 apply to that renovation, in deviation from the first paragraph, unless otherwise provided in Section 5.4.
- indicated.

SECTION 5.3 RENOVATION

Article 5.8 (control article)

1. The rules in this section apply to a use function insofar as they are designated for that use function in Table 5.8.
2. If an article from Chapter 4 has been declared applicable in a rule in this section, the table accompanying that article will show which members apply to a use function.

Table 5.8

use function	members apply												function	building	renovation	unpermitted	permitted	building
	residential	commercial	education	leisure	retail	hotels	offices	warehouses	industries	storage	toilets	bathrooms						
1. Residential function	123*	-	*1	-	*	*	1-12123123*	-	-	*	*12345678*	-	12345612	-	123	-		
2 Meeting function	123*123*	-	*11	-	*	-	1-12123-1-12123-1-	-	-	-	12-4567812-45678	-	1234561212345612	-	12312	-		
a for childcare for children under 4 years b other childcare c other meeting function	123*	-	*	-	*	-	12123-	-	-	-	12-45678	-	12345612	-	3123	-		
3 Cell function	123*123*	-	*11	-	*	-	1-12123-1-12123-	-	-	-	12-4567812-45678	-	1234561212345612	-	12312	-		
4 Healthcare function	123*123*	-	*12***1	-	*	-	1-12123-1-12123-	-	-	-	12-45---12-45---	-	1234561212345612	-	12312	-		
5 Industrial function	123*	-	*	1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	12-45678	-	12345612	-	3	-	
a light industrial function for keeping animals b other industrial function	123*123*	-	*11	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	12-45678	-	12345612	-	12312	-		
6 Office function	123*	-	*	1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	12-45678	-	12345612	-	123	-	
7 Accommodation function	123*	-	*1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	12-45678	-	12345612	-	123	-		
8 Educational function	123*	-	*	1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	12-45678	-	12345612	-	123	-	
a primary education b other educational function	123*123*	-	*11	-	*	-	1-12123-1-12123-	-	-	-	12-4567812-45678	-	1234561212345612	-	12312	-		
9 Sports function	123*	-	*	1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	12-45678	-	12345612	-	3	-	
10 Shop function	123*	-	*	1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	12-45678	-	12345612	-	123	-	
11 Other use function	123*	-	*1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	-	-	12345612	-	123	-		
a for passenger transport b other other use function	123*	-	*1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	-	-	12345612	-	123	*		
12 Structure not being a building	123*	-	*1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	-	-	12345612	-	123	-		
a road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 mb for slow traffic c other structure not being a building	123*	-	*	1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	-	12345612	-	123	-		
123*	-	*	1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	-	-	12345612	-	123	-		
123*	-	*	1	-	*	-	1-12123-	-	-	-	-	-	12345612	-	123	-		

Article 5.9 (structural safety)

1. Articles 4.12 through 4.14 apply to the renovation of a building, with the level of requirements specified in those articles being replaced by the level for renovation as specified in NEN 8700.
2. If a renovation increases the fundamental load combinations referred to in NEN 8700 on an existing building structure, Articles 4.12 and 4.14 apply to that structure, whereby the level of requirements specified in those articles is taken as the level for renovation as specified in NEN 8700.
3. Articles 4.15a to 4.15e apply to the conversion of a floating structure.

Article 5.10 (structural safety in case of fire)

Articles 4.17 and 4.18 apply to the renovation of a building,

whereby, instead of the level of requirements specified in Article 4.17, the legally obtained level is used and whereby, by way of deviation from Article 4.17, first paragraph, the exceptional load combinations that can occur in the event of fire according to NEN 8700 are used.

Article 5.10a (height of separation)

When renovating a structure other than a building, the performance level specified in Article 4.21, sixth paragraph, applies by way of exception to Article 5.4.

Article 5.11 (limiting the occurrence of a fire hazardous situation)

When renovating a building, the performance level specified in Articles 4.38 to 4.40 applies.

Article 5.12 (limiting the development of fire and smoke)

1. When renovating a building, the performance level specified in Article 4.44, third paragraph, applies, in addition to Article 5.4.
2. When renovating the building, the performance level specified in Articles 4.43, first paragraph, and 4.45a, first and second paragraphs, apply, in addition to Article 5.4.

Article 5.13 (limitation of fire spread)

When renovating a building, in addition to Article 5.4, the resistance to fire penetration and fire spread of at least 30 minutes as referred to in paragraph 4.2.8 is assumed, or the legally obtained level if that is higher.

Article 5.13a (further restriction of fire spread and restriction of smoke spread)

When renovating a building, the performance level specified in Article 4.62, paragraph 4, applies, notwithstanding Article 5.4. This also applies to a protected route.

Article 5.14 (noise protection of building installations)

1. When renovating a building, Articles 4.107, first paragraph, and 4.108, first and second paragraphs, apply, by way of exception to Article 5.4, whereby a level of requirements is assumed that is 10 dB lower than the performance level specified in Articles 4.107, first paragraph, and 4.108, first and second paragraphs, or the legally obtained level, if that is higher.
2. When renovating a building, by way of exception to Article 5.4, the performance level specified in Articles 4.107, paragraph 2, and 4.108, paragraph 3, applies.

Article 5.15 (ventilation)

1. When installing a ventilation system, the performance levels specified in Articles 4.126, 4.127 and 4.138, paragraph 1, apply in addition to Article 5.4.
2. The first paragraph does not apply to the replacement of an existing facility where the location of the outlet or supply opening does not change.

Article 5.16 (flue gas discharge and combustion air supply)

1. When installing a flue gas exhaust system, the performance levels specified in Articles 4.138 and 4.141 apply, in addition to Article 5.4.
2. When installing a combustion air supply facility, the performance levels specified in Article 4.139 apply, in addition to Article 5.4.
3. The first and second paragraphs do not apply to the replacement of an existing facility where the location of the outlet or supply opening does not change.

Article 5.17 (residential area and living space)

When renovating a building, by way of exception to Article 5.4, the height above the floor of a living area and a living space referred to in the fourth paragraph of Article 4.164 must be at least 2.1 m.

Article 5.18 (toilet room)

When renovating a building, by way of exception to Article 5.4, the height above the floor of a toilet room referred to in Article 4.167, paragraph 2, shall be at least 2 m.

Article 5.19 (bathroom)

When renovating a building, by way of exception to Article 5.4, the height above the floor of a bathroom referred to in Article 4.170, third paragraph, shall be at least 2 m.

Article 5.20 (energy efficiency)

1. When renovating a building, Article 4.149 does not apply and the level for thermal resistance referred to in Article 4.152 is not lower than **1.4 m².K/W** or the legally obtained level applies, if that is higher.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, when renewing or replacing insulation layers, a thermal resistance of at least **2.6 m².K/W** applies for a floor, **1.4 m².K/W** for a facade and **2.1 m².K/W** for a roof, determined in accordance with **NTA 8800**, and when renewing or replacing windows, doors and frames, a heat transmittance coefficient of no more than **2.2W/m².K** applies, determined in accordance with **NTA 8800**, or the legally obtained level, if that is higher.
3. When fully constructing or fully renovating a dormer window or an associated building, the performance levels specified in Articles 4.152 and 4.153 apply, notwithstanding the first paragraph.
4. In the case of a major renovation as referred to in Article 2 of the **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive**, the performance level specified in Article 4.152 applies, by way of exception to the first paragraph.
5. Major renovation is deemed to occur when more than 25% of the building envelope's surface area, as determined in accordance with **ISSO 75.1**, is renovated and this renovation affects the entire building envelope.
6. In the case of a major renovation as referred to in Article 2 of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, in which a technical building system for space heating or space cooling is installed, partially renewed, changed or expanded, a use function must meet a minimum value for renewable energy of $30 \times (\text{Aroof} / \text{Ag;tot}) \text{ kWh/m}^2\text{.yr}$, determined in accordance with NTA 8800, where Aroof / Ag;tot is at most 1.0.
7. The sixth paragraph does not apply to a building: a. to the extent that Article 4.155 applies;
- b. that is connected or demonstrably will be connected within three years after the renovation to a heating network as referred to in Article 1 of the Heat Act;
- c. to the extent that it is not possible to meet the minimum value for renewable energy due to location-related circumstances or construction-related obstacles; or
- d. where the measures necessary to meet the minimum value for renewable energy have a payback period of more than 10 years, provided that the maximum amount of renewable energy possible is achieved with measures that have a payback period of no more than 10 years.
8. When assessing whether an exception as referred to in the seventh paragraph applies, the Guidelines for renewable energy requirements for major renovations may be used.

Article 5.20a (escape in case of fire)

When renovating a building, by way of exception to Article 5.4, the performance level specified in Article 4.218, first and fourth paragraphs, applies.

Article 5.21 (technical building systems)

1. When installing or partially renewing or changing or expanding a technical building system that affects the energy performance, the technical building system must comply with the energy performance value listed in Table 5.21.
2. A technical building system is adequately dimensioned, installed, adjusted and adjustable.
3. A technical building system for space heating is self-regulating per living area or living space after replacing a heat generator.

4. A technical building system for space heating in a building that is connected to the heat distribution network referred to in the heat plan is self-regulating per living area or living space after replacing the heat delivery set.
5. If a technical building system consists of a combination of the building systems listed in the table, the requirements referred to in the first paragraph shall be calculated pro rata on the basis of the requirements that apply to the systems that are part of the combination.
6. The third and fourth paragraphs do not apply if the costs for installing self-regulating equipment amount to more than 20% of the costs of the technical building system for space heating.

Table 5.21

Technical building system	Value for the energy performance of residential function	Value for the other energy performance
Space heating	€1.31	€1.31
Space cooling	€1.33	€1.33
Ventilation	–	€3.8 kWh/(m ³ /h)
Hot tap water	€3.45	€3.45
Built-in lighting	–	€75 kWh prim/m ²

Article 5.21a (reporting)

1. The energy performance of the technical building systems referred to in Article 5.21 shall be assessed and documented by the installer and handed over to the building owner.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, in the case of partial renewal, modification or expansion of a technical building system, documentation of the energy performance of the modified components may be sufficient.

Article 5.21b (unheated and uncooled living space)

The requirements for space heating and space cooling referred to in Articles 5.21, third and fourth paragraphs, and 5.21a, do not apply to a living space that is not intended to be heated or cooled, or where the heating or cooling is exclusively intended for a purpose other than the accommodation of persons.

Article 5.21c (charging points and cable ducts)

1. In the case of major renovation as referred to in Article 2 of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, the provisions of Article 4.160b shall apply accordingly, by way of exception to Article 5.4:

- a. in the case of a parking facility in a building, if the renovation relates to the parking facility or the electrical infrastructure of the building; or
 - b. in the case of a parking facility located outside the building on the same building plot, if the renovation relates to the parking facility or the electrical infrastructure of the parking facility.
2. The first paragraph does not apply if the costs for installing the charging points and the cable ducts amount to more than 7% of the costs of the major renovation.
3. Major renovation is deemed to occur when more than 25% of the building envelope's surface area, as determined in accordance with ISSO 75.1, is renovated and this renovation affects the entire building envelope.

Article 5.21d (charging points for electric vehicles)

When installing charging points for electric vehicles in another function for parking motor vehicles, the performance level specified in Articles 4.199 and 4.230a applies in addition to Article 5.4.

SECTION 5.4 CHANGE OF A USE FUNCTION

Article 5.22 (control article)

The rules in this section apply to a use function insofar as they are designated for that use function in Table 5.22.

Table 5.22

use function member	members apply				
	destination verwendung	regulation Regulation	delegation Delegation	insulation Isolation	fire protection Feuerwehr
article 5.22a member	*	1 2 3	*	*	*
1 Residential function	*	1 2 3	*	*	*
2 Meeting function a for childcare b other meeting function	-	1 2 3	-	-	-
3 Cell function	-	-	-	-	-
4 Healthcare function	-	1 2 3	*	-	-
5 Industrial function	-	-	-	-	-
6 Office function	-	-	-	-	-
7 Accommodation function	-	-	-	-	-
8 Educational function	-	1 2 3	*	-	-
9 Sports function	-	-	-	-	-
10 Shop function	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other use function	-	-	-	-	-
12 Structure not being a building	-	-	-	-	-

Article 5.22a (further restriction of fire spread and restriction of smoke spread)

When the function of a building or part thereof is changed to residential, the performance level specified in Article 4.62, paragraph 4, applies, notwithstanding Article 5.7. This also applies to a protected route.

Article 5.23 (sound insulation for road, rail or industrial noise)

1. When the function of a building or part thereof is changed, the characteristic sound insulation of the external partition of a living space, as determined in accordance with NEN 5077, shall not be less than the difference between the combined noise determined in the environmental plan, the environmental permit for an environmental plan activity or the decision establishing noise production ceilings as environmental values, as referred to in Annex I to the Environmental Quality Decree, and 33 dB.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, Articles 4.102, 4.103, 4.103a, 4.103b and 4.103c apply: a. to a non-noise-sensitive facade as referred to in Annex I to the Environmental Quality Decree; or b. if the external separating structure is completely renewed.
3. The first paragraph does not apply to a change of use for less than 10 years.

Article 5.23a (delimitation of customised sound insulation regulations)

A tailor-made provision regarding Article 5.23, first paragraph, may only state that:

- a. the joint sound is redetermined; or
- b. the value is relaxed to a maximum of 38 dB.

Article 5.24 (timely detection of fire)

When the function of a building or part thereof changes, an enclosed space through which an escape route passes, between the exit of a living space and the exit of the residential function, must have one or more smoke detectors that comply with and are installed in accordance with the primary design requirements as referred to in NEN 2555. This does not apply to a residential function with a fire alarm system as referred to in Article 3.115.

Article 5.24a (escape in case of fire)

In the event of a change in the function of a building or part thereof to a residential function, the performance level specified in Article 4.218, first and fourth paragraphs, applies, by way of exception to Article 5.7.

CHAPTER 6 USE OF BUILDINGS

SECTION 6.1 GENERAL

§ 6.1.1 General

Article 6.1 (scope: activities)

This chapter applies to the use of buildings.

Article 6.2 (scope of application: purposes)

The rules in this chapter are established for the purpose of:

- a. ensuring fire safety;
- b. protecting health against harmful concentrations of asbestos fibres and formaldehyde; and
- c. sustainability, with regard to:
 - 1°. the availability and visibility of the energy label and the implementation of associated recommendations; and
 - 2°. the inspection of air conditioning systems and heating appliances.

Article 6.3 (scope of application: addressee of the standard)

The regulations in this chapter must be met by the person using the building. This person is responsible for ensuring compliance with the regulations governing the activity.

Article 6.4 (specific duty of care: fire-safe use of buildings)

Anyone who knows or could reasonably suspect that one of the following situations may arise as a result of use is obliged to take all measures that can reasonably be requested to prevent:

- a. fire hazard is caused;
- b. a dangerous situation is created in the event of fire;
- c. the reporting, raising of the alarm or fighting of fire is impeded;
- d. the use of escape routes in the event of fire is impeded;
- e. the rescue of persons or animals in the event of fire is impeded; and
- f. a risk to fire safety arises or persists in any other way.

Article 6.5 (customized regulations)

1. A tailor-made regulation may be issued regarding Section 6.2 and Article 6.4, with the exception of provisions regarding measurement or calculation methods.
2. A tailor-made regulation initiated by the competent authority is only issued for the purpose of preventing, limiting and combating fire, fire hazards and accidents in the event of fire.
3. A tailor-made regulation may be issued at the request of the person using the building with a view to interests other than those referred to in Article 6.2(a), insofar as the interests referred to in that Article do not oppose this.
4. A tailor-made regulation regarding section 6.2 can only be issued following a notification of use.
5. A customised regulation regarding section 6.2 can only be amended:
 - a. if a change of insights or circumstances outside the building that played a role in the assessment of the notification make this necessary; or
 - b. at the request of the person carrying out the activity.

Article 6.5a (basis for implementation technical, administrative and measurement and calculation regulations)

By ministerial regulation, implementation, administrative, measurement and calculation regulations may be established for activities to which this Decree applies, insofar as those regulations are established on the basis of Article 23.1 of the Act.

§ 6.1.2 Notification of use

Article 6.6 (control article)

The rules in this section apply to a use function insofar as they are designated for that use function in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6

use function	members apply					values
	use function		documents	deviation	allowances	
	Article 6.7	paragraph 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3	4.5	6.9	maximum	
1 Residential function						
a for room-by-room rental	1	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	-
b for care	1	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	-
c other residential function	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
2 Meeting function						
a for children under 12 years b for persons with a physical or mental disability	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	-
c other meeting function	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	-
3 Cell function	1 2 3	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	50
4 Healthcare function						
a with bed area c	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	10
other health care function	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	50
5 Industrial function	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	150
6 Office function	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	150
7 Accommodation function						
a in a lodging building b	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	10
other lodging function	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	50
8 Educational function						
a for primary education	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	10
b other educational function	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	50
9 Sports function	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	50
10 Shop function	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	50
11 Other use function						
a for parking motor vehicles	1 2 3 4 5	- - -	1	2 3	*	50
b for passenger transport	1 2 -	- - -	4 5	1 2 3	*	50
c other other use function	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
12 Structure not being a building						
a for road traffic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
b other structure not being a building	1 2 -	- - -	5	1 2 3	*	50

Article 6.7 (notification of use)

- It is prohibited to use a building without reporting this at least four weeks before the start of use of the building.
- The first paragraph only applies if there are more persons present in the building than indicated in Table 6.6.
- In the case of a secondary use function of an office or industrial function, a value of 150 persons applies, in deviation from Table 6.6.
- When determining the number of persons referred to in the second paragraph, persons in a non-enclosed space referred to in Article 4.79 shall be disregarded.
- For the purposes of this Article, a building also includes a part thereof intended to be used separately.

Article 6.8 (data and documents for notification of use)

- A notification of use shall be signed and shall contain the following information and documents:
 - the name and address of the person carrying out the activity referred to in Article 6.1 and, where applicable, of the person authorised to report;
 - the date;
 - the address, cadastral designation or location of the building; and
 - a site plan with a north arrow on a scale not less than 1:1,000, and per floor

A floor plan drawing with a scale not less than 1:100 for a building with a [gross floor area](#) of less than 10,000 m² and not less than 1:200 for a larger gross floor area. The floor plan drawing or an attachment to it must indicate:

1°. scale indication;

2°. per floor: height of the floor above the measurement level, usable surface area, maximum number of persons;

3°. per room:

i. floor area;

ii. use function;

iii. in rooms for more than 25 persons, the highest occupancy of that room; and

iv. preparation of inventory and furnishing elements as referred to in this decision;

4°. with indications of the location of, if present:

i. fire and/or smoke resistant partition structures;

ii. escape routes;

iii. direction of rotation of doors as referred to in Article 3.121;

iv. self-closing doors as referred to in Article 3.123;

v. locking mechanisms of doors as referred to in [Articles](#) 3.122 and 6.21;

vi. escape route indications;

vii. emergency lighting;

viii. orientation lighting as referred to in Article 3.103;

ix. fire alarm control panel and fire alarm panel;

x. fire hose reels;

xi. mobile fire extinguishers;

xii. dry riser mains;

xiii. fire entrance;

xiv. key safe or tube; and

15th fire brigade lift;

5°. The nature and location of the fire safety systems. The markings comply with NEN 1413 to the extent provided for in this standard; and

6°. [when applying](#) an equivalent measure under the rules of Section 6.2 and [paragraph 6.5.1: data and documents](#) that demonstrate equivalence.

2. In the case of a notification of use for temporary or seasonal use of a building, [the person carrying out the activity referred to in Article 6.1](#) must indicate the period or periods in a calendar year for which the use is intended.

3. A notification of use may relate to multiple structures on the same site or on connected sites.

Article 6.9 (data and documents after notification of use)

If a change to the building for which a previous notification of use was made results in a deviation from the data and documents provided with that notification, the amended data and documents must be provided at least four weeks before that change.

Article 6.10 (custom rules for notification of use)

A customized rule can be applied to Article 6.7. This customized rule only allows deviations from the number of persons indicated in Table 6.6 for the cell function, the healthcare function, and the accommodation function located in a accommodation building.

SECTION 6.2 FIRE SAFETY

§ 6.2.1 Prevention of fire hazard and fire development

Article 6.11 (control article)

The rules in this section apply to a use function insofar as they are designated for that use function in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11

use function	members apply						
	bedroom	kitchen	decoration	furnishings	interior		exterior
					bedrooms	interior	
1 Residential function					*	*	*
2 Industrial function							
a light industrial function for keeping animals	1	*	1 2 - 4 5 1 2 3 *			*	-
b other industrial function	1 2	*	-- 3 4 - 1 2 -		*	*	*
3 Lodging function							
a in a lodging building	1 2	*	1 2 - 4 - 1 2 -		*	*	-
b other lodging function	1 2	*	1 2 - 4 5 1 2 3 *		*	*	-
All usage functions not mentioned above	1 2	*	1 2 - 4 - 1 2 -		*	*	-

Article 6.12 (prohibition of smoking and open fires)

1. It is prohibited to smoke or have an open fire:
 - a. in a space intended for the storage of a flammable substance;
 - b. when performing an action that could cause a flammable substance to escape; and
 - c. when filling a fuel tank with a flammable substance.
2. The prohibition referred to in the first paragraph shall be clearly indicated by the display of a standardised symbol as referred to in NEN 3011.

Article 6.13 (securing self-closing construction component)

A self-closing construction component as referred to in Articles 3.123, first paragraph, and 4.218, first paragraph, may not be secured in the open position unless the construction component is automatically released in the event of fire or smoke due to fire.

Article 6.14 (decoration)

1. Furnishings in an enclosed space must not pose a fire hazard. This hazard is not present if the furnishings:
 - a. makes a minor contribution to the fire hazard;
 - b. is non-combustible, determined in accordance with NEN 6064;
 - c. complies with fire class A1 as referred to in NEN-EN 13501-1;
 - d. meets the requirements for structural components referred to in paragraphs 3.2.7 and 4.2.7; or
 - e. has an afterflame duration of not more than 15 seconds and an afterglow duration of not more than 60 seconds.
2. In an enclosed space for the stay or escape of more than 50 persons, or in an enclosed space that provides a protected or extra protected escape route or a protected route, the first paragraph, part e, does not apply if the decoration:
 - a. is located above a part of the floor where persons may be present;
 - b. the vertical free space between the floor and the furnishings is less than 2.5 m; and
 - c. is not attached directly to the floor, stairs or ramp.
3. Furnishings in an enclosed space that are not directly attached to the floor, stairs, or ramp must not pose a fire hazard. This hazard is not present if the furnishings:
 - a. makes a minor contribution to the fire hazard;
 - b. is non-combustible, determined in accordance with NEN 6064;
 - c. complies with fire class A1, as referred to in NEN-EN 13501-1; or

- d. meets the requirements for structural components referred to in paragraphs 3.2.7 and 4.2.7.
4. Decorations on or near equipment and installations that generate heat meet fire class A1, as referred to in NEN-EN 13501-1, or are non-combustible, as determined in accordance with NEN 6064, if:
- the intensity of heat radiation can occur on the decoration which, determined in accordance with NEN 6061, is greater than 2 kW/m²; or
 - a temperature may occur in the coating that, determined in accordance with NEN 6061, is higher than 90 °C.
5. The first, second and fourth paragraphs do not apply to a non-shared area.

Article 6.15 (fire safety of design elements)

1. Stands, stalls, shelves, stages and similar furnishing elements set up in a publicly accessible space are fire-safe.

2. The requirements of the first paragraph are in any case met if a part of the design element facing the sky:

- is non-combustible, determined in accordance with NEN 6064;
- complies with fire class A1, as referred to in NEN-EN 13501-1;
- has a thickness of at least 3.5 mm and complies with fire class D, as referred to in NEN-EN 13501-1;
- has a thickness of at least 3.5 mm and complies with class 4 as referred to in NEN 6065; or
- has a thickness of less than 3.5 mm and is bonded over its entire surface to a component referred to in c or d.

3. The first and second paragraphs do not apply to a non-shared area.

Article 6.16 (fire-safe use of large fire compartments)

If, in applying Article 4.51, first paragraph, the determination methods of NEN 6060 or NEN 6079 have been used, the conditions of use in those standard sheets shall be taken into account when using the building.

Article 6.17 (treatment of construction component)

A construction component for which, under this Decree, a requirement applies regarding strength in case of fire or fire, fire propagation, smoke density, fire class or smoke class, which the construction component can only continue to meet with additional treatment, shall be adequately maintained.

Article 6.18 (transitional law: decoration)

Article 7.4, paragraph 1, of the Building Decree 2012, as it read before April 1, 2014, applies to furnishings installed before April 1, 2014, in an enclosed space of a light industrial function for the commercial keeping of animals, but not directly on the floor, stairs, or ramp.

§ 6.2.2 Safe escape in case of fire

Article 6.19 (control article)

The rules in this section apply to a use function insofar as they are designated for that use function in Table 6.19.

Table 6.19

use function	members apply				
	evacuation		extinguishment	aisles	hijacking
	escape	exit			
	6.21	6.22			
1 Residential function					
a. for care	1 2 3 - 1 2 - -			-- 1 2 3 4 -	
b. other residential function	--- 1 - 3 - -			-- 1 2 3 4 -	
2 Meeting function	1 - 3 - 1 2 - -		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1	2 3 -	
3 Cell function	1 - 3 - 1 2 - -		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1	2 3 -	
4 Healthcare function	1 - 3 - 1 2 - -		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1	2 3 -	
5 Industrial function	1 - 3 - 1 2 - -		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1	2 3 -	
6 Office function	1 - 3 - 1 2 - -		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1	2 3 -	
7 Accommodation function					
a. in a lodging building with 24-hour security	1 - 3 4 1 2 - 4 -			----- 1 2 1 2 3 - 5	
b. in a lodging building without 24-hour security	1 - 3 - 1 2 - 4 -			----- 1 2 1 2 3 - 5	
c. other accommodation function	1 - - - 1 2 - 4 -			-----	
8 Educational function					
a. for primary education	1 - 3 - 1 2 - -		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1	2 3 -	
b. other educational function	1 - 3 - 1 2 - -		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1	2 3 -	
9 Sports function	1 - 3 - 1 2 - -		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1	2 3 -	
10 Shop function	1 - 3 - 1 2 - -		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1	2 3 -	
11 Other use function	-- 3 - 1 2 - -		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1	2 3 -	
12 Structure not being a building					
a. road tunnel with a tunnel length of more than 250 m b. other structure other than a building	---- 1 - - -	5 -----			
	---- 1 - - -		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1	2 3 -	

Article 6.20 (evacuation in case of fire)

- In a function with a fire alarm system as referred to in Article 3.115 and in a building for which a notification of use as referred to in Article 6.7 has been made, sufficient persons must be designated to ensure that evacuation takes place sufficiently quickly in the event of fire.
- The first paragraph does not apply to a residential function for care with care by appointment or with care on demand.
- A function with a fire alarm system as referred to in Article 3.115 must have an evacuation plan.
- In a lodging function with 24-hour security, an official is present 24 hours a day on the premises or within a walking distance of no more than 100 m from an entrance to the lodging building.

Article 6.21 (doors in escape routes)

- A door on an escape route is only closed when persons are present in the building if that door can be opened immediately to at least the required width during evacuation, without having to use a key.
- By way of exception to the first paragraph, a door on an escape route that begins in a space for the **containment of persons as referred to in Articles 3.122, third paragraph, and 4.217, third paragraph**, may be opened with a key to at least the required width during escape, provided that the design, use and organisation are such that the fire safety level intended in Article 6.2 is guaranteed.
- The first paragraph does not apply to a non-shared escape route.
- The first paragraph does not apply to an escape route in a lodging.
- By way of exception to the first paragraph, a door on an escape route in a tunnel may be unlocked with an automatic unlocking device.

Article 6.22 (seating arrangement and other furnishings)

1. The layout of a room is such that:
 - a. at least 0.25 m² of floor area is available for each person without a seat;
 - b. at least 0.3 m² of floor space is available for each seated person, provided that no inventory can shift or fall over due to crowding; and
 - c. at least 0.5 m² of floor space is available for each seated person if inventory can shift or fall over due to crowding.
- When calculating the available floor space per person, the floor space of the living area is taken into account after deducting the area of the inventory.
2. In a space with more than 100 seats, the seats must be connected or secured to the floor in such a way that they cannot shift or fall over as a result of crowding, provided that the seats are arranged in more than 4 rows of more than 4 seats.
3. When seating is arranged in rows, there must be a free space of at least 0.4 m width between the rows, measured between the perpendiculars on the closest parts of the rows. If a table is placed in the row between the seats, it is not located in the free space.
room.
4. A row of seats that opens onto an aisle or exit only at one end shall have no more than 8 seats.
5. A row of seats which opens onto an aisle or exit at both ends shall have at most:
 - a. 16 seats if the free space referred to in the third paragraph is not greater than 0.45 m and the width of the free passage of the aisle or exit is at least 0.6 m;
 - b. 32 seats if the free space referred to in the third paragraph is greater than 0.45 m and the width of the free passage of the aisle or the exit is at least 0.6 m; or
 - c. 50 seats if the free space referred to in the third paragraph is greater than 0.45 m and the width of the clear passage of the aisle or exit is at least 1.1 m.

Article 6.23 (aisles)

1. Aisles between stands, stalls, shelves, stages and other furnishing elements in a publicly accessible space are at least 1.1 m wide.
2. For an exit in a space as referred to in the first paragraph, there must be a free floor area with a length and a width of at least the width of this exit.

Article 6.24 (reduction of risk of injury)

1. Glass fitted against or under the ceiling is safety glass or glass provided with cast-in cross reinforcement with a maximum mesh width of 0.016 m.
2. Textiles, foil or paper in horizontal applications are covered with metal wire at a mutual distance of no more than 0.35 m, or metal wire in two directions with a maximum mesh size of 0.7 m.
3. In the event of fire, furnishings in an enclosed space may not cause droplets to form above a part of the floor intended for use by persons.
4. The first to third paragraphs do not apply to a non-shared area.
5. The first to third paragraphs do not apply in lodgings.

SECTION 6.3 ASBESTOS FIBERS AND FORMALDEHYDE**Article 6.25 (concentration of asbestos fibres)**

The concentration of asbestos fibres in the indoor air of a building accessible to persons is not greater than 2,000 fibres/m³, determined according to NEN 2991.

Article 6.26 (formaldehyde concentration)

The concentration of formaldehyde in the indoor air of a building accessible to persons is not greater than 120 µg/m³, determined according to NEN-EN-ISO 16000-2.

SECTION 6.4 ENERGY LABEL

Article 6.27 (availability of energy label)

1. Upon delivery of a building or part thereof, the seller of that building or part thereof shall provide a valid energy label to the buyer.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, the owner of a building or part thereof shall ensure the presence of a valid energy label upon delivery if that building or part was built under contract, whereby that owner has full control over and responsibility for the construction.
3. When renting out a building or part thereof, the owner shall make a copy of a valid energy label for that building or part thereof available to the new tenant.
4. When selling a building or part thereof, or a participation or membership right that entitles the buyer to use that building or part thereof, the owner shall provide the buyer with a valid energy label.
5. The owner of a building or part thereof, with a usable area of more than 250 m² used by a government institution and which is frequently visited by the public, has a valid energy label for that building.

Article 6.28 (energy label exceptions)

Article 6.27 does not apply to:

- a building or part thereof, for which no [energy is used](#) to regulate the indoor climate;
- b. [a municipal monument, pre-protected municipal monument, provincial monument, pre-protected provincial monument, national monument or pre-protected national monument](#);
 - c. a building or part thereof used for religious services and activities;
 - d. [an industrial function](#);
 - e. a building or part thereof that is used for a maximum of two years;
 - f. a building or part thereof, with a residential or lodging function, that is used less than four months per year and has an expected energy consumption of less than 25% of the energy consumption in permanent use;
 - g. a detached building with a usable area of less than 50 m²; and
 - h. a building or part thereof, acquired by amicable agreement as referred to in Article 17 of the Expropriation Act and to be demolished for the execution of the work related to that acquisition.

Article 6.29 (requirements for the energy label)

1. An energy label contains:
 - a. the result of the calculation of the energy performance;
 - b. reference values against which energy performance can be compared and assessed; and
 - c. recommendations for a cost-optimal or cost-effective improvement in energy performance, unless there is no reasonable potential for such an improvement compared to the applicable energy performance requirements.
2. These recommendations are technically feasible for the building or part thereof for which the energy label has been issued and can provide an estimate of the payback periods or cost benefits over the economic lifespan. The recommendations include, at a minimum, measures for the major renovation of the building envelope or technical building systems, measures for individual parts of that building or part thereof that do not involve major renovation, and a location for additional information.
3. [An energy label contains at least a numerical energy performance indicator of the primary fossil energy use in kWh/m².yr and an indication of the energy performance expressed in a letter or letter combination.](#)
4. An energy label is valid for ten years from the date the data for its issue was recorded.

Article 6.30 (recognition of energy label)

1. Any person who offers a building or part thereof for sale or rent by means of advertisements in commercial media shall state in those advertisements the energy performance indicator of a valid energy label, as referred to in Article 6.29, third paragraph, that has been issued for that building or part thereof, with the exception of buildings or parts thereof to which Article 6.27 does not apply.
2. The owner of a building or part thereof shall affix the energy label to a place in that building or part thereof that is clearly visible to the public, if:
 - a. a surface area of more than 250 m² is used by a government agency and that building or part of it is frequently visited by the public; or
 - b. a valid energy label as referred to in Article 6.29 has been issued for that building or part, it has a usable area of more than 250 m² and is frequently visited by the public.

Article 6.31 [repealed]**SECTION 6.5 BUILDING INSTALLATIONS****§ 6.5.1 Fire safety installations****Article 6.32 (fire alarm system)**

1. In the cases referred to in Annex II, a fire alarm system prescribed in Article 3.115 must have a valid inspection certificate issued under the CCV Fire Safety Inspection Scheme.
2. A fire alarm system prescribed by law shall be adequately managed, monitored and maintained.
3. An inspection certificate is valid for three years. If notification is required under Article 3.115, the validity period is one year.

Article 6.33 (evacuation alarm system)

1. In the cases referred to in Annex II, an evacuation alarm system prescribed in Article 3.119 must have a valid inspection certificate issued under the CCV Fire Safety Inspection Scheme.
2. An evacuation alarm system prescribed by law shall be adequately managed, monitored and maintained.
3. An inspection certificate is valid for three years. If notification is required under Article 3.115, the validity period is one year.

Article 6.34 (dry riser)

A legally prescribed dry riser and pump installation must be tested once every five years in accordance with NEN 1594.

Article 6.35 (fire extinguishers and fire hose reels)

1. A portable or mobile fire extinguisher prescribed by law shall be adequately maintained at least once every two years, during which time its proper functioning shall also be checked.
2. A fire hose reel prescribed by law shall be adequately maintained at least once every two years, during which time the proper functioning of the fire hose reel shall also be checked.

Article 6.36 (automatic fire extinguishing system and smoke control system)

1. An automatic fire extinguishing system prescribed by law is provided with a valid inspection certificate issued under the CCV Fire Safety Inspection Scheme.
2. A smoke control system prescribed by law is provided with a valid inspection certificate issued under the CCV Fire Safety Inspection Scheme.

3. An inspection certificate is valid for one year.

§ 6.5.2 Air conditioning systems

Article 6.37 (inspection of air conditioning systems)

1. The accessible parts of an air-conditioning system or combined air-conditioning and ventilation system with a nominal output of more than 70 kW shall be inspected at least once every five years.

2. The inspection:

- a. includes an assessment of the efficiency and sizing of the air conditioning system, taking into account the cooling needs of the building; and
- b. takes into account the ability of the air conditioning system or the combined air conditioning and ventilation system to optimise performance under typical or average operating conditions.

3. The assessment of the sizing of the air conditioning system may be omitted if there have been no changes to the air conditioning system, the combined air conditioning and ventilation system, or the building's cooling requirements since the last inspection.

4. The inspection shall be carried out independently by a qualified expert, in accordance with the rules laid down in ministerial regulation regarding the quality requirements that the inspection and the expert must meet.

5. Following the inspection, the owner or tenant of the building shall be provided with an inspection report containing at least the results of the inspection carried out as well as recommendations for a cost-effective improvement of the energy performance of the inspected air-conditioning system or combined air-conditioning and ventilation system.

6. This Article does not apply to:

- a. an air-conditioning system or a combined air-conditioning and ventilation system:
 - 1°. that falls under an agreed energy performance criterion or a contractual arrangement specifying an agreed level of energy efficiency improvement; or
 - 2°. that is managed by an energy supplier as referred to in Articles 1(a) of the Gas Act, 1(f) of the Electricity Act 1998 and 1 of the Heat Act or a network operator as referred to in Articles 1(e) of the Gas Act, 1(k) of the Electricity Act 1998 and 1 of the Heat Act; provided that the approach under 1° or 2° achieves the same result as the inspection
- referred to in the first and second paragraphs; or

- b. an air conditioning system in a building with a building automation system and - control as referred to in Article 3.146.

Article 6.37a [does not enter into force, see Stb. 2023, 113, under 37, sub a]

§ 6.5.3 Combustion installations

Article 6.37a (definitions)

For the application of this paragraph, the definitions referred to in Annex I to the Environmental Activities Decree apply to the terms "combustion installation", "waste gas", "diesel engine", "gas engine", "gas turbine", "natural gas", "biomass", "fermentation gas", and "emission limit value".

Article 6.38 (inspection of combustion systems)

1. A non-gas-fired heating system with a nominal output of:

- a. 20 kW up to a maximum of 100 kW are inspected at least once every four years for safe operation, optimal combustion and energy efficiency; and
- b. more than 100 kW, is inspected at least once every two years for safe operation, optimal combustion and energy efficiency.

2. A gas-fired heating installation with a nominal output of more than 100 kW is at

inspected at least once every four years for safe functioning, optimal combustion and energy efficiency.

3. An inspection will be carried out for the first time within six weeks of commissioning.
4. The first and second paragraphs apply only to a combustion installation that is part of a technical building system.

5. The first to fourth paragraphs do not apply to a non-shared heating appliance with a nominal output of no more than 100 kW for a residential function.

Article 6.39 (adjustment, maintenance and reporting)

1. An inspection as referred to in Article 6.38 includes: a. the combustion adjustment;
b. the fuel and combustion air supply system; c. the exhaust of combustion gases; and d. for combustion plants with a nominal thermal input of at least 1 MW, the measurement of the carbon monoxide content, carried out immediately prior to combustion control, expressed in mg/Nm³ at an oxygen percentage of 15% in the waste gas in the case of a diesel engine, gas turbine or gas engine, 6% in the waste gas in the case of a solid fuel combustion plant, or 3% in the waste gas in the case of another combustion plant.

2. The measurement of carbon monoxide, referred to in the first paragraph, under d, applies to a combustion installation that was put into use before 20 December 2018 from: a. 1 January 2024, if it has a nominal thermal input power of more than 5 MW; or

b. 1 January 2029, if it has a nominal thermal input power of at least 5 MW.
3. The first paragraph, under d, shall in any case be met for a combustion system that is not in operation for more than 500 hours per year if a measurement report from the manufacturer is submitted of a carbon monoxide measurement carried out on the combustion system or a combustion system of the same make and type, in accordance with the requirements referred to in that section.

4. If the inspection shows that the installation requires maintenance, this maintenance will take place within two weeks of the inspection.

Article 6.39a (inspection report)

1. A report shall be made of the inspection referred to in Article 6.38.
2. For combustion installations with a nominal thermal input of at least 1 MW, the report shall include: a. the name and address of the user;

b. the address of the boiler installation;
c. a unique identification of the combustion installation;
d. data on the nominal thermal input power in MW of the combustion plant;
e. data on the type of combustion installation, subdivided into gas engine, diesel engine, dual-fuel engine, gas turbine, boiler, furnace, dryer, air heater or other combustion installation;
f. data on the type and share of fuels used, broken down by solid biomass, wood pellets, other solid fuels, gas oil, diesel oil, heating oil, biodiesel, other liquid fuels, natural gas, propane gas, butane gas, fermentation gas and other gaseous fuels;

g. the date on which the combustion installation was put into use;
h. the expected number of annual operating hours of the combustion plant and the average load during use;

i. the 4-digit NACE code of the industry of which the combustion installation is part;
j. the date and measurement results of the last emission measurements of carbon monoxide and oxygen and the emission concentration of these substances measured during the inspection;
k. in the case of a combustion plant that operates for no more than 500 hours per year, with the exception of a diesel engine used for generating electricity when the public grid is available and no planned operational test is carried out: a declaration that the combustion plant operates for no more than 500 hours; and

l. changes to the combustion system or in the operation that have led to a change

of the emission limit value.

3. To determine the number of hours that a combustion installation as referred to in the second paragraph, under k, is in operation for no more than 500 hours per year, the number of hours that the combustion installation is in use is recorded monthly.

Article 6.40 (certification of inspection body)

An inspection as referred to in Article 6.38 shall be carried out by a company with a certificate for the Partial Scheme for Combustion Installations, part of the Certification Scheme for Quality Management for the Purpose of Carrying Out Maintenance and Inspection of Technical Installations, of the SCIOS Foundation, issued by a certification body with accreditation in accordance with NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17021-1 for that Partial Scheme.

Article 6.41 (inspection of documents)

1. The following data and documents shall be kept at the combustion plant for at least six years:

- a. the report of the inspection referred to in Article 6.39a, signed by the person who carried out the inspection; b. proof of performance of maintenance as referred to in Article 6.39, fourth paragraph, dated and signed by the person who carried out the maintenance; c. the record of the number of operating hours referred to in Article 6.39a, third paragraph; d. the results of the most recent measurements performed and other data necessary to assess compliance with the emission limit values; e. an overview of the type and quantity of fuels used in the installation;
- f. a record of any malfunctions or failures of additional emission control equipment; and
- g. an overview of the cases of non-compliance with the emission limit values and the measures taken.

2. If a combustion system meets the requirements for safe operation, optimal combustion and energy efficiency during the inspection or after maintenance as referred to in Article 6.39, fourth paragraph, it will be deregistered in the deregistration system of the SCIOS Foundation.

3. The cancellation contains the data referred to in Article 6.39a, paragraph 2.

§ 6.5.4 Heating systems

Article 6.42 (heating system inspection)

1. The accessible parts of a heating system or combined space heating and ventilation system with a nominal output of more than 70 kW shall be inspected at least once every four years.

2. The inspection:

- a. includes an assessment of the efficiency and sizing of the heat generator, taking into account the heating needs of the building; and
- b. takes into account the ability of the heating system or combined space heating and ventilation system to optimise performance under typical or average operating conditions.

3. By way of exception to the second paragraph, the inspection shall not include an assessment of the sizing of the heat generator if no changes have been made to the heating system, the combined space heating and ventilation system or the heating needs of the building since the last inspection.

4. The person carrying out the inspection must have a valid certificate issued by a body accredited by an accreditation body to implement the Partial Regulation for Heating Systems, which is part of the Certification Regulation for the Quality Management System for the purpose of performing maintenance and inspection of technical installations, of the SCIOS Foundation.

5. After the inspection, the owner or tenant of the building will be provided with an inspection report containing at least the results of the inspection carried out as well as recommendations for a

cost-effective improvement of the energy performance of the inspected heating system or combined space heating and ventilation system.

6. This Article does not apply to:

a. a heating system or a combined heating and ventilation system:

1°. that falls under an agreed energy performance criterion or a contractual arrangement specifying an agreed level of energy efficiency improvement; or
 2°. that is managed by an energy supplier as referred to in Articles 1(a) of the Gas Act, 1(f) of the Electricity Act 1998 and 1 of the Heat Act or a network operator as referred to in Articles 1(e) of the Gas Act, 1(k) of the Electricity Act 1998 and 1 of the Heat Act; provided that the approach under 1° or 2° achieves the same result as the inspection referred to in the first and second paragraphs; or

b. a heating system in a building with a building automation system and - control as referred to in Article 3.146.

Article 6.43 [does not enter into force, see Stb. 2023, 113, under 37, sub b]

§ 6.5.5 Gas combustion installations

Article 6.44 (definition of certificate holder)

In this paragraph, certificate holder means:

natural person or legal entity with a certificate as referred to in Article 3.35(a) of the Environmental Quality Decree for a certification scheme issued pursuant to Article 3.37, first paragraph, of that Decree by a certification body designated pursuant to Article 3.36, first paragraph, of that Decree.

Article 6.45 (work on combustion equipment, combustion air supply systems and flue gas exhaust systems)

1. The rules in this article must be complied with by the person who carries out the work and the person who has the work carried out.
2. The following work on a building-related gas combustion appliance and associated facilities for the supply of combustion air and the discharge of flue gas shall be carried out by a certificate holder:
 - a. the installation of gas combustion appliances, combustion air supply systems or flue gas exhaust systems;
 - b. the repair of gas combustion appliances, combustion air supply systems or flue gas exhaust systems;
 - c. maintaining gas combustion appliances, combustion air supply systems or flue gas exhaust systems; and
 - d. the commissioning and release for use of a gas combustion appliance after work as referred to in a to c.
3. **The second paragraph** does not apply to:
 - a. combustion installations as referred to in Article 6.38;
 - b. activities carried out to obtain a certificate as referred to in Article 3.35(a) of the Environmental Quality Decree or an accreditation as referred to in Article 3.36, paragraph 2(a) of that Decree.
4. **The second paragraph** shall not apply to activities performed under a certificate issued by a certification body whose designation has been withdrawn, for six months after the withdrawal or, if the certificate is valid for less than six months at the time of withdrawal, for the duration of that validity period.

Article 6.46 (reporting (near) accidents)

If a certificate holder, while carrying out his work, finds that a gas combustion installation produces a higher concentration of carbon monoxide than a concentration established by ministerial regulation and that this is released in a space where

If persons may be present, he shall immediately inform the resident or user and owner of the building, the competent authority and the certification body thereof.

Article 6.47 (figurative mark)

1. A certificate holder shall use a logo established by ministerial regulation.
2. Further rules regarding the use of the logo shall be established by ministerial regulation.

Article 6.48 (transitional law: work on combustion appliances, combustion air supply systems and flue gas exhaust systems)

Article 6.45 does not apply to work commenced before the date on which Article II of the Decree of 14 September 2020 amending the Building Decree 2012, the Buildings and Living Environment Decree, the Living Environment Quality Decree and the Environmental Decree in connection with the introduction of a certification system for work on gas combustion installations entered into force.

CHAPTER 7 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WORKS**SECTION 7.1 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WORK ON BUILDING STRUCTURES****§ 7.1.1 General****Article 7.1 (scope: activities)**

This section applies to construction and demolition activities that involve the actual performance of construction and demolition work on buildings, with the exception of the mobile crushing of construction and demolition waste.

Article 7.2 (scope of application: purposes)

The rules in this section are made for the purpose of:

- a. ensuring safety and health protection in the immediate vicinity of construction and demolition work; b. ensuring sustainability in the separation of construction and demolition waste
on a construction and demolition site; and
- c. ensuring sustainability in the emission of nitrogen compounds into the air during the actual performance of construction and demolition work.

Article 7.3 (scope of application: addressee of the standard)

The regulations in this section must be met by the person carrying out the construction or demolition work. This person is responsible for ensuring compliance with the regulations governing the activity.

Article 7.4 (specific duty of care)

1. Anyone who knows or could reasonably suspect that the work could pose a risk to health or safety in the immediate vicinity is obliged to take all measures that can reasonably be expected to prevent that risk or to prevent it from continuing.
2. Danger to health or safety in the immediate vicinity as referred to in the first paragraph also includes damage to or obstruction of roads, works situated in the road and other movable or immovable property on an adjacent plot or on a public road, public water or public green area bordering the construction or demolition site, which could lead to that danger.

Article 7.5 (customized regulations)

1. A tailor-made regulation may be issued regarding Article 7.4 and paragraphs 7.1.2 to 7.1.5, with the exception of Articles 7.20, 7.22 and 7.22a and provisions regarding:
 - a. reporting obligations; and
 - b. measurement or calculation methods.
2. A tailor-made regulation may deviate from the rules in paragraphs 7.1.2 to 7.1.5, whereby deviation from Articles 7.17 and 7.18 may only entail relaxation as referred to in Article 7.23, first paragraph.
3. A tailor-made regulation regarding Articles 7.15 to 7.19 may in any case include an obligation to appoint a safety coordinator for the immediate surroundings as referred to in Article 7.5b and to draw up a construction or demolition safety plan with measures for the implementation of Articles 7.15 to 7.19.
4. By way of exception to the second paragraph, a customized regulation regarding Articles 7.19a and 7.21 may only further specify the provisions of that article. A customized regulation or permit regulation does not impede the implementation of an established project decision.
5. A tailor-made regulation at the request of the person carrying out the construction or demolition work may be issued with a view to interests other than those referred to in Article 7.2, insofar as the interests referred to in that Article do not oppose this.

Article 7.5a (risk matrix)

1. There is a risk matrix that indicates the safety risks associated with the intended construction or demolition work.
2. A safety coordinator for the immediate surroundings as referred to in Article 7.5b will be appointed and a construction or demolition safety plan will be drawn up if the completed risk matrix so requires.

Article 7.5b (safety and health of the immediate environment: safety coordinator of the immediate environment)

If a direct environment safety coordinator must be appointed on the basis of Article 7.5 or 7.5a, the person carrying out the construction or demolition work shall ensure that this coordinator: a. coordinates the measures taken during the construction or demolition work

in implementation of Articles 7.15 to 7.19, insofar as these concern measures to guarantee safety and protect health in the direct vicinity of the construction or demolition site; and b. ensures that: 1°. the measures referred to in the first paragraph(a) are taken effectively; 2°. the work that is carried out simultaneously or successively is properly coordinated; 3°. information is provided to those carrying out the construction or demolition work; 4°. only authorised persons may enter the direct environment where the construction or demolition work is being carried out; 5°. The measures taken in the immediate vicinity of the construction or demolition site are adjusted if the construction or demolition work so requires; and 6°. Appropriate measures are taken if subsections 1° through 5° are not implemented, are implemented incorrectly, or are insufficiently implemented.

Article 7.5c (data and documents: nitrogen emissions and risk matrix)

1. Simultaneously with the application for an environmental permit for a construction activity or the construction notification referred to in Article 2.18, paragraph 1, and the demolition notification if the amount of demolition waste is reasonably estimated to exceed 10 m³, referred to in Article 7.10, paragraph 1, the following information and documents shall be provided:

a description of the measures to comply with Article 7.19a, first paragraph; and
b. the risk matrix and, where applicable, the construction or demolition safety plan and the name and contact details of the safety coordinator for the immediate vicinity, and other data and documents on the measures to ensure safety and protect health in the immediate vicinity of the construction or demolition work.

2. If the construction or demolition work is carried out in a manner other than in accordance with the data and documents referred to in the first paragraph, the amended data and documents shall be provided as soon as possible.

Article 7.6 (no equivalent measure)

The taking of an equivalent measure is excluded for Articles 7.9, 7.20 and 7.22.

§ 7.1.2 Construction work procedure

Article 7.7 (informing: start and end of construction work)

1. At least two working days before the commencement of construction work, including excavation work, the competent authority referred to in Article 2.2 shall be informed thereof.
2. The competent authority referred to in Article 2.2 shall be informed of the completion of the construction work no later than the first working day. The building shall not be put into use until this information requirement has been met.
3. The first and second paragraphs apply only to the construction of a building for which an environmental permit for a construction activity or a notification as referred to in Article 2.18, first paragraph, is required.

Article 7.8 (presence of data and construction work documents)

During construction work, the following information and documents, or a copy thereof, shall be present on the construction site, insofar as these documents have been drawn up:

- a. the environmental permit for the construction activity;
- b. the notification referred to in Article 2.18, first paragraph;
- c. an up-to-date schedule of the dates on which specific construction work will be carried out;
- d. information and documents on the measures to ensure safety and protect health in the immediate vicinity of the construction work (construction safety plan);
- e. a copy of a customised regulation as referred to in Articles 3.7 and 7.23;
- f. a decision to impose an order subject to administrative enforcement or an order subject to a penalty payment; and
- g. other data and documents relevant to construction.

*§ 7.1.3 Demolition work procedure***Article 7.9 (asbestos inventory obligation)**

1. The addressee of the standard must have an asbestos inventory report for the part of the building **that is being demolished**, if he knows or can reasonably suspect that the building contains asbestos or an asbestos-containing product.

2. The first paragraph does not apply to:

- a. work carried **out** in or on a building or part thereof that was built **after 1 January 1994** ;
- b. the complete or partial removal of brake and friction materials;
- c. in the exercise of a profession or business, in whole or in part:
 - 1°. removal of water pipes, gas pipes, sewer pipes and casing pipes, insofar as these form part of an underground public gas, water and sewer network;
 - 2°. removing clamped floor panels from under a heating appliance;
 - 3°. removing glazing putty incorporated into the construction of a greenhouse; or
 - 4°. removing gaskets from:
 - i. a combustion engine;
 - ii. **a heating appliance** with a nominal output of not more than 2,250 kW; **or**
 - iii. **a process installation**; and
- d. the complete removal, other than in the exercise of a profession or business, of screwed, asbestos-containing sheets in which the asbestos fibres are firmly bound, other than roof tiles, or of asbestos-containing floor tiles or non-glued, asbestos-containing floor coverings, from a residential function or ancillary function thereof, insofar as that residential function or ancillary function is not used in the context of the exercise of a profession or business or is intended for use in that context and the surface area of the asbestos-containing sheets, floor tiles or floor covering to be removed amounts **to a maximum of 35 m²** in total.

3. The person who has an act performed to which the first paragraph applies shall, before the act is performed, provide a copy of the asbestos inventory report to the person performing the act.

Article 7.10 (demolition notification)

1. It is prohibited to demolish a building or part thereof if asbestos is removed or if the amount of demolition waste is reasonably estimated to exceed 10 m³, without reporting this at least four weeks before the start of the demolition work.

2. The period referred to in the first paragraph is at least **one week** if:

- a. the demolition work is being **carried out** in the context of repair or alteration maintenance work on an asbestos-containing application and maintaining the term would lead to unnecessary vacancy or seriously impede the enjoyment of the building; or
- b. the demolition work consists of the complete removal, other than in the exercise of a trade or business, of screwed, asbestos-containing plates in which the asbestos fibres are firmly bonded, other than roof tiles, or of asbestos-containing floor tiles or non-glued, asbestos-containing floor coverings, from a residential function or ancillary function thereof, insofar as

that residential function or ancillary function is not used in the context of a profession or business or is intended for use in that context and the surface area of the asbestos-containing sheets, floor tiles or floor covering to be removed does not exceed 35 m² in total.

3. If the competent authority deems this necessary, the terms referred to in the first and second paragraphs may be deviated from.

4. The first paragraph does not apply to:

- a. demolition of a seasonal building;
- b. demolition on the basis of a customised regulation as referred to in Article 3.6, or a decision to impose an order subject to administrative enforcement or an order subject to a penalty payment; and
- c. demolition that consists solely of the complete or partial removal of asbestos-containing materials in the course of a profession or business:
 - 1°. clamped floor panels under a heating appliance;
 - 2°. glazing putty incorporated into the construction of a greenhouse;
 - 3°. brake and friction materials; and 4°. gaskets made of:
 - i. a combustion engine;
 - ii. a heating appliance with a nominal output of not more than 2,250 kW; or
 - iii. a process installation.
- 5. A demolition notice may relate to multiple buildings on the same site or on connected sites.

Article 7.11 (data and documents for demolition notification)

1. A demolition notification is signed and contains the following information and documents:

a. the name and address of the owner of the building to be demolished and, where applicable, of the person who is otherwise authorised to demolish or have the building demolished;

b. the name and address of the person who will carry out the demolition work, if the executor is a person other than the person referred to under a;

c. the date;

d. the address, cadastral designation and nature of the building or part thereof to be demolished;

e. the dates, times and a description of the manner in which the demolition work will be carried out;

f. a global inventory of the nature and quantity of waste materials expected to be released during the demolition work and a statement of the intended disposal destination of those materials; and

g. if an asbestos inventory report is required pursuant to Article 7.9, the asbestos inventory report or a copy of the results of the final assessment referred to in Article 7.22.

2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, the data referred to in subparagraph (b) of that paragraph shall be provided at least two working days before the start of the demolition work.

3. If asbestos is discovered during demolition that is not included in the asbestos inventory report, the competent authority referred to in Article 2.2 shall be informed thereof without delay .

4. A demolition notification relating to demolition involving the removal of asbestos classified in risk class 2 or 2A as referred to in Article 4.48 or 4.53a of the Working Conditions Decree shall only be submitted electronically.

Article 7.12 (informing: start and end of demolition work)

1. The competent authority referred to in Article 2.2 shall be informed of the commencement of demolition work at least two working days before the commencement of the work.

2. If asbestos classified in risk class 2 or 2A as referred to in Article 4.48 or 4.53a of the Working Conditions Decree is removed during the demolition work, the person who will carry out the demolition work shall, by way of exception to the first paragraph, enter the date on which the work will commence in the LAVS at least two working days before the start of the demolition work.

3. The competent authority referred to in Article 2.2 shall be informed thereof no later than the first working day after completion of the demolition work.
4. If asbestos classified in risk class 2 or 2A as referred to in Article 4.48 or 4.53a of the Working Conditions Decree has been removed during the demolition work, the person who carried out the demolition work shall, by way of exception to the third paragraph, enter the date of termination in the LAVS no later than the first working day after the completion of the demolition work.
5. If asbestos classified in risk class 2 or 2A as referred to in Article 4.48 or 4.53a of the Working Conditions Decree has been removed during the demolition work, the person who carried out the demolition work shall, within two weeks after the final assessment referred to in Article 7.22 has been carried out, enter proof of the removal of the asbestos waste in the LAVS, stating the weight and the destination of the asbestos waste.
6. The first to fourth paragraphs apply only to the demolition of a building for which a demolition notification is required.

Article 7.13 (presence of data and documents on demolition work)

During demolition, the following data and documents, or a copy thereof, must be present at the demolition site, insofar as they have been prepared:

- a. the demolition notification and the associated data and documents;
- b. the risk matrix, the demolition safety plan, and other data and documents on the measures to ensure safety and protect health in the immediate vicinity of the demolition work;
- c. if, pursuant to Article 7.5 or 7.5a, a direct environment safety coordinator as referred to in Article 7.5b must be appointed: the name and contact details of that coordinator;
- d. a copy of a customised regulation as referred to in Articles 3.7, 7.5 and 7.23;
- e. a decision to impose an order subject to administrative coercion or an order subject to a penalty payment;
- f. other data and documents relevant to the demolition; and
- g. if an asbestos inventory report is required pursuant to Article 7.9, the asbestos inventory report, or a copy of the results of the final assessment referred to in Article 7.22.

Article 7.14 (delimitation of customised regulations for demolition work procedures)

1. A tailor-made provision regarding this paragraph may only stipulate that the person who has carried out demolition work subject to notification is obliged to submit a declaration, within a period to be determined by the competent authority after completion of the work, of the nature and quantity of waste materials released during the demolition work and the destination of those materials for disposal.
2. Following a demolition notification as referred to in Article 7.10, customised regulations may only be imposed if these are necessary to prevent or limit nuisance or an unsafe situation during the demolition work.

§ 7.1.4 Content rules

Article 7.15 (safety in the immediate vicinity)

1. When carrying out construction and demolition work, measures are taken to prevent:
 - a. injury to persons in the immediate vicinity of the construction and demolition site;
 - b. injuries to persons entering the construction and demolition site without authorization; and
 - c. danger to the safety of adjacent properties.
2. When constructing or demolishing a building, a safety distance must be maintained at the construction and demolition site, determined in accordance with section 6.2 of the National Construction and Demolition Safety Guideline.

Article 7.16 (groundwater level)

Draining a construction pit, pipe trench or other temporary excavation for construction work does not result in a situation that is dangerous for the safety of adjacent buildings.

groundwater level.

Article 7.17 (noise pollution)

1. Commercial construction and demolition work is only carried out on weekdays and Saturdays, between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.
2. When carrying out these commercial activities, the daily values and the associated maximum exposure period, stated in Table 7.17, are not exceeded.

Table 7.17 daily values and the associated maximum exposure duration

Daytime value	$\geq 60 \text{ dB(A)}$	$\geq 65 \text{ dB(A)}$	$\geq 70 \text{ dB(A)}$	$\geq 75 \text{ dB(A)}$	$\geq 80 \text{ dB(A)}$
maximum exposure time on the facade of a residential function, meeting function for childcare, healthcare function or educational function, or on the edge of a noise-sensitive area	unlimited	50 days	30 days	15 days	0 days

3. If the competent authority has established [policy rules as referred to in Title 4.3 of the General Administrative Law Act](#) regarding the generation of noise pollution during construction and demolition work, then, by way of exception to Article 7.23, no tailor-made regulation is required if the performance of the work complies with those policy rules and the competent authority has been informed of this at least two working days before the commencement of the work.

Article 7.18 (vibration nuisance)

1. Vibrations caused by construction and demolition work in a residential area shall not exceed the vibration strength specified in Table 4 of the Measurement and Assessment Guideline Part B "Nuisance to persons in buildings" 2006 of the Stichting Bouwresearch Rotterdam.
2. The first paragraph only applies to a residential area, a meeting function for childcare, a healthcare function and an educational function.

Article 7.19 (dust nuisance)

During construction and demolition work, measures are taken to limit visually observable dust dispersal outside the construction and demolition site.

Article 7.19a (nitrogen emissions)

1. When carrying out construction and demolition work, adequate measures shall be taken to limit the emission of nitrogen compounds into the air.
2. The first paragraph only applies to the construction of a building for which an environmental permit for a construction activity [or a notification as referred to in Article 2.18, first paragraph](#), is necessary and on the demolition of a building for which a notification as referred to in Article 7.10, first paragraph, is required because the amount of demolition waste is reasonably estimated to be more than 10 m³.

Article 7.20 (removal of asbestos risk class 2 and 2A)

1. If the concentration of asbestos fibers is classified in risk class 2 or 2A, as referred to in Article 4.48 or 4.53a of the Working Conditions Decree, the following actions shall be performed by a company holding a certificate as referred to in Article 4.54d, paragraph 1, of the Working Conditions Decree:
 - a. the demolition of a building if that building contains asbestos or an asbestos-containing product; and
 - b. the removal of asbestos or an asbestos-containing product from a building.
2. Parts b to d of Article 7.9, paragraph 2, apply accordingly.

Article 7.21 (asbestos removal other than in the exercise of a profession or business)

Any person who, other than in the exercise of a profession or business, performs acts as referred to in Article 7.9, paragraph 2, under d, shall ensure that:

- a. the removal operation, where technically possible, [is carried out first](#) when the building is demolished;
- b. removed asbestos and asbestos-containing products are immediately separated from non-asbestos-containing products;
- c. removed asbestos and asbestos-containing products are immediately collected and, unless this is not possible due to shape or size, [are packed in air-impermeable packaging material of such thickness](#) and strength that it does not tear, whereby:
 - 1°. the packaging of the packaged asbestos and asbestos-containing products is immediately sealed and stored in a closed storage facility; and
 - 2°. the unpackaged asbestos and asbestos-containing products are immediately stored in a closed container;
- d. the packaging material is clearly marked in accordance with Article 7 of the Asbestos Products Decree; and
- e. the removed asbestos and asbestos-containing products are taken to a company as referred to in paragraph 3.5.6 of the Environmental Activities Decree within two weeks after the removal operation referred to in a.

Article 7.22 (final assessment of asbestos removal)

- 1. Any person who has an action performed in an indoor space to which Article 7.20, paragraph 1, applies, shall ensure that immediately after the performance of that action a final assessment is carried out in accordance with the provisions of or pursuant to Articles 4.51a, paragraphs 1, 2 and 5, and 4.53c of the Working Conditions Decree.
- 2. Any person who has an action performed outdoors to which Article 7.20, paragraph 1, applies, shall ensure that a visual inspection is carried out immediately after the action is performed in accordance with the provisions of or pursuant to [Article 4.51a, paragraphs 3 and 5](#), of the Working Conditions Decree.
- 3. No other work shall be carried out in an indoor space on the structure for which an action as referred to in Article 7.20, paragraph 1, has been performed, as long as a final assessment has not been carried out or if the final assessment shows that visually observable asbestos is still present on site or the concentration of asbestos fibres in the air, as referred to in Articles 4.51a, paragraph 2, and 4.53c of the Working Conditions Decree, is exceeded.
- 4. No other actions shall be carried out in the open air on the building for which an action as referred to in Article 7.20, paragraph 1, has been carried out, as long as the visual inspection has not been carried out or if the visual inspection shows that visually observable asbestos is still present on site.

Article 7.22a (safety measures for applying sprayed PUR foam)

When applying sprayed PUR foam in the crawl space of a residential function:

- a. during the application of the sprayed PUR foam and for at least two hours after completion of the work, no persons other than the persons applying the sprayed PUR foam are present in the residential function; and
- b. during application, the crawl space is ventilated with a ventilation capacity of at least 30 times the volume of the crawl space per hour.

Article 7.23 (delimitation of tailor-made safety and health regulations in the immediate vicinity of construction and demolition work)

- 1. With a tailor-made regulation on Articles 7.17 and 7.18, only the following can be relaxed:
 - a. the daily values, exposure duration, times and periods referred to in Article 7.17, first and second paragraphs; and
 - b. the vibration strength referred to in Article 7.18.
- 2. Without prejudice to the provisions of a tailor-made regulation as referred to in the first paragraph, the best available silent techniques shall be used when [carrying out](#) construction and demolition work.

§ 7.1.5 Separation of construction and demolition waste**Article 7.24 (released construction and demolition waste)**

Construction and demolition work shall be [carried out](#) in such a way that hazardous and other construction and demolition waste released during execution is properly separated.

Article 7.25 (separation of hazardous construction and demolition waste)

1. Regardless of the quantity, hazardous construction and demolition waste is separated into the following fractions:
 - a. waste designated as hazardous as referred to in Chapter 17 of the waste list of the European Waste List Regulation, insofar as these substances are not included under b to d of this paragraph;
 - b. tar-containing roof covering, with or without roof boarding;
 - c. tar-containing asphalt; and
 - d. gas discharge lamps.
2. A hazardous substance is not mixed or separated.
3. The fractions are kept separate on the construction and demolition site and disposed of separately.
4. By way of exception to the third paragraph, the fractions may be separated at another location if separation at the construction and demolition site is not reasonably possible.

Article 7.26 (separation of other construction and demolition waste)

1. Other construction and demolition waste is separated into the following fractions:
 - a. bituminous roof covering, with or without roof boarding;
 - b. non-tar asphalt;
 - c. flat glass, with or without frame;
 - d. gypsum blocks and plasterboard material;
 - e. roof gravel; and
 - f. fixtures.
2. The fractions are kept separate on the construction or demolition site and disposed of separately.
3. The first and second paragraphs do not apply to the extent that the quantity of waste in that fraction is less than 1 m³.
4. By way of exception to the second paragraph, the fractions may be separated at another location if separation at the construction and demolition site is not reasonably possible.

SECTION 7.2 MOBILE CRUSHING OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE

§ 7.2.1 General**Article 7.27 (scope: activities)**

This section applies to the crushing of stony [industrial waste, as referred to in Annex I to the Environmental Activities Decree, insofar as it originates from the construction](#) and demolition of buildings or roads, with a mobile installation for processing construction and demolition waste, including all other installations and equipment used for this purpose, for a period of no more than three months and in the immediate vicinity of the building or road where the waste to be crushed is released.

Article 7.28 (scope of application: purposes)

The rules in this section are made for the purpose of:

- a. ensuring safety;
- b. protecting health;
- c. protecting the quality of air and soil;
- d. the economical use of energy and raw materials;
- e. efficient waste management;
- f. limiting the likelihood and consequences of unusual events; and
- g. preventing or limiting noise, vibration, light, and odor nuisance.

Article 7.29 (scope of application: addressee of the standard)

The rules in this section must be complied with by anyone operating a mobile crusher. This person is responsible for ensuring compliance with the rules governing the activity.

Article 7.30 (competent authority)

1. The Municipal Executive is the competent authority for mobile breaking:
 - a. to which a report is made;
 - b. that it can issue a tailor-made regulation; and
 - c. that decides on an application for permission to take an equivalent measure.
2. By way of exception to the first paragraph, for an activity as referred to in this Decree, which is carried out at the same location as an activity as referred to in Section 3.3 of the Environmental Activities Decree for which an environmental permit previously granted by the Provincial Executive applies, the Provincial Executive shall be the competent authority for the actions referred to in the first paragraph.

Article 7.31 (specific duty of care)

1. Any person who knows or could reasonably suspect that operating a mobile crusher could have adverse consequences for the interests referred to in Article 7.28 is obliged:
 - a. to take all measures that can reasonably be expected of that person to prevent those consequences;
 - b. to the extent that these consequences cannot be **prevented**: to limit or undo those consequences as much as possible; and
 - c. if the consequences cannot be sufficiently limited: to refrain from **that activity** to the extent that this can reasonably be expected of that person.
2. For the operation of a mobile crusher, this obligation in any case means that:
 - a. all appropriate preventive measures against pollution are taken;
 - b. all appropriate preventive measures to protect health are taken;
 - c. the best available techniques are applied;
 - d. no significant pollution is caused;
 - e. all appropriate measures are taken to prevent unusual incidents and their adverse consequences;
 - f. measurements are representative;
 - g. measurement results are recorded, processed and presented in an appropriate manner; and
 - h. to the extent that soil contamination occurs, restoration of the soil remains reasonably possible.

Article 7.32 (custom-made regulations)

1. A tailor-made regulation may be issued regarding paragraphs 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 and Article 7.31, with the exception of provisions regarding:
 - a. reporting obligations; and
 - b. measurement or calculation methods.
2. A customised regulation may deviate from the rules in paragraphs 7.2.2 and 7.2.3, whereby:
 - a. a customised regulation as referred to in Article 7.37 may only include the provisions of that Article; and
 - b. with a tailor-made regulation on Article 7.39, only the daily values, exposure duration, times and periods can be relaxed.
3. A tailor-made regulation may be issued at the request of the person operating the mobile crusher, taking into account interests other than those referred to in Article 7.28, insofar as the interests referred to in that Article **do not oppose this**.

§ 7.2.2 Procedural rules**Article 7.33 (notification of mobile crushing)**

It is prohibited to operate or permit the operation of a mobile crusher without reporting this at least four weeks in advance.

Article 7.34 (data and documents for reporting mobile crushing)

A mobile crushing notification is signed and contains the following information and documents:

- a. the name and address of the natural or legal person operating the mobile crusher and of the owner of the recycled granulate;
- b. the date;
- c. the address, cadastral designation or local designation of the location, with the exact position there where the mobile crusher will be put into operation;
- d. the dates and times at which construction or demolition waste is processed with a mobile crusher;
- e. a global inventory of the quantity and nature of the construction and demolition waste to be processed with the mobile crusher; and
- f. a description of the source strength (LW) in dB(A) of the mobile crusher.

Article 7.35 (inform: commencement of mobile breaking)

At least two working days before the mobile crusher is to be put into operation, the competent authority referred to in Article 7.30 shall be informed thereof.

Article 7.36 (presence of documents)

1. During the operation of a mobile crusher, the following documents or a copy thereof, if installed, must be present on the site:

- a. the notification of mobile crushing;
- b. data on the source strength in dB(A) of the mobile crusher;
- c. the inspection and maintenance schedule of the mobile crusher and the calibration data; and
- d. certificates or proof of:
 - 1^o. the installation of tanks, filters and other facilities; and
 - 2nd. Maintenance or inspections of the facilities and installations present for the mobile crusher.

Article 7.37 (delimitation of customised regulations for mobile rubble crushing procedures)

A tailor-made regulation can oblige anyone who has operated a mobile crusher to submit a report, within a period to be determined by the competent authority after completion of the work, on the nature and quantity of waste materials released during the work and the destination of those materials for disposal.

§ 7.2.3 Content rules**Article 7.38 (corresponding application of substantive rules for demolition work)**

With the exception of Article 7.17, the rules in paragraphs 7.1.4 and 7.1.5 apply mutatis mutandis to the operation of a mobile crusher.

Article 7.39 (noise pollution)

1. A mobile crusher is only in operation on weekdays between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM.
2. The daily values and the associated maximum exposure period stated in Table 7.39 are not exceeded.

Table 7.39 daily values and the associated maximum exposure duration

Current value	≤ 60 dB(A)	$> 60 > 65$ dB(A)	$> 65 > 70$ dB(A)	$> 70 > 75$ dB(A)
maximum exposure time on the facade of a residential function, meeting function for childcare or on the border of a noise-sensitive area	65 days	65 days 15 days 5 days 0 days		
maximum exposure time on the facade of a healthcare function and an educational function	65 days	0 days 0 days 0 days 0 days		

Article 7.40 (registration)

A record is kept at the location where the mobile crusher is in operation. Article 8.39 of the Environmental Quality Decree applies accordingly to this record.

CHAPTER 8 TRANSITIONAL LAW

Article 8.1 (municipal monuments and pre-protected municipal monuments)

1. For the application of Articles 2.8, 2.17, paragraph 2 (a), 2.30, paragraphs 1 and 2, and 6.28, under (b), a municipal monument or a pre-protected municipal monument, respectively, shall also be understood to mean a monument or archaeological monument that has been designated on the basis of a municipal bylaw or to which, before it has been designated, that bylaw applies accordingly.
2. The first paragraph applies:
 - a. if it concerns a designated monument or archaeological monument: as long as it has not yet been given the functional designation of municipal monument in the environmental plan; and b. if it concerns a monument or archaeological monument to which the bylaw applies accordingly before it is designated: as long as it has not yet been given the functional designation of municipal monument in the environmental plan or the environmental plan does not yet contain a preliminary protection rule because of the intention to give that functional designation.

Article 8.2 (nationally protected townscapes and village views)

Article 2.30, third paragraph, applies mutatis mutandis to an environmental plan activity as referred to in that paragraph that is carried out at a location for which a designation as a protected townscape or village view as referred to in Article 35, first paragraph, of the Monuments Act 1988 as that Act read before the entry into force of the Heritage Act, which is valid as an instruction pursuant to Article 4.35, first paragraph, of the Environmental Act Implementation Act, is in force, as long as the location has not yet been given the functional designation of nationally protected townscape or village view in the environmental plan.

Article 8.3 (general transitional law on current applications and notifications)

1. The rules of this Decree as they applied at the time the application was submitted shall continue to apply to an application for an environmental permit, an application for permission to take an equivalent measure or an application for a decision to impose tailor-made regulations submitted before the date on which an amendment to this Decree enters into force, or to an objection or appeal lodged against a decision on such an application.
2. The rules of this Decision as they applied at the time the notification was made shall continue to apply to a notification made before the time at which an amendment to this Decree enters into force.
3. The rules of this Decree as applicable at the time the notification was made shall continue to apply for one year to a notification as referred to in Article 2.18 before the date on which an amendment to this Decree enters into force.

CHAPTER 9 FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 9.1 (entry into force)

The Articles of this Decree shall enter into force on a date to be determined by Royal Decree, which date may vary for the various Articles or parts thereof.

Article 9.2 (short title)

This Decree may be cited as: Buildings and Living Environment Decree.

ANNEX I TO ARTICLE 1.1 OF THIS DECISION (DEFINITIONS)**A. Definitions: general**

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

decoration: material attached to or on a construction component;

adjoining area: undeveloped part of a building plot or publicly accessible area adjacent to a building;

rear yard area: building yard behind the line that crosses the main building at 1 m behind the front and from there runs parallel to the adjacent publicly accessible area, without crossing the main building again or ending up in the building yard behind the main building.

come, whereby if there are more buildings on a plot of land that are necessary for carrying out the activities permitted on the plot under the environmental plan or an environmental permit for an environmental plan activity on the plot, or if the main building is not a dwelling, but there are one or more dwellings on the plot of land, the main building, the dwelling or one of the other buildings referred to above, the front of which is closest to a publicly accessible area, is decisive for drawing this line;

air conditioning system: a technical building system for a form of indoor air treatment, which regulates or lowers the temperature;

antenna support: antenna mast or other construction intended for mounting an antenna;

antenna installation: installation consisting of an antenna, an antenna support, the wiring and the equipment housed in one or more technical cabinets, with the associated mounting structure;

asbestos: asbestos as referred to in Article 1, first paragraph, of the Asbestos Removal Decree 2005;

asbestos inventory report: a report that meets the requirements referred to in Article 4.54a, first, third and fourth paragraphs, of the Working Conditions Decree;

bed area: living area with one or more sleeping areas;

threatened sub-fire compartment: sub-fire compartment in which a fire starts;

bed space: living space intended for one or more beds intended for sleeping or for the stay of bedridden patients in that space;

protected sub-fire compartment: part of a building that lies within the boundaries of or coincides with a sub-fire compartment, which offers more protection against fire or smoke than a sub-fire compartment;

protected route: part of an escape route located outside the sub-fire compartment where the escape route begins;

protected escape route: part of an escape route located outside a sub-fire compartment and which only passes through a traffic area;

ancillary building: an extension of a main building or a building functionally connected to a main building located on the same plot, whether or not it is built against it, or another building, with a roof;

near-zero energy building: a building with a very high energy performance, where the near-zero or very low amount of energy required is supplied to a very significant extent from renewable sources, partly produced on-site or nearby;

building structure: part of a building for bearing loads;

building shell: the integrated components that separate the interior of a building from the external components of the physical living environment;

building installation: a non-structural facility necessary for the functioning of a building or part thereof;

building plot: plot that serves as a starting point when assessing a building against the rules of this decision;

fire compartment: part of one or more buildings designated as the maximum area for fire spread;

fire regulations area: fire regulations area as referred to in Annex I to the Environmental Quality Decree;

fire brigade lift: a lift that can be made available to the fire brigade with a simple action for the transport of equipment and personnel;

gross floor area: gross floor area as referred to in NEN 2580;

CCV inspection schedule: inspection schedule established by the Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety has been issued;

construction element: part of a building for the purpose of ensuring that the building meets the technical requirements of Chapters 3 to 5;

current value: the value of the long-term average assessment level for noise between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on the facade of a residential function, meeting function for childcare, healthcare function or educational function, or on the boundary of a noise-sensitive area, *including* any surcharge for noise with *impulsive noise*, calculated in accordance with the rules laid down by ministerial regulation;

ridge: highest point of a sloping roof;

eaves: lowest point of a sloping roof;

electric vehicle: electric vehicle as referred to in Article 1 of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Decree;

energy performance: calculated or measured amount of energy required to meet energy demand under normalised use of a building, including energy used for heating, cooling, ventilation, hot water supply and lighting;

energy performance contract: energy performance contract as referred to in Article 2, point 27, of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC;

energy label: written statement about the energy performance of a building;

explosion regulations area: explosion regulations area as referred to in Annex I to the Environmental Quality Decree;

extra protected escape route: part of a protected escape route located outside a fire compartment;

functional area: area of use or part thereof, where the activities characteristic of that use function, other than the residence of persons, take place;

functional space: space located in a functional area;

building site: a built-up or unbuilt plot of land, or part thereof, that is located directly adjacent to a main building and is actually designed to serve the use of that building, where the environmental plan does not prohibit such design;

use function: parts of one or more buildings that have the same intended use and that together form a use unit;

area of use: a freely divisible part of a function where activities characteristic of the function take place, consisting of one or more spaces on the same floor located in a fire compartment that are not separated from each other by a load-bearing partition and that are not a toilet room, bathroom room, technical room or traffic area, unless the space itself is a functional space;

usable surface area: usable surface area as referred to in NEN 2580;

corrected walking distance: walking distance in which construction components that are not part of the building structure are not taken into account, whereby the walking distance that passes through a usage area is multiplied by 1.5;

noise-sensitive area: a location designated in the environmental plan as a mooring for houseboats or as a site for caravans;

municipal monument: monument or archaeological monument to which the functional designation of municipal monument has been given in the environmental plan;

high voltage: nominal AC voltage of more than 1,000 volts or nominal DC voltage of more than 1,500 volts;

main building: a building, or a structurally and functionally distinguishable part thereof, that is necessary for carrying out activities other than construction activities permitted on the plot under the environmental plan or an environmental permit for an environmental plan activity and, if more buildings are present on the plot, is the most important in view of those permitted activities;

domestic wastewater: domestic wastewater as referred to in Annex I to the Activities Decree

living environment:

housing in connection with informal care: housing in or near a dwelling of a single household of a maximum of two persons, of whom at least one person provides or receives informal care from a resident of the dwelling; *internal partition:* a structure that

forms the separation between two enclosed spaces of a building that are accessible to persons, including the parts of other structures adjoining that structure, insofar as those parts affect the compliance of that partition with a requirement set out in this Decree;

ISSO: publication issued by the Knowledge Institute for the Installation Sector;

climbing line: imaginary, flowing line that connects the front edges of the steps of a staircase;

cooling system: technical building system with the aim of cooling a space within a building or part thereof, by supplying cold or dehumidifying the air or a combination of both;

Construction quality declaration: written proof, provided with a mark, designated by Our Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, issued by an institute designated by Our Minister , on the basis of which a building material, building element or assembly thereof, or a construction method, even if used in the construction of a building, is deemed to comply with the requirements imposed by law on that building material, building element or assembly thereof, or that construction method;

low voltage: nominal alternating voltage not exceeding 1,000 volts, or nominal direct voltage not exceeding 1,500 volts;

LAVS: national asbestos monitoring system as referred to in Article 9.5.7 of the Environmental Management Act;

living zone: part of a living area where the space located within 1 m of an external dividing structure, within 0.2 m of an internal dividing structure and higher than 1.8 m above the floor is not taken into account;

lift: lift for persons as referred to in Article 1 of the Lifts Commodities Act Decree 2016;

walking distance: distance measured along an imaginary, shortest practicable line between two points, over which it is possible to walk at a distance of at least 0.3 m from construction components and where the walking distance over a staircase coincides with the climbing line;

informal care: intensive care or support, not provided within the context of a care-providing profession to a person in need of care, for the purpose of self-reliance or participation, directly resulting from a social relationship between persons, which goes beyond the usual help that housemates provide for each other, and the need for which can be demonstrated by a statement from a general practitioner, district nurse or other social-medical advisor appointed by the municipality;

multi-year energy efficiency agreement: The multi-year energy efficiency agreement concluded on 1 July 2008 (Stcr. 2018, 50932);

measurement level: height of the adjoining terrain, measured at the entrance to the building;

motor vehicle: motor vehicle as referred to in Annex I to the Environmental Quality Decree;

NEN: standard published by the Netherlands Standardization Institute;

NEN-EN: NEN as established by the European Committee for Standardization; *NEN-*

EN-IEC: NEN-EN as established by the International Electrotechnical Commission; *NEN-EN-ISO:* NEN-EN as established by the International Organization for Standardization; *NEN-EN-ISO/IEC:* NEN-EN as established by the International Organization for Standardization and the International Electrotechnical Commission; *secondary use function:* a use function that serves

another use function;

nominal load: maximum load of a combustion appliance, determined on the basis of the calorific value of the fuel for which that appliance is designed;

emergency exit: door that is only intended for escape;

NTA: technical agreement issued by the Netherlands Standardization Institute Foundation;

publicly accessible area: roads as referred to in Article 1, paragraph 1, under b, of the Road Traffic Act 1994, and squares, parks, public gardens, public waterways and other public areas that are generally accessible to the public, with the exception of roads intended only for

the development of plots by slow traffic;

charging point: charging point as referred to in Article 1 of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Decree;

permanent fire load: fire load of the combustible materials in the construction components of a building or of a space located therein, or the construction components that bound that building or space, as determined in accordance with NEN 6090;

permanent fire load: product of the permanent fire load of a room or a group of rooms and the net floor area of the part of the building in question as determined in accordance with NEN 2580;

Declaration of Performance: declaration as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Construction Products Regulation;

provincial monument: a monument or archaeological monument to which the functional designation of provincial monument has been given in the environmental plan or environmental ordinance;

Broadband Directive: Directive 2014/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on measures to reduce the cost of deploying high-speed electronic communications networks (OJ L 155, 2014);

Energy Efficiency Directive: Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 2012);

roadway: roadway as referred to in Article 1 of the Road Traffic Rules and Signs Regulations 1990;

lane: lane as referred to in Appendix I to the Environmental Quality Decree;

boiler room: installation location for a combustion appliance for open combustion of solid fuels;

risk matrix: risk matrix as referred to in Article 7.5a;

sub-fire compartment: part of a building that lies within the boundaries of a fire compartment or coincides with it, for the purpose of limiting the spread of smoke or further limiting the area where fire can spread;

building automation and control system: a system as referred to in Article 2, point 3a, of the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive; **technical building system:** a building-related assembly of all components of an installation, including its insulation characteristics, intended for space heating, space cooling, ventilation, the provision of hot tap water, built-in lighting, building automation and -

control, on-site electricity generation, or a combination thereof, including systems using energy from renewable sources, of a building or part thereof;

technical room: space for installing equipment necessary for the functioning of the building, which in any case includes a meter room, a lift machine room and a boiler room;

Telecom Code: Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 establishing the European Electronic Communications Code (OJ L 321, 2018);

temporary structure: a structure with a maintenance period of no more than 15 years at the same location;

accessibility sector: part of a building that is independently usable and accessible for people with disabilities;

stairwell: traffic area in which a staircase is located;

tunnel tube length: length of the enclosed part of a tunnel tube;

tunnel length: length of the longest tunnel tube in a tunnel;

Implementing Regulation on the characteristics of small-area wireless access points:

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1070 of 20 July 2020 establishing the characteristics of small-area wireless access points pursuant to Article 57(2) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Electronic Communications Code (OJ L 234, 2020);

external partition: construction that forms the separation between a person

accessible enclosed space of a building and the outside air, the ground or the water, including the parts of other structures connected to that structure, insofar as those parts affect the compliance of that separating structure with a requirement set out in this Decree;

safety route: part of an extra protected escape route that passes through an unenclosed space and subsequently through a space that can only be reached in the direction of escape from an unenclosed space;

safety escape route: part of an extra protected escape route that passes through an unenclosed space and subsequently through a space that can only be reached from unenclosed spaces;

ventilation system: a technical building system, not part of a heating or cooling system, that supplies fresh air or removes polluted indoor air, or a combination of these;

residential area: area of use or part thereof for the residence of persons;

living space: space located in a living area for the accommodation of persons;

renovate: partially renew, change or enlarge, other than renovate after demolition where only the original foundation remains;

traffic route: a route that starts at a passageway in a room, runs only over floors, stairs or ramps and ends at the passageway in another room;

traffic area: space for reaching another space, which is not located in a living area or in a functional area, a toilet room, a bathroom room or a technical room;

Construction Products Regulation: Regulation No 305/2011/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC ([OJ L 88, 2011](#));

heating system: combination of components required for a form of indoor air treatment, which increases the temperature;

escape route: a route that starts in a space intended for people, only runs over floors, stairs or ramps and ends in a safe place, without the need to use a lift;

floor or space intended for persons: floor or space whose characteristic use is linked to the presence of persons;

pre-protected municipal monument: a monument or archaeological monument for which the environmental plan contains a pre-protection provision due to the intention to designate that monument or archaeological monument as a municipal monument in the environmental plan;

pre-protected provincial monument: a monument or archaeological monument for which the environmental plan or environmental ordinance contains a pre-protection rule due to the intention to give that monument or archaeological monument the functional designation of provincial monument in the environmental plan or environmental ordinance;

front yard area: building yard that is not part of the rear yard area;

clear width: smallest distance between construction components on either side of a passage;

free height: free height as referred to in NEN 2580;

fire load: amount of heat released per unit of floor area during combustion of all combustible materials present in a building or a space within it;

hot water system: technical building system in which hot water is generated, distributed or delivered;

heat generator: part of a heating system that generates useful heat through one or more of the following processes:

a. combustion of fuel in a combustion appliance;

b. Joule effect in the heating elements of an electrical resistance heating system; and

c. capturing heat from the air, ventilation exhaust air or a water or geothermal source with a heat pump;

road tunnel: tunnel or tunnel-shaped structure intended solely or partly for motor vehicles as referred to in Article 1, paragraph 1, sub c, of the Road Traffic Act 1994, with the exception of mopeds as referred to in Article 1, paragraph 1, sub e, of that Act;

road tunnel tube: part of a road tunnel for a carriageway;

law: Environmental Act;

On-demand care: a link between housing and care organised from the care provision for professional care provision to residents on demand;

care by appointment: organized link between housing and care based on the care offer for professional care provision to residents by appointment;

24-hour care: a link between housing and care, organized through the care provision, for professional care to residents 24 hours a day.

B. Definitions: usage functions

For the purposes of this Decision, the following definitions shall also apply:

meeting function: a function for the gathering of people for art, culture, religion, communication, childcare, the provision of refreshments for on-site consumption, relaxation or watching sports;

meeting function for childcare: meeting function for the commercial reception, care, upbringing and guidance of children who have not yet completed primary education, meeting function for the commercial reception, care, upbringing and guidance of children who have not yet completed primary education, but not childminder care as referred to in the Childcare Act;

meeting building: building or part thereof with only one or more meeting functions and ancillary functions thereof;

structure not being a building: structure or part thereof, insofar as it is not a building or part thereof;

cell unit: part of a cell function intended for a single person or a separate group of persons;

cell function: function used for the forced detention of persons;

cell building: building or part thereof with only one or more cell functions and ancillary functions thereof;

healthcare function: use function for medical research, nursing, care or treatment;

group care home: a residential function in which professional care is provided to at least five residents with a link between living and care organised through the care provision;

industrial function: use function for the commercial processing or storage of materials and goods, or for commercial agricultural purposes;

office function: use function for administration;

office building: a building or part thereof with only one or more office functions and ancillary functions thereof;

light industrial function: industrial function in which activities take place in which the presence of people plays a subordinate role;

light industrial function for keeping animals: light industrial function in which animals as referred to in Annex II to the Decree on Animal Keepers are kept commercially;

lodging function: use function for providing recreational accommodation or temporary shelter to people;

lodging building: a building or part of a building with only lodging functions or ancillary functions thereof, in which more than one lodging accommodation is located, which is designated on a shared traffic route;

lodging: part of a lodging function intended for a single person or a separate group of persons;

educational function: use function for providing education;

other use function: a use function not mentioned in this section for activities in which the presence of persons plays a subordinate role;

other use function for passenger transport: other use function for the arrival or departure of means of transport for road, rail, water or air transport of persons;

sports function: function for practicing sports;

retail function: use function for trading materials, goods or services;

residential unit: part of a residential function for room-by-room rental for separate occupancy;

residential function: residential function;

residential function for room-by-room rental: non-shared part of a residential function in which there are five or more residential units;

residential function for private ownership: residential function that is built under private client orders or that is occupied by the owner;

residential function for care: residential function in which residents receive professional care with a link between housing and care organised from the care provision;

residential building: a building or part thereof with only residential functions and ancillary functions thereof, in which more than one residential function is located that is designated on a common traffic route;

caravan: residential function on a location intended for the placement of a caravan;

care cluster home: residential function in a cluster of more than three adjacent residential functions for care.

C. Table: symbols and abbreviations

For the purposes of this Decision, a table shall mean:

-	: this Member does not apply;
*	: the entire article applies;
≤	: all values less than or equal to the value indicated after this sign;
>	: all values greater than the value indicated after this sign;
≥	: all values greater than or equal to the value indicated after this sign;

: usable surface area;

gowdbo : resistance to fire penetration and fire spread.

**ANNEX II TO ARTICLES 3.115 AND 4.208 OF THIS DECISION
(FIRE ALARM SYSTEM)**

	condition	Indication	measured value (category)	addressing		validation
				addressing	validation	
1 Residential function				-	-	
a residential function for care				-	-	
1 Care cluster home for on-demand care in a residential building	-	-	Partially	-	-	
2 Care cluster homes for 24-hour care in a residential building	-	-	Partially	Yes	Yes	
3 Care cluster home for 24-hour care not in a residential building	-	-	Complete	-	-	
4 Group care home for care by appointment 5	-	-	Complete	-	-	
Group care home for care on demand 6 Group	-	-	Complete	-	-	
care home for 24-hour care 7 Other	-	-	Complete	Yes	Yes	
residential function for care b. other	-	-	-	-	-	
residential function	-	-	-	-	-	
2 Meeting function				-	-	
a for the view and of sports	-	-	-	-	-	
b childcare for children under 4 years old	200	-	Complete	-	-	
c other meeting function	-	-	1.5 Complete	Yes	Yes	
	-	5	Partially	-	-	
	-	50 Full	-	-	-	
	500	-	Non-automatic	-	-	
	1000	-	Partially	-	Yes	
	5000	-	Complete	-	Yes	
3 Cell function				-	-	
4 Healthcare function			Complete	Yes	Yes	
a healthcare function with bed area	-	-	Complete	-	-	
b other health care function	-	-	50 Partial 4.1	Yes	Yes	
	-	-	Non-automatic	-	-	
	250	-	1.5 Non-automatic	-	-	
	500	-	Non-automatic	-	-	
5 Industrial function				-	-	
a light industrial function	-	-	-	-	-	
b other industrial function	-	-	20 Non-automatic	-	-	
	750	-	4.1 Non-automatic	-	-	
	1500	-	1.5 Non-automatic	-	-	
	2500	-	Non-automatic	-	-	
6 Office function				-	-	
	-	20 Non-automatic	-	-	-	
	-	50 Partial 4.1	-	-	Yes	
	500	-	Non-automatic	-	-	
	750	-	1.5 Non-automatic	-	-	
	1500	-	Non-automatic	-	-	
7 Lodging function				-	-	
a in a lodging building with 24-hour security	250	-	Complete	-	-	
b in a lodging building without 24-hour security	-	-	1.5 Complete	Yes	Yes	
c not in a lodging building	250	-	Complete	-	Yes	
8 Educational function				-	-	
	-	4.1 Non-automatic	-	-	-	
	-	50 Partial	-	-	Yes	
	250	-	1.5 Non-automatic	-	-	
	500	-	Non-automatic 4.1	-	-	
9 Sports function				-	-	
	-	Non-automatic	-	-	-	
	-	50 Partial	-	-	Yes	
	500	-	1.5 Non-automatic	-	-	
	1000	-	Non-automatic	-	-	
10 Shop function				-	-	
	-	4.1 Non-automatic	-	-	-	
	-	50 Full	-	-	Yes	
	500	-	1.5 Non-automatic	-	-	
	1000	-	Non-automatic	-	-	
	5000	-	13 Partially	-	Yes	
	10000	-	Partially	-	Yes	
	10000	13	Complete	-	Yes	
11 Other use function				-	-	
a closed other use function for parking motor vehicles	-	-	1.5 Non-automatic	-	-	
	1000	-	Complete	-	-	
	2500	-	Complete	-	Yes	
b closed other use function for passenger transport	-	-	1.5 Non-automatic 13	-	-	
	-	-	Partially	-	-	
	1000	-	Non-automatic	-	-	
	2500	-	Partially	-	Yes	
c other other use function	-	-	-	-	-	
12 Construction work not being a building	-	-	-	-	-	