

## **ORDINANCE ON THE INCORPORATION OF SOLAR THERMAL ENERGY COLLECTION IN THE BUILDINGS.**

### **Article 1. - Object**

The object of this Ordinance is to regulate the incorporation of systems of collection and use of active solar energy of low temperature for the production of sanitary hot water in the buildings existing in Barcelona municipality.

### **Article 2.- Liable acts**

The assessments of this ordinance are applicable to the cases in which the following circumstances meet:

- a) The realization of new buildings or constructions, or rehabilitation, integral reform or change of use of the totality of the building or existing constructions, whether they are of public or of private ownership. The independent buildings belonging to complex facilities are included.
- b) In the case the use of the building corresponds to one or some of the ones contemplated in the following article.
- c) When a volume of daily demand of sanitary hot water is foreseeable, the heating of which involves an expense above 292 useful MJ (Megajoule) in the annual average calculus.

### **Article 3.- Affected uses**

1. The uses for which the installation of collectors of active solar energy of low temperature for the heating of sanitary hot water must be foreseen are:

- housing
- residential, barracks and prisons included
- sanitary
- sporting
- commercial, referred only to the class 3 establishments of the Ordinance of Public Concurrence Premises
- industrial, in general if hot water is needed for the process and, also, when the installation of showers for the staff is mandatory,
- any other which involves the existence of dining-rooms, kitchens or collective laundries.

2. All these uses must be understood in the sense in which the articles 276 to 284, both included, of the Urban Rules of the Metropolitan General Plan, in force in the moment of enacting this ordinance, are defined.

3. The ordinance will also be applied to the installations for the heating of the water in the vessels of the conditioned covered swimming pools with a water volume above 100 m<sup>3</sup>. In these cases, the energy contribution of the solar installation will be, at least, of 60 % of the annual energy demand coming from the heating of the vessel water. The heating of the uncovered swimming pools will be only allowed with a system of solar energy collection.

### **Article 4.- Liable persons for the fulfilment of this ordinance**

The promoter of the construction or reform, the owner of the building affected, or the professional who projects and conducts the works in the ambit of his faculties are responsible for the fulfilment of what this ordinance prescribes. The holder of the activities taking place in the building or constructions which have solar energy at their disposal is also liable by this ordinance.

*C/Art. 72 Housing Law 24/91*

### **Article 5.- The best technology available**

The application of this ordinance will be done in each case depending on the best technology available. The Mayor will dictate the appropriate provisions to adapt the technical contemplation of this ordinance to the technological changes that may take place.

#### **Article 6.- Formal requirements to be incorporated to the building or activity licences**

With the application of building licence or environmental licence it will be necessary to enclose the basic project of the installation with the appropriate analytical calculus to justify the fulfilment of this ordinance.

#### **Article 7.- Adopted system**

1. The system to be laid on will consist of the collection subsystem by means of solar collectors with water in closed circuit, of the subsystem of interchange between the closed circuit of the collector and the water of consumption, of the solar storing up subsystem, of the support subsystem with other energies and of the distribution and consumption system.

Exceptionally, in the case of swimming-pools, a collector subsystem in open circuit will be possible to be used without interchanger and without storage tank when the vessel of the swimming-pool fulfils its functions.

2. In the installations only collectors properly homologated by duly authorised organism or entity will be allowed to be used. The characteristical curve and the performance data will have to be furnished to the project.

In all cases the Regulation of Thermal Installations in Buildings -RITE adopted by the Royal decree 175/1998 of 31<sup>st</sup> July have to be fulfilled and especially its chapters 'ITE 10.1 -Production of SHW by means of Active Solar Systems' and 'ITE 10.2 -Conditioned swimming pools', as well as the Quality and Design Criteria for the Solar Energy Installations of Hot Water and Heating' of APERCA -Associació de Professionals de les Energies Renovables de Catalunya.

#### **Article 8.- Demand calculus: Basic parameters**

1. The parameters to be used to calculate the installation are the ones following:

- Cold water temperature whether coming from the public network or from own supply: 10° C, aside from the fact that the actual monthly water temperature of the network can be reliably proved, by means of certification of homologated entity.

- Minimum temperature of the hot water: 45° C

- Temperature of design for the water of the vessel of the conditioned covered swimming-pool, the ones adopted on the Regulation of Thermal installations in the buildings -RITE, ITE 10.2.1.2. Water Temperature.

- Percentual fraction (DA) of the whole annual energy demand for sanitary hot water to meet with the installation of solar collectors of low temperature: 60%, in accordance with the following expression:

$$DA = [A/(A+C)] \times 100$$

(where A is the thermal solar energy furnished to the water consume places, and C is the additional thermal energy coming from traditional energy sources of support furnished to meet the needs.

- Percentual fraction (DA) of the whole annual energy demand for the heating of the conditioned swimming-pool's water to be met with the installation of solar collectors of low temperature: 60%.

2. According to the circumstances the Mayor may increase these parameters in connection with the degree of coverage of the sanitary water demand by the solar energy collection system to achieve an 80%.

#### **Article 9. - Specific parameters of consumption for housing**

1. In the project it will be considered a minimum consumption of hot water, at a temperature of 45°C or above,

of 140 l. per standard dwelling and day (annual average, from a consumption of 35 litres/dweller.day) equal, after performance, to 22 MJ per day and standard dwelling.

2. For standard dwelling it's meant the one that corresponds to a 4 people functional programme, according to the approach laid down by the "Urban Regulations and Metropolitan Building Code". For dwellings with other functional programmes, the resultant consumption will have to be considered after having applied the proportionality approach in accordance with the number of people which legally correspond to their functional programme, according to the following expression:

$$C_i = 140 \times P/4$$

where:  $C_i$  is the sanitary hot water for the installation design, expressed in litres/day corresponding to the dwelling, and  $P$  is the number of people of the fundamental programme of the mentioned dwelling.

3. For collective installation in dwelling buildings, the sanitary hot water consumption regarding the dimensions of the solar installation will be calculated in accordance with the following expression:

$$C = f^* \sum C_i$$

where:  $C_i$  is the sanitary hot water consumption for the installation design, expressed in l/day, corresponding to the whole dwelling building,  $\sum C_i$  is the addition of the  $C_i$  consumption of all dwellings in the building, calculated in accordance with the formula mentioned above,  $f$  is a reduction factor which is determined depending on the number of dwellings in the building ( $n$ ), in accordance with the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} f &= 1 && \text{if } n \leq 10 \text{ dwellings} \\ f &= 1,2 - (0,02)*n && \text{if } 10 < n < 25 \text{ dwellings} \\ f &= 0,7 && \text{if } n \geq 25 \text{ dwellings} \end{aligned}$$

## Article 10.- Specific parameters of consumption for other building typologies

In the project, the consumption of hot water at the temperature of 45° C or above, which is listed on the table I enclosed in the present article, will be considered.

*Table I: Daily consumption considered in Europe according to the building typology*

hospitals and clinics (*)	60 litres/bed
old people's homes (*)	40 litres/person
schools	5 litres/pupil
barracks(*)	30 litres/person
factories and workshops	20 litres/person
offices	5 litres/person
camp sites	60 litres/site
hotels (according to categories) (*)	from 100 to 160 litres/bedroom
gymnasiums	30/40 litres/user
laundries	from 5 to six litres/kilo of clothes
restaurants	from 8 to 15 litres/meal
cafeterias	2 litres/breakfast

(\*) without considering the consumption in restauration and laundry

## Article 11.- Orientation and inclination of the collection subsystem

- 1.- In order to achieve the maximum efficiency in the collection of solar energy, the subsystem must face south, with a maximum margin of  $\pm 25^\circ$ . Only in exceptional circumstances, as for example, when there is shade produced by buildings or natural obstacles, the mentioned orientation will be allowed to be modified.
- 2.- With the same objec of obtaining the maximum solar energy use, or to improve its integration in the building, in installations with a noticeable constant demand of hot water over the year, if the inclination of the collection subsystem in relation to the horizontal line is fixed, it has to be the same as the geographical latitude, i.e. 41.25 degrees. This inclination may vary between +10 degrees and -10 degrees, depending on the existancee of hot water needs preferably in winter or in summer.  
When outstanding differences regarding the demand between different months or seasons are foreseeable, a different inclination will be allowed to be adopted only in the case it turns out more favourable in relation to the seasonality of the demand. In any case it will be required the comparative analytical justification that the adopted inclination corresponds to the best use in an global annual cycle.
- 3.-In order to avoide an inadmissible visual impact, the realizations in the buildings where a solar collector system is and on, the necesseray measures will have to be contemplated in order to achieve its integration in the building.

In any case the railing or containing wall of perimetral enclosure of the flat roof must have the maximum height allowed by the building code so that it make up a natural screen which hide from sight the group of collectors and other complementary kits, as best as possible.

### **Article 13.- Solar irradiation**

1.- The measurement of the installation will be done depending on the solar irradiation received, after the orientation and the inclination adopted in the project. The unitary values of the incident solar irradiation total, monthly and annual in Barcelona, in kWh/m<sup>2</sup>, for collectors oriented towards south with a fixed inclination of 40° -south orientation- and protected from shades, are gathered on the following table.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
94	103	138	155	173	172	177	168	145	125	97	89	1635

*Table II. Solar radiation for collectors inclined in relation to the horizontal 40°.*

2.- For the installation of systems calculated in accordance with different parameters it will be necessary to justify the irradiation data received by any procedure, analytical or experimental, scientifically admissible. In the Atlas de Radiació Solar de Catalunya, published by ICAEN, more data about solar irradiation can be found.

### **Article 14.- Installation of tubes and other piping**

In the common parts of the buildings, and in form of installation yards, the necessary piping will be laid on to accomodate, in an orderly and easily accessible way for the operations of maintenance and repairing, the set of pipes for the cold and hot water of the system as well as the other supplies of support and complementaries needed for the system. They will have to pass through the inside of the buildings or inside courts, in what case they will have to be buried or arranged in any other way so that they don't show themselves. It's forbidden in an express way and without exceptions, their tracing along main façades, through block yards and through roofs, except, on the latter case, in the short horizontal stretches to attain the vertical main pipes.

### **Article 15.- Control system**

All installations executed fulfilling this ordinance will have to provide measurement devices of thermal energy and control -temperature, flow, pressure- which allow to check the normal working of the system.

### **Article 16.- Urban landscape protection.**

To this kind of installations it is applicable what is laid down in the articles 73 to 75 of the "Normes Urbanístiques del Pla General Metropolità" and in the articles 86 to 89 of the "Ordenances Metropolitanas d'Edificació", in order to hinder the altering of the landscape perspective or the breaking of the landscape harmony and, also, to preserve and protect the buildings, ensembles, environments, and landscapes included in the respective catalogues or urban plans of cultural heritage protection.

### **Article 17.- Exemptions**

1. The buildings exempt from the obligation of covering 60% of the energy demand by means of a solar energy system are those in which it is technically impossible to attain the conditions of the article 8. In these cases, the corresponding technical study will have to be properly justified.
2. The percentage of 60% of the contribution of solar energy to the demand of sanitary hot water or to the heating of the water of the conditioned covered swimming-pools to which the article 8 refers will be able to be reduced in the following cases:
  - there isn't available for the cover a minimum area of 5 m<sup>2</sup>/standard dwelling or equivalent depending on the functional programme of the dwellings. For operation of the mentioned equivalence it will be proceeded in the same way as specified in the article 9, applying to the 5m<sup>2</sup>/dwelling the corrective quotient P/4. In this case it will have to be made the most of the

maximum available area. If only up to a 25% of the demand can be covered, the total exemption proceeds.

- a quantity above the 40% of the total demand of sanitary hot water or of heating of the water of the conditioned covered swimming-pools is met by means of the combined generation of heat and electricity (cogeneration) or of cold and heat (gas heat pump), use of residual heat or heat recuperation or of thermal potential of aquiferous water in the subsoil by means of heat pumps, being the addition of this contribution and the solar contribution 100% of the needs.

## **Article 18.- Holder's obligations**

The holder of the activity displayed in the building endowed with solar energy is bound to its utilization and to execute the operations of maintenance and the repairs needed to keep the installation in perfect use and efficiency, so that the system works properly and with the best results.

## **Article 19.- Inspection, requirements, execution orders and coercive fine**

1. The municipal services have full authority for inspection in relation to the installation of the buildings in order to check the fulfilment of this ordinance contemplations.
2. Once it has been checked the existence of anomalies in relation to the installations and their maintenance, the corresponding municipal services will perform the corresponding requirements and, in its case, the appropriate execution orders to ensure the fulfilment of this ordinance.
3. Coercive fines will be imposed to ensure the fulfilment of the requirements, and execution orders will be issued of a quantity not above the 20 per cent of the cost of the estimated works, or the corresponding penalty.

*C/Arts. 62 and 70 Housing Law 24/91.*

## **Article 20.- Cautionary measures**

1. The Mayor or the delegated alderman are competent to order the building works taking place not observing this ordinance, as well as to order the withdrawal of materials or machinery used, carrying the promoter or the owner the charges.
2. The suspension order will be preceded in every case by a requirement to the accountable for the works, in which a deadline will be conceded to give accomplishment to the obligations arising of this ordinance.

*C/Art. 64 Housing Law 24/91*

## **Article 21.- Infringements**

Infringements to the legal system laid down in this ordinance are the ones contemplated in the general legislation on housing and environment, and particularly, the ones following:

1. It is a very serious infringement not to lay on the solar collection system when compulsory according to what this ordinance prescribes.
2. Serious infringements are:
  - a) The incomplete or insufficient fulfilment of the solar energy collection installation proceeding, bearing in mind the building characteristics and the foreseeable sanitary water needs.
  - b) The realization of works, the manipulation of the installations or the absence of maintenance involving the reduction of the installations efficiency under what it is required.
  - c) The absence of use of the sanitary water heating system by the holder of the activity taking place in the building.
  - d) The non observance of the requirements and execution orders dictated in order to assure the fulfilment of this ordinance.

*C/Arts. 57.1, 58.5a,c) and 58.7 Housing Law 24/91*

### **Article 22.- Sanctions**

The sanction corresponding to the perpetration of infractions to the legal system of this ordinance are the ones following:

- a) For light infringements, fine up to 1.000.000 ptas.
- b) For serious infringements, fine up to 8.000.000 ptas.
- c) For very serious infringements, fine up to 10.000.000 ptas.

*C/Arts. 65 and 71.2 Housing Law 24/91*

### **Article 23.- Sanctioning proceeding**

The sanctioning proceeding, the qualification circumstances of the infringements and the complementary measures for the sanctions are the ones established in the legislation on housing of Catalonia.

*C/Arts. 61, 62 and 68 Housing Law 24/91*