

On approval of the Rules for the creation and use of civil defence facilities

Unofficial translation

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 19, 2014 № 1357.

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In accordance with subparagraph 31) of Article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Civil Protection", the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan **DECIDES**:

Footnote. The preamble is in the wording of the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication).

1. To approve the attached Rules for the creation and use of civil defence facilities.
2. Secret.
3. This Resolution shall enter into force upon expiry of ten calendar days from the date of its first official publication.

*Prime-Minister of the
Republic of Kazakhstan*

K. Massimov

Approved
by the Resolution of the
Government of the
Republic of Kazakhstan
dated December 19, 2014
№ 1357

Rules

for the creation and use of civil defence facilities 1. General provisions

1. These Rules for the creation and use of civil defense facilities (hereinafter referred to as the Rules) have been developed in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Civil Protection" and determine the procedure for the creation and use of civil defense facilities on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Footnote. Paragraph 1 – as amended by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication)

2. The following concepts are used in these Rules:

1) civil defence facilities – control points, free-standing and built-in shelters, anti-radiation shelters, warehouses for storing civil defence property;

2) control points - structures or vehicles of state bodies specially equipped and fitted with technical means, life support elements, designed to accommodate and ensure the work of civil protection control bodies;

3) a mobile control point - a vehicle designed to accommodate and ensure the work of civil protection control bodies;

4) an emergency control point (urban, suburban) – a facility specially equipped with communication means and channels, a stationary control point intended for use by the civil protection management body during martial law or during wartime;

5) auxiliary control point – a specially equipped facility, an emergency control point, which are created during martial law or in wartime, when the management of forces and means from the control points of civil defense is difficult or impossible;

6) a civil defense protective structure is an engineering structure specially equipped and designed to protect the population from the effects of damaging (destructive) factors of modern means of destruction;

7) a shelter - a protective structure of civil defence, designed to protect modern means of destruction sheltered from damaging factors, exposure to radioactive substances, as well as high temperatures and combustion products during fires, toxic substances and bacterial agents ;

8) an anti-radiation shelter - a protective structure of civil defence, designed to protect those sheltered from the effects of ionizing radiation in case of radioactive contamination of the area;

9) a shelter (shelter) quickly erected - a facility, erected in a short time in a threatened period or wartime using prefabricated enclosing structures and simplified internal equipment;

10) modern means of destruction – devices and means whose damaging (destructive) factors are designed to defeat people, animals and plants, damage or destruction of objects, the appearance of secondary damaging factors, including weapons of mass destruction and conventional means of destruction, including missile, aviation and firearms;

11) warehouses for storage of civil defence property - specially equipped isolated premises intended for storage of civil defence property, ensuring safety and readiness for issuance.

Footnote. Paragraph 2 as amended by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication).

2. Creation of civil defence facilities

3. The authorized body in the field of civil protection, central executive bodies, as well as local executive bodies shall ensure the creation of emergency (urban, suburban), auxiliary and mobile control points for the operational management of forces and means of civil protection.

The composition and number of civil protection management bodies stationed in emergency control points, depending on the possible situation, are determined by the relevant civil defense chiefs.

Footnote. Paragraph 3 – as amended by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication)

3-1. Joint placement of central executive bodies in one emergency (urban, suburban) control point is allowed on an industry basis.

The main element of the emergency control points is an operational room with a control center, rooms for management, operational personnel, units of the operational duty service and protection of state secrets.

The emergency control points also include secure and unsecured communication nodes, a receiving and transmitting center, premises for centralized notification equipment, broadcasting and satellite communications facilities, and information reception and transmission points.

The operating room is equipped with technical means of communication, means of displaying the situation (including video walls), office equipment and working documentation

Footnote. The Rules were supplemented by paragraph 3-1 in accordance with the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 24.05.2019 № 319 (effective after ten calendar days from the date of its first official publication); as amended by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication).

3-2. Mobile control points are established in the central executive bodies responsible for the provision and functioning of republican civil protection services, local executive bodies of regions, as well as cities classified as civil defense groups.

Footnote. The Rules were supplemented by paragraph 3-2 in accordance with the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 24.05.2019 № 319 (effective after ten calendar days from the date of its first official publication); as amended by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication).

4. Civil defense facilities are created taking into account the requirements of building standards and regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as recommendations on the design of the authorized body in the field of civil protection.

Shelters, radiation shelters, and mobile civil defense protective structures are created to protect the largest working shift of organizations classified as civil defense, as well as to protect non-transportable patients whose further evacuation may lead to deterioration or cause life-threatening complications, as well as medical and service personnel of medical organizations.

The largest working shift is designed to perform mobilization tasks (orders) and provide civil defense measures for an organization that continues its activities during martial law or during wartime.

During the period of martial law or in wartime, the simplest shelters are used to protect the population from the damaging factors of conventional weapons, including missile, aviation and firearms.

The simplest shelters include the underground space of structures (basement, underground parking, underpass, subway) and other underground premises used to shelter the population.

Footnote. Paragraph 4 – as amended by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication)

5. The creation of protective structures of civil defence shall be carried out by:
- 1) construction of protective structures of civil defence;
 - 2) adaptation of premises in the basement and pedimental, ground floors of existing and newly constructed buildings, constructions and structures or erection of separate ones;
 - 3) the use of underground space, including buried structures for various purposes, subways, underground mine workings, caves and other underground cavities;
 - 4) acquisition of mobile civil defense protective structures.

Footnote. Paragraph 5 as amended by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication).

6. Shelters or mobile civil defense protective structures are being created in cities classified as civil defense groups.

Footnote. Paragraph 6 – as amended by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication)

6-1. Shelters have basic and auxiliary premises.

The basic ones include: rooms for the sheltered, a control center, a medical center, and in shelters of medical organizations there are also surgical dressing, preoperative sterilization rooms.

The auxiliary premises include: filter ventilation room, sanitary unit, protected diesel power plant, switchboard, food storage room, pumping station, balloon, airlock, vestibule.

Footnote. Chapter 2 was supplemented by paragraph 6-1 in accordance with the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication).

7. Anti-radiation shelters shall be created in the cities that are not classified as civil defence groups and rural areas.

7-1. In an anti-radiation shelter, premises are provided: for the accommodation of the sheltered (basic), a sanitary unit, ventilation and storage of contaminated outerwear (auxiliary).

Footnote. Chapter 2 was supplemented by paragraph 7-1 in accordance with the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication).

8. For the organizations, ensuring the operation of nuclear power stations, protection is provided in the shelters for station personnel, workers and employees (including personnel of military and fire brigades).

9. In wartime, in the absence or insufficiency of civil defence protective structures, the organizations classified as civil defence ones shall ensure protection for workers in prefabricated shelters.

10. In the cities classified as civil defence groups, urban and suburban emergency control points of civil defence shall be located in shelters.

11. In cities that are not classified as civil defence groups, city emergency civil defence command points shall be located in anti-radiation shelters.

12. Out-of-town emergency control points shall be located in shelters within 20 to 100 kilometres from cities classified to civil defence groups, in a safe zone from possible catastrophic flooding.

13. Auxiliary control points shall be created on the basis of control points of lower civil protection control bodies.

14. Mobile control points shall be created on the basis of off-road vehicles, aircraft, sea, river and rail transport.

14-1. Mobile control points based on high-terrain vehicles are created taking into account the requirements of the military national standard of the Republic of Kazakhstan 1034-2021 "Mobile civil protection control point".

Footnote. Chapter 2 was supplemented by paragraph 14-1 in accordance with the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication).

15. Warehouses for the storage of civil defence property shall be created taking into account the safety of the products located in them, convenience of receiving (issuing) of civil defence property.

3. Use of civil defence facilities

16. Warehouses for storage of civil defence property are used in accordance with the requirements of the legislation in the field of civil defence.

17. When using warehouse facilities for storage of civil defence property, the following shall be provided:

- 1) round-the-clock security and security alarm equipment;
- 2) fencing of the territory and lighting at night;
- 3) fire safety;

4) safe distance from enterprises which activities may adversely affect the state of civil defence property;

5) telephone system, taking into account the provision of external and internal communications, guard and fire alarms;

6) equipping with means of mechanization of loading and unloading operations for operational loading;

7) access roads and passage of vehicles at any time of the year.

18. When using protective structures of civil defence in peacetime, the requirements shall be met to ensure conditions for the stay of the sheltered and bringing them to readiness to receive the sheltered within 12 hours, and at nuclear power plants and organizations using highly toxic substances - in readiness for immediate acceptance of the sheltered.

Footnote. Paragraph 18 is in the wording of the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 24. 05.2019 № 319 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after its first official publication).

19. When using protective structures of civil defence in peacetime, the following shall be provided:

1) temperature conditions in the premises;

2) protection from precipitation and surface waters;

3) painting and repair of premises and equipment of life support systems;

4) closing and sealing hermetic valves installed before and after absorber filters, regeneration devices and filters for air purification from carbon monoxide;

5) closing and sealing of auxiliary premises, as well as bathrooms not used for economic purposes;

6) emergency supply of drinking water in pressure tanks and the flow of water with its complete exchange within 2 days;

7) keeping emergency non-pressure containers for drinking water clean;

8) conservation of diesel power plants;

9) supports for opening protective hermetic and hermetic gates and doors;

10) maintenance in good condition and in readiness for the intended use of engineering and technical and special equipment, means of communication and warning;

11) use of air supply systems according to the clean ventilation mode;

12) safety of the protective properties of the structure and its individual elements: entrances and emergency exits, protective hermetic and hermetic doors and shutters, anti-explosion devices, engineering and technical equipment;

13) sealing and waterproofing of the object;

14) technical means of fire extinguishing in accordance with applicable regulations.

20. In peacetime, the following elements of engineering and special equipment of civil defence protective structures shall not be used:

1) ventilation systems of a protected diesel power station;

- 2) absorber filters;
- 3) pre-filters;
- 4) filters for air purification from carbon monoxide;
- 5) means of air regeneration;
- 6) gravel air coolers;
- 7) emergency tanks for collecting faeces.

Technological openings, air ducts not used for ventilation, air intake and exhaust openings shall be closed and sealed, the space heating system shall be turned off.

21. In peacetime, the premises of civil defence protective structures shall be used in accordance with the requirements of SN RK 2.03-03-2014 and SR RK 2.04-101-2014 "Civil defence protective structures".

Footnote. Paragraph 21 is in the wording of the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 24, 2019 № 319 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days from the date of its first official publication).

22. When using protective structures of civil defence for warehouses, parking lots, workshops, it is allowed to load the premises at the rate of ensuring the reception of 50% of the structures sheltered from the estimated capacity (without exemption from the stored property). The release of premises from property shall be carried out upon transfer to the asylum regime within a period of no more than 12 hours. Placement and warehousing of property shall be carried out taking into account the provision of constant free access to technical premises and to engineering and technical equipment.

Footnote. Paragraph 22 is in the wording of the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 24, 2019 № 319 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days from the date of its first official publication).

23. In peacetime, protective hermetic and hermetic doors shall be open on stands and covered with light removable screens, entrances and emergency exits shall not be cluttered.

24. The interior decoration of the premises of civil defence protective structures shall be made from non-combustible or slow-burning materials, and walls, ceilings, partitions shall be painted mainly in light colours, without plastering.

Walls and ceilings in the rooms of filtering chambers shall be painted with polyvinyl acetate paints.

25. Metal doors and shutters shall be painted with synthetic paints. It is not allowed to paint rubber parts, plates with the name of the manufacturer and technical data of engineering equipment.

26. The following documentation is required for the use of civil defense protective structures:

- 1) passports of a civil defense protective structure (shelter, anti-radiation shelter and mobile civil defense protective structure) in the form approved by the authorized body in the field of civil protection;

- 1-1) cadastral passport of the real estate object;
- 2) a survey log of a protective structure of civil defence in the form approved by the authorized body in the field of civil protection;
- 3) a register of the microclimate indicator and gas composition of the air in the form approved by the authorized body in the field of civil protection;
- 4) a plan for a protective structure of civil defence;
- 5) a plan for bringing the object to readiness;
- 6) a list of equipment, tools and property;
- 7) a list of phone numbers of governing bodies;
- 8) a list of personnel of the protective structure maintenance group;
- 9) an operational scheme of life support systems (ventilation, water supply and sewerage, power supply of a protective structure);
- 10) instructions for servicing the diesel power station, filtering and ventilation equipment (if any).

Footnote. Paragraph 26 as amended by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication)

27. Organizations classified as civil defence shall annually conduct a comprehensive examination of civil defence facilities in accordance with the methodological recommendations established by the authorized body in the field of civil protection.

28. The results of a comprehensive examination of the protective structures of civil defence shall be entered into the log of inspection of the civil defence facility and sent to the territorial body in the field of civil protection.

29. For the operation of protective structures of civil defence, filling and withdrawal of those sheltered, maintenance and operation of engineering equipment, a group shall be created to maintain the protective structure of civil defence at the rate of 5 people per 200 sheltered.

30. The transfer of premises used in peacetime to the regime of a protective structure of civil defence shall be carried out by the order of the head of civil defence of the facility within the time limits specified by him by the group for servicing this structure.

31. When switching to the mode of a protective civil defence structure, a diesel power station shall be deconserved and a trial start-up shall be carried out, the serviceability of emergency lighting, filter ventilation equipment, water supply, sewerage, electricity supply and disconnecting devices (switches, cranes, valves and others), as well as protective-hermetic and hermetic doors, valves and anti-explosion devices shall be checked. Identified malfunctions shall be eliminated.

Emergency exits shall be alerted, all foreign objects shall be taken out.

The existing (or additionally installed) containers (reservoirs) shall be filled with water.

Stocks of fuel and lubricants are being prepared for diesel power stations.

The operation of communication and warning facilities, availability of documentation for the operation of the civil defence protective structure shall be checked.

32. When transferring premises intended for anti-radiation shelters, the following shall be performed (if necessary): sealing of openings (window, door and others) with stone and other materials, installation of additional screens, sealing on doors at their junction with door frames.

33. In the protective structures of civil defence that do not have food pantries, places shall be equipped to ensure the placement and preservation of pledged food, packing, picking and issuing products.

34. In prominent places in the premises of protective structures of civil defense, the rules for the use of personal protective equipment, signs of entrances and exits, premises of a diesel power plant and filter ventilation rooms, places of sanitary units, water distribution points, sanitary posts are posted. The places of installation of fire-fighting equipment are marked and illuminated.

Footnote. Paragraph 34 – as amended by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication).

35. Closing of protective hermetic and hermetic doors shall be carried out at the command of the head of civil defence of the facility or, without waiting for the command, after filling the protective structures of civil defence to the established capacity, by decision of the commander of the group for servicing the protective structure of civil defence.

36. Maintenance, use, current and scheduled repairs of engineering and technical equipment shall be carried out taking into account the peculiarities of its operation.

37. Air supply to shelters shall be carried out by means of filter ventilation systems according to the mode of clean ventilation (mode I) and filter ventilation (mode II) and the mode of full or partial isolation of the shelter (mode III).

38. The supply of anti-radiation shelters with air shall be carried out due to natural ventilation with mechanical stimulation.

39. In peacetime, prior to the exposure of weapons of destruction, shelters shall be supplied with air according to mode I, in which:

- 1) ventilation units of clean ventilation systems are switched on;
- 2) hermetic valves and other sealing devices installed on the ducts of clean ventilation systems are opened;
- 3) hermetic valves installed before and after the absorber filters and air purification filters are closed, as well as the hermetic valve on the connecting duct between the air intakes of clean ventilation and filter ventilation.

40. After exposure to damaging factors, the ventilation systems of shelters shall be turned off, all air ducts and openings that communicate with the external environment shall be

blocked for up to one hour. Special mode III systems for creating backup in shelters shall not be included in this case.

After clarifying the situation outside the shelter, the ventilation mode required under the current situation shall be established.

41. When exposed to chemical and biological agents, shelters shall be transferred to mode II, in this case they:

1) close the hermetic valves on the air ducts of the clean ventilation systems and the connecting air duct;

2) turn off exhaust fans (if their operation in mode II is not provided or the structure has lost its tightness);

3) turn on supply fans of mode II;

4) open the hermetic valves installed before and after the absorber filters.

42. Shelters are transferred to mode III in the event of a dangerous gas contamination of the air by combustion products and formation of dangerous concentrations of highly toxic substances.

43. When using a protective structure of civil defence, the following parameters of the state of the air environment shall be observed:

1) air temperature from 0 to +30 °C, concentration of carbon dioxide - up to 3%, oxygen - up to 17%, carbon monoxide - up to 30 mg / m³ shall be acceptable and do not require additional measures;

2) air temperature - +31 - 33 ° C, concentration of carbon dioxide - 4%, oxygen - 16%, carbon monoxide - 50-70 mg / m³ require limitation of physical activity and increased surveillance of the sheltered.

44. Parameters of the state of the air environment, dangerous for the further stay of people in the protective structure of civil defence:

1) air temperature - 34 ° C and above;

2) concentration of carbon dioxide - 5% and above;

3) oxygen content in the air - 14% and below;

4) the content of carbon monoxide - 100 mg/m³ and above.

When one or more factors are reached, measures shall be taken to improve the air environment or the issue of withdrawing people from the protective structure of civil defence shall be resolved.

45. The filling of protective structures of civil defence shall be carried out at the warning signal "Attention to everyone!".

45-1. The duration of continuous stay of those sheltered in the protective structures of civil defense is 48 hours.

Footnote. Chapter 3 was supplemented by paragraph 45-1 in accordance with the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication).

46. Closing of protective hermetic and hermetic doors shall be carried out at the command of the head of the civil defence of the facility or, without waiting for the command, after filling the protective structures of civil defence to the established capacity, by decision of the commander of the group for servicing the structure.

47. In the presence of vestibule locks, filling continues even after closing the protective hermetic doors. In this case, the locking method shall be used, which consists in the fact that the outer and inner protective-hermetic doors of the vestibule locks are opened and closed alternately by the civil defence protective structure maintenance group.

48. If, when filling the protective structure of civil defence, some of the sheltered do not have time to get into the structure before the onset of radioactive fallout, then before entering the shelter, they carry out a partial decontamination of clothes and shoes, and when entering the structure, take off their outer clothing and leave it indoors for storing contaminated clothing.

49. In the conditions of overcrowding of civil defence protective structures, the sheltered shall also be placed in the aisles and vestibules.

50. When filling the civil defence protective structure, the maintenance group shall carry out monitoring of parameters of the air environment state and registration of microclimate and gas composition of the air in the journal, and air overpressure shall be controlled in the shelters.

51. Evacuation of the sheltered from the protective structure of civil defence shall be carried out:

- 1) after clarifying the radiation, chemical and biological situation in the area of the facility ;
- 2) after expiration of the established period of stay of the sheltered in the structure, as well as in case of forced abandonment of the structure in the order of priority determined by the commander of the protective structure maintenance group.

Footnote. Paragraph 51 as amended by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.03.2024 № 214 (effective after the day of its first official publication)

52. The forced evacuation of the sheltered from the protective structure of civil defence shall be carried out in case of:

- 1) damage to the structure, which does not allow further stay in it of the sheltered;
- 2) flooding of the structure;
- 3) fire in a structure and the formation of dangerous concentrations of harmful gases in it;
- 4) achievement of the maximum-tolerable parameters of the microclimate and the gas composition of the air.

53. The need for the forced exit of the sheltered from the protective structure of civil defence may arise when certain indicators of the organism state reach critical values. Dangerous for the further stay of people in the protective structure of civil defence shall be:

- 1) heart rate of 120 or more beats per minute at rest while sitting or less than 35 beats;
- 2) body temperature is 38 °C and more. If these phenomena are observed in the majority of the sheltered, it is also necessary to assess the degree of danger of leaving the protective structure of civil defence and further stay in it.