FEDERAL LAW

Technical regulation on safety of buildings and edifices № 384-ФЗ	**30.12.2009**

Adopted by the State Duma December 23, 2009 Approved by the Federation Council Dec. 25, 2009

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Article 1. Objectives of this Federal Law

This Federal Law is adopted in order to: 1) protect life and health of citizens, property of natural or legal persons, state or municipal property; 2) protection of environment, life and health of animals and plants; 3) prevention of acts misleading purchasers; 4) ensure energy efficiency of buildings and structures.

Article 2. Main definitions

1. For the purposes of this Federal Law the basic definitions are used, which are established by the RF legislation on technical regulation, urban planning and fire safety. 2. For the purposes of this Federal Law the following basic definitions are also used:

1) emergency lighting - lighting for escape routes with independent power sources operating in a fire, accidents and other emergencies, automatically actuated at the corresponding alarm or manually in case of absence of alarm system or its failure to operate; 2) failure – a dangerous man-caused event creating a threat to life and health of people at a site, a certain territory or waters and causing destruction or damage to buildings, structures, equipment and vehicles, disturbances of production and transportation process, damage to environment

3) supervision - control of a person involved in preparation of design documentation over compliance with the requirements in design documentation in the process of construction; 4) effect - a phenomenon causing a change in a mode of deformation of building structures and (or) foundations of a building or a structure; 5) life cycle of a building or a structure - a period of execution of engineering surveys, design, construction (including conservation), maintenance (including current repairs), reconstruction, major repairs, demolition of buildings or structures; 6) building - a result of construction, representing a three-dimensional building structure, having the elevated and (or) underground elements, including premises, engineering networks and systems and intended for stay and (or) human activities, accommodation of production facilities, storage of products and animal keeping; 7) engineering protection - a complex of structures designed to protect people, buildings or structures, territories of construction, reconstruction and maintenance of buildings or structures from the effects of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and (or) man-caused

impacts, threats of a terrorist nature, as well as preventing and (or) decreasing the effects of dangerous natural processes and phenomena, and (or) man-caused impacts, threats of a terrorist nature; 8) mechanical safety – a state of building structures and foundations of a building or a structure, when there is no unacceptable risk of harm to life or health of citizens, property of natural and legal persons, state or municipal property, environment, life and health of animals and plants due to destruction or loss of stability of buildings, structures or elements thereof; 9) microclimate of a room - climatic conditions of internal environment of a room, which are defined by combinations of temperature, humidity and air velocity having effect on human organism; 10) loading - mechanical force applied to building structures and (or) foundation of a building or a structure and determining their deformation state; 11) normal maintenance conditions – a condition of a building or a structure taken into account during design, when there are no obstacles to perform functional or technological processes; 12) dangerous natural processes and phenomena - earthquakes, mudslides, landslides, avalanches, flooding the territory, hurricanes, tornadoes, soil erosion and other similar processes and phenomena, which have a negative or destructive impact on buildings and structures; 13) foundation of a building or a structure (hereinafter - foundation) – a track of land, susceptible to loadings and impact of a building or a structure and transferring to a building or a structure the effects of natural, technological or man-caused processes in the track of land; 14) premises – a piece of volume of a building or a structure with specific purposes and limited by building structures; 15) room with a permanent stay of people - a space, which foresees a permanent stay of people for more than two hours; 16) limiting state of building structures - a state of building structures of a building or a structure, beyond which further maintenance of a building or a structure is dangerous, unacceptable, difficult or impractical or functional restoration of a building or a structure is impossible or impractical;

17) emergency protection of engineering systems - a complex of devices that protect, prevent and (or) reduce the harmful effects of emergency situations in maintenance of engineering systems and increase durability (life cycle) of these systems; 18) estimated situation – a complex of possible conditions determining the calculated requirements for building structures, engineering systems and elements of these structures and systems; 19) rheological properties of materials - a manifestation of the irreversible residual deformation and instability or creep under loading and (or) exposure; 20) engineering networks - a set of pipelines, communications and other structures intended for the engineering maintenance of buildings and structures; 21) engineering system t - one of the systems of a building or a structure designed for water supply, sewerage, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, gas, electricity, telecommunications, information, maintenance control, waste collection, vertical transportation (elevators, escalators) or safety functions; 22) complicated environmental conditions – a presence of specific soil composition and conditions and (or) risk generation (development) of dangerous natural processes and phenomena, and (or) man-caused impacts on the territory

of construction, reconstruction and maintenance of buildings or structures; 23) structure - a result of the construction, representing a three-dimensional, planar or linear building system having ground, elevated and (or) underground elements, consisting of bearing structures and in some cases protecting building structures and designed to perform various types of production processes, storage of products, temporary stay of people, displacement of people and cargoes;

24) building structure – an element of a building or a structure performing specific bearing , protecting and (or) aesthetic functions; 25) man-caused impact - hazards resulting from accidents in buildings, structures or transport caused by fires, explosions or releases of various types of energy, as well as the impact resulting from construction activity at the adjacent location;

26) level of responsibility - characteristics of a building or a structure, determined in accordance with the scope of economic, social and environmental consequences of its demolition; 27) fatigue properties of the material –a change of mechanical and physical properties of the material under a long-term effect of cyclically time-varying stress and deformation; 28) safety characteristics of a building or a structure - qualitative and quantitative properties of building structures, foundations, materials, elements of engineering networks and systems to ensure compliance of a building or a structure with safety requirements.

Article 3. Scope of this Federal Law 1. The object of technical regulation in this Federal Law are buildings and structures for any purposes (including their engineering networks and systems) as well as the related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition). 2. This Federal Law applies to all stages of life cycle of a building or a structure. 3. This Federal Law does not apply to the safety of technological processes relevant to functional purpose of buildings and structures. Possible hazardous effects of these processes on the state of buildings, structures or elements thereof are to be taken into account. 4. Along with the requirements of this Federal Law, the requirements must be respected, which are established by government customers, the federal executive authorities authorized in the field of safety, defense, foreign intelligence, counter intelligence and technical protection of information technology, public administration, use of atomic energy, state regulation of safety in use of nuclear energy, and (or) public contracts (treaties) in respect of objects of military infrastructure of the RF Armed Forces, objects, information about which constitutes a state secret, sites of production, processing, storage of radioactive and explosive substances and materials, objects for storage and destruction of chemical weapons and explosives, and other objects, which set out the requirements related to nuclear and radiation safety in the field of nuclear energy, as well as the associated with the above objects processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization

(demolition

5. Additional safety requirements for buildings and structures (including engineering networks and systems), as well as the related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition) could be provided by other technical regulations. However these requirements shouldn't be in conflict with the requirements of the present Federal Law.

6. This Federal Law sets the minimum requirements for buildings and structures (including their engineering networks and systems), as well as the related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition), including the requirements for: 1) mechanical safety; 2) fire safety; 3) safety from natural disasters and phenomena, and (or) man-caused impacts; 4) safety of living conditions and residence in buildings and structures for human health; 5) safety for users of buildings and structures; 6) accessibility to buildings and structures for the disabled people and other groups with limited mobility; 7) energy efficiency of buildings and structures; 8) safe level of exposure of buildings and structures on environment .

Article 4. Identification of buildings and structures 1. For the purposes of application of this Federal Law buildings and structures are identified in the manner prescribed by this Article, as follows: 1) function;

2) classification of the objects of transport infrastructure and other objects, which functional and technological characteristics may affect their safety; 3) possibility of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and man-caused impacts on the territory of construction, reconstruction and maintenance of buildings or structures; 4)classification of dangerous production objects; 5) fire and explosion danger; 6) availability of premises with a permanent stay of people; 7) level of responsibility.

2. Identification of buildings or structures according to foundations set out in items 1 and 2 of Clause 1 hereof must be conducted in accordance with the RF legislation. In the absence of the statutory Russian national classifiers of technical, economic and social information a builder (customer) has the right to identify buildings or structures on those grounds to use the classifiers included in the normative legal documents approved by the federal executive bodies

3. Identification of buildings or structures on the grounds stipulated in item 3 of Clause 1 hereof must be conducted in accordance with the zoning of territories of Russia as on the level of risk of natural processes and phenomena, approved by an authorized federal executive body, data of long-term records of natural processes and events conducted in accordance with the RF legislation, as well as the results of engineering surveys in the territory of construction, reconstruction and maintenance of buildings or structures.. 4. Identification of a building or a structure on the grounds stipulated in item 4 of Clause 1 hereof must be

conducted in accordance with the RF legislation in the field of industrial safety. 5. Identification of a building or a structures on the grounds stipulated in item 5 of Clause 1 hereof must be conducted in accordance with RF legislation in the field of fire safety. 6. Identification of a building or a structures on the grounds stipulated in item 6 of Clause 1 hereof must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of a builder (customer).

7. As a result of identification of a building or a structure on the grounds stipulated in item 7 of Clause 1 hereof, a building or a structure must be assigned to one of the following levels of responsibility: 1) high; 2) normal; 3) low. 8. Buildings and structures classified in accordance with the Town Planning Code of Russia as dangerous, technically complex or unique objects are assigned to buildings and structures with a high level of responsibility 9. All buildings and structures, except buildings and structures of high and low levels of responsibility are assigned to buildings and structures with a normal level of responsibility. 10. Buildings and structures of temporary (seasonal) purpose as well as buildings and structures related to construction and reconstruction of a building or a structure or located on lands allocated for individual housing construction are assigned to buildings and structures with a low level of responsibility. 11. Identification characteristics, provided under Item 1 of this Article shall be indicated by: 1) a builder (customer) - in initialization of engineering surveys for construction of buildings or structures and design project;

2) a person engaged in preparation of design documentation - in text materials of design documentation, which is to be submitted on completion to the owner of a building and a structure for filing.

Article 5. Provision of compliance of safety of buildings and structures, as well as the related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition) with the requirements of this Federal Law

1. Safety of buildings and structures, as well as related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition) is ensured through establishing the relevant requirements of safety of design parameters of buildings and structures and qualitative characteristics during the life cycle of a building or a structure, and also implementation of these values and characteristics in the process of construction, reconstruction, major repairs (hereinafter - construction) and maintenance of these parameters and characteristics at the required level during the maintenance, conservation and demolition. 2. Safety of buildings and structures, as well as related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition) is ensured through compliance with the requirements of this Federal Law and the requirements of standards and codes of practice included in the lists indicated in items 1 and 7 of Article 6 hereof or the requirements of special technical conditions.

Article 6. Documents in the field of standardization, which ensure compliance

with the requirements of this Federal Law

1. The Government of the Russian Federation approves the list of national standards and codes of practice (or parts of such standards and codes of practice), which ensure compliance with the requirements of this Federal Law on a mandatory basis. 2. The list of national standards and codes of practice referred to in item 1 of this Article may include national standards and codes of practice, parts of such standards and codes of practice), containing minimum requirements necessary to ensure the safety of buildings and structures (including their engineering networks and systems), as well as the related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition). 3. The list of national standards and codes of practice referred to in item 1 of this Article may include national standards and codes of practice containing different requirements for buildings and structures, as well as the related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition) on one object, one section of design documentation, various approaches to ensure the safety of buildings and structures. At the same time this specified list of national standards and codes of practice should include an indication on a possibility to comply with these requirements and approaches on the alternative basis. In this case, a builder (customer) has the right to choose independently an approach to implement design (including engineering surveys), construction, reconstruction, major repairs and demolition (dismantling) of a building or a structure. 4. National standards and codes of practice included in the above item 1 of this Article are mandatory for application, except in cases of design and construction in accordance with the special technical conditions. 5. National standards body of the Russian Federation must provide a free public information system on national standards and codes of practice included in the list specified in item 1 of this Article. 6. National standards and codes of practice included in the list specified in item 1 hereof are subject to revision and where necessary, review and (or) updating at least every five years

7. In accordance with RF legislation on technical regulation the National standards body of the Russian Federation must approve, publish in the print edition of the federal executive body on technical regulation and place in the public information system in a digital form a list of documents in the field of standardization to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Federal Law on a voluntary basis.

8. When for the preparation of design documentation a deviation is required from the requirements set in a list of national standards and codes of practice under item 1 of this Article or requirements are not enough for reliability and safety, established by these standards and codes of practice, or such requirements have not been established, the preparation of design documentation and construction of a building or a structure shall be implemented in accordance with special technical conditions developed and agreed in the order prescribed by an

authorized federal executive body.

9. Special technical conditions agreed in the established order may give grounds for inclusion into national standards and codes of practice to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Federal Law of the specific technical requirements for buildings and structures contained in these special technical conditions, as well as the related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, and setting up.

Chapter 2. General requirements for safety of buildings and structures, as well as related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition)

Article 7. Requirements for mechanical safety

Building structures and foundations of a building or a structure must have such strength and resistance that in the process of construction and maintenance to avoid any threat of harm to life or health of people, property of natural and legal persons, state or municipal property, environment, life and health of animals and plants arising from: 1) destruction of individual bearing structures or elements thereof; 2) destruction of the whole building, structure or elements thereof; 3) unacceptable deformation of building structures, foundations or structures and geological tracts of land of the adjacent territory; 4) damage to elements of buildings or structures, engineering networks or systems as a result of deformation, displacement or loss of stability of loading-bearing structures including deviations from the vertical.

Article 8. Fire safety requirements

Building or a structure shall be designed and constructed in such a way that during maintenance of the a building or a structure to exclude the possibility of fire, prevent or reduce risk of smoke generation of a building or a structure during fire and exposure to hazardous factors of fire on people and property, protect people and property from exposure to hazardous factors of fire and (or) restrict the effects of exposure to hazardous factors of fire at a building or a structure, as well as that in the event of a fire to observe the following requirements:

1) maintaining the stability of buildings or structures, as well as the strength of loading-bearing constructions within the time required for evacuation of people and performing other actions aimed at reducing damage from the fire; 2) restriction of generation and expansion of fire hazards within the seat of fire; 3) non-expansion of fire on neighboring buildings and structures; 4) evacuation of people (taking into account the characteristics of persons with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility) into the safe zone before damage to their lives and health due to exposure to hazardous factors of fire; 5) possibility for the personnel to have access to any premises of buildings and structures as well as to deliver firefighting equipment; 6) possibility for introducing fire extinguishing

substances to the fire seat; 7) possibility to undertake measures to save people and reduce fire damage to property caused by natural or legal persons, state or municipal property, environment, life and health of animals and plants.

Article 9. Safety requirements for hazardous natural processes and phenomena, and (or) man-caused impacts

Building or a structure on the territory, which may cause dangerous natural processes and phenomena, and (or) man-caused impacts, shall be designed and constructed in such a way that during maintenance of buildings or structures dangerous natural processes and phenomena and (or) man-caused impact shouldn't cause consequences referred to in Article 7 of this Federal Law and (or) other events that may endanger life or health, property of natural or legal persons, state or municipal property, environment, life and health of animals and plants.

Article 10. Safety requirements for human health, living conditions and stay in buildings and structures 1. Building or a structure shall be designed and constructed in such a manner that the residence and stay of a person in buildings or structures not encountered adverse effects as a result of physical, biological, chemical, radiological and other impacts. 2. Building or a structure shall be designed and constructed to provide during maintenance of buildings or structures safe conditions for people living and staying in buildings and structures according to the following indicators: 1) quality of air in industrial, residential and other indoor premises of buildings and structures and also in working areas of industrial buildings and structures; 2) quality of water used for drinking and household needs; 3) insolation and sun protection of residential premises, public and industrial buildings; 4) natural and artificial lighting of premises; 5) protection against noise in residential and public buildings and working areas in industrial buildings and structures; 6) microclimate of premises;

7) adjusting humidity on the surface and inside the building structures; 8) level of vibration in the premises of residential and public buildings and level of technological vibration in the working areas of industrial buildings and structures; 9) level of electrostatic force of electromagnetic field in the premises of residential and public buildings and working areas in industrial buildings and structures, as well as the adjacent territories; 10) level of ionizing radiation in the premises of residential and public buildings and working areas in industrial buildings and structures, as well as the adjacent territories.

Article 11. Safety requirements for users of buildings and structures

Buildings and structures must be designed and constructed, and the territory required for maintenance of buildings or structures must be improved in order to avoid during maintenance of buildings and structures the threat of accidents and injury to people - users of buildings and structures due to sliding falls, crashes, burns, electric shock, and also as a result of explosion.

Article 12. Requirements for accessibility to buildings and structures for the disabled people and other groups with limited mobility

1. Residential buildings, engineering, transport and social infrastructure must be designed and constructed to ensure their accessibility for the disabled people and other groups with limited mobility. 2. Transport infrastructure should be equipped with special devices that enable persons with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility to take use of the services provided by the objects of transport infrastructure.

Article 13. Requirements for energy efficiency of buildings and structures

Buildings and structures must be designed and constructed to provide efficient use of energy resources and exclude wasteful consumption of such resources during their maintenance.

Article 14. Requirements for safe level of exposure of buildings and structures on the environment

Buildings and structures must be designed to exclude a threat of negative impact on the environment during their construction and maintenance.

Chapter 3. Requirements for the results of engineering surveys and design documentation to ensure the safety of buildings and structures

Article 15. General requirements for the results of engineering surveys and design documentation

Results of engineering surveys must be credible and sufficient to establish the design parameters and other engineering characteristics of buildings or structures, as well as projected activities to ensure their safety. The estimates of the engineering survey results must be justified by a person, who performs engineering surveys, and maintain the forecast changes in their values in the process of construction and maintenance of a building or a structure.

2. In design documentation of a building or a structure a person responsible for preparation of design documentation must take into account the initial data delivered by a builder (customer) in accordance with the law on urban-land development. The level of responsibility of a designed building or a structure established by items 7-10 of Article 4 hereof is to be specified in initial data. 3. In design documentation a necessity must be foreseen for monitoring of environment, conditions of foundation, building structures and engineering systems during construction and (or) maintenance of a building or a structure.

4. Technical assignment for engineering surveys to be performed for construction, renovation of buildings and structures with the high level of responsibility and a feasibility report for design works for such buildings and structures may provide scientific support to engineering surveys and (or) design and construction of buildings or structures. In design documentation of

hazardous objects referred to buildings or structures with high level of responsibility in accordance with item 8 of Article 4 hereto must be provided structural, organizational and technical measures to protect human life and health and environment from the harmful consequences of accidents in the process construction, maintenance, conservation and demolition (dismantling) of such objects. 5. In design document the design parameters and other design characteristics of buildings or structures, as well as projected activities to ensure their safety must be established to ensure that during construction and maintenance a building or a structure are safe for life and health of citizens (including those with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility), property of natural or legal persons, state or municipal property, environment, life and health of animals and plants. 6. Relevance of design parameters and other engineering characteristics of buildings or structures to safety requirements, as well as design activities to ensure their safety should be justified by references to the requirements of this Federal Law and standards and codes of practice included in items 1 and 7 of Article 6 of this Federal Law, or to the requirements of special technical conditions. In the absence of these requirements, the compliance of design values and characteristics of a building or a structure with the safety requirements must be justified by one or more of the following modes:

1) survey results; 2) calculations and (or) tests performed in accordance with the certified or otherwise approved methods; 3) modeling scenarios of dangerous natural processes and phenomena, and (or) man-caused impacts, including the adverse combination of dangerous natural processes and phenomena, and (or) man-caused impacts; 4) risk evaluation of dangerous natural processes and phenomena, and (or) man-caused impacts. 7. Basic data for design is to be taken into account in justification, provided under item 6 of this Article, including the results of engineering survey. 8. In project documentation accessibility of elements of building structures, engineering networks and systems must be provided to the extent necessary to ensure the safety of buildings or structures to determine the actual values of their parameters and other characteristics, and also parameters of materials, products and devices that may affect the safety of a building or a structure within construction and maintenance. 9. Responsible person must foresee in project documentation the following: 1) possibility of safe maintenance of the designed buildings or structures and requirements for methods of conducting activities for maintenance, during which there is no threat of breaches of safety of building structures, engineering networks and systems or undue degradation of habitat parameters of the people; 2) minimum frequency of checks, inspections and surveys of building structures, foundations, engineering networks and systems for buildings or structures and (or) the need for monitoring of environmental elements, condition of foundation, building structures and engineering systems in operation of buildings or structures; 3) information for users and maintenance services on the values of operational loadings on the building structures, engineering networks and systems, which should not be exceeded in maintenance of building or structures;

4) information about the location of hidden electrical wiring, pipelines and other devices, whose failure could lead to a threat of harm to human life and health, property of natural or legal persons, state or municipal property, environment, life and health of animals and plants

10. Design documentation of building or structure shall be used as the main instrument in making decisions about securing building or structure at all subsequent stages of the life cycle of the building or structure.

Article 16. Requirements for mechanical safety of a building or a structure

1. Compliance with mechanical safety in design documentation of a building or a structure must be proved by calculations and other methods specified in item 6 of Article 15 of this Federal Law, confirming that in construction and maintenance of a building or a structure the building structures and foundation shall not reach a limit state of durability and stability when applied under simultaneous loadings and exposure in accordance with items 5 and 6 hereof. 2. Conditions over the limit state of building structures and foundations related to durability and stability are characterized by: 2. Over the limit state of building structures and grounds on the strength and stability should be made a condition characterized by: 1) destruction of any kind; 2) loss of shape stability; 3) loss of stability of structural position; 4) violation of the operational suitability and other phenomena associated with a threat of harm to human life and health, property of natural and legal persons, state or municipal property, environment, life and health of animals and plants. 3. In calculations of building structures and foundations all types of loadings must be taken into account corresponding to the functional purpose and constructive solution of a building or a structure, climatic, and, where appropriate, technological impacts, as well as those caused by deformation of buildings, structures and foundations. For the elements of building structures, characteristics of which are recorded in the calculations of strength and stability of a building or a structure, which may change during maintenance due to climatic factors and aggressive factors of indoor and outdoor environment, including the effect of technological processes, which may cause fatigue phenomena in the material of building structures, in design documents the parameters must be further specified characterizing the resistance to such impacts, or events to protect against them. 4. Computational models (including loading diagram, calculation backgrounds) of building structures and foundations must reflect the actual conditions of buildings or structures that meet the designed situation. The following must be taken into account: 1) factors of stress and deformation state; 2) interaction of elements of building structures among themselves and with foundation; 3) spatial distribution of building structures; 4) geometrical and physical nonlinearity; 5) plastic and rheological properties of materials and soils; 6) possibility of cracks formation; 7) possible deviations of geometrical parameters from their nominal values.

5. In the course of validation of the requirements of mechanical safety the

following computated situations must considered: 1) situation, having the same duration as the life cycle of maintenance of a building or a structure, including maintenance between two major repairs or changes in a technological process; 2) transitional situation, having a short life cycle as compared with the life cycle of maintenance of a building or a structure, including construction, reconstruction and major repair of a building or a structure. 6. When designing a building or a structure with a high level of responsibility the emergency conditions must be taken into account, having a low probability of occurrence and short duration, but they are important from the point of view of the consequences of the limiting states, which may arise in this situation (including limiting states in a situation arising in connection with the explosion, collision, accident, fire, and immediately after the breakdown of one of the bearing building structures). 7. Calculations justifying the design decisions on safety of a building or a structure must be conducted taking into account the level of responsibility of a building or a structure to be designed. For this purpose, the calculated values of forces in the elements of building structures and foundations must be determined taking into account the safety factor of responsibility with a value not lower than: 1) 1,1 - for buildings and structures of high level of responsibility; 2) 1,0 - for buildings and structures of normal level of responsibility; 3) 0,8 - for buildings and structures of low level of responsibility.

Article 17. Requirements for fire safety of a building or a structure To ensure fire safety of buildings or structures in design documentation justification is to be performed by one of the modes specified in item 6 of Article 15 of this Federal Law:

1) fire break or the distance from the designed building or structure to the nearest building, structure or outdoor installation (for linear structures - the distance from the axis of the route to the inhabited localities, industrial and agricultural structures, forests, the distance between the parallel tracks of linear structures, size of protected areas); 2) approved values of characteristics of fire resistance and fire danger elements of building structures and engineering systems; 3) adopted division of a building or a structure into fire commitments.

4) location, dimensions and length of escape routes of people (including those with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility) in case of fire, provision of smoke protection of escape routes, fire hazard characteristics of finishing materials of walls, floors and ceilings of escape routes, their quantity, location and dimensions; 5) characteristics or parameters of systems for fire detection, warning and evacuation management under fire (taking account of the disabled people and other groups with limited mobility), as well as automatic fire extinguishing and smoke protection systems; 6) measures to ensure passage and entrance of fire-fighting equipment, safe access of fire-brigade and advance of fire-extinguishing means to the seat of fire, the parameters of fire extinguishing systems, including external and internal fire-fighting water supply; 7) organizational and technical measures to ensure fire safety of buildings or

structures during their construction and maintenance .

Article 18. Requirements for safety of buildings and structures in natural dangerous processes and phenomena and man-caused impacts

1. To ensure safety of buildings and structures, construction and maintenance, which are designed under complicated natural conditions, design documentation must include the following: 1) measures aimed at protecting people, buildings or structures, areas of construction, reconstruction and maintenance of buildings or structures from the effects of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and technological impacts, as well as the measures aimed at preventing and (or) reducing the effects of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and man-caused impacts; 2) design measures reducing the sensitivity of building structures and foundations to the effects of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and man-caused impacts; 3) measures improving the properties of the soil of foundation; 4) maintenance of construction works not leading the emergence of new and (or) intensification of existing dangerous natural processes and phenomena. 2. Design documentation must foresee the appropriate compensatory and rehabilitation activities in cases where the measures aimed at protecting people, buildings or structures and areas of construction, reconstruction and maintenance of buildings or structures from the effects of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and technological impacts, as well as the measures aimed at preventing and (or) reducing the effects of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and technological impacts, including engineering protection, in construction of buildings or structures may lead to an increase of dangerous natural processes and phenomena in the adjacent territories.

3. To ensure safety of buildings and structures in design documentation must be foreseen an emergency protection system for engineering systems. 4. If the rationale of design decisions taken by the level of responsibility of engineering structures and emergency protection should be adopted in accordance with the level of responsibility to protect buildings or structures. 4. When justifying the adopted technical solutions a level of responsibility must be assigned in accordance with a level of responsibility for the protected buildings or structures.

5. Design documentation of a building or a structure, including the structures of engineering protection, must contain the limits of acceptable change of parameters characterizing the safety of objects and the geological environment in the process of construction and maintenance. Design documentation must provide a possibility for monitoring of environmental elements in the process of construction and maintenance of the designed building or structure (including the condition of the surrounding buildings and structures, which fall within the area of influence of construction and maintenance of the designed building or structure), and also conditions of foundations, building structures and engineering systems of the designed buildings or structures, structures of engineering protection. 6. In design documentation of residential buildings the

provision must be foreseen of equipping these buildings with technical devices for automatic cut of water supply in the event of emergencies.

Article 19. Requirements to ensure compliance with sanitary and epidemiological requirements

To ensure implementation of sanitary-epidemiological requirements in design documentation of buildings and structures with the premises of permanent residence of persons, except for individual housing, systems of water, sewerage, heating, ventilation and power supply must be provided.

Article 20. Requirements to ensure air quality

1. Ventilation system must be provided in design documentation of buildings and structures. Provision of the premises with air conditioning system must be provided in design documentation. Ventilation and air conditioning systems must ensure the air supply to the premises with the harmful substances content not exceeding the maximum allowable concentrations for such premises or working area of industrial premises.

2. In design documentation of buildings and structures with the premises of human residence the measures are to be provided to: 1) limit the penetration into the premises of dust, moisture, harmful and unpleasant-smelling substances from the air; 2) ensure air exchange, sufficient for the timely removal of harmful substances from the air and maintenance of the chemical composition of air in proportions favorable to human life; 3) prevent the infiltration to the premises with a permanent stay of persons of harmful and unpleasant-smelling substances from pipelines and sewage, heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems and air ducts and engineering pipelines, and also exhaust gases from the built-in car parks; 4) prevent the infiltration into the premises of soil gases (radon, methane), if in the process of engineering survey their presence is revealed at the site, where the construction and maintenance of buildings and structures are projected.

Article 21. Requirements for quality of water used for drinking and domestic needs

In design documentation of external and internal pipelines to supply buildings and structures with water used for drinking and (or) for domestic needs, measures must be provided to ensure supply of the required amount of water and prevention of its pollution.

Article 22. Requirements for insolation and shading

1. Buildings must be designed to provide the accommodations with adequate

duration of insolation, or sun protection in order to create the safe living conditions, regardless of their duration. 2. Requirements of item 1 of this Article shall be secured by measures on the orientation of the accommodations on either side of the world, as well as by measures of constructive of the planning nature, including land improvement of the adjacent territory.

Article 23. Requirements for lighting

1. In over ground floors of buildings and structures the premises with permanent stay of persons must be provided with natural or combined lighting, as well as artificial lighting, and in basements- with artificial lighting sufficient to prevent the threat of harm to human health. 2. In over ground floors of the buildings and structures the premises, in which natural lighting is impossible according to the implemented technological processes, the possibility of artificial lighting must be provided, sufficient to prevent the threat of harm to human health. 3. In design documentation of building or structure in the cases provided for in a feasibility report, the equipment for outdoor lighting must be foreseen.

Article 24. Requirements for protection against noise 1. Placing of buildings or structures on the site, project values of characteristics of building structures, characteristics of types of engineering equipment referred to in design documentation and activities on land improvement of adjacent territory must protect people from:

1) air noise generated by external sources (outside of a building); 2) air noise in other areas of a building or a structure; 3) impact noise; 4) noise generated by equipment; 5) excessive noise reverberation in a room. 2. In a building or a structure which may be a source of noise, resulting in an unacceptable level of noise excess in the air on the territory of construction and maintenance of buildings or structures, the measures must be provided to reduce noise, the source of which is a projected building or structure. 3. Noise protection should be ensured: 1) in residential premise, public and industrial buildings; 2) within the territory, where construction and maintenance of buildings or structures must take place. 4. In indoor and outdoor areas, where the legibility of the sound produced by radio means may affect safety of people, the measures must be provided to ensure the optimal level of volume and legibility of the sound.

Article 25. Requirements for protection from moisture

1. In design documentation of a building and a structure the constructive solutions must be provided for: 1) drainage from the outer surfaces protecting building structures, including the roof and underground constructions of buildings and structures; 2) watertightness of the roof, exterior walls, floors, and basement walls and floors on the ground; 3) prevention of condensation on the inner surfaces protecting building structures, except for items of translucent and stained glass windows. 2. If it is set in the feasibility report, design documentation must also include measures to prevent flooding of buildings and

building structures in accidents of water supply systems.

Article 26. Requirements for protection from vibration

In design documentation of buildings and structures the measures must be provided to ensure that vibration in buildings and structures don't cause harm to human health.

Article 27. Requirements for the protection from exposure to electromagnetic fields

In design documentation of buildings and structures, planned to be constructed in the area where the level of electromagnetic field generated by power line of AC mains frequency and (or) radio transmitters exceeds the threshold, the measures must to provided to reduce this level for indoor stay of people and on adjacent territory by meeting the requirements for sanitary protection zones and shielding from electromagnetic fields.

Article 28. Requirements for protection against ionizing radiation

1. In design documentation of buildings and structures, planned to be constructed on the territory with presence of radon in accordance with the results of engineering surveys, the measures must be provided for decontamination of the territory and ventilation of the premises which come into contact with the ground. 2. In design documentation the provision must be provided for use in construction of materials and products with effective indicator of the specific activity of natural radionuclides not exceeding the limit set on the basis of the need to ensure the requirements for sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population of the Russian Federation.

Article 29. Requirements for microclimate of premises

1. In design documentation of a building or a structure the values of characteristics of protecting (enclosing) structures and constructive decisions must be determined ensuring compliance of the calculated values of the following thermal characteristics with the required values established on the basis of the need for favorable sanitary conditions in the premises:

1) resistance to heat of protecting (enclosing) structures of a building or a structure; 2) difference in temperature on the inner surface of protecting (enclosing) building structures and the air temperature inside a building or a structure during heating period; 3) thermal resistance of protecting (enclosing) structures in warm season and premises of a building or a structure in cold period; 4) resistance to air permeability of protecting (enclosing) building structures; 5) resistance to vapour permeability of protecting (enclosing) building structures; 6) heat absorption surface of floors.

2. Along with the requirements of item 1 hereof, design documentation of a building or a structure must provide for measures to prevent overwetting of

protecting (enclosing) building structures and accumulation of moisture on their surfaces and to ensure durability of these structures.

3. Heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems and the requirements for their operation set out in design documentation must compliance of the established thermal calculated values of protecting (enclosing) structures under Article 30 of this Federal Law with the calculated values of the following parameters of microclimate of premises for warm and cold transitional periods of the year, established on the basis of the need to create favorable sanitary conditions: 1) air temperature inside a building or a structure; 2) temperature tracking; 3) air velocity; 4) relative humidity. 4. Calculated values should be determined taking into account the purpose of buildings or structures, living conditions or human activities in the premises. The heat excess must be recorded in industrial premises. 5. In technical solutions of heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems a possibility must be foreseen for autonomous regulation of indoor microclimate parameters. 6. In design documentation of a building or a structure technical solutions must be foreseen for thermal and hydraulic stability of heating systems during changes of external and internal conditions of operation of a building or a structure during all seasons of the year...

Article 30. Safety requirements for users of buildings and structures

1. Parameters of elements of building structures, the values of which in design documentation must be provided in such a way that minimized the probability of occurrence of accidents and of injury to people (with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility) as a result of slip, fall or collision when moving through a building or a structure and adjacent territory, are as follows:

1) height of roof railing, balconies, loggias, terraces, outdoor galleries, staircases, landings and open pits in buildings or structures, open pedestrian crossings, including bridges and overpasses, as well as differences in the level of floors or ground levels at the adjacent territory; 2) slope of stairs and ramps, width of tread and height of steps of the stairs, lifting height of one continuous flight of stairs and ramps. The use of steps of different heights within a single flight of stairs is unacceptable. Handrails and railings of the stairs, ramps and landings must be continuous;

3) elevation of thresholds, door and nezapolnyaemyh openings in the walls on the tracks the movement of people, height of the stairs, basement, attic exploited, height under protruding from the top and sides of the path of displacement elements of building structures or equipment.

2. Fencing in accordance with the requirements of this Article must limit a possibility of accidental fall from a height (including roofs of buildings) of foreign objects that may cause injury to people present under a protecting element of a structure.

3. To ensure free movement of people, as well as possible evacuation of patients

on stretchers, people with disabilities who use wheelchairs, and other groups with limited mobility, a possibility must be provided for sufficient width empty door openings in walls, staircases and landings, ramps and turning areas , corridors, passageways between the stationary elements of technological equipment of industrial buildings and lighting equipment of public buildings. 4. On the ways of vehicles travel inside a building or a structure and on the adjacent area the measures must be provided to ensure safety of movement of people.

5. In design documentation of buildings and structures the following must be foreseen: 1) devices to prevent accidental movement of mobile elements of a building or a structure (including a failure of automatic braking), which can lead to accidents and injury to people; 2) construction of windows, ensuring their safe operation, including washing and cleaning of exterior surfaces; 3) devices to prevent accidental falling out of people from the window openings (in cases where a bottom of the frame opening is below the height of a center of gravity of the majority of adults); 4) adequate lighting of the ways of movement of people and vehicles; 5) placing distinct warning signs on the transparent door panels and Clauseitions..

6. In pedestrian areas of buildings and structures with a height of more than forty meters protective equipment mist be provided to ensure the safety of human presence in these areas under the wind. 7. Design solutions for buildings and structures in order to ensure accessibility to buildings and structures for the disabled and other groups with limited mobility must ensure the following: 1) accessibility of the places they visit and unhindered movement within buildings and structures; 2) safety of walkways (including evacuation), as well as the places of residence, service and places of labor of these groups of population.

8. Parameters of walkways, provision of special devices and sizes of the premises for the groups of people specified in item 7 hereof must be justified in accordance with item 6 of Article 15 of this Federal Law.

9. To avoid burns when using elements of engineering network s or systems the following must be foreseen n design documentation: 1) limitation of surface temperature of available Clauses of heaters and heating pipelines or fencing preventing human contact with these Clauses; 2) limitation of temperature of hot air from outlet of air heating devices; 3) limitation of temperature of hot water in hot water supply system.

10. To prevent damage of people by electric shock the design solutions must include measures to ensure safety of electrical installations.

11. In design documentation measures must be provided to prevent the occurrence of accidents and injury to people in explosion, including: 1) observance of safety regulations of heating and hot water systems, gas equipment, chimneys, flue pipes, tanks and piping for flammable liquids and gases; 2) compliance with the rules of safe installation of heat generators and

plants for liquefied gases; 3) temperature control of heating and pressure in hot water and heating systems; 4) prevention of excessive accumulation of hazardous substances in indoor air, including gas control devices. 12. To ensure safety in emergency situations in design documentation the emergency lighting must be foreseen. 13. For protection against of the unauthorized intrusion into buildings and structures the following requirements must be observed: 1) in buildings with a large number of visitors (the audience), as well as in buildings of educational, medical, banking institutions, at transport infrastructure the measures must be provided for reducing a possibility of criminality and its consequences; 2) in buildings and structures specified by legislation of the Russian Federation shall be arranged television surveillance systems, alarm systems and other systems must be installed aimed at providing protection against terrorist threats and intrusions. 14. In design documentation of residential buildings, engineering, transport and social infrastructure objects the measures must be provided for the unhindered access for the disabled and other groups with limited mobility to such objects.

Article 31. Requirement for energy efficiency of buildings and structures

1. When it's foreseen in a feasibility report, design documentation must include the decisions on individual elements, building structures, properties of elements and building structures, as well as devices, technologies and materials used in buildings that enable to eliminate wasteful consumption of energy resources during maintenance of buildings and structures.

2. When it's foreseen in a feasibility report, design documentation must provide equipping building and structures with metering devices for energy resources.

3. Compliance of buildings and structures with the requirements of energy efficiency of buildings and structures and provision of buildings and structures with metering devices for energy resources must be ensured by selecting in design documentation of optimal architectural, functional and technological, structural and engineering solutions.

Article 32. Requirements for protection of environment

Activities on environment protection foreseen in design documentation of a building or a structure in accordance with federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation must ensure prevention or minimization of a negative impact on environment.

Article 33. Requirements for prevention of actions misleading purchasers

In order to prevent actions misleading purchasers the following information must be contained in design documentation of a building or a structure: 1) identification characteristics of a building or a structure in accordance with item 1 of Article 4 of this Federal Law; 2) life cycle of a building or a structure and their elements; 3) indicators of energy efficiency of buildings or structures; 4) degree of fire resistance of buildings or structures

Chapter 4. Provision of safety of buildings and structures during construction, reconstruction, major and minor repairs

Article 34. Requirements for construction materials and products used in construction of buildings and structures

1. Construction of a building or a structure must be performed using construction materials and products to ensure compliance of a building or a structure with the requirements of this Federal Law and design documentation. 2. Construction materials and products must meet the requirements established in accordance with RF legislation on technical regulation. 3. A person performing construction of a building or a structures in accordance with the laws on urban-planning must monitor the compliance of the used construction materials and products, including construction materials, manufactured on the territory where construction takes place, with the requirements of design documentation throughout the construction process.

Article 35. Requirements for construction of buildings and structures, conservation of uncompleted object

Construction, reconstruction, major and minor repairs of a building or a structure, conservation of uncompleted object must be performed to minimize a negative impact on the environment and prevent a threat to life and health of citizens, property of natural and legal persons, state or municipal property, life and health of animals and plants.

Chapter 5. Provision of safety of a building and a structure in maintenance, termination of maintenance and in the process of demolition (dismantling)

Article 36. Requirements for safety of buildings and structures in operation

1. Safety of a building or a structure during maintenance must be ensured through maintenance, periodic inspection and control checks, and (or) monitoring of the foundations, building structures and engineering systems, as well as through current repairs of a building or a structure.

2. Parameters and other characteristics of building structures and engineering systems in maintenance of a building or a structure must comply with the requirements of the design documentation. This compliance must be maintained by technical maintenance and confirmed during the periodic inspections and control checks, and (or) monitoring of the foundations, building structures and engineering systems to be conducted in accordance with RF legislation. 3. Maintenance of a building or a structure must be organized in such a way as to ensure conformity of buildings and structures to the requirements of energy efficiency for buildings and structures as we as the requirements to equip buildings and structures with metering devices for the used energy throughout the whole maintenance period of buildings and structures.

Article 37. Requirements for safety of a building and a structure upon the termination of maintenance and in the process of demolition (dismantling)

1. Upon the termination of maintenance of a building or a structure they owner of a building or a structure must take measures tot prevent damage to people and the environment, including measures to prevent unauthorized entry of people into a building or a structure, and implement measures for utilization of construction waste. 2. Safety of technical solutions for demolition (dismantling) of a building or a structure with the use of explosions, burning or other dangerous methods must be justified by one of the methods specified in item 6 of Article 15 hereof.

Chapter 6. Conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition) Article 38. General provisions on conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition) 1. Conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as related processes of (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition) is performed for the purposes to : 1) justify that the results of engineering survey conform to the requirements of this Federal Law; 2) justify that the characteristics of a building or a structure established in design documentation meet the requirements of this Federal Law prior to the construction of a building or a structure; 3) periodically justify that the characteristics of a building or a structure in maintenance are in compliance with the requirements of this Federal Law before putting a building or a structure in operation; 4) periodically justify that the characteristics of a building or a structure in maintenance meet the requirements of this Federal Law and design documentation to confirm a possibility of further maintenance of a building or a structure.

2. Conformity assessment of the results of engineering surveys must be determined by compliance of the results of engineering surveys with the requirements of this Federal Law. 3. Conformity assessment of design documentation should be determined by compliance of the design documentation with the requirements of this Federal Law and the results of engineering surveys. 4. Assessment of conformity of a building or a structure during construction and at its completion must determine the compliance of the performed works during construction, the results of their implementation and used construction materials and articles with the requirements of this Federal Law and the design documentation. 5. Assessment of conformity of a building or a structure during maintenance must be determined by compliance of a building or a structure with the requirements of this Federal Law and design documentation.

Article 39. Rules of mandatory conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as the related processes of design (including surveys),

construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition) 1. Mandatory conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as the related processes of design(including surveys), construction, installation, setting up and utilization (demolition) must be performed in a form of: 1) declaration of conformity of design documentation to the requirements of this Federal Law; 2) state examination of the results of engineering surveys and design documentation; 3) construction supervision; 4) state construction supervision; 5) declaration of conformity of constructed, reconstructed and repaired building or structure to design documentation; 6) declaration of conformity of constructed, reconstructed or repaired building or structure to the requirements of this Federal Law; 7) putting the object in operation. 2. Mandatory conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as the related processes of design (including surveys) in the form referred to in item 1 of Clause 1 hereof, must be performed by a person who prepared design documentation, by drawing up a statement that design documentation has been developed in accordance with the technical assignment for design and the requirements of this Federal Law. 3. Mandatory conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as the related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up and utilization (demolition) in the forms specified in items 2 and 4 of Clause 1 hereof, must be performed only in the cases prescribed by the legislation on urban-planning. 4. Mandatory conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as the related processes of construction, installation, setting up in the form required by item 5 of Clause 1 hereof must be performed by a person – constructor of a building and a builder (customer) by signing a document confirming conformity of the constructed, reconstructed or renovated building to design documentation. Conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as the related processes of construction, installation, setting up in the above forms is not to be performed in respect of an individual housing construction.

5. Mandatory conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as the related processes of construction, installation, setting up in the form required by item 6 of Clause hereof, must be performed by a person –constructor of a building by signing of a document confirming conformity of the constructed, reconstructed or renovated building or structure to the requirements of this Federal Law

6. Conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as the related buildings and structures processes of design (including surveys) in the form referred to in item 1 of Clause 1 of this Article must be performed before approval of design documentation in accordance with the legislation on urban planning. 7. Conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as related processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up and utilization (demolition) in the forms specified in items 2 - 4 and 7 of Clause 1 hereof must be performed in accordance the rules and time limits set by the legislation on urban planning. 8. Conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as the related processes of construction, installation, setting up and utilization

(demolition) in the forms specified in items 5 and 6 of Clause 1 hereof shall be exercised after the end of construction, reconstruction, major repairs of a building or s structure before putting into operation of a building or a structure.

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Article 40. Principles of mandatory conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as maintenance processes related to buildings and structures

1. Mandatory conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as maintenance processes related to buildings and structures to the requirements of this Federal Law must be performed in a form of

1) maintenance control; 2) state control (supervision). 2. Conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as maintenance processes related to buildings and structures in a form of maintenance control is to be performed by a person responsible for maintenance of a building and a structure in accordance with RF legislation. 3. Conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as maintenance process related to buildings and structures in a form of state control (supervision) is to be performed by the authorized federal executive bodies, executive authorities of RF territories in cases and in order established by federal laws.

Article 41. Principles of voluntary conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as the related design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition)

1. Voluntary conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as the related design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition)must be performed in a form of non-governmental examination of the results of engineering survey and design documentation, supervision, inspection of buildings and structures, foundation condition, building structures and engineering systems as well as in other forms stipulated by RF legislation. 2. Voluntary conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as related design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, maintenance and utilization (demolition) must be performed in order prescribed by RF legislation.

Chapter 7. Final Provisions

Article 42. Final Provisions 1. Requirements for buildings and structures, as well as the related design process (including surveys), construction, installation, setting up, operation and utilization (demolition), established by this Federal Law shall not apply until renovation or major repair of a building or a structure to the following buildings and structures: 1) buildings and structures put into operation before the entry into force of such requirements; 2) buildings and structures,

construction, reconstruction and major repairs of which are carried out in accordance with design documentation, approved by or sent for the state examination before entry into force of such requirements; 3) buildings and structures, design documentation of which is not subject to the state examination and a permit for construction, which has been filed before the entry into force of such requirements. 2. In view of this Federal Law construction norms and rules, approved before entry into force of this Federal Law, are recognized as codes of practice.

3. Not later than thirty days before entry into force of this Federal Law the RF Government shall approve the list of national standards and codes of practice to ensure compliance with this Federal Law as a result of application on a mandatory basis. 4. Not later than thirty days before entry into force of this Federal Law the National standards body of the Russian Federation shall approve, publish and distribute in accordance with Article 6, item 7 the list of documents in the field of standardization to ensure compliance with this Federal Law as a result of application on a mandatory basis. 5. At the latest by July 1, 2012 the federal executive body shall update construction codes and rules, recognized in accordance with this Federal Law by codes of practice and included in the list of national standards and codes of practice approved by the RF Government and specified in item 1 of Article 6 hereof.

Article 43. On amending the Federal Law "On technical regulation" Chapter 1 of the Federal Law of December 2,2002 N 184-FZ "On technical regulation" (Collected Laws of Russia, 2002, N 52, Art. 5140, 2007, N 19, Art. 2,293; N 49, Art. 6070, 2009 , N 29, art. 3626) is to be completed by Article 51 as follows:

"Article 51. Special provisions of technical regulation on safety of buildings and structures Special provisions of technical regulation on safety of buildings and structures are to be established by the Federal Law "Technical Regulation on safety of buildings and structures"

Article 44. Entry into force of this Federal Law

1. This Federal Law shall enter into force six months after its official publication, with the exception of Article 43 hereof. 2. Article 43 of this Federal Law shall enter into force on the day of official publication of this Federal Law.

President of Russia

Dmitry Medvedev