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Chapter 1. General Provisions

Article 1. Purposes of the adoption of this Federal Law

This federal law is adopted in order to:

- 1) protection of **life and health** of citizens, **property** of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property;
- 2) **environmental protection**, life and health of animals and plants;
- 3) **prevention of actions misleading acquirers**;
- 4) ensuring **energy efficiency** of buildings and structures.

Article 2. Basic Terms

1. For the purposes of this Federal Law, the basic concepts established by:
 - the legislation of the Russian Federation on **technical regulation**,
 - the legislation of the Russian Federation on **urban planning activities** and
 - the legislation of the Russian Federation on **fire safety**are used.
2. For the purposes of this Federal Law, the following basic concepts are also used:
 - 1) emergency lighting - lighting on escape routes, having power from autonomous sources operating in case of fire, accident or other emergency situations, which is automatically activated when the corresponding alarm is triggered or manually if there is no alarm or it did not work;
 - 2) accident - a dangerous man-made accident that creates a threat to life and health of people at a facility, a specific territory or water area and leads to the destruction or damage to buildings, structures, equipment and vehicles, disruption of the production or transport process, environmental damage;
 - 3) architectural supervision - control of the person who prepared the project documentation for compliance with the requirements of the project documentation during construction;
 - 4) impact - a phenomenon that causes a change in the stress-strain state of building structures and (or) the base of a building or structure;
 - 5) the life cycle of a building or structure - the period during which engineering surveys, design, construction (including conservation), operation (including current repairs), reconstruction, major repairs, demolition of a building or structure are carried out;
 - 6) building - the result of construction, which is a three-dimensional construction system having overhead and (or) underground parts, which includes premises, networks of engineering and technical systems and engineering and technical support and is intended for living and (or) people's activities, accommodation production, storage of products or keeping animals;
 - 7) engineering protection - a complex of structures aimed at protecting people, a building or structure, the territory where construction, reconstruction and operation of a building or structure will be carried out from the effects of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and (or) technogenic impact, threats of a terrorist nature, and also on the prevention and (or) reduction of the consequences of the impact of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and (or) man-made impact, threats of a terrorist nature;
 - 8) mechanical safety - the condition of building structures and the foundation of a building or structure, in which there is no unacceptable risk associated with causing harm to the life or health of citizens, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, the environment, life and health of animals and plants due to destruction or loss of stability of a building, structure or part thereof;
 - 9) microclimate of the room - the climatic conditions of the internal environment of the room, which are determined by combinations of temperature, humidity and air velocity acting on the human body;
 - 10) load - mechanical force applied to building structures and (or) the base of a building or

- structure and determining their stress-strain state;
- 11) normal operating conditions - considered in the design of the state of the building or structure, in which there are no factors that impede the implementation of functional or technological processes;
 - 12) hazardous natural processes and phenomena - earthquakes, mudflows, landslides, avalanches, flooding of the territory, hurricanes, tornadoes, soil erosion and other similar processes and phenomena that have negative or destructive effects on buildings and structures;
 - 13) the foundation of a building or structure (hereinafter also referred to as the base) is an array of soil that perceives loads and impacts from a building or structure and transfers the impact of natural and man-made processes occurring in an array of soil to a building or structure;
 - 14) room - part of the volume of a building or structure, having a specific purpose and limited to building structures;
 - 15) a room with a permanent stay of people - a room in which people stay continuously for more than two hours;
 - 16) the ultimate state of building structures - the state of the building structures of a building or structure, beyond which further exploitation of a building or structure is dangerous, unacceptable, difficult or impractical, or the restoration of the working condition of a building or structure is impossible or impractical;
 - 17) emergency response protection of engineering systems - a set of devices that provide protection, prevention and (or) reduction of dangerous consequences of emergency situations during the operation of engineering systems and increase the service life (service life) of these systems;
 - 18) the design situation - the set of possible conditions taken into account in the calculation, determining the design requirements for building structures, engineering systems and parts of the specified structures and systems;
 - 19) the rheological property of materials is the manifestation of irreversible residual deformations and yield or creep under the influence of the load and (or) impact;
 - 20) engineering network - a set of pipelines, utilities and other structures intended for engineering and technical support of buildings and structures;
 - 21) engineering system - one of the building or structure systems designed to perform the functions of water supply, sewage, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, gas supply, electricity, communications, information, dispatch, garbage disposal, vertical transport (elevators, escalators) or security functions;
 - 22) difficult environmental conditions - the presence of soil with specific composition and condition and (or) risk of occurrence (development) of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and (or) technogenic impacts on the territory where construction or reconstruction will be carried out;
 - 23) construction - the result of construction, which is a three-dimensional, planar or linear construction system, having a ground, elevated and (or) underground parts, consisting of supporting, and in some cases, enclosing building structures and intended to perform various types of production processes, storage of products, temporary stay of people, movement of people and goods;
 - 24) building construction - a part of a building or structure that performs certain bearing, protecting and (or) aesthetic functions;
 - 25) man-made effects - hazardous effects resulting from accidents in buildings, structures or on vehicles, fires, explosions or the release of various types of energy, as well as effects resulting from construction activities in the adjacent territory;
 - 26) level of responsibility - a characteristic of a building or structure, determined in accordance with the scope of the economic, social and environmental consequences of its destruction;
 - 27) fatigue phenomena in the material - a change in the mechanical and physical properties of the material under the long-term action of cyclically varying with time stresses and strains;

- 28) safety characteristics of a building or structure - quantitative and qualitative indicators of the properties of building structures, foundations, materials, elements of engineering networks and engineering systems, by which compliance with which the building or structure is ensured to meet safety requirements.

Article 3. The scope of application of this Federal Law

1. The object of technical regulation in this Federal Law are buildings and structures for any purpose (including the engineering and technical networks and engineering systems that are part of them), as well as:
 - the design processes (including surveys) and
 - construction related to buildings and structures,
 - installation,
 - commissioning,
 - operation and
 - disposal (demolition).
2. This federal law applies to all stages of the life cycle of a building or structure.
3. This Federal Law does not apply to the safety of technological processes corresponding to the functional purpose of buildings and structures. Only possible dangerous effects of these processes on the condition of a building, structure, or their parts are subject to accounting.
4. With regard to military infrastructure facilities of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, facilities whose information constitutes state secrets, facilities for the production, processing and storage of radioactive and explosive substances and materials, facilities for the storage and destruction of chemical weapons and means of blasting, other objects for which establishes requirements related to ensuring nuclear and radiation safety in the field of the use of atomic energy, as well as in relation to the processes related to these objects designing (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition) along with compliance with the requirements of this Federal Law must comply with the requirements established by government customers, federal executive bodies authorized in the field of security, defense, foreign intelligence, countering technical intelligence and technical information protection, government control of the use of atomic energy, state regulation of security Nost the use of nuclear energy and (or) public contracts (contracts).
5. Additional safety requirements for buildings and structures (including the networks of engineering and technical support systems and engineering and technical systems that are part of them), as well as the design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, adjustment, operation and disposal (demolition) may be established by other technical regulations. At the same time, these requirements cannot contradict the requirements of this Federal Law.
6. This Federal Law establishes **the minimum necessary requirements for buildings and structures** (including the engineering and technical networks and engineering systems that are part of them), as well as the design processes (including surveys) and construction related to buildings and structures, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition), **including requirements:**
 - 1) mechanical safety; 構造安全性
 - 2) **fire safety**;
 - 3) safety in **hazardous natural processes** and phenomena and (or) man-made effects;
 - 4) **safe for human health** living conditions and stay in buildings and structures;
 - 5) **security** for users of buildings and structures;
 - 6) **accessibility** of buildings and facilities for people with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility;
 - 7) **energy efficiency** of buildings and structures;
 - 8) a safe level of **environmental impact** of buildings and structures.

Article 4. Identification of buildings and structures

1. For the application of this Federal Law, buildings and structures are identified in accordance

with the procedure established by this article, according to the following criteria:

- 1) appointment;
 - 2) belonging to the objects of transport infrastructure and to other objects, the functional and technological features of which affect their safety;
 - 3) the possibility of hazardous natural processes and phenomena and man-made impacts on the territory where construction, reconstruction and operation of a building or structure will be carried out;
 - 4) belonging to hazardous production facilities;
 - 5) fire and explosion hazard;
 - 6) the availability of premises with a permanent stay of people;
 - 7) level of responsibility.
2. The identification of a building or structure according to the signs provided for by clauses 1 and 2 of part 1 of this article must be carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. In the absence of all-Russian classifiers of technical, economic and social information provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation, the developer (customer) has the right to use the classifiers included in the regulatory legal acts approved by federal executive bodies to identify a building or structure for the indicated criteria.
 3. The identification of a building or structure according to the signs stipulated in clause 3 of part 1 of this article should be carried out in accordance with the regionalization of the territory of the Russian Federation according to the level of danger of natural processes and phenomena approved by the authorized federal executive body, data of long-term observations of natural processes conducted in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, as well as the results of engineering surveys in the territory in which troitelstvo, reconstruction and maintenance of the building or structure.
 4. The identification of a building or structure according to the signs stipulated in clause 4 of part 1 of this article must be carried out in accordance with the "legislation" of the Russian Federation in the field of industrial safety.
 5. The identification of a building or structure according to the signs provided for by clause 5 of part 1 of this article shall be carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of fire safety.
 6. The identification of a building or structure according to the signs stipulated in clause 6 of part 1 of this article must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the builder (customer).
 7. As a result of the identification of a building or structure on the basis specified in clause 7 of part 1 of this article, the building or structure must be assigned to one of the following levels of responsibility:
 - 1) increased;
 - 2) normal;
 - 3) reduced.
 8. Buildings and structures of a higher level of responsibility include buildings and structures classified in accordance with the Urban Planning Code of the Russian Federation as especially dangerous, technically complex or unique objects.
 9. The buildings and structures of the normal level of responsibility include all buildings and structures, with the exception of buildings and structures of high and low levels of responsibility.
 10. Buildings and structures of a reduced level of responsibility include buildings and structures of temporary (seasonal) purpose, as well as buildings and structures of auxiliary use related to the construction or renovation of a building or structure or located on land plots provided for individual housing construction.
 11. Identification signs provided for in part 1 of this article shall include:
 - 1) the developer (customer) - in the assignment for the performance of engineering surveys for the construction of a building or structure and in the design assignment;
 - 2) by a person engaged in the preparation of project documentation - in text materials as part of project documentation, transferred upon completion of construction for storage to the owner of a building or structure.

Article 5. Ensuring compliance with the safety of buildings and structures, as well as those associated with buildings and structures with the processes of design (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition) of the requirements of this Federal Law

1. **The safety of buildings and structures**, as well as the design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition) associated with buildings and structures, **is ensured by establishing the design values of buildings and structures and quality characteristics throughout the life cycle** that meet safety requirements. the cycle of the building or structure, the implementation of the specified values and characteristics in the process of construction, reconstruction, overhaul (hereinafter also - elstvo) and maintaining the state of parameters and characteristics at the required level during operation, preservation and demolition.
2. **The safety of buildings and structures**, as well as those associated with buildings and structures of the design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition) **is ensured by complying with:**
 - **the requirements of this Federal Law** and
 - **the requirements of standards and codes of rules** included in:
 - **Part 1** and
(注) 第 6 条第 1 項に規定されているとおり、連邦政府が承認した national standards と National rulebooks のリストを指す。これらは義務基準 (on a mandatory basis) として適用される。
 - **Part 7**
(注) 第 6 条第 7 項に規定されているとおり、連邦国家規格庁が承認し、又は発行した技術的基準を指す。これらは推奨基準 (on a voluntary basis) として適用される。
 - **of Article 6** of this Federal Law lists, or
 - **requirements of special technical conditions.**

Article 6. Documents in the field of standardization, as a result of the application of which compliance with the requirements of this Federal Law is ensured

1. **The Government of the Russian Federation approves the list of national standards and rulebooks** (parts of such standards and rulebooks), as a result of which the requirements of this Federal Law are complied with **on a mandatory basis.**
2. The list of national standards and codes of practice specified in part 1 of this article may include national standards and codes of practice (parts of such standards and codes of practice) containing the minimum necessary requirements for ensuring the safety of buildings and structures (including those belonging to them). the composition of engineering networks and engineering systems), as well as related to buildings and structures, design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and recycling (drift).
3. The list of national standards and codes of practice specified in part 1 of this article may include national standards and codes of practice containing various requirements for buildings and structures, as well as for design-related design (including surveys) and construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition) in one subject, to one section of project documentation, different approaches to ensuring the safety of buildings and structures. At the same time, the specified list of national standards and sets of rules should contain an indication of the possibility of compliance with such requirements and approaches on an alternative basis. In this case, the developer (customer) has the right to independently determine in accordance with which of these requirements, approaches will be carried out design (including engineering surveys), construction, reconstruction, major repairs and demolition (dismantling) of a building or structure.
4. National standards and codes of practice included in the list specified in paragraph 1 of this article are mandatory for use, **except in cases of design and construction in accordance with special technical conditions.**
5. The national standardization body of the Russian Federation in the public information system

provides free access to national standards and sets of rules included in the list specified in paragraph 1 of this article.

6. National standards and codes of practice, included in the list specified in paragraph 1 of this article, are subject to revision and, if necessary, review and (or) updating at least every five years.
7. In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on technical regulation, **the national standardization body of the Russian Federation approves, publishes** in a print edition of the federal executive body for technical regulation **and places a list of documents in the field of standardization** in electronic digital form, as a result of which **on a voluntary basis**, compliance with the requirements of this Federal Law is ensured.
8. If for the preparation of project documentation a derogation from the requirements established by the national standards and rulebooks included in the list specified in paragraph 1 of this article is required, the reliability and safety requirements established by the said standards and rulebooks are not enough, or such requirements are not established; project documentation and the construction of a building or structure shall be carried out in accordance with the special technical conditions developed and agreed upon by row established by the authorized federal executive body.
9. **Special technical conditions agreed upon in accordance with the established procedure may be the basis for the inclusion of the requirements for buildings and structures** contained in such special technical conditions, as well as for the design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, and adjustment in national standards related to buildings and structures. and codes of practice, **the application of which ensures compliance with the requirements of this Federal Law.**

Chapter 2. General requirements for the safety of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures for the design (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition) processes

Article 7. Mechanical Safety Requirements

Building structures and the foundation of a building or structure must be of such strength and stability that during construction and operation there is no threat of harm to human life or health, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, the environment, the life and health of animals and plants as a result:

- 1) **the destruction of individual supporting** building structures or parts thereof;
- 2) **the destruction of the entire building**, structure or part thereof;
- 3) **deformations** of an unacceptable amount of building structures, the base of a building or structure, and geological massifs of the adjacent territory;
- 4) **damage to a part of a building or structure**, engineering networks or engineering systems as a result of deformation, movement or loss of stability of the supporting building structures, including deviations from verticality.

Article 8. Fire safety requirements

The building or structure must be designed and constructed in such a way that during the operation of the building or structure the possibility of fire is excluded, the prevention or limitation of the smoke hazard of the building or structure in case of fire and the impact of fire hazards on people and property exposure to hazardous factors of fire and (or) limiting the consequences of exposure to hazardous factors of fire on a building or structure, and also in the event of The following fire conditions were observed:

- 1) maintaining the stability of the building or structure, as well as the strength of the supporting building structures for the time required to evacuate people and perform other actions aimed at reducing damage from fire;
- 2) restriction of the formation and spread of fire hazard factors within the fire site;
- 3) the non-proliferation of fire to neighboring buildings and structures;

- 4) evacuation of people (taking into account the characteristics of persons with disabilities and other groups of the population with limited mobility) to a safe zone before harming their life and health due to exposure to hazardous factors of fire;
- 5) the ability of the personnel of the **fire brigade** to access and deliver fire-fighting equipment to any room of a building or structure;
- 6) the ability to supply extinguishing agents in the fire;
- 7) the possibility of carrying out measures to save people and reduce damage caused by fire to property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, the environment, and the life and health of animals and plants.

Article 9. Safety Requirements for **Hazardous Natural Processes and Phenomena and (or) Technogenic Impacts**

A building or structure on the territory where manifestation of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and (or) technogenic impacts is possible must be designed and constructed in such a way that during operation of a building or structure dangerous natural processes and phenomena and (or) technogenic impacts do not cause the consequences specified in Article 7 of this Federal Law, and (or) other events that create a threat of harm to life or health of people, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, environment, life and animal and plant health.

Article 10. Requirements of safe for human health living conditions and stay in buildings and structures

1. A building or structure must be designed and constructed in such a way that when a person lives and stays in a building or structure, there will be no harmful effects on humans as a result of physical, biological, chemical, radiation and other effects.
2. A building or structure must be designed and constructed in such a way that, during the operation of a building or structure, safe conditions are provided for a person to live and stay in buildings and structures according to the following indicators:
 - 1) **air quality** in industrial, residential and other premises of buildings and structures and in working areas of industrial buildings and structures;
 - 2) the quality of **water** used for drinking and household purposes;
 - 3) insolation and shading of the premises of residential, public and industrial buildings;
 - 4) natural and artificial **lighting** of the premises;
 - 5) protection from **noise** in the premises of residential and public buildings and in the working areas of industrial buildings and structures;
 - 6) **indoor climate**;
 - 7) regulation of **humidity** on the surface and inside building structures;
 - 8) the level of **vibration** in the premises of residential and public buildings and the level of technological vibration in the working areas of industrial buildings and structures;
 - 9) the level of **electromagnetic field intensity** in the premises of residential and public buildings and in the working areas of industrial buildings and structures, as well as in adjacent areas;
 - 10) the level of **ionizing radiation** in the premises of residential and public buildings and in the working areas of industrial buildings and structures, as well as in adjacent areas.

Article 11. Safety requirements for users of buildings and structures

The building or structure must be designed and constructed, and the territory necessary for using the building or structure must be landscaped so that during the operation of the building or structure there is no threat of accidents and injury to people who use buildings and structures as a result of sliding, falls, collisions, burns, electric shock, and also due to an explosion.

Article 12. Requirements of **accessibility of buildings and structures for persons with disabilities and other groups of the population with reduced mobility**

1. Residential buildings, engineering, transport and social infrastructures should be designed and constructed in such a way as to ensure their accessibility to people with disabilities and

- other groups with limited mobility.
2. Transport infrastructure facilities should be equipped with special devices that allow people with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility to freely use the services provided at transport infrastructure facilities.

Article 13. Requirements of **energy efficiency of buildings and structures**

Buildings and structures should be designed and constructed in such a way that, in the course of their operation, efficient use of energy resources is ensured and irrational consumption of such resources is excluded.

Article 14. Requirements of a safe level of **environmental impact of buildings and structures**

Buildings and structures should be designed in such a way that in the course of their construction and operation there is no threat of a negative environmental impact.

Chapter 3. REQUIREMENTS TO THE RESULTS OF **ENGINEERING SURVEYS AND PROJECT DOCUMENTATION FOR SAFETY BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTIONS**

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

1. **The results of engineering surveys should be reliable and sufficient to establish the design values of parameters and other design characteristics of a building or structure**, as well as projected measures to ensure its safety. Calculated data as part of the results of engineering surveys should be justified by the person performing engineering surveys, and contain a forecast of changes in their values during the construction and operation of the building or structure.
2. In the project documentation of a building or structure, the person carrying out the preparation of project documentation must take into account the initial data transmitted by the developer (customer) in accordance with the legislation on urban planning activities. The initial data for the design should indicate the level of responsibility of the designed building or structure, established in accordance with Parts 7–10 of Article 4 of this Federal Law.
3. The task of performing engineering surveys for the construction, reconstruction of buildings and structures of a higher level of responsibility and the task of designing such buildings and structures may require the scientific support of engineering surveys and (or) the design and construction of a building or structure. Design documentation for hazardous production facilities related in accordance with Part 8 of Article 4 of this Federal Law to buildings or structures with a higher level of responsibility should include constructive and organizational and technical measures to protect human life and health and the environment from the dangerous consequences of accidents in the process, construction, operation, conservation and demolition (dismantling) of such facilities.
4. The design documentation of a building or structure may provide for the need to monitor environmental components, foundation conditions, building structures and engineering and technical support systems during construction and (or) operation of a building or structure.
5. In the project documentation, the design values of parameters and other design characteristics of a building or structure, as well as the designed measures to ensure its safety, must be set in such a way that, during construction and operation, the building or structure is safe for the life and health of citizens (including disabled people and other groups with limited mobility), property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, the environment, life and animal and plant health.
6. Compliance of design values of parameters and other design characteristics of a building or structure with safety requirements, as well as projected measures to ensure its safety should be justified by reference to the requirements of this Federal Law and references to the requirements of standards and codes of rules included in **paragraphs 1 and 7 of Article 6** of this Federal Law lists, or the requirements of special technical conditions. **In the absence of**

these requirements, the compliance of the design values and characteristics of the building or structure with the safety requirements, as well as the designed measures to ensure its safety must be justified in one of several ways from the following methods:

- 1) research results;
 - 2) calculations and (or) tests performed according to certified or otherwise approved methods;
 - 3) modeling scenarios for the occurrence of hazardous natural processes and phenomena and (or) technogenic impacts, including an unfavorable combination of hazardous natural processes and phenomena and (or) technogenic impacts;
 - 4) risk assessment of the occurrence of hazardous natural processes and phenomena and (or) man-made impacts.
7. In the justification provided for in part 6 of this article, the initial data for the design, including the results of engineering surveys, shall be taken into account.
8. The project documentation should provide for the extent necessary to ensure the safety of the building or structure, the accessibility of elements of building structures, engineering networks and engineering systems to determine the actual values of their parameters and other characteristics, as well as the parameters of materials, products and devices that affect the safety of a building or structure during its construction and operation.
9. In the project documentation the person carrying out the preparation of project documentation should be provided for:
- 1) the possibility of safe operation of the designed building or structure and requirements for methods of carrying out maintenance activities, during which there is no threat to the violation of the safety of building structures, engineering networks and engineering systems, or unacceptable deterioration of the human environment;
 - 2) the minimum frequency of inspections, inspections and surveys of the state of building structures, foundation, engineering networks and engineering systems of a building or structure, and (or) the need to monitor environmental components, foundation conditions, building structures and engineering systems technical support during the operation of a building or structure;
 - 3) information for users and operational services on the values of operational loads on building structures, engineering networks and engineering systems, which must not be exceeded during operation of a building or structure;
 - 4) information on the placement of hidden electrical wiring, pipelines and other devices, the damage of which may lead to the threat of harm to life and health of people, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, the environment, life and health of animals and plants.
10. Project documentation of a building or structure should be used as the main document when making decisions on ensuring the safety of a building or structure at all subsequent stages of the life cycle of a building or structure.

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

1. **Compliance with the mechanical safety requirements** in the design documentation of a building or structure **must be justified by calculations and other means specified in Part 6 of Article 15 of this Federal Law**, confirming that during construction and operation of a building or structure its building structures and foundation will not reach the limit state on strength and stability when considered in accordance with parts 5 and 6 of this article, variants of the simultaneous action of loads and impacts.
2. For the limiting condition of building structures and the base for durability and stability, a condition shall be assumed, characterized by:
 - 1) the destruction of any nature;
 - 2) loss of form stability;
 - 3) loss of stability of the situation;
 - 4) violation of operational fitness and other phenomena associated with the threat of causing harm to life and health of people, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, the environment, life and health of animals and plants.

3. The calculations of building structures and the base should take into account all types of loads corresponding to the functional purpose and constructive solution of the building or structure, climatic and, if necessary, technological impacts, as well as the efforts caused by the deformation of the building structures and base. For elements of building structures, the characteristics of which, taken into account in calculations of the strength and stability of a building or structure, may change during operation under the influence of climatic factors or aggressive factors of the external and internal environment, including under the influence of technological processes that may cause fatigue phenomena in the material building structures, the design documentation should additionally indicate the parameters characterizing the resistance to such effects, or measures protection activities against them.
4. Design models (including design schemes, basic design considerations) of building structures and bases should reflect the actual working conditions of the building or structure that meet the design situation in question. This should be taken into account:
 - 1) the factors that determine the stress-strain state;
 - 2) features of interaction of elements of building structures with each other and with the base;
 - 3) spatial work of building structures;
 - 4) geometric and physical nonlinearity;
 - 5) plastic and rheological properties of materials and soils;
 - 6) the possibility of cracking;
 - 7) possible deviations of geometric parameters from their nominal values.
5. In the process of justifying compliance with the requirements of mechanical safety, the following design situations should be taken into account:
 - 1) an established situation that has a duration of the same order as the lifetime of a building or structure, including the operation between two major overhauls or changes in the technological process;
 - 2) a transitional situation that has a short duration compared with the lifetime of a building or structure, including construction, reconstruction, and major overhaul of a building or structure.
6. When designing a building or structure of a higher level of responsibility, an emergency design situation should also be taken into account, which has a low probability of occurrence and a short duration, but is important in terms of the consequences of reaching the limiting conditions that may arise in this situation (including situations arising in connection with an explosion, collision, accident, fire, as well as immediately after the failure of one of the supporting building structures).
7. Calculations justifying the safety of the adopted constructive decisions of a building or structure should be carried out taking into account the level of responsibility of the designed building or structure. To this end, the calculated values of the forces in the elements of building structures and the foundation of the building or structure should be determined taking into account the reliability coefficient of responsibility, the accepted value of which should not be lower:
 - 1) **1.1** - in relation to the building and structures of a **high level of responsibility**;
 - 2) **1.0** - in relation to the building and structures of the **normal level of responsibility**;
 - 3) **0.8** - in relation to buildings and structures of a **reduced level of responsibility**.

Article 17. Requirements for ensuring fire safety of a building or structure

To ensure fire safety of a building or structure, the project documentation must be justified by one of the methods specified in Part 6 of Article 15 of this Federal Law:

- 1) fire break or 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 settlements, industrial and agricultural facilities, forests, the distance between the linear structures laid parallel to each other, sizes of protected zones);
- 2) the accepted values of the characteristics of fire resistance and fire hazard of elements of building structures and engineering systems;
- 3) the accepted separation of a building or structure into fire compartments;

- 4) location, dimensions and length of evacuation routes (including people with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility) in case of a fire, smoke protection of evacuation routes, fire hazard characteristics of wall, floor and ceiling materials on evacuation routes, location and dimensions of emergency exits;
- 5) characteristics or parameters of fire detection, warning and evacuation control systems in case of fire (taking into account the peculiarities of disabled people and other groups of the population with limited movement abilities), as well as automatic fire extinguishing and smoke protection systems;
- 6) measures to ensure the possibility of passage and access of fire fighting equipment, safety of access of personnel of fire brigade units and supply of fire extinguishing equipment to a fire center, parameters of fire extinguishing systems, including external and internal fire water supply;
- 7) organizational and technical measures to ensure fire safety of a building or structure during their construction and operation.

Article 18. Requirements for ensuring the safety of buildings and structures during **hazardous natural processes and phenomena and man-made effects**

1. In order to ensure the safety of buildings and structures, the construction and operation of which are planned in difficult environmental conditions, in the cases provided for in the design task of a building or structure, the design documentation should include:
 - 1) measures aimed at protecting people, a building or structure, the territory in which construction, reconstruction and operation of a building or structure will be carried out from the effects of dangerous natural processes and phenomena and man-made impacts, as well as measures aimed at warning and (or) reducing the effects of hazardous natural processes and phenomena and man-made effects;
 - 2) constructive measures that reduce the sensitivity of building structures and bases to the effects of hazardous natural processes and phenomena and man-made effects;
 - 3) measures to improve the properties of the base soil;
 - 4) conducting construction work in ways that do not lead to the manifestation of new and (or) intensification of existing hazardous natural processes and phenomena.
2. In cases where measures aimed at protecting people, buildings or structures, the territory in which the building or structure will be constructed, reconstructed and operated, from the effects of hazardous natural processes and phenomena and man-made impacts, as well as measures aimed at preventing and (or) reducing the consequences of exposure to hazardous natural processes and phenomena and man-made impacts, including the engineering protection device, and the construction of a building or structure can lead to the activation of hazardous effects natural processes and phenomena in the adjacent territories, the project documentation should provide for appropriate compensation and recovery measures.
3. In order to ensure the safety of buildings and structures, design documentation shall provide emergency response protection of engineering and technical support systems.
4. In justifying the adopted design decisions, the level of responsibility of engineering and emergency protection structures must be adopted in accordance with the level of responsibility of the buildings or structures to be protected.
5. The design documentation of a building or structure, including engineering protection structures, should contain the limits of permissible changes in parameters characterizing the safety of facilities and the geological environment during construction and operation. The design documentation may provide for the need to monitor environmental components (including the state of the surrounding buildings and structures that fall within the zone of influence of the construction and operation of the designed building or structure), the state of the foundation, building structures and engineering systems of the projected building or structure, engineering protection structures.
6. The design documentation for residential buildings should provide for the installation of such buildings with technical devices to automatically shut off the water supply in the event of an emergency.

Article 19. Requirements for ensuring compliance with sanitary and epidemiological requirements

In order to ensure the fulfillment of sanitary and epidemiological requirements, the design documentation for buildings and structures with rooms with permanent residence of people, with the exception of individual housing construction facilities, should include provision of water supply, sewerage, heating, ventilation, and power supply systems.

Article 20. Air Quality Assurance Requirements

1. The design documentation for buildings and structures should include the provision of equipment for buildings and structures with a ventilation system. The design documentation for buildings and structures may provide for the installation of an air-conditioning system. Ventilation and air conditioning systems must ensure the supply of air into the premises with a content of harmful substances not exceeding the maximum permissible concentrations for such premises or for the working area of industrial premises.
2. In the design documentation of the building and facilities with rooms with people's stay, measures should be provided for:
 - 1) limiting the penetration of dust, moisture, harmful and foul-smelling substances from atmospheric air into the premises;
 - 2) ensuring air exchange sufficient for timely removal of harmful substances from the air and maintaining the chemical composition of air in proportions favorable for human activity;
 - 3) prevention of penetration of harmful and foul-smelling substances from the piping systems and sewage systems, heating, ventilation, air-conditioning systems, from air ducts and process piping, as well as exhaust gases from the built-in car parks into the premises with people's permanent stay;
 - 4) prevention of the penetration of soil gases (radon, methane) into the premises, if, during engineering surveys, their presence is detected in the territory in which the construction or operation of the building or structure will be carried out.

Article 21. Requirements for ensuring the quality of water used as drinking and for household needs

The design documentation for external and internal networks for supplying buildings and structures with water used as drinking and (or) for household needs should include measures to ensure the supply of the required amount of water and prevent its pollution.

Article 22. Requirements for ensuring insolation and sun protection

1. Buildings should be designed in such a way that the residential premises are provided with a sufficient duration of insolation or sun protection in order to create safe living conditions regardless of its duration.
2. Fulfillment of the requirements stipulated in part 1 of this article shall be provided with measures for the orientation of residential premises on the cardinal points, as well as measures of a constructive and planning nature, including the improvement of the adjacent territory.

Article 23. Requirements for Ensuring Lighting

1. Located in the above-ground floors of buildings and structures, premises with a permanent stay of people should be provided with natural or combined as well as artificial lighting, and in underground floors - artificial lighting sufficient to prevent the threat of harm to human health.
2. Located in the above-ground floors of buildings and structures, in which the conditions for the implementation of technological processes exclude the possibility of arranging natural light, artificial lighting sufficient to prevent the threat of personal injury should be provided.
3. In the cases provided for in the design assignment, the design documentation for the building or structure should include outdoor lighting devices.

Article 24. Requirements for ensuring protection against noise

1. Placing a building or structure on the ground, the design values of the characteristics of building structures, the characteristics of the types of engineering equipment adopted in the design documentation, the landscaping measures for the adjacent territory should protect people from:
 - 1) airborne noise generated by external sources (outside the building);
 - 2) airborne noise generated in other areas of a building or structure;
 - 3) impact noise;
 - 4) noise generated by the equipment;
 - 5) excessive reverberant noise in the room.
2. In a building or structure, which may be a source of noise leading to an unacceptable excess of airborne noise in the area in which the building or structure will be constructed and operated, measures must be provided to reduce the noise level generated by this designed building or construction
3. Noise protection should be provided:
 - 1) in the premises of residential, public and industrial buildings;
 - 2) within the boundaries of the territory in which the construction and operation of the building or structure will be carried out.
4. Indoors and open areas, where the safety of people may depend on the visibility of the sound produced by the means of radio announcement, measures should be taken to ensure the optimum volume and soundness of the sound.

Article 25. Requirements for providing protection against moisture

1. The design documentation of the building and structure must provide for constructive solutions that ensure:
 - 1) drainage from the external surfaces of the enclosing building structures, including the roof, and from the underground building structures of the building and structure;
 - 2) the water-tightness of the roof, exterior walls, ceilings, as well as the walls of underground floors and floors on the ground;
 - 3) to prevent the formation of condensate on the inner surface of the enclosing building structures, with the exception of translucent parts of windows and stained glass windows.
2. In the event that this is established in the design assignment, the project documentation should also include measures to prevent flooding of premises and building structures in case of accidents on water supply systems.

Section 26. Vibration Protection Requirements

The project documentation of the building and structure must provide for measures to ensure that vibration in the building and structure does not cause harm to human health.

Article 27. Requirements for providing protection from electromagnetic field exposure

The design documentation of the building and structure, the construction of which is planned in the territory where the intensity of the electromagnetic field generated by the AC power line of the industrial frequency and (or) transmitting radio engineering objects exceeds the maximum allowable, should be provided measures to reduce this level in the premises people and the surrounding area by complying with the requirements for sanitary protection zones and shielding from the electromagnetic field.

Federal law of 30.12.2009 N 384-Φ3 (ed. 02.07.2013) "Technical regulations on the safety of buildings and structures"

Article 28. Requirements for providing protection against ionizing radiation

1. The design documentation of the building and structure, the construction of which is planned on the territory which, according to the results of engineering surveys, is

radonhazardous, should include measures to deactivate the territory and ensure the ventilation of rooms whose structures are in contact with the ground.

2. The design documentation should provide for the use in the construction process of materials and products with an indicator of the specific effective activity of natural radionuclides not exceeding the limit value established on the basis of the need to meet the requirements of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population of the Russian Federation.

Article 29. Room Microclimate Requirements

1. In the design documentation of a building or structure, the values of the characteristics of the enclosing structures should be determined and constructive decisions should be made to ensure that the calculated values of the following **thermal characteristics** correspond to the required values established based on the need to create favorable sanitary and hygienic conditions in the premises:
 - 1) heat transfer resistance enclosing building structures of a building or structure;
 - 2) the temperature difference on the inner surface of the enclosing building structures and the air temperature inside the building or structure during the heating period;
 - 3) heat resistance of enclosing building structures in the warm period of the year and the premises of a building or structure during the cold period of the year;
 - 4) resistance to air permeation of enclosing building structures;
 - 5) resistance to vapor permeation of enclosing building structures;
 - 6) heat absorption of the floor surface.
2. Along with the requirements stipulated in part 1 of this article, the design documentation of a building or structure should include measures to prevent waterlogging of enclosing building structures, moisture accumulation on their surface and to ensure the durability of these structures.
3. Heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems and the requirements for their operating conditions set in the project documentation should ensure that the calculated values of the thermal characteristics of the building envelopes, made with regard to the requirements of Article 30 of this Federal Law, comply with the calculated values of the following indoor microclimate parameters for warm, the cold and transitional periods of the year, established on the basis of the need to create favorable Sanitation and hygiene conditions:
 - 1) air temperature inside a building or structure;
 - 2) the resulting temperature;
 - 3) air velocity;
 - 4) relative humidity.
4. Estimated values should be determined taking into account the purpose of buildings or structures, living conditions or activities of people in the premises. Excess heat in industrial premises is also subject to accounting.
5. The technical solutions for heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems must be able to independently control the parameters of the indoor microclimate.
6. The design documentation of the building or structure should also include technical solutions for ensuring the thermal and hydraulic stability of heating systems when the external and internal conditions of the building or structure are changed during all periods 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 the project documentation should be provided in such a way as to minimize the likelihood of accidents and injuries to people (including people with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility) when moving around a building or structure and the surrounding area as a result of sliding, falling or colliding, are:
 - 1) the height of the fencing of roofs, balconies, loggias, terraces, external galleries, staircases, platforms and open pits near a building or structure, open pedestrian crossings, including bridges and overpasses, as well as differences in the floor level or the ground level on the adjacent territories;

- 2) the slope of the stairs and ramps, the width of treads and the height of the steps on the stairs, the height of the climb on one continuous stairway and ramp. The use of steps of different heights within one flight of stairs is unacceptable. Railings and handrails on the fences of stairs, ramps and landings should be continuous;
- 3) the height of the thresholds, door and unfilled openings in the walls on the paths of movement of people, the height of the passage of the stairs, the basement operated by the attic, the height of the passages under the elements of building structures or equipment protruding from above and on the sides.
2. The construction of fences in accordance with the requirements provided for in this article should limit the possibility of accidental fall from height (including from the roofs of buildings) of objects that can cause injury to people under the fenced construction element.
3. To ensure the free movement of people, as well as the ability to evacuate patients on stretchers, people with disabilities using wheelchairs, and other groups with limited mobility, adequate width of door and unfilled openings in walls, staircases and platforms, ramps and rotary platforms, corridors, passages between the stationary elements of the technological equipment of industrial buildings and the elements of equipping public buildings.
4. On the paths of movement of vehicles inside the building or structure and in the surrounding area, measures should be taken to ensure the safety of people movement.
5. The design documentation of buildings and structures should include:
 - 1) devices to prevent accidental movement of moving parts of building or structure equipment (including the failure of automatic braking devices), which can lead to accidents and injuries to people;
 - 2) the design of windows, ensuring their safe operation, including washing and cleaning of external surfaces;
 - 3) devices for preventing accidental falling out of people from window openings (in cases where the bottom of the opening is below the height of the center of gravity of most adults);
 - 4) sufficient illumination of the paths of movement of people and vehicles;
 - 5) placement of well distinguishable warning signs on transparent door leafs and partitions.
6. In the pedestrian areas of buildings and structures with a height of more than forty meters, protective devices must be provided to ensure the safety of people in these areas when exposed to wind.
7. Design solutions for buildings and structures in order to ensure the accessibility of buildings and structures for persons with disabilities and other groups of people with limited mobility should ensure:
 - 1) their accessibility to the places of visiting and the unhindered movement within buildings and structures;
 - 2) the safety of the ways of movement (including evacuation), as well as the places of residence, places of service and places of employment of the specified groups of the population.
8. The parameters of the transportation routes, the equipment with special devices and the size of the premises for the population groups specified in part 7 of this article should be justified in accordance with part 6 of article 15 of this Federal Law.
9. To prevent burns when using elements of engineering networks or engineering systems, the design documentation should include:
 - 1) limiting the temperature of surfaces of accessible parts of heating devices and heating supply pipes or arranging fences that prevent people from contacting these parts;
 - 2) limiting the temperature of hot air from the outlet of the air heating devices;
 - 3) limiting the temperature of hot water in the hot water system.
10. In order to prevent electric shock from people, design solutions should include measures to ensure the safety of electrical installations.
11. The project documentation should include measures to prevent the occurrence of accidents and injuring people as a result of explosions, including:
 - 1) compliance with safety regulations for the installation of heating, hot water, gas-using

- equipment, chimneys, tanks and pipelines for flammable liquids and gases;
 - 2) compliance with the rules of safe installation of heat generators and installations for liquefied gases;
 - 3) control of heating temperature and pressure in hot water supply and heating systems;
 - 4) prevention of excessive accumulation of explosive substances in the indoor air, including through the use of gas monitoring devices.
12. To ensure safety in emergency situations, emergency lighting should be provided in the project documentation.
13. To ensure protection against unauthorized intrusion into buildings and structures, the following requirements must be met:
- 1) in buildings with a large number of visitors (spectators), as well as in buildings of educational, medical, banking organizations, transport infrastructure facilities should be provided for measures aimed at reducing the possibility of criminal manifestations and their consequences;
(as amended by the Federal Law of July 2, 2013 N 185-FZ)
(see the text in the previous "edition")
 - 2) in cases stipulated by the legislation of the Russian Federation, television surveillance systems, alarm systems and other systems should be installed in buildings and structures aimed at providing protection against threats of a terrorist nature and unauthorized intrusion.
14. The project documentation for residential buildings, engineering, transport and social infrastructures should provide for measures to ensure the unhindered access of persons with disabilities and other groups of people with limited mobility to such facilities.

Article 31. Requirements for ensuring the energy efficiency of buildings and structures

1. In the event that this is provided for in the design assignment, the design documentation must provide solutions for individual elements, building structures of buildings and structures, properties of such elements and building structures, as well as devices used in buildings and structures, technologies and materials. , to eliminate the irrational consumption of energy resources in the process of operating buildings and structures.
2. In the event that this is provided for in the design assignment, the design documentation shall provide for the equipping of buildings and structures with metering devices for the energy resources used.
3. The compliance of buildings and structures with the "requirements" of the energy efficiency of buildings and structures and the requirements of equipping buildings and structures with metering devices for the energy resources used should be ensured by selecting in the design documentation the optimal architectural, functional-technological, structural and engineering solutions.

Article 32. Requirements for Ensuring the Protection of the Environment

Environmental protection measures stipulated in the project documentation of a building or structure in accordance with federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation should ensure the prevention or minimization of the negative impact on the environment.

Article 33. Requirements for the prevention of actions misleading acquirers

In order to prevent actions misleading acquirers, the project documentation of a building or structure should contain the following information:

- 1) identification signs of a building or structure in accordance with Part 1 of Article 4 of this Federal Law;
- 2) the lifetime of the building or structure and their parts;
- 3) energy performance indicators of a building or structure;
- 4) the degree of fire resistance of the building or structure.

Chapter 4. ENSURING THE SAFETY OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES DURING CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, CAPITAL AND CURRENT REPAIRS

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

1. Construction of a building or structure must be carried out with the use of building materials and products ensuring that the building or structure complies with the requirements of this Federal Law and project documentation.
2. Construction materials and products must comply with the requirements established in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on technical regulation.
3. The person carrying out the construction of a building or structure, in accordance with the legislation on urban planning activities, must monitor compliance of the used building materials and products, including building materials, produced in the territory where the construction is carried out to the requirements of the design documentation during the entire construction process.

Article 35. Requirements for the construction of buildings and structures, conservation of the object, the construction of which is not completed

Construction, reconstruction, capital and current repairs of a building or structure, conservation of an object whose construction is not completed, should be carried out in such a way that the negative impact on the environment is minimal and there is no threat to the life and health of citizens, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, life and health of animals and plants.

Chapter 5. ENSURING THE SAFETY OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES IN THE PROCESS OF OPERATION, WHEN TERMINATING THE OPERATION AND DURING THE DEMOUNT

Article 36. Requirements for ensuring the safety of buildings and structures during operation

1. The safety of a building or structure during operation should be ensured by means of maintenance, periodic inspections and control checks and / or monitoring of the condition of the foundation, building structures and engineering and technical support systems, as well as through routine repairs of the building or structure.
2. The parameters and other characteristics of building structures and engineering systems during the operation of a building or structure must comply with the requirements of the design documentation. The specified compliance must be maintained through maintenance and confirmed during periodic inspections and control checks and (or) monitoring of the condition of the foundation, building structures and systems of engineering and technical support conducted in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.
3. The operation of buildings and structures should be organized in such a way as to ensure that buildings and structures comply with the “requirements” of the energy efficiency of buildings and structures and the requirements of buildings and structures with metering devices for the energy resources used during the entire service life of buildings and structures.

Article 37. Requirements for ensuring the safety of buildings and structures during decommissioning and during demolition (dismantling)

1. When terminating the operation of a building or structure, the owner of the building or structure must take measures to prevent harm to the population and the environment, including measures that prevent unauthorized access of people to the building or structure, and also take measures to dispose of construction waste.
2. The safety of technical solutions for the demolition (dismantling) of a building or structure using explosions, burning or other dangerous methods must be justified by one of the methods specified in Part 6 of Article 15 of this Federal Law.

Chapter 6. EVALUATION OF CONFORMITY OF BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTIONS, AND ALSO ASSOCIATED WITH BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTIONS OF DESIGN PROCESSES (INCLUDING SURVEY), CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, ADJUSTMENT, OPERATION AND DISPOSAL (DEMOLITION)

Article 38. General provisions on the assessment of the conformity of buildings and structures, as well as related to buildings and structures of the design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition)

1. **The conformity assessment of buildings and structures**, as well as those related to buildings and structures of the design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition) **is carried out in order to:**
 - 1) **certification of compliance of engineering survey results with the requirements of this Federal Law;**
 - 2) certification of compliance of the characteristics of the building or structure, established in the project documentation, with the requirements of this Federal Law before the start of construction of the building or structure;
 - 3) a certificate of conformity of the characteristics of the building or structure, the construction of which has been completed, to the requirements of this Federal Law before putting the building or structure into operation;
 - 4) periodic certification of the compliance of the characteristics of the building or structure being operated with the requirements of this Federal Law and the design documentation to confirm the possibility of further operation of the building or structure.
2. The assessment of the compliance of the results of engineering surveys should determine the compliance of such results with the requirements of this Federal Law.
3. The assessment of the conformity of the project documentation shall determine the compliance of the project documentation with the requirements of this Federal Law and the results of engineering surveys.
4. The assessment of the conformity of a building or structure during construction and upon its completion should determine the conformity of work performed during construction, the results of their implementation and the construction materials and products used to the requirements of this Federal Law and design documentation.
5. The assessment of the compliance of a building or structure during operation shall determine the compliance of the building or structure with the requirements of this Federal Law and the design documentation.

Article 39. Rules for the mandatory assessment of the conformity of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures for the design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning and recycling

1. **Mandatory assessment** of the conformity of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures, **is carried out in the form of:**
 - 1) **statements of compliance of project documentation with the requirements of this Federal Law;**
 - 2) state expertise of the results of engineering surveys and project documentation;
 - 3) construction control;
 - 4) state construction supervision;
 - 5) statements of compliance with the constructed, reconstructed or repaired building or structure of project documentation;
 - 6) statements on the conformity of the constructed, reconstructed or repaired building or structure with the requirements of this Federal Law;
 - 7) commissioning of the object.

2. **Mandatory assessment** of compliance of buildings and structures, as well as those associated with buildings and structures with design processes (including surveys) in the form specified in clause 1 of part 1 of this article, **is carried out by the person who prepared the project documentation**, by drawing up assurances that the project documentation has been developed in accordance with the design assignment and the requirements of this Federal Law.
3. Mandatory assessment of the compliance of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures, of the design (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning and disposal (demolition) processes in the forms specified in clauses 2 and 4 of part 1 of this article, is carried out only in cases stipulated by the legislation on urban planning.
4. Mandatory assessment of the compliance of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures, of construction, installation, and commissioning processes in the form provided for in clause 5 of part 1 of this article is carried out by the person who carried out the construction in the case of construction on the basis of an agreement), by signing a document confirming compliance with the constructed, reconstructed or repaired building or construction of the project document ii. The conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures, of construction, installation, and commissioning processes in this form is not carried out with respect to individual housing construction objects.
5. Mandatory assessment of the compliance of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures, of construction, installation, and commissioning processes in the form provided for by clause 6 of part 1 of this article, is carried out by the person who performed the construction by signing a document confirming compliance repaired building or structure to the requirements of this Federal Law.
6. The conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures of design processes (including surveys) in the form specified in clause 1 of part 1 of this article, is carried out prior to the approval of project documentation in accordance with the legislation on urban planning activities.
7. The conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures of design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning and disposal (demolition) in the forms specified in clauses 2-4 and 7 of part 1 of this article, is carried out in accordance with the rules and in the terms established by the legislation on urban planning.
8. The conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as those associated with buildings and structures of construction, installation, commissioning and disposal (demolition) processes in the forms specified in clauses 5 and 6 of part 1 of this article, is carried out after construction, reconstruction, major repairs buildings or structures prior to entry into a building or structure.

Article 40. Rules for mandatory assessment of the conformity of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures of operation processes

1. **Mandatory assessment** of the compliance of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures of operation processes to the requirements of this Federal Law and the requirements established in the project documentation, **is carried out in the form of:**
 - 1) **operational control;**
 - 2) **state control (supervision).**
2. The conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures of operation processes in the form of operational control, is carried out by the person responsible for the operation of the building or structure, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.
3. The conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as those associated with buildings and structures of operation processes in the form of state control (supervision), is carried out by authorized federal executive bodies, executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in cases and in the manner established by federal laws.

Article 41. Rules for voluntary conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as those related to buildings and structures for the design (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition) processes

1. **Voluntary conformity assessment** of buildings and structures, as well as related to buildings and structures of the design processes (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition) is carried out in the form of a non-governmental examination of the results of engineering surveys and design documentation, supervision, inspections of buildings and structures, the condition of their bases, building structures and systems of engineering and technical support and in other forms provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation operations.
2. Voluntary conformity assessment of buildings and structures, as well as those associated with buildings and structures with the design (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition) processes, is carried out in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Chapter 7. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 42. Final Provisions

1. Requirements for buildings and structures, as well as for the design (including surveys), construction, installation, commissioning, operation and disposal (demolition) processes associated with buildings and structures, established by this Federal Law, do not apply up to reconstruction or major repairs. buildings or structures to the following buildings and structures:
 - 1) for buildings and structures put into operation prior to the entry into force of such requirements;
 - 2) for buildings and structures, the construction, reconstruction and overhaul of which is carried out in accordance with the project documentation approved or sent for state examination prior to the entry into force of such requirements;
 - 3) for buildings and structures, the design documentation of which is not subject to state examination and an application for the issuance of a construction permit which was filed before such requirements entered into force.
2. For the purposes of this Federal Law, building codes and regulations approved before the date of entry into force of this Federal Law are recognized as sets of rules.
3. **The Government of the Russian Federation** no later than thirty days before the date of entry into force of this Federal Law **approves the list of national standards and sets of rules**, as a result of which the requirements of this Federal Law are enforced on an obligatory basis.
4. Not later than thirty days before the date of entry into force of this Federal Law, the national standardization body of the Russian Federation approves, publishes and publishes, in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article 6 of this Federal Law, a list of documents in the field of standardization, as a result of which voluntary compliance is ensured. requirements of this Federal Law.
5. The authorized federal executive body, no later than July 1, 2012, updates the building codes and regulations recognized in accordance with this Federal Law sets of rules and included in the list of national standards and sets of regulations approved by the Government of the Russian Federation and specified in Part 1 of Article 6 of this Federal Law .

Article 43. On Amending the Federal Law "On Technical Regulation"

"Chapter 1" of the Federal Law of December 27, 2002 N 184-ФЗ "On Technical Regulation" (Collection of Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2002, N 52, Art. 5140; 2007, N 19, Art. 2293; N 49, Art. 6070 ; 2009, N 29, Art. 3626) add with article 5.1 to read as follows:

"Article 5.1. Features of technical regulation in the field of ensuring the safety of buildings and structures

Features of technical regulation in the field of ensuring the safety of buildings and structures are established by the Federal Law "Technical Regulations on the Safety of Buildings and Structures".

Article 44. Entry into force of this Federal Law

1. This Federal Law shall enter into force upon the expiration of six months from the date of its official publication, with the exception of Article 43 of this Federal Law.
2. Article 43 of this Federal Law shall enter into force on the date of the official publication of this Federal Law.

The president
Russian Federation
D.MEDVEDEV