

Red Vest LLP Training Center
Training Program
Industrial Safety at Hazardous Production Facilities
Training Subjects

1. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Civil Protection".

State regulation in the field of industrial safety, rights and obligations of organizations in ensuring industrial safety. Investigation and accounting of accidents, incidents.

2. By-laws in the field of industrial safety:

- rules for the identification of hazardous production facilities;
- rules for determining the general hazard level of a hazardous production facility;
- rules for determining the criteria for classifying hazardous production facilities as declared and the procedure for developing an industrial safety declaration;
- rules for servicing organizations that own and (or) operate hazardous production facilities, professional emergency rescue services and units;

3. Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Kazakhstan

I. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan About civil protection

This Law regulates social relations arising in the course of the activities of the Civil Protection, and is aimed at the prevention and liquidation of emergency situations of natural and man-made disasters and their consequences, emergency medical and psychological assistance to populations in the emergency area, provision of fire and industrial safety...

Article 1. Basic concepts used in this Law

The following basic concepts are used in this Law:

10) civil protection - *a nationwide set of activities*, carried out in peacetime and wartime, aimed at the prevention and elimination of natural and man-made emergencies and their consequences, the organization and management of civil defense, emergency medical and psychological assistance to populations in emergency area, *which includes measures to ensure fire and industrial safety*, the formation, storage and use of the state material reserve;

50) industrial safety - the state of protection of individuals and legal entities, the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous production factors;

32) hazardous production factor - a physical phenomenon that occurs during accidents, incidents at hazardous production facilities, causing harm (damage) to individuals and legal entities, the environment;

1) accident - destruction of buildings, structures and (or) technical devices, uncontrolled explosion and (or) release of hazardous substances;

48) incident - failure or damage to technical devices used at a hazardous production facility, as well as a deviation from the process mode at a hazardous production facility;

52-1) an authorized body in the field of industrial safety - a central executive body that carries out management and cross-sectoral coordination, development and implementation of state policy in the field of industrial safety;

52-2) department of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety - the department of the central executive body that implements state policy and control, supervisory functions in the field of industrial safety;

53) industrial safety requirements - special conditions of a technical and (or) social nature established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in order to ensure industrial safety;

32-1) dangerous technical devices:

- technical devices operating under a pressure of more than 0.07 megaPascal or at a water temperature of more than 115 degrees Celsius, lifting mechanisms, escalators, funiculars, elevators operated at hazardous production facilities, which are supervised by an authorized body in the field of industrial safety;

- steam and hot water boilers operating under a pressure of more than 0.07 megapascals and (or) at a water heating temperature of more than 115 degrees Celsius (heat supply organization), vessels operating under a pressure of more than 0.07 megapascals, lifting mechanisms, escalators, cable cars, funiculars, elevators of housing and communal services, control over which is carried out by local executive bodies;

Article 12-2. Authorized body in the field of industrial safety

1) carries out international cooperation in the field of civil protection in terms of ensuring industrial safety;

2) carries out state supervision in the field of industrial safety;

3) develops, approves and coordinates drafts of normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, normative acts and standards in the field of civil protection within the limits of its competence;

5) organizes and conducts investigation of accidents together with interested state bodies within the limits of its competence;

6) conducts certification of legal entities for the right to carry out work in the field of industrial safety;

7) issues a permit for the use of technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices;

8) issue a permit for the permanent use of explosives and products based on them, the production of blasting operations;

9) develops and ensures the implementation of the main directions of state policy in the field of industrial safety;

10) establish samples of a service certificate, badge, number stamp and seal of the state inspector;

11) approves design documentation for construction, expansion, reconstruction, modernization, conservation and liquidation of hazardous production facilities in the manner prescribed by this Law and the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on architectural, urban planning and construction activities.

Article 15. Competence of local representative and executive bodies in the field of civil protection

21) control over the safe operation of hazardous technical devices operating under a pressure of more than 0.07 megaPascal or at a water temperature of more than 115 degrees Celsius, lifting mechanisms, escalators, cable cars, funiculars, elevators at housing and communal services facilities;

22) carries out registration and deregistration of hazardous technical devices of objects of housing and communal services.

Article 16. Rights and obligations of organizations in the field of civil protection

3. Organizations that have hazardous production facilities and (or) involved in work on them must:

1) apply technologies, technical devices, materials approved for use on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) organize and implement production control over compliance with industrial safety requirements;

3) conduct inspection and diagnostics of industrial buildings, technological structures;

4) conduct technical inspections of technical devices used at hazardous production facilities, as well as those specified in paragraph 2 of Article 71 of this Law;

5) conduct an examination of technical devices that have worked out the standard service life, to determine the possible period of their further safe operation;

6) allow officials and employees who meet the established industrial safety requirements to work at hazardous production facilities;

7) take measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering hazardous production facilities (PPRK 3.04. 2015 No. 191 Requirements to the anti - terrorist protection system);

8) analyze the causes of accidents, incidents, take measures aimed at preventing and eliminating the harmful effects of hazardous production factors and their consequences;

9) immediately inform the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety, local executive bodies, the population falling into the calculated area of the emergency situation, and employees about accidents and the occurrence of hazardous production factors

10) keep records of accidents, incidents;

11) provide for the costs of ensuring industrial safety when developing plans for the financial and economic activities of a hazardous production facility;

12) provide information on injuries and incidents to the territorial divisions of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety;

13) provide the state inspector when he is at a hazardous production facility with personal protective equipment, safety devices;

14) ensure timely updating of technical devices that have fulfilled their standard service life;

15) declare the industrial safety of hazardous production facilities defined by this Law;

16) ensure the staffing of workers at a hazardous production facility in accordance with the requirements established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

17) provide training, retraining and knowledge testing of specialists and workers in the field of industrial safety;

19) notify the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety in writing about the planned transportation of hazardous substances at least three calendar days before their implementation;

20) carry out registration, deregistration in the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety of hazardous production facilities;

21) coordinate design documentation for construction, expansion, reconstruction, modernization, conservation and liquidation of a hazardous production facility in accordance with this Law and the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on architectural, urban planning and construction activities;

22) when commissioning a hazardous production facility, conduct acceptance tests, technical inspections with the participation of a state inspector;

23) keep in readiness the object professional emergency rescue services and formations with the provision of equipment, the necessary equipment, equipment, means of insurance and personal protection for carrying out emergency rescue operations;

24) plan and implement measures to localize and eliminate possible accidents and their consequences at hazardous production facilities;

25) have reserves of material and financial resources to carry out work in accordance with the emergency response plan;

26) create systems for monitoring, communication and support of actions in the event of an accident, incident at hazardous production facilities and ensure their stable operation;

27) train employees to act in the event of an accident, incident at hazardous production facilities;

28) create and maintain in constant readiness local warning systems.

4. The effect of subparagraph 18) of paragraph 3 of this article does not apply to organizations that have hazardous production facilities and (or) are involved in work on them, if they carry out only:

- geological exploration, with the exception of geological exploration of hydrocarbon raw materials, and mining operations for the extraction of widespread minerals without drilling and blasting operations;

- work using lifting mechanisms.

Article 39. State supervision in the field of industrial safety

1. State supervision in the field of industrial safety is aimed at preventing the harmful effects of hazardous production factors arising from accidents, incidents at hazardous production facilities, on personnel and the population.

2. State supervision in the field of industrial safety is carried out for:

1) compliance with industrial safety requirements by hazardous production facilities and organizations operating hazardous technical devices;

2) the timeliness of technical inspections of industrial buildings, technological structures and technical devices of hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices;

3) the readiness of hazardous production facilities and organizations operating hazardous technical devices to carry out work to eliminate and localize accidents and their consequences.

The state inspector for state supervision in the field of industrial safety in exceptional cases posing a threat to the life and health of people, has the right to suspend or prohibit, without a court decision, the activities or certain types of activities of individual entrepreneurs, organizations associated with the operation of hazardous production facilities, technical devices, for a period no more than three days with the obligatory presentation of the statement of claim to the court within the specified period.

The act on the prohibition or suspension of activities or certain types of activities is valid until a court decision is made.

Article 40. Production control in the field of industrial safety

1. Production control in the field of industrial safety is carried out in organizations operating hazardous production facilities, by officials of the production control service in order to minimize the risk of harmful effects of hazardous production factors on workers, the population falling into the estimated emergency zone, the environment.

2. The tasks of industrial control in the field of industrial safety are to ensure compliance with industrial safety requirements at hazardous production facilities, as well as to identify the circumstances and causes of violations that affect the state of safety of work.

3. Production control in the field of industrial safety is carried out on the basis of the normative act on production control in the field of industrial safety, approved by the order of the head of the organization.

The normative act must contain the rights and obligations of officials of the organization exercising production control in the field of industrial safety.

Article 69. Ensuring industrial safety

1. Industrial safety is aimed at compliance with industrial safety requirements established in technical regulations, industrial safety rules, instructions and other regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Industrial safety is ensured by:

1) establishment and implementation of industrial safety requirements;

2) admission to the use of technologies, technical devices, materials that meet industrial safety requirements at hazardous production facilities;

3) admission to use on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan of hazardous technical devices that meet industrial safety requirements;

4) declaration of industrial safety of a hazardous production facility;

5) state supervision, as well as production control in the field of industrial safety;

6) expertise of industrial safety;

- 7) certification of legal entities for the right to carry out work in the field of industrial safety;
- 8) monitoring of industrial safety;
- 9) maintenance of hazardous production facilities by professional emergency rescue services or units.

Article 70. Signs of hazardous production facilities

Signs of hazardous production facilities are:

- 1) production, use, processing, formation, storage, transportation, destruction of at least one of the following hazardous substances:
 - a source of ionizing radiation;
 - flammable substance - a gas that, at normal pressure and mixed with air, becomes flammable and whose boiling point at normal pressure is 20 degrees Celsius or lower;
 - explosive - a substance that, under certain types of external influences, is capable of rapid self-propagating chemical transformation with the release of heat and the formation of gases;
 - a combustible substance - liquid, gas, capable of spontaneously igniting, as well as igniting from an ignition source and burning independently after its removal;
 - oxidizing substance - a substance that supports combustion, causes ignition and (or) promotes the ignition of other substances as a result of a redox exothermic reaction;
 - toxic substance - a substance that, when exposed to living organisms, leads to their death and has the following characteristics:
 - the average lethal dose when administered into the stomach is from 15 to 200 milligrams per kilogram of weight, inclusive;
 - the average lethal dose when applied to the skin is from 50 to 400 milligrams per kilogram of weight, inclusive;
 - the average lethal concentration in the air is from 0.5 to 2 milligrams per liter, inclusive;
 - highly toxic substance - a substance that, when exposed to living organisms, leads to their death and has the following characteristics:
 - the average lethal dose when administered into the stomach is not more than 15 milligrams per kilogram of weight;
 - the average lethal dose when applied to the skin is not more than 50 milligrams per kilogram of weight;
 - the average lethal concentration in the air is not more than 0.5 milligrams per liter;
 - a substance posing a danger to the environment, including those characterized in the aquatic environment by the following indicators of acute toxicity:
 - the average lethal dose for inhalation exposure to fish for ninety-six hours is not more than 10 milligrams per liter;
 - the average concentration of the poison causing a certain effect when exposed to daphnia for forty-eight hours, no more than 10 milligrams per liter;
 - the average inhibitory concentration when exposed to algae for seventy-two hours is not more than 10 milligrams per liter.
- 2) production of melts of ferrous, non-ferrous, precious metals and alloys based on these metals;
- 3) conducting mining, geological exploration, drilling, blasting operations, mining operations and processing of mineral raw materials, operations in underground conditions.

Article 71. Dangerous production facilities

- 1. Hazardous production facilities include enterprises, production units and other facilities of these enterprises that have the characteristics established by Article 70 of this Law and are identified as such in accordance with the rules for identifying hazardous production facilities approved by the authorized body in the field of industrial safety.
- 2. Hazardous production facilities also include hazardous technical devices:
 - 1) technical devices operating under a pressure of more than 0.07 megaPascal or at a water heating temperature of more than 115 degrees Celsius, with the exception of heating networks;
 - 2) lifting mechanisms, escalators, cable cars, funiculars, elevators;
 - 3) steam and hot water boilers operating under a pressure of more than 0.07 megaPascal and (or) at a water heating temperature of more than 115 degrees Celsius (heat supply organization), vessels operating under a pressure of more than 0.07 megaPascal, lifting mechanisms, escalators, cable cars, funiculars, elevators for housing and communal services.

Article 72. Certification of legal entities for the right to carry out work in the field of industrial safety

- 1. Legal entities are subject to certification for the right:

- 1) carrying out an examination of industrial safety;
- 2) training, retraining of specialists, workers in the field of industrial safety;
- 3) carrying out expertise in the field of blasting operations;
- 4) development of a declaration of industrial safety of a hazardous production facility;
- 5) carrying out maintenance of gas - consuming systems;
- 6) installation, maintenance, technical diagnostics, technical examination and repair of elevators, escalators, travelators, as well as lifts for the disabled.

2. For certification for the right to carry out work in the field of industrial safety, a legal entity submits to the authorized body in the field of industrial safety:

1) an application in the form of an electronic document indicating the [industry sector](#) and the type of activity carried out;

2) an electronic copy of the expert opinion on the organization's compliance with the declared types of work, industrial safety requirements;

3) information in the form of an electronic document on the qualifications of specialists who have been tested for knowledge of industrial safety requirements, material and technical base.

3. Consideration of documents on certification for the right to carry out work in the field of industrial safety is carried out by the authorized body in the field of industrial safety within ten working days, calculated from the date of their registration with the authorized body in the field of industrial safety.

4. Based on the results of consideration, the authorized body in the field of industrial safety makes a decision to issue a certificate for the right to carry out work in the field of industrial safety (hereinafter - the certificate) or to refuse to issue a certificate.

5. The issuance of a certificate may be refused for the following reasons:

1) the documents specified in paragraph 2 of this article have not been submitted;

2) non-compliance of the applicant with the requirements for legal entities certified for the right to carry out work in the field of industrial safety.

If the legal entity eliminates the specified reasons, the application for certification is considered on a general basis.

6. The certificate is valid for five years.

In the event that an organization certified by an authorized body in the field of industrial safety for the right to carry out work in the field of industrial safety (hereinafter referred to as a certified organization) carries out activities in violation of the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on civil protection, including the provision of inaccurate information in the documents provided for in paragraph 2 of this article, the specified organization is brought to administrative responsibility in the manner prescribed by the [legislation of the](#) Republic of Kazakhstan on administrative offenses.

The deprivation of the certificate is carried out in court if the reasons for the suspension of the certificate are not eliminated.

The certificate is terminated in the following cases:

1) submission by a certified organization of an application with a request to terminate the certificate;

2) the expiration of its validity period;

3) liquidation of a legal entity;

4) deprivation of the certificate.

7. Information about certified organizations or the termination of the certificate is posted by the authorized body in the field of industrial safety on its [Internet resource](#) and (or) published in periodicals distributed throughout the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The authorized body in the field of industrial safety maintains a register of issued and expired certificates.

Article 73. Expert examination of industrial safety

1. Industrial safety expertise is subject to:

1) dangerous technical devices specified in [paragraph 2 of Article 71 of this Law](#);

2) technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, with the exception of building materials used at hazardous production facilities;

3) declaration of industrial safety of a hazardous production facility;

4) industrial buildings, technological structures of hazardous industrial facilities;

5) legal entities for compliance with the declared types of work, industrial safety requirements when receiving a certificate;

6) project documents subject to expertise in the field of industrial safety in accordance with the [Code of the](#) Republic of Kazakhstan "On Subsoil and Subsoil Use".

2. The examination of industrial safety is carried out by certified organizations, independent of the applicant organization, at the expense of the applicant organization.

3. The result of the industrial safety examination is an expert opinion.

Article 74. Issuance of permits for the use of technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices

1. To obtain a [permit](#) for the use of technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices, including those of foreign origin, the applicant submits to the authorized body in the field of industrial safety an application in the form of an electronic document with brief information on the purpose of technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices and their field of application and an electronic copy of the expert opinion on the compliance of technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices with industrial safety requirements.

Non-resident legal entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in order to obtain permission to use technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices, submit to the authorized body in the field of industrial safety:

1) a statement with brief information on the purpose of technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices and their field of application;

2) an expert opinion on the compliance of technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices with industrial safety requirements.

2. If technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices comply with industrial safety requirements, the authorized body in the field of industrial safety issues a permit for their use within seven working days.

3. The issuance of permits is not required for the use of assemblies, parts, devices, components, spare parts that are part of technical devices.

4. If in the process of operation the discrepancy of technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices with industrial safety requirements is revealed, the permission for their use shall be revoked by the authorized body in the field of industrial safety.

5. Accounting of issued, revoked permits for the use of technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities, hazardous technical devices is carried out by the authorized body in the field of industrial safety.

6. Information about the technologies, technical devices and materials, used at hazardous industrial facilities, hazardous technical devices permitted for use on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, is located on the Internet resource of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety.

Article 75. Issuance of permits for the permanent use of explosives and products based on them, production of blasting operations

1. To obtain a permit for the permanent use of explosives and products based on them, including those of foreign origin, the applicant submits to the authorized body in the field of industrial safety an application in the form of an electronic document with the attachment of electronic copies of the acceptance test report of the pilot batch and the expert opinion of the certified organization ...

2. The composition of the test commission must include representatives of the applicant, the certified organization and the authorized body in the field of industrial safety.

3. A permit for the permanent use of explosives and products based on them is issued by the authorized body in the field of industrial safety after a set of tests, including:

1) control tests for compliance of explosives and products based on them with the requirements established in the technical documentation for their manufacture and use, including industrial safety requirements;

2) acceptance tests in production conditions.

4. A permit for blasting operations is issued by the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety. The procedure for issuing a permit for blasting operations is determined by the authorized body in the field of industrial safety.

Article 76. Mandatory declaration of industrial safety of a hazardous production facility

1. The mandatory declaration of industrial safety of hazardous industrial facilities are subject to appropriate criteria for classification as hazardous to the declared production facilities, approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. The declaration of industrial safety of a hazardous production facility (hereinafter referred to as the declaration) is developed for the designed and operating hazardous production facilities.

3. The development of the declaration is carried out by the organization operating the hazardous production facility, independently or by a third-party organization certified for the right to develop the declaration.

4. The declaration is approved by the head of the organization operating the hazardous production facility.

The head of the organization operating a hazardous production facility is responsible for the timely submission, completeness and reliability of the information contained in the declaration, established [by the laws of the](#) Republic of Kazakhstan.

5. The declaration is subject to examination by a certified organization that provides the right to develop a declaration.

6. To assign the registration code of the declaration, the applicant submits to the authorized body in the field of industrial safety an application and a declaration in the form of electronic documents together with a scanned copy of the expert opinion.

The authorized body in the field of industrial safety, having considered the submitted documents, makes a decision on the [registration of the declaration](#) or presents a reasoned refusal.

The declaration registered by the authorized body in the field of industrial safety is stored in the authorized body in the field of industrial safety in the form of an electronic document.

7. Operation of a hazardous production facility without a declaration registered by the authorized body in the field of industrial safety is prohibited.

8. The [list of registered declarations](#) is posted on the [Internet resource of the](#) authorized body in the field of industrial safety.

9. In the event of a change in conditions affecting the provision of industrial safety, including cases of modernization or re-profiling of a hazardous production facility, the declaration is subject to change.

When amendments are made to the declaration, it is subject to re-examination and registration no later than three months after the amendments are made.

Article 77. Registration and deregistration of hazardous technical devices

1. For registration, deregistration of a hazardous technical device, the head of an organization operating a hazardous technical device:

- at industrial facilities, submits an application to the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety;
- at social infrastructure facilities, submits an application to the local executive body exercising state supervision in the field of industrial safety.

2. The application shall indicate the basis for the identification of a dangerous technical device for registration or deregistration.

3. Registration, deregistration of a hazardous technical device is carried out within ten working days from the date of submission of the application with the issuance of a notification of registration, deregistration of a hazardous technical device.

When registering, deregistering a hazardous technical device, an appropriate entry is made in the register of hazardous technical devices of the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety or a structural subdivision of the local executive body exercising the function of supervision over the safe operation of hazardous technical devices at social infrastructure facilities, and in the passport of a dangerous technical device.

4. [The procedure](#) for registering and deregistering hazardous technical devices at social infrastructure facilities is determined by the local executive body.

Article 78. Coordination of design documentation for construction, expansion, reconstruction, modernization, conservation and liquidation of hazardous production facilities

1. Design documentation for the construction, expansion, reconstruction, modernization, conservation and liquidation of a hazardous production facility located within two or more regions, as well as strategic facilities, shall be coordinated with the Chief State Inspector of the Republic of Kazakhstan for State Supervision in the Field of Industrial Safety or his deputies.

Design documentation for the construction, expansion, reconstruction, modernization, conservation and liquidation of other hazardous production facilities is coordinated with the chief state inspector of the region, the city of republican significance, the capital for state supervision in the field of industrial safety or his deputies.

2. To agree on the design documentation, the head of the organization operating a hazardous production facility shall submit:

- 1) a statement on the direction of project documentation for approval;
- 2) a copy of the project documentation.

The approval procedure is determined by the rules for conducting a comprehensive non-departmental examination of feasibility studies and design estimates intended for the construction of new, as well as changes (reconstruction, expansion, technical re-equipment, modernization and overhaul) of existing buildings and structures, their complexes, engineering and transport communications regardless of funding sources.

3. A positive decision on approval or a motivated refusal to approve it is included in the corresponding consolidated expert opinion in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on architectural, urban planning and construction activities.

4. When making changes to the design documentation, re-approval is mandatory.

Article 79. Training, retraining of specialists, employees of hazardous production facilities and other organizations on industrial safety issues

1. Provision of training, retraining of specialists, employees of hazardous production facilities on industrial safety issues is assigned to the heads of organizations operating hazardous production facilities.

Provision of training, retraining of specialists, employees of certified, design organizations and other organizations involved in work at hazardous production facilities on industrial safety issues is entrusted to the heads of these organizations.

Preparation, retraining is carried out through training and subsequent knowledge testing (exams).

2. Training and knowledge testing (examinations) of specialists, employees of hazardous production facilities, as well as certified, design organizations and other organizations involved in work at hazardous production facilities, are carried out in the training center of a hazardous production facility or a training organization if they have a certificate, granting the right to training, retraining of specialists, workers in the field of industrial safety.

3. Organizations certified for the right to train, retrain specialists, workers in the field of industrial safety, to conduct training, develop a curriculum and training programs for workers in industrial safety requirements, which are approved by their head.

4. Technical managers, specialists and workers involved in the technological process of a hazardous production facility, operating, performing maintenance, technical inspection, installation and repair of hazardous production facilities, entering to work at hazardous production facilities, as well as certified design organizations and other organizations involved in working at hazardous production facilities:

1) officials, responsible for safe operation in hazardous industrial facilities, as well as workers carrying out work on them, - every year with the preliminary training program for ten hours;

2) technical managers, specialists and engineering and technical workers - once every three years with preliminary training in a forty-hour program.

5. Technical managers, specialists and workers involved in the technological process of a hazardous production facility, operating, performing maintenance, technical inspection, installation and repair of hazardous production facilities, as well as certified design organizations and other organizations involved in working on hazardous production facilities are subject to retraining. production facilities, with preliminary training in a ten-hour program in the following cases:

1) upon the enactment of regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of civil protection, establishing industrial safety requirements, or when making changes and (or) additions to regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of civil protection, establishing industrial safety requirements;

2) upon appointment to a position or transfer to another job, if new duties require additional knowledge of safety from the manager or specialist;

3) in case of violation of industrial safety requirements;

4) when commissioning new equipment or introducing new technological processes;

5) at the request of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety or its territorial divisions when they establish insufficient knowledge of industrial safety requirements.

6. The organization and conduct of knowledge tests (examinations) of specialists, employees of hazardous production facilities, as well as certified, design organizations and other organizations involved in work at hazardous production facilities are provided by their managers in accordance with the approved schedules. Persons subject to knowledge testing should be familiar with the schedule.

7. To test the knowledge of specialists, employees of organizations operating hazardous production facilities, as well as certified, design organizations and other organizations involved in work at hazardous production facilities, by order (order) of the head of the organization operating hazardous production facilities, or a training organization, are created permanent examination commissions, which are headed by the head or deputy head of the training center of the organization operating hazardous production facilities, or the training organization.

8. Heads of legal entities declaring industrial safety, as well as members of permanent examination commissions of these legal entities, pass exams once every three years in the manner prescribed by the authorized body in the field of industrial safety.

9. It is not allowed to test knowledge by an examination committee consisting of less than three people.

10. Examination tickets and (or) electronic testing programs are developed by educational organizations and approved by their leaders.

11. The results of knowledge testing are documented in protocols . Knowledge test protocols are saved until the next knowledge test.

12. Persons who have passed the exams are issued certificates of a single sample , issued by the authorized body in the field of industrial safety, signed by the chairman of the examination committee.

The heads of legal entities declaring industrial safety, as well as members of permanent examination commissions of these legal entities are issued certificates.

13. The certificate (certificate) is valid (valid) on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period specified in it.

14. Persons who have not passed the exams are re-tested their knowledge no later than one month.

15. Persons who have not passed the exam are not allowed to work.

16. Persons with expired certificates (certificates) must pass the exam within one month after admission to work.

17. The costs of organizing training, including the remuneration of members of the examination committee, shall be borne by organizations operating hazardous production facilities, certified design organizations and other organizations involved in working at hazardous production facilities.

Article 80. Accident elimination plan

1. An emergency response plan is developed at a hazardous production facility.

2. The plan for the elimination of accidents provides for measures to save people, actions of managers and workers, emergency rescue services and groups.

3. The emergency response plan contains:

1) the operational part;

2) the distribution of responsibilities between the employees involved in the elimination of accidents, the sequence of actions;

3) a list of officials and institutions notified in the event of an accident and participating in its elimination.

4. The emergency response plan is approved by the head of the organization and agreed with professional emergency rescue services and (or) teams.

Article 81. Drills and emergency drills

1. At a hazardous production facility, drills and emergency drills are conducted according to the plan approved by the head of the organization.

The organization shall inform in writing the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety about the conduct of drills and emergency drills.

2. A drills and emergency drills are conducted by the head of the organization together with representatives of the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety and professional emergency rescue services and units.

3. The results of the drill, emergency training are documented in an act. Control over the implementation of the proposals set out in the act is entrusted to the head of the organization.

Chapter 15. INVESTIGATION AND ACCOUNTING OF INCIDENTS, ACCIDENTS AT HAZARDOUS PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Article 82. Actions of the organization operating a hazardous production facility in the event of an incident, accident

1. An organization operating a hazardous production facility, in case of an incident:

1) immediately informs workers about the occurrence of hazardous production factors and the incident that occurred, the population falling into the calculated emergency zone, the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety, local executive bodies;

2) informs the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety within 24 hours;

3) conducts an investigation of the incident;

4) develops and implements measures to prevent incidents;

5) keeps records of incidents that have occurred.

2. An organization operating a hazardous production facility in case of an accident:

1) immediately informs the professional emergency rescue services and formations serving the facility, the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety, local executive bodies, and in the event of hazardous production factors - the population falling into the calculated emergency zone and employees about the accident;

2) provide the accident investigation commission with all the information necessary for the exercise of its powers;

3) takes measures to ensure the safety of the work of the commission.

Article 83. Commissions for the investigation of accidents

1. Investigation of an accident, an accident that occurred as a result of an accident at a hazardous production facility, is carried out by a commission chaired by a representative of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety or its territorial subdivision.

Investigation of an accident at a hazardous production facility with a group accident in which more than five people died is carried out by a state commission created by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan has the right to create a state commission to investigate an accident at a hazardous production facility and for other reasons.

2. The commission for the investigation of an accident and an accident that occurred as a result of an accident at a hazardous production facility includes the head of the organization operating the hazardous production facility, a representative of the local executive body and a representative of a professional emergency rescue service or formation.

Article 84. Rights of the Commission for the Investigation of the Accident

1. The chairman of the accident investigation commission has the right to appoint an expert examination on issues related to the accident investigation.

2. The expert commission is appointed by the order of the chairman of the commission for the investigation of the accident. Questions requiring an expert opinion are put in writing. The materials of the expert commission, signed by all members, are submitted to the commission for the investigation of the accident within the terms set by the chairman of the commission.

3. The accident investigation commission has the right to receive written and oral explanations from eyewitnesses of the incident, officials and other persons during the investigation.

Article 85. Tasks of accident investigation

During the investigation, the accident investigation commission clarifies the circumstances that preceded the accident, establishes its causes, the nature of violations of the operating conditions of technical devices, technological processes, violations of industrial safety requirements, determines measures to eliminate the consequences and prevent such accidents, material damage caused by the accident.

Article 86. Accident investigation materials

1. Accident investigation materials include:

1) a legal act on the appointment of a commission to investigate the accident;

2) an accident investigation report, to which are attached:

accident site inspection protocol, plans, diagrams, photographs;

sketch of the accident site;

orders of the chairman of the commission on the appointment of expert examinations and other orders issued by the commission for the investigation of the accident;

the conclusion of the expert commission on the causes of the accident, the results of laboratory and other studies, experiments, analyzes;

3) reports of employees of professional emergency rescue services and units, if they were called to eliminate the accident;

4) minutes of interviews and explanations of persons involved in the accident, as well as officials responsible for compliance with industrial safety requirements;

5) certificates of training, verification of knowledge, training on industrial safety of service personnel;

6) other materials characterizing the circumstances and causes of the accident.

2. Technical assistance in the preparation of accident investigation materials is assigned to the organization operating the hazardous production facility. Accident investigation materials are immediately sent to the body that appointed the accident investigation commission.

Article 87. Results of the investigation of the accident

1. Based on the results of the accident investigation, the organization operating the hazardous production facility issues an order within ten calendar days.

The order must declare the conclusions of the commission on the circumstances and causes of the accident, outlined measures to eliminate its consequences, as well as measures to prevent such accidents and bring workers to justice.

2. The organization operating a hazardous production facility provides written information on the timing of the implementation of measures proposed based on the results of accident investigation to the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety.

3. If an accident occurred due to design flaws in technical devices, the organization operating the hazardous production facility sends a complaint to the manufacturer, and a copy of it - to the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety.

Article 88. Expenses for investigation of the accident

All costs associated with the investigation of the accident are borne by the organization operating the hazardous production facility.

**II. Rules for the identification of hazardous production facilities
(order of the MID RK dated 30.12.14, No. 353)**

2. Hazardous production facilities of organizations include enterprises, production units and other objects of these enterprises, identified by the characteristics defined in Article 70 of the Law, as well as objects of industries and activities identified as hazardous production facilities, in accordance with Appendix 1 to these Rules.

3. Dangerous technical devices classified as hazardous production facilities in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 71 of the Law are identified by the parameters and technical characteristics specified in the passport of the dangerous technical device.

4. Identification of hazardous production facilities is carried out by the organization independently.

5. Indicators of hazardous substances provided for in Article 70 of the Law are its design values.

6. In the process of identification, all hazardous production facilities of the organization are identified based on the analysis of design documentation, regardless of their location and state of operation.

7. Based on the results of identification, the organization provides information within fifteen working days to the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety in the form, in accordance with Appendix 2 to these Rules.

Objects of industries and types of activities identified as hazardous production facilities

1. Hazardous production facilities conducting mining and geological exploration work

1	Underground mine	Mining lease boundaries	Identified by signs conducting mining, geological exploration, drilling, mining operations minerals, underground work
2	Open pit mine		
3	Mine		
4	Career		
5	Coal section		
6	Mine construction site, mining capital construction		
7	heap leaching area (site)	land allotment boundaries	identified by the signs of mining, drilling, mining, processing of mineral raw materials and the use of toxic and highly toxic substances
8	geological prospecting site (batch)	danger zone boundaries	identified by signs conducting geological exploration, drilling works

Hazardous production facilities of coal mines

1	coal mine	mining lease boundaries	identified by the signs of mining, geological exploration, drilling, mining, work in underground conditions
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Hazardous production facilities carrying out work on the processing of solid minerals

1	factory (site, workshop) for the processing of solid minerals	land allotment boundaries	are identified based on the processing of mineral raw materials, storage and use of toxic and highly toxic substances
2	crushing and screening factory (site, workshop, complex)		
3	factory (site, workshop) for pelletizing , agglomeration, briquetting of beneficiation products		

Hazardous production facilities of tailings and sludge facilities

1	tailing dump	land allotment boundaries	identified by the signs of storage of substances that pose a danger to the environment
2	sludge storage		

2. Hazardous production facilities of the oil and gas industries

1	objects of construction (drilling), repair of exploration and production wells	mining lease boundaries	identified by the signs of exploration, drilling, production, use of flammable, oxidizing, toxic and highly toxic substances
2	drilling rigs (including floating and drilling ships)	rig boundaries	
3	well stock	mining lease boundaries	identified by the signs of exploration, drilling, mining and processing of minerals, raw materials, production, formation, use of combustible, oxidizing, toxic and highly toxic substances
4	oil treatment unit	danger zone boundaries	identified by the signs of use, processing, formation, transportation of flammable, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
5	pumping station		
6	oil preparation and collection point		
7	loading and unloading terminal (overpass)		identified by the signs of use, formation, transportation of flammable, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
8	section (site) for gas injection		
9	reservoir Park	land allotment boundaries	identified by storage, transportation of flammable, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
10	field, interfield pipelines	land allotment boundaries	identified by the signs of transportation of flammable, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
11	objects of construction and (or) operation of technological and related objects of oil and gas facilities	boundaries of construction and operation of oil and gas facilities	are identified by the signs of exploration, drilling, mining and processing of minerals, raw materials, production, use, processing, formation, storage, transportation of combustible, oxidizing, toxic and highly toxic substances

3. Dangerous production facilities carrying out oil operations at sea

1	plant (workshop, site) for the production of petrochemical products, oil refining	land allotment boundaries	identified by the signs of production, use, processing, formation of flammable, combustible, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
2	technological pipelines	danger zone boundaries	identified by the storage and transportation of flammable, combustible, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
3	air separation unit site		identified by the production, use and formation of flammable, combustible, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances

4	warehouses of raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products		identified by the storage and transportation of flammable, combustible, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
5	oil depot (warehouse, park, complex) for the storage (transshipment) of oil and oil products		identified by storage and transportation of flammable and toxic substances
6	tanks and unloading devices		
7	gas station (stationary, mobile and container)		

4. Hazardous production facilities for the preparation and processing of gases

1	gas treatment unit	danger zone boundaries	identified by the signs of use, processing, formation, transportation of flammable, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
2	pumping station, compressor station		
3	loading and unloading terminal (overpass)		identified by the signs of use, formation, transportation of flammable, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
4	reservoir Park	land allotment boundaries	identified by storage, transportation of flammable, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
5	workshop, installation of a gas processing complex	danger zone boundaries	identified by the characteristics of production, use, processing, formation, storage, transportation of flammable, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
6	field, interfield, process pipelines	land allotment boundaries	identified by the signs of transportation of flammable, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances

5. Hazardous production facilities of the petrochemical, oil refining industries, oil depots and gas stations

1	plant (workshop, site) for the production of petrochemical products, oil refining	land allotment boundaries	identified by the signs of production, use, processing, formation of flammable, combustible, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
2	technological pipelines	danger zone boundaries	identified by the storage and transportation of flammable, combustible, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
3	air separation unit site		identified by the production, use and formation of flammable, combustible, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
4	warehouses of raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products		identified by the storage and transportation of flammable, combustible, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances

5	oil depot (warehouse, park, complex) for the storage (transshipment) of oil and oil products		identified by storage and transportation of flammable and toxic substances
6	tanks and unloading devices		
7	gas station (stationary, mobile and container)		

6. Hazardous production facilities of the chemical industry

1	plant (workshop, site) for the production of hazardous substances	land allotment boundaries	identified by the signs of production, use, processing, formation of flammable, combustible, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
2	loading and unloading areas of hazardous substances	danger zone boundaries	identified by the storage and transportation of flammable, combustible, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
3	warehouses of raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products		
4	process pipelines and fittings		
5	warehouses of hazardous substances		
6	site (workshop, area) of water treatment systems		identified by storage and transportation of toxic and highly toxic substances
7	air separation unit site		identified by production, use, processing, education flammable, combustible, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
8	ammonia systems and refrigeration plants		identified by the use of fuels, toxic and highly toxic substances
9	chemical laboratories		identified by production, use, processing, formation of flammable, combustible, oxidizing, toxic and highly toxic substances

7. Dangerous production facilities for the storage and processing of plant materials

1	elevator	danger zone boundary	identified by education flammable, explosive, combustible substances (explosive dust, aerosols)
2	receiving and cleaning (drying and cleaning) tower		
3	plant (workshop of modular installations) for industrial processing of vegetable raw materials		

8. Hazardous production facilities of the metallurgical industry

Hazardous production facilities for the production of molten ferrous metals and alloys based on these metals

1	foundry shop (section)	danger zone boundaries	identified by the production of ferrous metal melts and alloys based on these metals, as well as the use of flammable, toxic and highly toxic substances
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2	workshop (section) of pyrometallurgical production		
3	blast furnace shop for the production of pig iron		
4	open-hearth shop (section) for steel production		
5	converter shop (section) for steel production		
6	shop (section) electric arc furnace		
7	workshop for the production of rolled products		identified by the use of flammable, toxic and highly toxic substances
8	pipe workshop		
9	workshop for the production of metallized pellets and briquettes		
10	steel wire workshop		
11	workshop (section) for the production of ferroalloys and refractories		identified by the production of black melts metals and alloys based on these metals, as well as use of flammable, toxic and highly toxic substances
12	workshop (area) of agglomeration for the production of agglomerate		

Hazardous production facilities for the production of melts of non-ferrous metals and alloys based on these metals

1	foundry shop (section)	danger zone boundaries	identified by the production of melts of non-ferrous metals alloys based on these metals, as well as the use of flammable, toxic and highly toxic substances
2	workshop (area) of hydrometallurgical production		
3	workshop (area) for electrolysis of aluminum, magnesium, copper and zinc		
4	shop (area) for the production of crystalline silicon		
5	workshop (area) of production and electrothermal silumin		
6	shop (area) for the production of alumina		
7	smelting shop (section) for the production of copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc and lead		
8	workshop (section) for the production of titanium, tin, antimony		

9	workshop (site) for the production of zinc, lead, copper and mercury		
10	workshop (site) for the production of rare earth metals, materials		
11	workshop (area) for production of powders (powders) from metals and alloys based on these metals		are identified based on the production of hazardous substances and the use of flammable substances
12	acid farm		identified by production and storage toxic and highly toxic substances, use oxidizing substances

Hazardous production facilities of coke-chemical, auxiliary production

1	hydrogen station site	danger zone boundaries	9 identified by use and storage flammable, combustible and oxidizable substances
2	site (area) of the gas workshop		
3	gas cleaning section		
4	workshop (section) for the production of lungerites and exothermic mixtures	danger zone boundaries	identified by fuel production substance, use and storage of flammable and oxidizing substances
5	coke shop		identified by production and storage flammable, toxic and highly toxic substances
6	coke shop		
7	workshop for catching chemical products		
8	resin processing shop		
9	crude benzene rectification shop		
10	benzene warehouse		
11	workshop (department) for rectification of pyridine and quinoline bases		
12	section of the station (installation) air separation	danger zone boundaries	identified by the production of oxidizing substances
13	chlorine warehouse		identified by the storage of toxic and highly toxic substances
14	ammonia warehouse		
15	ammonia line		
16	tailings and sludge facilities	land allotment boundaries	identified by the storage of substances, dangerous for the environment

9. Hazardous production facilities conducting blasting operations

1	facility (site) for geological exploration, production and processing of minerals	danger zone boundaries	are identified by the signs of blasting operations, production and use of explosives
2	object (site) of construction, emergency response		

3	warehouse (storage) of explosive materials		identified by the storage of explosives
4	workshop, site, point of manufacture (preparation) of explosive materials		identified by production and storage explosives
5	explosives loading and unloading area		identified by the transportation of explosives substances
6	test site and destruction of explosive materials		identified by use and destruction of explosives

10. Activities related to the use of atomic energy

1	uranium mine	mining lease boundaries	identified by signs of use, processing, the formation of sources of ionizing radiation, as well as on the basis of mining
2	uranium quarry		
3	landfill for underground borehole, heap leaching of uranium	boundaries of mining and land allotment	identified by signs of use, processing, the formation of sources of ionizing radiation, according to on the basis of mining and drilling operations, on the basis storage and transportation of toxic substances
4	plant (workshop, site) for uranium processing and enrichment	land allotment boundaries	identified by signs of use, processing, the formation of sources of ionizing radiation, as well as storage and transportation of explosives, fuels, oxidizing and toxic substances
5	tailings and sludge facilities		identified by the storage of sources ionizing radiation and substances representing danger to the environment

Handling sources of ionizing radiation

1	radioactive waste storage / disposal facilities	land allotment boundaries	identified by the storage of sources ionizing radiation and substances representing danger to the environment
2	nuclear installations of all types		identified by production, use, processing, education, storage, transportation sources of ionizing radiation
3	production facilities where sources of ionizing radiation are used		

Beryllium, hydrofluoric acid production

1	workshop (site) for the production	danger zone boundaries	identified by production and storage toxic and highly toxic substances, use flammable substances
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11. Activities during the operation of main pipelines

1	pumping, compressor station	danger zone boundaries	identified by the signs of transportation of fuels, oxidizing, toxic and highly toxic substances
2	loading and unloading terminal (overpass)		identified by signs of use, education, transportation of combustible, oxidizing, toxic and highly toxic substances
3	reservoir Park		identified by storage, transportation flammable, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
4	underground gas storage	danger zone outline	identified by signs of use, education, storage, transportation of fuels, oxidizing

			, toxic and highly toxic substances
5	objects of construction and (or) operation of technological and related objects of oil and gas facilities	construction and operation boundaries	identified by production, use, processing, education, storage, transportation flammable, oxidizable, toxic and highly toxic substances
6	gas distribution, gas filling station	danger zone boundaries	identified by signs of use, education, storage, transportation of fuels, oxidizing, toxic and highly toxic substances
7	linear part of the main oil pipeline, product pipeline, gas pipeline		

*Appendix 2
to the Rules for the
identification of
hazardous
production facilities*

**The form for submitting information on
identification of hazardous production facilities**

No .	The name of the hazardous production facility	Industry and type of activity	Features of identification of a hazardous production facility	Object location (address)	Full name of a legal entity, individual	BIN, IIN	The address of the legal entity, individual, full name, head
1	2	3	four	five	6	7	

(signature) (full name of the head)

**Rules for determining the general hazard level of a hazardous production facility
(order of the MID RK dated December 26, 2014 No. 300)**

The determination of the general hazard level of a hazardous production facility is carried out in order to assess the state of protection of individuals and legal entities, the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous production factors by monitoring industrial safety, carried out by the responsible person of the hazardous production facility and the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of civil protection.

The general hazard level is determined for hazardous production facilities.

Rules for determining the general hazard level of a hazardous production facility

The general hazard level of a hazardous production facility characterizes the state of protection of individuals and legal entities, the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous production factors of this hazardous production facility.

Determination of the hazard level of a hazardous production facility is carried out according to the following indicators:

- 1) the condition of industrial buildings, technological structures;
- 2) the state of technical devices;
- 3) the state of dangerous technical devices;
- 4) accidents that have occurred;
- 5) incidents that have occurred;
- 6) the frequency of industrial accidents;
- 7) fatal accidents at work.

The general hazard level of a hazardous production facility is determined by the organization operating the hazardous production facility once a year by the calculation method:

1) PZS - an indicator of the state of industrial buildings, technological structures of hazardous production facilities is determined by the formula:

$$Pzs = (n1-n2) / n3$$

where: n1 - the number of industrial buildings, technological structures in an inoperative (emergency) state or having a wear rate of more than 50% at the beginning of the reporting year;

n2 - the number of industrial buildings and technological structures with the restored operability of structures at the end of the reporting year;

n3 is the total number of industrial buildings, technological structures of a hazardous industrial facility.

2) PTU - an indicator of the state of technical devices, is determined by the formula:

$$PTU = (n4-n5) / n6$$

where: n4 is the number of technical devices that have worked out the standard service life (operation) established by the manufacturer at the beginning of the reporting year;

n5 is the number of replaced technical devices that have fulfilled their standard service life at the end of the reporting year;

n6 is the total number of technical devices registered in the organization.

3) Sweat - an indicator of the state of dangerous technical devices is determined by the formula:

$$Sweat = (n7-n8) / n9$$

where: n7 is the number of hazardous technical devices that have fulfilled the standard service life at the beginning of the reporting year;

n8 is the number of hazardous technical devices that have passed a special examination for extending the service life, having positive results of technical surveys (hydraulic test, full technical examination) and the conclusion of an expert organization on the possibility of further safe operation at the end of the reporting year;

n9 is the total number of dangerous technical devices registered with the organization.

Rules for determining the general hazard level of a hazardous production facility

4) Pa - the indicator of the occurred accidents is determined by the formula:

$$Pa = n10 / 10$$

where: n10 is the number of accidents that occurred at a hazardous production facility for the current year.

5) Pi - the indicator of incidents that have occurred is determined by the formula:

$$Pi = n11 / 100$$

where: n11 is the number of incidents that occurred at a hazardous production facility during the reporting year, which led to downtime of individual technological lines or technologies for a period of more than 6 hours.

6) Pnc - an indicator of the frequency of accidents at work is determined by the formula:

$$Pns = n12 / N$$

where: n12 is the number of industrial accidents that occurred at a hazardous production facility for the current year as a result of an accident (incident);

N is the average number of technological personnel of a hazardous production facility for the year.

7) Pst - the indicator of fatal accidents at work is determined by the formula:

$$Pst = n13 / 10$$

where: n13 is the number of fatal accidents at work during the year that occurred as a result of an accident (incident) at a hazardous production facility.

8) Uop - the general hazard level of an object is determined by the formula:

$$Wop = Ccd + PTU + Pot + Pa + Pi + NTC + Pst .$$

7. Information on the indicators of the general hazard level and its components is submitted annually by the organization operating a hazardous production facility to the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of civil protection, no later than January 15 following the reporting year, in the form in accordance with the appendix to these Rules.

Rules for the development of a declaration of industrial safety of a hazardous production facility (order of the Ministry of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 30.12. 14, No. 341)

Mandatory declaration of industrial safety of a hazardous production facility is carried out in order to assess the sufficiency and effectiveness of measures to ensure industrial safety and protect the population from harmful production factors.

The declaration of industrial safety of a hazardous production facility is developed for projected, operating hazardous production facilities and should characterize the hazard of industrial production at the stages of its commissioning, operation and decommissioning.

The declaration is subject to registration with the authorized body in the field of civil protection for the assignment of a registration code.

5. To develop a declaration in an organization operating a hazardous production facility, if it has a certificate for the right to develop an industrial safety declaration for a hazardous production facility, a working group is created by order of the head of the organization.

6. The working group consists of at least 3 specialist experts with higher technical education, practical work experience at the declared facility for at least 5 years, who have passed the examination of their knowledge in the field of industrial safety in the relevant industry.

7. When developing a declaration of a third-party organization, certified for the right to develop a declaration in the relevant industry, a joint order creates a working group with a qualification composition corresponding to paragraph 6 of these Rules.

8. The goals and objectives of the working group in the development of the declaration are:

1) collection of information at a hazardous production facility required for the development of a declaration;

2) analysis of industrial safety of a hazardous production facility, taking into account the influence of all hazardous production factors during these technological processes;

3) performing calculations to assess the harmful effects of hazardous production factors on personnel, population, environment;

4) assessment of the readiness of the existing hazardous production facility for the localization and elimination of accidents;

5) development of measures to protect and inform the population, government bodies of the relevant territories on the possible impact and protection from the harmful effects of hazardous production factors of an existing or projected hazardous production facility.

9. After discussion, the working group forms a draft declaration.

The structure of the declaration consists of the following sections:

1) general information;

2) the nature and extent of the hazard of a hazardous production facility;

3) measures to ensure industrial safety and protection of the population;

4) applications.

5) The structural form of the declaration is filled out in accordance with the appendix to these Rules.

10. When developing sections of the declaration, it is allowed to use software for assessing the risks of harmful effects of hazardous production factors at hazardous production facilities to carry out appropriate calculations.

11. In case of a positive decision of the working group, the draft declaration is submitted for approval to the head of the organization operating the hazardous production facility (to the project customer).

12. If the expert opinion does not comply with the industrial safety requirements and (or) the structure of the declaration established by these Rules, the authorized body in the field of industrial safety refuses to register the declaration and assign a registration code.

Rules defining the criteria for classifying hazardous production facilities as declared (order of the Ministry of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 30, 14, No. 341)

2. Hazardous production facilities that meet the criteria for classifying hazardous production facilities as declared, approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 31, 2014 No. 864, are subject to mandatory industrial safety declaration. _

3. To determine the criteria for classifying a hazardous production facility as a hazardous production facility declared by the developer of design documentation or by an organization operating a hazardous facility, based on the analysis of the design documentation, the maximum possible hazardous production factors in technological processes are determined, in the event of which the likelihood of destruction of industrial buildings, technological structures and (or) technical devices, uncontrolled explosion and (or) release of hazardous substances.

4. The established hazardous production factors are assessed according to the design values of the maximum amount of hazardous substances circulating at a hazardous production facility, technological processes that are signs of hazardous production facilities.

5. In the event that the actual values of the limiting amount of hazardous substances circulating at a hazardous production facility exceed the design values, the criteria for classifying hazardous production facilities as declared are their actual values.

6. If the distance between hazardous production facilities is less than 500 meters, the total amount of hazardous substance is taken into account.

Criteria for classifying hazardous production facilities as declared (PPRK dated July 31, 2014 No. 864)

Ammonia-5 tons

Ammonium nitrate (ammonium nitrate and ammonium mixtures, in which the nitrogen content from ammonium nitrate is more than 28% of the mass, as well as aqueous solutions of ammonium nitrate, in which the concentration of ammonium nitrate exceeds 90% of the mass) -1250 tons

Ammonium nitrate in the form of fertilizers (simple fertilizers based on ammonium nitrate, also complex fertilizers, in which the nitrogen content from ammonium nitrate is more than 28% of the mass) -5000 tons

Acrylonitrile-200 tons

Chlorine-5 tons

Ethylene oxide-50 tons

Hydrogen cyanide-20 tons

Hydrogen fluoride - 50 tons

Hydrogen sulfide-1 ton

Sulfur dioxide-200 tons

Sulfur trioxide -75 tons

Alkyls of lead - 50 tons

Phosgene - 0.75 tons

Methyl isocyanate-0.15 tons

Chloropicrin-0.55 tons

Bromomethyl-15 tons

Metallic chloride-20 tons

Hydrochloric acid-40 tons

Nitric acid-25 tons

Hydrofluoric (hydrofluoric) acid-10 tons

Phosphoric acid-25 tons

Sulfuric acid-20 tons

Flammable substances - 200 tons

Combustible substances - 200 tons

Combustible liquids in commodity warehouses and warehouses - 2500 tons

Flammable liquids used in the technological process or transported through the main pipeline - 200 tons

Oxidizing agents - 200 tons

Explosives-25 tons

Toxic substances - 200 tons

Highly toxic substances - 20 tons

Substances posing a threat to the natural environment - 200 tons

Criteria for classifying hazardous production facilities as declared (PPRK dated July 31, 2014 No. 864)

P / p No.	Type of activity
one	Production of melts of ferrous, non-ferrous, precious metals and alloys based on these metals

2	Operation of sources of ionizing radiation, elevators with a total storage capacity of more than 20,000 tons
3	Mining, geological exploration, drilling, blasting operations, mining operations and mineral processing (excluding mining of common minerals)

Service rules for organizations owning and (or) operating hazardous production facilities, professional emergency rescue services and units (order of the Ministry of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 30.12.14, No. 347)

4. Servicing of organizations that own and (or) operate hazardous production facilities by professional emergency rescue services and units is carried out on the basis of a concluded contract.

5. Organizations that own and (or) operate hazardous production facilities, once a year, no later than December 1 of the previous year, submit for approval to the professional emergency rescue service and the formation of an emergency response plan (hereinafter - ERP).

6. Professional emergency rescue service and formation shall consider the submitted submarine within ten calendar days from the date of its receipt.

7. In case of non-compliance of the ERP with the requirements established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of civil protection, the professional emergency rescue service and the formation, no later than the period established by paragraph 6 of these Rules, shall be sent in writing to the management of the organization that owns and (or) operates hazardous production facilities information about the refusal to approve the ERP.

8. The contract stipulates the order of execution of the submarine, the quantitative composition of the emergency rescue units.

9. When servicing organizations that own and (or) operate hazardous production facilities, professional rescue services and units provide:

1) constant round-the-clock readiness of the operational subdivision of the professional emergency rescue service and the formation to leave at the "Alarm" signal to eliminate accidents and carry out emergency rescue operations;

2) performance of rescue operations by personnel with unquestioning subordination to the head of the operational unit of the professional rescue service and formation;

3) carrying out emergency rescue operations until their complete completion, except for cases when the technical manager of a hazardous production facility has made a decision to suspend or terminate these operations.

10. Maintenance of organizations is carried out by operational units of the professional emergency rescue service and the formation, consisting of:

1) professional emergency rescue department;

2) a professional rescue platoon;

3) a professional rescue team.

14. Operational subdivisions of the professional emergency rescue service and the formation are equipped with apparatus, equipment, a staff stock of materials and vehicles in accordance with the standards for equipping professional emergency rescue services, approved by the authorized body in the field of civil protection.

15. When servicing organizations, operational units of the professional emergency rescue service and formations perform the following main types of work:

1) rescue operations;

2) preventive work;

3) technical work.

17. Emergency rescue operations during the elimination of accidents at a hazardous production facility shall be supervised by the technical manager of the hazardous production facility.

18. The technical manager of a hazardous production facility gives orders related to the elimination of accidents to rescuers only through the head of the operational unit of the professional emergency rescue service and formation.

19. Decisions of the technical manager of a hazardous production facility aimed at rescuing people and eliminating accidents are mandatory for the head of the operational unit of the professional emergency rescue service and formation, organizations and citizens located in the accident zone.

23. The procedure for going to an emergency on the "Alarm" signal, the number of operational departments involved in the elimination of accidents, and the list of necessary equipment for performing emergency rescue operations are determined on the basis of the PLA of the serviced organization that owns and (or) operates hazardous production facilities.

Rules for servicing organizations that own and (or) operate hazardous production facilities by professional emergency rescue services and units

24. Preventive work carried out by the operational unit of the professional emergency rescue service and formation is aimed at determining the readiness of the serviced organizations that own and (or) operate hazardous production facilities to rescue people and eliminate natural and man-made accidents, fire protection, and the maintenance of emergency exits, compliance of the PLA with the actual position at the serviced hazardous production facility.

25. Regarding violations of the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of industrial safety, including fire protection, the differences between PLA and the actual position at the serviced hazardous production facility, the head of the operational division of the professional emergency rescue service and the formation informs the management of the organization in writing, owning and (or) operating hazardous production facilities, on the need to eliminate the identified violations and within three working days from the date of detection of violations, notify in writing about the violations found to the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety.

Requirements for legal entities certified to carry out work in the field of industrial safety (order of the Ministry of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 26.12.14, No. 299)

Certification of legal entities for work in the field of industrial safety is carried out with the aim of official recognition by the authorized body in the field of civil protection of the powers of a legal entity to perform the following types of work in the field of industrial safety:

- 1) carrying out an examination of industrial safety;
- 2) training, retraining of specialists, workers in the field of industrial safety;
- 3) carrying out expertise in the field of blasting operations;
- 4) development of a declaration of industrial safety of a hazardous production facility;
- 5) maintenance of gas - consuming systems.

2. Requirements for legal entities,
certified for the right to conduct industrial safety expertise

3. A legal entity claiming the right to conduct an industrial safety examination:

- dangerous technical devices;
- technologies, technical devices, materials used at hazardous production facilities (with the exception of building materials);

- declarations of industrial safety of a hazardous production facility;
- industrial buildings, technological structures of hazardous industrial facilities;
- legal entities for compliance with the declared types of work, industrial safety requirements upon receipt of a certificate for the right to carry out work in the field of industrial safety, must have:

- 1) regulatory legal acts, regulatory technical documents, educational and methodological materials required for the examination of industrial safety;
- 2) material and technical equipment (certified devices, measuring and control instruments) on the basis of ownership or other legal basis for the examination of technologies, technical devices, materials for their compliance with industrial safety requirements;
- 3) at least three specialists registered for permanent work with a higher technical education and practical experience of working at hazardous production facilities in the relevant industry for more than five years, who have been trained and tested in the field of industrial safety, including risk assessment in the field of industrial security;
- 4) specialists and laboratory of non-destructive testing on the basis of ownership or other legal basis.

4. A legal entity claiming the right to conduct an examination of the industrial safety of industrial buildings, technological structures of hazardous industrial facilities, must additionally have:

- 1) diagnostic equipment for determining the state of parameters of buildings (structures), photographic equipment, navigation devices, tachometers, measuring instruments, tools for accessing structural elements of buildings (structures); digital geophysical station, computer equipment for processing research data on the basis of ownership or other legal basis;

- 2) at least three specialists registered for permanent work with a higher education as a civil engineer (geological engineer) and practical experience of working at hazardous production facilities in the construction industry for more than five years, who have been trained and tested in the field of industrial safety.

5. A legal entity claiming the right to conduct an industrial safety examination of other legal entities for compliance with the declared types of work, industrial safety requirements upon receipt of a certificate for the right to carry out work in the field of industrial safety, must additionally have:

- 1) at least five years of experience in conducting industrial safety expertise in the claimed industry and type of activity;

- 2) at least three specialists registered for permanent work with a higher technical education and practical experience of work at hazardous production facilities in the declared industry and type of activity for more than ten years, who have undergone training and testing of knowledge in the field of industrial safety, including international and state standards in the field of risk management (ST RK ISO 31000 - 2010).

3. Requirements for legal entities certified for the right to train, retrain specialists and workers in the field of industrial safety

6. A legal entity claiming the right to train, retrain specialists and workers in the field of industrial safety must have:

- 1) regulatory legal acts, regulatory technical documents, educational and methodological materials, manuals for the training, retraining of specialists, workers in the field of industrial safety;
- 2) curriculum work plans and curricula for each type of training;
- 3) the system of organizing the quality control of education;
- 4) classrooms (auditoriums) equipped with computer equipment, visual aids, a base for trainees' practical training, on the basis of ownership or other legal basis;
- 5) professional teachers included in the staff of the educational organization and (or) specialists with the appropriate higher technical education.

4. Requirements for legal entities certified for the right to carry out expertise in the field of blasting operations

7. A legal entity claiming the right to carry out expertise in the field of blasting operations must have:

- 1) at least three specialists registered for permanent work with a higher technical education and practical experience in blasting operations for more than five years, who have been trained and tested in the field of industrial safety;
- 2) a material base equipped with certified instruments, measuring and control devices on the basis of ownership or other legal basis for the examination;
- 3) a test site for testing explosives on the basis of ownership or other legal basis.

5. Requirements for legal entities certified for the right to develop industrial safety declarations

8. A legal entity claiming the right to develop industrial safety declarations must have:

1) at least three specialists registered for permanent work with a higher technical education, practical work experience at the declared facilities for at least five years, trained and tested in the field of industrial safety;

2) a material base on the basis of ownership or on a contractual basis, technical equipment for calculating the damaging effects of hazardous production factors in the development of declarations of the safety industry.

6. Requirements for legal entities certified for the right to carry out maintenance of gas - consuming systems

9. A legal entity claiming the right to carry out maintenance work (diagnostics, inspection of gas-using equipment) gas - consuming systems must have:

1) at least five specialists registered for permanent work with appropriate technical education and practical experience at gas supply facilities for at least three years, trained and tested in the field of industrial safety at gas supply system facilities, safe operation of pressure equipment, according to organization and conduct of hazardous gas works;

2) methods for conducting inspections of gas supply systems, calculations for determining the residual life of technical devices, materials and conducting an examination of industrial safety of gas supply systems;

3) industrial buildings and equipment (workshop, workshop), machine tool park, mechanisms, tools, control and measuring devices on the basis of ownership or other legal basis;

4) service providing:

- production control of the quality of the services provided;

- metrological control (specialists in the repair and maintenance of instrumentation, specialists and devices for non-destructive control methods).

III. Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 5, 2014
On administrative offenses
Article 698. Authorized body
in the field of industrial safety

1. The authorized body in the field of industrial safety considers cases of administrative offenses provided for in Articles 93 , 230 (part two) (in terms of offenses committed by the owners of facilities whose activities are associated with the danger of causing harm to third parties), 297 , 298 , 299 (part first) (with the exception of dam safety), 305 (for violations in the security zones of gas supply systems), 306 , 307 , 308 , 351 , 352 , 353 (in terms of technical safety), 356 (parts eleventh and twelfth), 464 (part first) of this Code.

2. The following are entitled to consider cases of administrative offenses in the field of industrial safety and impose administrative penalties on behalf of the authorized body in the field of industrial safety:

1) a state inspector of a region, a city of republican significance, the capital, a district, a city of regional significance, a district in a city for state supervision in the field of industrial safety - a fine for individuals up to ten, for officials - up to fifty times the monthly calculation index;

2) the state inspector of the Republic of Kazakhstan for state supervision in the field of industrial safety, the chief state inspector of the region, the city of republican significance, the capital for state supervision in the field of industrial safety and his deputy - a fine for individuals up to twenty, for officials, individual entrepreneurs - up to one hundred, for legal entities - up to two hundred times the monthly calculation index;

3) the chief state inspector of the Republic of Kazakhstan for state supervision in the field of industrial safety and his deputy - a fine for individuals up to fifty, for officials - up to one hundred, for legal entities - up to five hundred times the monthly calculation index.

Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 5, 2014
On administrative offenses
Article 298. Violation of the rules for the safe conduct of work

1. Violation of the established requirements for the safe conduct of work in industries, mining and construction work or at facilities controlled by the authorized body in the field of civil protection and other state control and supervision bodies, if this did not entail, by negligence, the infliction of grave or moderate harm to human health , - entails a fine for individuals in the amount of ten, for small businesses or non-profit organizations - in the amount of thirty, for medium-sized businesses - in the amount of fifty, for large businesses - in the amount of one hundred monthly calculation indices.

2. Violation of industrial safety requirements in the development of projects for construction, reconstruction, modernization, liquidation of hazardous industrial facilities - entails a fine for individuals in the amount of twenty, for small businesses - in the amount of forty-five, for medium-sized businesses - in the amount of seventy, for subjects large business - in the amount of one hundred and fifty monthly calculation indices.

3. Concealment of the fact of an accident, an incident at a hazardous production facility - entails a fine for small businesses or non-profit organizations in the amount of one hundred, for medium-sized businesses - in the amount of one hundred and fifty, for large businesses - in the amount of two hundred monthly calculation indices.

4. The action (inaction) provided for in part three of this article, committed repeatedly within a year after the imposition of an administrative penalty - entails a fine for small businesses or non-profit organizations in the amount of two hundred, for medium-sized businesses - in the amount of three hundred, for large businesses - in the amount of four hundred monthly calculation indices.

Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 5, 2014
On administrative offenses

Article 299. Violation of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan when carrying out certified types of work in the field of industrial safety and safety of dams

1. Violation of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan when carrying out certified types of work in the field of industrial safety and dam safety, committed in the form of:

1) issuance of expert opinions, including in the field of blasting operations, containing incomplete and (or) inaccurate information on the conformity (non-conformity) of the object of examination based on the results of the expert examinations in the field of industrial safety;

2) development of industrial safety declarations for hazardous production facilities that do not meet industrial safety requirements;

3) inconsistency of training, retraining of specialists, employees of hazardous production facilities with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on civil protection;

4) maintenance of gas - consuming systems, which does not ensure their good condition;

5) issuance of expert opinions, development of dam safety declarations containing incomplete and (or) inaccurate information on their compliance (non-compliance) with the requirements established by the water legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan -

entails a fine for small businesses in the amount of ten, for medium-sized businesses - in the amount of twenty, for large businesses - in the amount of one hundred monthly calculation indices, with or without the suspension of the certificate.

2. The action provided for by part one of this article, committed repeatedly within a year after the imposition of an administrative penalty, as well as non-elimination of violations provided for by part one of this article, shall -

entail a fine for small businesses in the amount of twenty, for medium-sized businesses - in the amount of forty, for large businesses - in the amount of two hundred monthly calculation indices, with deprivation of the certificate.