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CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDINGS IN UKRAINE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

BUDOWLE OCHRONNE UKRAINY W WARUNKACH STANU WOJENNEGO

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Abstract

The article studies civil defence buildings in Ukraine in martial law conditions. As a result of the military invasion of the territory of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, which took place on 24 February 2022, the need has increased to guarantee the structural and personal security. The entities providing civil protection in Ukraine are the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, whose activities are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations, local governments, business entities and non-governmental organizations.

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Ensuring the desired level of civil protection, especially against war threats, would not be possible without the existence of special facilities at the disposal of institutions responsible for civil defence, which include warehouses, anti-radiation shelters, quick-build civil defence protective structures, dual-function buildings and the simplest shelters. Maintenance of civil defence structures in readiness for use as intended is carried out by their balance owners, users. To summarize the conclusions from the conducted research, it should be stated that the functioning of civil defence facilities in Ukraine, where martial law has been imposed, indicates the proper activity of state in terms of ensuring civil protection of the population against relevant dangerous events (shelling, airstrikes, chemical hazards). This is based on the main provisions of Art. 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which states that «a person, his life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognised as the highest social value in Ukraine».

Keywords: civil defence structures, martial law, civil protection, shelters

Streszczenie

W artykule omówiono funkcjonowanie budowli ochronnych na Ukrainie w sytuacji funkcjonowania państwa w stanie wojennym. W wyniku inwazji wojskowej Federacji Rosyjskiej na terytorium Ukrainy, co miało miejsce 24 lutego 2022 r., wzrosła konieczność zagwarantowania bezpieczeństwa strukturalnego oraz personalnego. Podmiotami zapewniającymi ochronę ludności są Państwowa Służba Ratunkowa Ukrainy, której działaniami kieruje i koordynuje Gabinet Ministrów Ukrainy za pośrednictwem Ministra Spraw Wewnętrznych, Rada Ministrów Autonomicznej Republiki Krym, organy administracji terytorialnej, samorządy lokalne, podmioty gospodarcze oraz organizacje pozarządowe. Zapewnienie pożądanego poziomu ochrony ludności przede wszystkim przed zagrożeniami wojennymi nie byłoby możliwe bez istnienia specjalnych obiektów znajdujących się w dyspozycji instytucji odpowiedzialnych za obronę cywilną, do których należy zaliczyć magazyny, schrony przeciwradiacyjne, obiekty ochronne obrony cywilnej szybkiego montażu, budynki dwufunkcyjne oraz zwykłe schrony. Za utrzymanie tych obiektów w gotowości do użytkowania zgodnie z przeznaczeniem odpowiadają właściciele oraz użytkownicy. Podsumowując wnioski z przeprowadzonych badań należy stwierdzić, że funkcjonowanie obiektów obrony cywilnej na obszarze Ukrainy na której terytorium obowiązuje stan wojenny, wskazuje na właściwą aktywność państwa w zakresie zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa ludności cywilnej przed niebezpiecznymi zdarzeniami, będącymi konsekwencją prowadzenia wojny (ostrzały, naloty, zagrożenia chemiczne). Zgodnie bowiem z art. 3 Konstytucji Ukrainy „Człowiek, jego życie i zdrowie, honor i godność, nietykalność i bezpieczeństwo są na Ukrainie najwyższymi wartościami społecznymi”.

Słowa kluczowe: struktury obrony cywilnej, stan wojenny, ochrona ludności, schrony

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Statement of the problem in general outlook and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks

The full-scale open military invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine, which took place on 24 February 2022 and entailed the imposition of martial law by the President of Ukraine within its entire territory [1], significantly intensified the activity of the state in the field of providing civil protection to guarantee the constitutional rights of citizens to protect life, health and property from emergencies of a military nature [2].

It is important to note that according to the Regulation on the State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations, approved by Resolution No. 1052 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, dated 16 December 2015, the state policy of Ukraine in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergencies and their prevention, liquidation of consequences emergencies, rescue work, fire extinguishing, fire and man-made safety, the activities of emergency and rescue services, as well as hydrometeorological activities, are carried out by the central body of the executive power (at the moment, this is the State Emergency Service of Ukraine), whose actions are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs [3]. In addition, developing and ensuring the implementation of relevant programmes and plans of measures in the field of civil protection aimed at protecting the population and territories from emergencies and preventing their occurrence is one of the powers of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations and local self-government bodies. Subjects of civil protection also include business entities and non-governmental organizations.

Aims of paper

In the process of studying the researched problem, authors established that to protect the population under martial law from the threat of shelling, airstrikes, and the occurrence of chemical hazards, as of today, civil defence structures have been created and are functioning in Ukraine, which include: civil defence protective structures (storage, anti-radiation shelters, quick-build protective structures of civil protection); dual purpose buildings; the simplest shelters. The design, construction, adaptation and placement of civil defence structures must comply with specific standards, and their maintenance in readiness for use as intended is carried out by their balance holders (owners, users, legal entities on whose balance sheet the corresponding structures are).

It should also be noted that all civil defence facilities are accounted for. In particular, at the local level, such records are kept in paper and electronic forms by the Council

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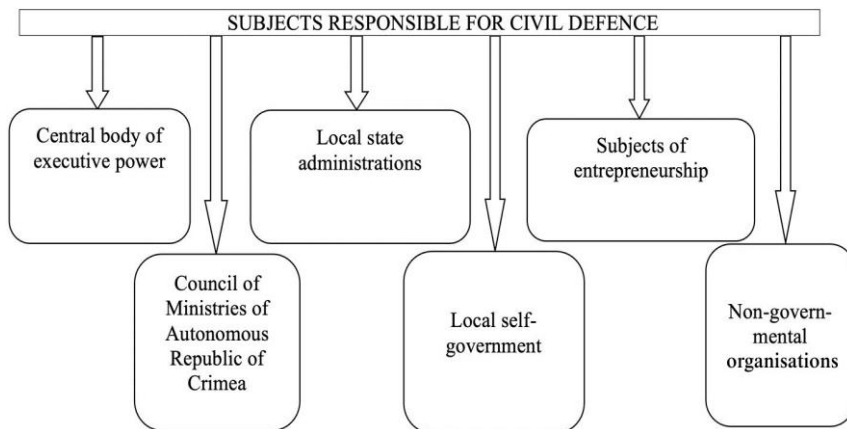
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of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, relevant local state administrations, and local self-government bodies in civil protection. The state-wide electronic accounting of the fund of protective structures of civil defence is maintained by the central body of the executive power, which implements the state policy in civil defence (at the moment it is the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SES of Ukraine)).

Exposition of main material of research with complete substantiation of obtained scientific results

Each civil defence structure is also subject to assessing its readiness for use as intended, based on the results of which an act is drawn up. Monitoring the readiness of civil defence facilities for their intended use is ensured by the central executive body implementing state policy in the field of civil defence (at the moment, it is the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SES of Ukraine)), together with relevant local state administrations and bodies of local self-government by the requirements of the current legislation of Ukraine.

Figure 1. Subject Responsible for Civil Defence.

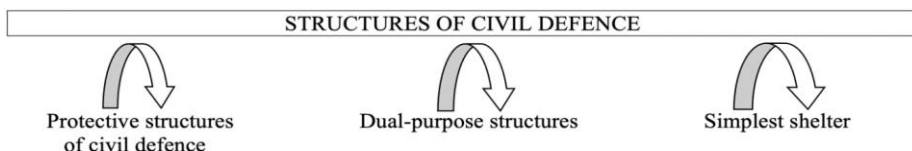


Source: compiled by the authors.

In particular, civil defence structures have been created to protect the population under martial law from threats of shelling, airstrikes and the occurrence of chemical hazards. They are functioning in Ukraine, which include [4]:

- ✓ civil defence protective structures;
- ✓ dual-purpose buildings;
- ✓ the simplest shelters.

Figure 2. Structures of Civil Defence.



Source: compiled by the authors.

More detail about each type of civil defence structure follows.

I Civil defence protective structures are engineering structures designed to protect the population from the influence of dangerous factors arising from emergencies, military actions or terrorist acts.

Civil defence protective structures include [4]:

- a) storage facilities;
- b) anti-radiation shelters;
- c) quick-build civil defence protective structures.

Shelters are hermetic structures for the protection of people, in which conditions are created for a particular time that exclude the influence of dangerous factors that arise from emergencies, military (combat) actions and terrorist acts [4].

Storage facilities protect means of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, biological, bacteriological weapons, etc.) and conventional weapons (small arms, artillery weapons, aerial bombs, grenades, etc.). They are equipped with special engineering equipment and appropriate life support systems: hermetic and hermetic-protective doors, shutters, anti-explosion devices, filter ventilation, stationary and emergency power supply (diesel power plant), sanitary and technical devices (showers, washbasins, toilets).

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According to the provisions of Clause 3 of Art. 32 of the Code of Civil Defence of Ukraine and the requirements of the State Building Standards of Ukraine (DBN V.2.2-5-97), storage facilities are subject to shelter [4, 5]:

- 1) employees of the most significant working shift of business entities assigned to the relevant categories of civil protection and located in areas of possible effective destruction of settlements;
- 2) employees of the most significant working shift of nuclear power plants, other atomic installations, employees of economic entities that ensure the operation of such stations (buildings) and are in the zone of possible significant destruction around them;
- 3) employees of the most significant working shift of economic entities, assigned to the category of particular importance of civil protection and located outside the zones of possible effective destruction of settlements;
- 4) patients, medical and service personnel of health care institutions who are not subject to evacuation to a safe place and are in zones of possible significant destruction of populated areas.

According to the relevant criteria, storage can be classified into the following types:

1. By location:

- a) built-in storage facilities are storage facilities located in basements;
- b) separate storage facilities are storage facilities that are located outside a house.

2. According to the capacity of persons to be sheltered:

- a) small warehouses are warehouses with a capacity of up to 300 people;
- b) medium storage facilities are storage facilities with a capacity of 300 to 600 people;
- c) large warehouses are warehouses with a capacity of more than 600 people.

Anti-radiation shelters are non-hermetic structures for the protection of people, in which conditions are created that exclude the impact of ionising radiation in the event of radioactive contamination of the area and the action of conventional means of destruction [4].

Anti-radiation shelters provide protection against ionising (radioactive) radiation and conventional weapons (small arms, artillery weapons, aerial bombs, grenades, etc.) and are equipped with special engineering equipment: doors (ordinary, reinforced), ventilation (up to 50 people – natural ventilation, and if in an anti-radiation shelter, for more than 50 people – ventilation with mechanical stimulation), stationary power supply, sewage and water supply (if there are more than 20 people in the anti-radiation shelter),

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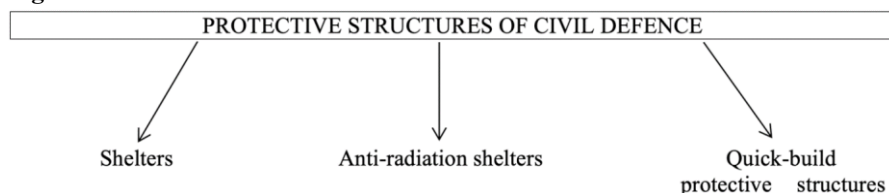
tanks with drinking water and portable waste containers (if there are less than 20 people in the anti-radiation shelter).

According to the provisions of Clause 3 of Art. 32 of the Civil Defence Code of Ukraine and the requirements of the State Building Standards of Ukraine (DBN V.2.2-5-97), anti-radiation shelters are subject to protect [4, 5]:

- population, including employees of economic entities;
- patients, medical and service personnel of health care institutions.

Quick-build civil defence protective structures are erected (manufactured, assembled) quickly from unique facilities (products), the requirements for which are established by construction norms, standards and rules [4].

Figure 3. Protective Structures of Civil Defence.



Source: compiled by the authors


II Dual-purpose structures are above-ground or underground buildings/structures or their separate parts, designed or adapted for use primarily for a primary functional purpose, including for the protection of the population, and in which conditions are created for the temporary stay of people (underground metro stations, pit type buildings (parking lots, parking lots, garages, underground shopping centres, public catering enterprises, shops), underground warehouses, former defence facilities and bases, underground mine workings, caves and other underground cavities for various purposes, basements and basement floors of facilities of civil and industrial purpose, other objects which, according to their technical characteristics and protective properties, can be used to shelter the population) [4, 6].

Dual-purpose structures protect individuals from the corresponding negative factors of storage facilities and anti-radiation shelters.

By the provisions of Clause 3 of Art. 32 of the Civil Defence Code of Ukraine, the population that is subject to shelter in civil defence protective structures is subject to shelter in dual-purpose structures, except for such structures that must be in constant readiness for use as intended [4].

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The design, construction, adaptation and placement of civil defence protective structures (storage, anti-radiation shelters, quick-build defensive structures of civil protection) and dual-purpose structures are carried out by the norms that are developed by the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Building Regulations”, dated 5 November 2009, No. 1704-VI and State Building Regulations of Ukraine. So, for example, according to the requirements of the State Building Regulations of Ukraine: Buildings and structures (DBN V.2.2-5-97) [9]:

- a) civil protection protective facilities (storage facilities, anti-radiation shelters, quick-build civil protection protective facilities) must be made ready to receive citizens taking refuge within a period not exceeding 12 hours;
- b) the radius of the gathering of the population sheltering in storage facilities should be taken when building upon the territory with one-story buildings (500 m) and multi-story buildings (1000 m);
- c) in warehouses which are intended for the protection of the population, it is necessary to provide a separate room for the accommodation of children under the age of 11, pregnant women and nursing mothers;
- d) in anti-radiation shelters provided with a capacity of 300 people or more, a separate room should be equipped for the accommodation of children under the age of 11, pregnant women and nursing mothers, while the initial data and requirements should take the numerical composition of this population group for development of project documentation but not less than 10% of the total number of personnel who are sheltered;
- e) the norm of the floor area of the central premises of the anti-radiation shelter per person of the sheltered population is allowed to be increased up to 1 m² for accommodation with single-level arrangement of bunk beds and 0.7 m² with double-level arrangement of bunk beds for children under 11 years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers; 0.75 m² for single-level accommodation and 0.6 m² for two-level bunk beds for the population living in the third climate zone, etc.

III The simplest shelter is a fortification structure, a basement or another structure of underground space in which the temporary stay of people is possible to reduce the combined damage from dangerous factors, as well as from the action of means of damage in a particular period [4].

The simplest shelters protect from secondary factors of the use of nuclear weapons (partly from light irradiation and air shock waves) and partly from conventional weapons (small arms, artillery weapons, aerial bombs, grenades, etc.). By the provisions of Clause 3 of Art. 32 of the Code of Civil Protection of Ukraine, all population categories

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are subject to shelter in the simplest shelters in the case of the absence or impossibility of sheltering in protective or dual-purpose structures.

The State Building Regulations of Ukraine do not define requirements for designing and constructing the simplest shelters. However, despite this, to ensure protective properties against the action of conventional means of destruction, it is essential that in the simplest shelters [7]:

- a) load-bearing and external enclosing structures (walls, ceilings, coverings) are made of reinforced concrete, brick or other stone materials. The existence (construction) of the walls of the simplest shelter from other materials is allowed if they are buried in the ground. The choice of material from which the load-bearing and external enclosing structures (walls, ceilings, coverings) of the simplest shelters will be built depends on the degree of protection, local capabilities and environmental feasibility;
- b) the capacity is calculated based on 0.6 m² of the area of the central premises (for the accommodation of the population to be sheltered) per person. If it is possible to accommodate two-story bunk beds, the area can be reduced to 0.5 m² per person, and with three-story bunk beds to 0.4 m² per person;
- c) conditions have been created for the possible stay of people in them for at least 48 hours;
- d) a hand tool is provided used for self-digging, building fortifications, laying roads, setting up barriers (shovel, axe, scrap saw, etc.);
- e) existing window openings are strengthened and filled with sandbags;
- f) the entrance door is reinforced with metal.

The general requirements for the maintenance and operation of civil protection (storages, anti-radiation shelters, quick-build protective structures of civil protection), dual-purpose structures and the simplest shelters are as follows [7]:

- 1) must be maintained and operated in a condition that allows them to be ready for use according to their intended purpose within the terms specified by law;
- 2) during their operation, it is not allowed to carry out measures that reduce the protective properties, reliability and safety of the corresponding structures;
- 3) their locations are marked with traffic signs to them;
- 4) must be equipped with:
 - ✓ places for sitting (lying down) – benches, bunk beds, chairs, beds, etc., with provision of an area for one person to be sheltered at a level of at least 1 m²;
 - ✓ containers with drinking and technical water at the rate of 2 litres per day per person to be sheltered. It is allowed to provide for the placement of the

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- specified containers within the main premises (for the accommodation of persons subject to shelter);
- ✓ containers for food storage;
 - ✓ places for food preparation, a supply of food products for long-term storage (canned food, preserves, etc.), as well as warm clothes and blankets, which should be stored in waterproof covers – if possible;
 - ✓ separate rooms for bathrooms connected to the sewage system or portable sewage tanks that can be tightly closed (for the simplest unsewered shelters);
 - ✓ ventilation holes, means of providing medical assistance, means of communication and notification (telephone, radio station, radio receivers);
 - ✓ primary means of fire extinguishing, systems of internal fire-fighting water supply, fire automation and signalling, the arrangement of which is carried out by the Rules of Fire Safety in Ukraine, approved by order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, dated 30 December 2014, No. 1417 [8] and state building codes and national standards which operate in the field of fire safety;
- 5) entrances to civil defence facilities must provide free access to their premises, the possibility of their use by persons with disabilities and other groups of the population with limited mobility and have sufficient (normative) capacity. Approaches to external doors, doors and staircases must be kept in good condition, cleaned of dirt and debris, and in winter - of snow and ice. Overcrowding of entrances is not allowed. In the absence of ramps at the doors to ensure free use of storage facilities by persons with disabilities and other groups of the population with limited mobility, the doors are additionally equipped with wooden or metal ladders;
- 6) must be kept in proper technical condition;
- 7) must be protected from submersion and flooding by ground, surface, technological and sewage waters;
- 8) should be provided with artificial lighting and backup lighting (electric and kerosene lanterns, etc.). It not allowed to lay temporary electrical and other engineering networks or loose electrical equipment and lamps. Electric lamps must be protected from mechanical damage. The use of lights with unprotected incandescent lamps is not allowed. LED and other energy-saving lights can be used for lighting. Using fluorescent lamps for lighting systems of protective structures is not permitted. All sockets installed in the respective buildings must be equipped with stencil markings: «Radio», «Telephone» and «220 V» (on the wall or in the form of plates);
- 9) water supply, sewage and heating systems contained in civil defence facilities must be maintained and operated in good condition and protected from corrosion;

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- 10) it is forbidden to store or use flammable, dangerous chemical and radioactive substances within the premises of civil defence facilities;
- 11) within the premises of civil defence facilities, the use of synthetic materials, as well as other materials that release dangerous chemicals during heating or operation for interior decoration of the facilities, is not allowed;
- 12) a 60 x 50 cm sign with the inscription «Place for SHELTER» should be hung near the entrance door of civil defence facilities, which must indicate the number of the facility, its balance holder, key storage locations, the person responsible for the maintenance and operation of the storage facility in peacetime, their location and phone number. At night, signs marking civil defence buildings and entrances must be illuminated or duplicated with light pointers.

Collectively, structures of civil protection (storage facilities, anti-radiation shelters, quick-build defensive facilities of civil defence), dual-purpose structures and the simplest shelters make up the fund of structures of civil defence and belong to the means of collective security [4] and can be located on state, communal or private property. At the same time, those civil defence structures that are under state cannot be privatised. It should be noted that each civil defence facility is accounted for. Such accounting is carried out based on the norms of the Procedure for the creation and maintenance of the fund of civil defence protective structures, the exclusion of such facilities from the fund and its accounting, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, dated 10 March 2017, No. 138 [6], and the Requirements for ensuring numbering and the accounting fund of civil defence protective structures, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, dated 9 July 2018, No. 579 [7]. Thus, at the local level, such records are kept in paper and electronic forms by the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, relevant local state administrations and local self-government bodies in civil protection. The state-wide electronic accounting of the fund of protective structures of civil defence is maintained by the central body of the executive power, which implements the state policy in civil defence (at the moment, this is the State Emergency Service of Ukraine) [4]. In general, the accounting of the fund of structures of civil defence is organised and conducted by the entities mentioned above for effective planning of population sheltering measures, taking into account their placement in the area, capacity, availability of special equipment and life support systems, technical condition, etc.

Maintenance of the fund of civil protection structures in readiness for use as intended is carried out by their balance holders (owners, users, legal entities, on whose balance sheet the corresponding structures belong) at the expense of their funds [4, 9]. Each

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civil defence structure is subject to assessment of its readiness for use as intended. Monitoring of the willingness of civil protection protective structures for use as intended is ensured by the central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of civil defence (at the moment, this is the State Emergency Service of Ukraine together with relevant local state administrations and bodies of local self-government by the requirements of law. This is necessary to identify deficiencies in the maintenance and operation of protective structures and provide measures to bring the defensive structure into readiness for use as intended. Based on the results of the assessment of the state of preparedness of the civil defence structure for use as intended, an act is drawn up, under which is noted [7]:

- 1) registration number of the civil defence facility;
- 2) the date, month and year of the assessment of the state of readiness of the civil defence facility;
- 3) the name of the settlement in which the relevant building is located, the state of readiness of which is being checked;
- 4) position, initials, surname of the person(s) who assessed the civil protection facility;
- 5) position, surname, initials of the head of the balance keeper of the civil defence facility (a person authorised by him);
- 6) the results of the assessment (general characteristics, general condition, condition of entrances and emergency exits of the civil protection structure, state of air intake headers, metal shutters, exhaust channels, need for protective and hermetic gates, doors, shutters, locking mechanisms, condition of anti-explosion devices, systems ventilation, water supply, sewage system, heating system, power supply and electric lighting, communication and notification systems, grounding of electrical equipment, waterproofing, fire protection condition, temperature and humidity regime and parameters of the air environment of the premises of the civil protection building, availability of a working tool for the maintenance of the corresponding building of civil protection, availability of documentation of the construction of civil defence, etc.);
- 7) a general conclusion on the state of readiness of a civil defence facility, in which the relevant civil defence facility is assessed as unlimited/limited, prepared/not prepared for use as intended;
- 8) a special conclusion indicating whether the civil defence structure is subject to major repair, reconstruction or restoration, whether it is appropriate to determine a new balance holder of the protective structure or to consider the possibility of its exclusion in agreement with the central executive body that implements the state policy

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- of Ukraine in the field of civil defence (at the moment, this is the State Emergency Service of Ukraine) from the fund of protective structures of civil defence;
- 9) recommendations on bringing the civil defence facility into readiness for use as intended;
- 10) proposals regarding the further use of the civil defence facility (identification of a new balance holder, organisation of transfer to communal or state ownership, survey of the technical condition of the civil defence facility, capital repair, reconstruction, restoration, preparation of relevant proposals and documents).

The completed act of assessing the state of readiness of the civil defence facility for intended use is signed by the person who drew it up and the person familiar with it (the head of the balance-keeper of the civil defence facility (a person authorised by him). It is appropriate to note that if a civil defence structure is excluded from the fund of civil defence protective structures, it loses the status of a civil defence structure from that moment.

Conclusion

Thus, based on all of the above, it must be stated that the functioning of civil defence structures in Ukraine, within the territory of which martial law has been imposed, testifies to the proper activity of state in terms of ensuring civil protection of the population against dangerous events related, in particular, to shelling, airstrikes and chemical hazards. This is based on the main provisions of Art. 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which states that “a person, his life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognised as the highest social value in Ukraine” [10].

Any person can obtain information on the location of civil protection protective structures (storage facilities, anti-radiation shelters, quick-build protective structures of civil protection), dual-purpose structures and the simplest shelters, their location addresses, from local self-government bodies, heads of economic entities (enterprises, institutions, organisations, housing and operating associations, associations and associations of co-owners of multi-apartment buildings) by place of work and/or residence. In addition, in public places (first of all, at the stops of vehicles), information notices are posted on paper about the list of the nearest localised civil defence facilities with an indication of their exact address. The direction of traffic to specific civil defence structures is determined by traffic route indicators, which must be adequately lit or duplicated by light elements at night. Placards marking civil protection structures play an essential role in increasing the efficiency of the civil protection system because, by providing relevant information, they make such structures easily recognisable and

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facilitate the organisation of evacuation and assistance processes during military emergencies.

Operation (filling, abandonment) of civil defence structures by citizens during military emergencies is carried out according to civil defence warning signals, which indicate the following:

1. «AIR ALARM» – you should get dressed quickly; take personal protective equipment, documents, medicines, and food supplies; turn off electricity and gas appliances; and immediately take shelter in an appropriate civil defence facility.
2. «RADIATION DANGER» («THREAT OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION») – you should immediately put on personal protective equipment and act in the same way as during the «AIR ALARM» signal.
3. «CHEMICAL DANGER» («THREAT OF CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION») – you should immediately put on a gas mask and skin protection and take shelter in an appropriate civil defence facility.
4. «REFLECTION (AIR ALARM, RADIATION HAZARD, CHEMICAL HAZARD)» – is issued by the local civil defence unit through the public address system, local radio, television, as well as with the help of mobile loudspeakers and indicates the absence of danger to life, health and property of citizens.

During the danger of a military nature, citizens should enter civil defence facilities in an organised manner, quickly and without panic, following civil defence warning signals «AIR ALARM», «RADIATION DANGER» («THREAT OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION»), «CHEMICAL DANGER» («THREAT OF CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION»). Citizens are notified of the exit from such structures and the order of further actions through the notification system and with the help of messengers under the command «FALL (AIR ALARM, RADIATION DANGER, CHEMICAL DANGER)».

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