

APPROVED

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dated May 20, 2022 No. 612

ORDER

organization of protection and protection of forests

General questions

1. This Procedure defines the mechanism of implementation of a set of measures aimed at preserving forests from fires, illegal felling, damage, weakening and other harmful effects, protection from pests and diseases. 2. In this Procedure, the terms are used in the following sense: fire extinguishing - actions aimed at stopping the burning in the center of the fire, limiting the influence of its dangerous factors and eliminating the conditions for spontaneous recovery of the fire after extinguishing;

combustion is an exothermic process that includes redox transformations of substances and (or) materials and is characterized by the presence of volatile products and (or) light radiation;

voluntary fire protection of a permanent forest user or forest owner - a fire-rescue unit formed from the employees of a permanent forest user, forest owner, which can be involved in extinguishing forest fires if necessary;

area of activity (service) of the forest fire station — the territory of the forest fund, officially assigned to the forest fire station for the purpose of preventive preventive measures, detection and elimination of forest fires;

fire zone - the space in which a fire occurs;

class of fire danger according to weather conditions — an indicator that characterizes the degree of probability of occurrence of forest fires and is determined on the basis of a complex indicator of fire danger according to weather conditions;

class of natural fire hazard — an indicator that characterizes areas of the forest fund according to the characteristics of forest combustible materials, degree of probability of occurrence, type and nature of fire development in them;

complex indicator of fire danger according to weather conditions — an indicator that characterizes the degree of probability of forest fires and is determined taking into account the air temperature and the amount of precipitation over the last three days;

controlled burning of vegetation - a person-controlled process of burning collected vegetation or its remains (dry grass, leaves, cuttings, litter, needles, etc.) in specially designated places;

controlled burning — early controlled burning of ground combustible materials by qualified forest firefighters at a distance in front of the front of the fire that is safe for people involved in extinguishing forest fires in order to create a fire break on its path and stop the fire using other tactical methods of extinguishing;

the edge of a forest fire is the border between passed or covered by fire territory and not covered by fire;

forest fire — spontaneous spread of fire in areas of the forest fund;

cross-border forest fire — the spread of a forest fire beyond the borders of one country;

forest combustible material — a collection of forest plants, their morphological parts and plant residues of varying degrees of decomposition, which can burn during forest fires;

forest fire watcher - a person engaged for a permanent or temporary (seasonal) period to monitor a certain territory of the forest fund in order to detect forest fires, transfer information about detected forest fires to the responsible permanent forest user, forest owner and operational information about the development of forest fires to the head of extinguishing forest fire during fire response and extinguishing;

forest pathology survey — survey of forests with the aim of assessing the sanitary condition, establishing the causes of weakening and damage to plantations, identifying areas of spread of pests and diseases, determining optimal measures for forest protection taking into account phenology and the ecology of the species of the pest or the causative agent of the disease;

forest fire module — passenger vehicle with increased cross-country ability with installed fire-fighting equipment, designed for quick response and extinguishing of small forest fires and fires in the initial stages of development;

mineralized strip - a section of the territory from which surface combustible materials have been removed by tillage mechanisms, the width of which should be twice as large as the possible height of the flame of a ground fire;

forest fire hazard monitoring — a system of continuous observations to assess the probability of occurrence of forest fires

fires, their detection and development. Fire hazard monitoring is an integral part of forest monitoring;

terrestrial combustible materials — woody debris, which consists of fallen conifers, leaves, small twigs, bark, cones; dead wood remains: windbreak, deadwood, stumps, dry branches, small felling remains; grassy vegetation;

foci of forest pests and diseases - areas covered with woody vegetation, characterized by an increased number of pests or trees affected by pathogenic organisms, which leads to a decrease in the biological stability of plantations, their degradation and death;

aerial forest patrolling (air patrolling) is one of the methods of protection and protection of forests through the use of airplanes (helicopters) or unmanned aerial vehicles in compliance with the requirements of legislation in the field of aviation, with the involvement of officials of the state forest protection, forest protection, other forest users and forest owners, fire rescue subdivisions, voluntary fire protection and other persons for the purpose of carrying out state control over compliance with the requirements of forest legislation, ensuring the protection of forests from fires, illegal felling, protection from pests and diseases, damage due to anthropogenic and other harmful effects;

land patrolling of forests is one of the methods of protection and protection of forests by moving officials of the state forest protection, forest protection of other forest users and forest owners, fire rescue units, volunteer fire protection and other involved persons through the territory of forests on foot or by means of transport (provided long distances) with stops for the purpose of carrying out state control over compliance with the requirements of forest legislation, ensuring the protection of forests from fires, illegal felling, protection from pests and diseases, damage due to anthropogenic and other harmful effects;

fire-fighting equipment - technical means for preventing, limiting the development, extinguishing forest fires, protecting people, material values and natural resources from their consequences;

fire observation point - a structure specially equipped for monitoring a certain territory of the forest fund in order to detect forest fires;

fire-rescue unit of a forest fire station - personnel, fixed by order of the head of a permanent forest user or owner of forests at a forest fire station on a permanent basis and/or on a public basis, who has undergone special training on the prevention, detection and extinguishing of forest fires;

fire-hazardous period - the part of the year during which forest fires occur (from the moment of snow cover to the onset of persistent wet autumn weather or the formation of snow cover);

fire-resistant forest edges are specially formed areas of forest on the border of forest plots and agricultural lands, floodplains, pastures, summer cottage cooperatives, settlements with the aim of reducing the intensity of fire and facilitating its extinguishing by fire and rescue units. Fire-resistant forest edges include strips thinned to fullness 0.4-0.5, in which the undergrowth is regularly removed and there is no significant accumulation of ground combustible materials;

fire ditch — a barrier to protect areas of the forest fund from peat fires, which is laid along the borders with peatlands on their territory in plantations with a layer of peat soil 0.2-0.4 meters wide at the bottom, 1.5-2 meters at the top, 8 meters deep - to the mineral layer or to the level of groundwater;

fire barrier - a part of the territory that prevents the spread and development of forest fires (mineralized strips, technological corridors, fire breaks, fire curtains, fire-resistant forest edges, fire ditches, rivers, lakes, highways, etc.);

fire block - a part of the forest with an area of 350 to 700 hectares, separated by fire barriers and (or) existing natural barriers in order to limit the possible area of a forest fire;

fire barrier — a combined (complex) barrier consisting of a fire break (with a road in the middle) and strips of forest on both sides of it, cleared of ground combustible materials, separated by a network of mineralized strips;

fire-fighting equipment - equipment intended for extinguishing forest fires (shovels, axes, rakes, chainsaws, crackers, peat fire barrels, knapsack forest sprayers, etc.);

fire break - a specially created clearing 50-150 meters wide, usually with a road on its territory, which is a component of the fire barrier and a place for organizing the stopping of strong ground and upper fires, including particularly large fires;

preventive burning — early controlled burning of terrestrial plant combustible materials by qualified forest firefighters to reduce stocks of combustible materials on the border of forest areas and agricultural lands, peatlands;

fire development — increase in the burning zone and (or) probability exposure to dangerous fire factors;

firefighting forces and means — departmental fire protection, personnel of the forest fire station and other involved employees of the permanent forest user, forest owner, fire-fighting and other equipment, fire equipment, fire-extinguishing chemicals that are assigned to the forest fire station;

a technological corridor is a specially created channel with a width of at least 10 meters along existing dirt roads, paved roads, fire-fighting gaps (up to 20 meters) in plantations for the creation of mineralized strips on both sides and the passage of fire-fighting equipment.

Other terms are used in the sense given in the Forest Code of Ukraine and the Code of Civil Protection of Ukraine.

3. This Procedure is mandatory for all forest owners, permanent and temporary forest users.

4. Protection of forests from pests and diseases, preservation from weakening and other negative effects is ensured by systematic monitoring of the state of forests, timely detection of foci of pine, leaf, root-gnawing and trunk pests, fruit and seed pests, diseases of needles, leaves, fruits and seeds, trunk and root system, prevention of the occurrence of such centers, their localization and elimination.

5. Protection of forests from pests and diseases, preservation from weakening and other negative effects on land plots of the exclusion zone and the zone of unconditional (mandatory) resettlement, which have undergone radioactive contamination, are carried out taking into account the requirements for the use and protection of the specified territories established by the Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of the territory that suffered radioactive contamination as a result of the Chernobyl disaster".

6. Protection of forests from pests and diseases, preservation from weakening and other negative effects within the territories of the nature reserve fund are carried out in compliance with the requirements for organization, protection, effective use of the nature reserve fund, reproduction of its natural complexes and objects established by the Law of Ukraine "About the Nature Reserve Fund".

7. Observation and timely detection of pest foci and diseases, weakening and other negative effects is carried out by:

carrying out forest pathology examinations;

keeping records and inventories of foci of mass distribution of forest pests and diseases, consequences of accidents and natural disasters, others

damage

8. Forest pathology examinations by permanent forest users, forest owners. Representatives of territorial bodies of the State Forestry Agency and state specialized forest protection enterprises may be involved in conducting a forest pathology survey.

9. Conducting forest pathology surveys of forest plantations is carried out by visual inspection of the condition of forests and using geo-information technologies, geospatial data and methods of remote sensing of the earth.

10. Forest pathology surveys are carried out taking into account the seasonal development of forest pests and diseases, the microclimate of the region, and scientific and methodical recommendations approved by the scientific and technical council of the State Forestry Agency and recommended for implementation, sent by the State Forestry Agency for implementation by permanent forest users, forest owners and state specialized forest protection enterprises.

11. Forest pathology surveys are conducted in order to determine the causes of mass drying of forests, the state of the center of mass reproduction of pests or forest diseases (establishing biological indicators of the pest population, the intensity and spread of the center of forest diseases, the index of the sanitary condition of the plantation).

12. Forest pathology examinations are carried out:
out: in case of detection of pests and diseases;
in forest stands damaged by fires;

in forest plantations that are damaged by wind or snow, severe frost and other adverse weather phenomena or are under the influence of insufficient or excessive moisture;

in stands damaged by wild animals;

in stands weakened due to recreation and economic activities activities or man-made emissions.

13. Keeping records and inventorying foci of mass distribution of forest pests and diseases, the consequences of accidents and natural disasters, and other damages are carried out by permanent forest users, forest owners keeping a record book of foci of forest pests and diseases using information obtained from:

reports on the appearance of signs of deterioration in the sanitary condition of forest animals plantations;

acts of forest pathology inspections of plantations.

14. The record book of forest pest and disease centers is kept in paper or electronic form with the data of the person who entered it.

15. The prevention of outbreaks of pests and diseases, as well as their localization and elimination, is carried out in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of July 27, 1995 No. 555 "On the Approval of Sanitary Rules in the Forests of Ukraine" (ZP of Ukraine, 1995, No. 10, Article 253; Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2016, No. 87, Article 2839).

Protection of forests from illegal felling

16. Protection of forests from illegal felling and other violations of the requirements of forest legislation is carried out by:

implementation by the State Forestry Agency and the state forest protection of state control over compliance with normative legal acts on forestry management within the limits of the powers defined by law;

implementation by the state forest protection, forest protection of other permanent forest users, forest owners of measures to protect forests from illegal felling and other violations in accordance with Article 91 of the Forest Code of Ukraine and Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated September 16, 2009 No. 976 "On approval of the Regulation on State Forestry protection" (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2009, No. 71, Article 2447);

implementation by the state protection service of the nature reserve fund of measures to protect forests from illegal felling and other violations in accordance with Article 61 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine". 17. Record-keeping and storage of documents seized during forest protection measures, extracted forest resources, tools for

their extraction, as well as vehicles that were instruments of crime, are carried out in accordance with the Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated August 25, 1998 No. 1340. On the Procedure for Accounting, Storage, Valuation of Confiscated and Other Property Transferred to State Property, and Its Disposal" (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 1998, No. 34, Article 1280) and dated January 16, 2012, No. 17 "On Approval Procedure for the storage of things and documents seized during proceedings in cases of administrative offenses" (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2012, No. 4, Article 153).

Protection of forests from fires

Types of forest fires

18. Ground fires are divided into weak, medium and strong. They are determined by the speed of the burning edge and the height of the flame.

Low-level fires are weak - fires with a speed of movement of the frontal edge of a forest fire up to 1 meter per minute and a flame height of up to 0.5 meters.

Low-level fires of medium strength are fires with a speed of movement of the frontal edge of a forest fire from 1 to 3 meters per minute and a flame height of 0.5 to 1.5 meters.

Ground fires are strong - fires with a speed of movement of the frontal edge of the forest fire more than 3 meters per minute and a flame height of more than 1.5 meters.

19. Upland forest fires are divided into mobile and stable ones according to the speed of their spread.

Headland fires are mobile—fires that spread through treetops at speeds of more than 4 kilometers per hour, well ahead of the front of ground fires, and cause new outbreaks through the spread of sparks. During a fire, needles and small branches burn, large branches and tree bark are charred.

Persistent topland fires are fires that spread at speeds of up to 4 kilometers per hour through the treetops at the same time as the advancing front of a persistent ground fire.

Upland forest fires according to the parameters of the advance of the frontal edge forest fires are divided into weak, medium and strong.

Weak wildfires are fires with a speed of advance of the frontal edge of the forest fire up to 3 meters per minute.

Mounted fires of medium strength are fires with a speed of advance frontal edge of a forest fire from 3 to 100 meters per minute.

Severe wildfires are fires with a forest fire frontal speed of more than 100 meters per minute (6 kilometers per hour).

20. Spot fires — fires formed outside the contour of the main fire from sparks carried by wind and convective currents from the fire area.

21. Peat fire is a fire accompanied by flameless burning of the peat layer of the soil. Peat forest fire occurs in places where peat is found. During the penetration of fire into the depth of the peat layer, its lower layers catch fire.

The rate of spread of a peat fire is several meters per day. Flames from the center of the fire can spread beyond the peatland, causing grass fires, fires on agricultural land and forest fires. A characteristic feature of peat fires is the release of a large amount of smoke, which leads to the smog of large areas.

22. Forest fires are divided by size (area) into:

small forest fires - fires with an area of up to 5 hectares;

large forest fires - fires with an area of 5 to 200 hectares;

especially large forest fires - fires with an area of more than 200 hectares.

23. The type and expected development of the fire are determined by the head of forest fire extinguishing, taking into account the current weather conditions, topography, the class of natural fire danger of the area of the forest fund, the class of fire danger according to weather conditions.

Requirements for the protection and protection of forests from fires

24. In the fire-risk period, the following is prohibited in the forest fund:

1) light bonfires outside specially designated and equipped places (except for those related to the technological requirements of forestry activities in places specially provided for this purpose). The location of bonfires is determined in the materials of forest management, fire prevention management or the list approved by the permanent forest user, forest owner, published on the websites of permanent forest users, local self-government bodies and posted on information stands;

2) vehicles and other mechanisms, except for those used for forestry purposes and protection of forests from fires, enter and stay on the territory of the forest fund (except for transit routes), in case of fire hazard class IV and higher due to weather conditions;

3) to visit conifer plantations by the population (including for hunting purposes) in case of fire hazard class IV and higher due to weather conditions; 4) to visit all forests by the population (including for the purpose of hunting) in the event of a comprehensive fire hazard index under weather conditions of more than 10,000 and a wind speed of more than 10 meters per second;

5) smoke, throw unextinguished matches, butts in the forest, shake them hot ash from cradles, except for places equipped for this purpose;

6) leave rags smeared with oil, impregnated with gasoline, kerosene, grease or other combustible substances, etc.;

7) refuel fuel tanks in the forest while the engine is running;

8) operate machines and other mechanisms with faulty fuel and spark-extinguishing system;

9) to smoke or use an open fire during work with fuel and lubricants (refueling, refueling engines);

10) to use for hunting clothes made of combustible or from materials that can smolder.

25. Individuals and legal entities that carry out works (events) or have facilities in the forest are prohibited from:

1) to place warehouses of fuel, lubricants and other combustible materials, gas stations and flammable industries, garbage dumps, residential and industrial premises closer than 100 meters from the border of a coniferous forest, 50 meters from a mixed forest, 20 meters from a deciduous forest. In the case of placing the specified objects from the forest boundary at a distance closer than specified in this subsection, it is necessary to carry out additional fire prevention equipment for these objects, in particular, to create double mineralized strips around the object and on the border of the forest fund plots, the head of the object must approve the plan actions in the event of a fire with the indicated telephone numbers of the person responsible for its implementation, the territorial fire and rescue unit of the State Emergency Service, a permanent forest user, forest owner; 2) burn vegetation or its remains in the forest, as well as on other land plots directly adjacent to the forest (including agricultural land) closer than 100 meters from the edge of a coniferous forest, 50 meters from a mixed forest, 20 meters from deciduous forest, except for the implementation of controlled burning of vegetation and controlled annealing;

3) leave during construction (new construction, reconstruction, restoration and capital repair of the construction object), repair and operation of roads, gas pipelines, oil pipelines, power transmission networks, communications, other communications and objects in the forest, wood residues, combustible materials and ignition sources;

4) dump, place, bury or burn waste, including household waste, in the forest;

5) carry out work using explosives and other combustible substances in the forest without coordination with permanent forest users, forest owners.

26. Fire protection requirements for places where cuttings are burned:

1) during burning of felling residues, undergrowth and trees that cannot be felled must be protected from damage. The burning of piles starts from the border of forest cuts and around the curtains of undergrowth of seed origin;

2) during the fire-hazardous period, the burning of felling residues is carried out only in case of establishment of the I-III class of fire danger under weather conditions and wind speed up to 4 meters per second. During the dry season (10 or more days without rain), burning of felling remains is not allowed;

3) the head of a permanent forest user, the owner of forests or the head of a structural unit where fire works are carried out in temporary places, is obliged to issue a permit for burning felled logs

the rest (Appendix 1). All admission orders are registered in the log of registration orders-admissions for the burning of felled residues (Appendix 2), which is kept in paper or electronic form, provided that technologies are implemented that make it impossible to modify the data entered into it, and also allow the person who made the entry to be uniquely identified to the magazine. If there is a departmental fire protection order at the enterprise, permits for burning vegetation must be agreed with it on the eve of the work. Control over the implementation of measures to ensure fire safety, specified in the approval order, is carried out by the departmental fire protection;

4) during burning of felling residues and spring cleaning felling sites are prohibited:

to allow persons who have not completed occupational health and safety training in the prescribed manner, as well as in the absence of an order-permit for the burning of logging residues;

store combustible substances and other combustible objects and materials in places of burning;

5) burning sites must be equipped with primary fire extinguishing equipment (shovels, axes, firecrackers, rakes, knapsacks sprinklers, containers with water);

6) after the end of the fire works, the contractor is obliged to carefully inspect the place where they were carried out, to eliminate possible causes of the fire, to ensure rotation at the place of fire works in order to prevent spontaneous resumption of combustion;

7) the official responsible for the fire safety of the places where the fire works were carried out ensures an inspection of the place of these works within two hours after their completion. The contractor and the official responsible for fire safety make the appropriate marks in the approval order for the burning of logging residues about the performance of work during the fire-hazardous period;

8) responsibility for compliance with the requirements of labor protection legislation and this Procedure is borne directly by the work manager.

27. In order to reduce the number and area of forest fires, their prompt detection and elimination, permanent forest users and forest owners are obliged, in accordance with the complex of fire prevention measures developed by them:

1) carry out long-term fire prevention of forests by creating a network of fire prevention roads in areas with a high density of fire sources, formation of fire-resistant forest edges, transformation of pure pine plantations into mixed forests by introducing rocks, and forestry measures aimed at preventing the occurrence deciduous use of other organizational and technical

forest fires, limiting their spread, reducing their intensity and ensuring fire safety in forests;

2) to implement restrictive measures by creating a system of fire barriers, mineralized strips, fire breaks, fire screens, fire-resistant edges, fire ditches, fire technological corridors, arrangement of fire ponds and entrances to them, construction of forestry roads for fire prevention purposes;

3) create forest fire stations primarily in territories with a significant number of fire sources (forest visitors, settlements, highways and railways, regular illegal burning of vegetation on agricultural lands, floodplains, pastures, etc.), in the presence of significant areas of coniferous plantations I-III classes of natural fire danger and taking into account the existing network of roads, which make it possible to ensure the timely delivery of forces and means of fire extinguishing to the places of possible occurrence of forest fires;

4) in structural subdivisions of permanent forest users, forest owners, where the creation of forest fire stations is not foreseen, to create points of concentration of fire-fighting equipment and inventory. Points of concentration of fire-fighting equipment and inventory are provided with fire-fighting equipment and means of extinguishing forest fires in the volumes determined by the norms of provision of fire-fighting equipment and means of extinguishing forest fires of points of concentration of fire-fighting equipment and inventory and logging crews (Appendix 3);

5) in case of establishment of class V fire danger due to weather conditions, to increase the number of forest fire stations at the expense of permanent workers and other employees of permanent forest users, and if the comprehensive index of fire danger due to weather conditions is more than 10,000, to involve the state forest protection, forest protection of other permanent forest users and owners forests, the State Protection Service of the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine to patrol forests with a high density of ignition sources;

6) ensure the level of readiness of fire and rescue units of forest fire stations and other forest protection workers in accordance with the class of fire danger according to weather conditions, in particular, in the case of setting the V class, strategically place firefighting forces and means closer to potential places of forest fires, in order to ensure the arrival the first fire-rescue unit to the place of detection of a forest fire no more than 15 minutes after the occurrence of a forest fire;

7) promptly detect forest fires through ground and air patrols, observations from fire observation points (towers, masts, etc.) in order to quickly respond to forest fires

and the start of extinguishing in the event that the area of the forest fire does not exceed 0.01—0.04 hectares;

8) keep a primary record of forest fires and timely inform the State Emergency Service of all fire incidents;

9) to organize and implement interaction with the bodies and fire rescue units of the State Emergency Service, as well as local fire rescue units of departmental, local and voluntary fire protection, to conduct annual joint staff training before the onset of a fire-dangerous period according to an approved scenario (extinguishing a particularly large fire with the V class of fire danger according to weather conditions), as well as joint field training on the organization of extinguishing a particularly large mobile mounted fire;

10) ensure a complex of fire-fighting measures in the places of storage of cutting residues of conifers and forest products left in the forest for the fire-hazardous period;

11) ensure the possibility of organizing a continuous water supply for extinguishing forest fires in the event of a fire in the most difficult scenario (simultaneous occurrence of several fires, occurrence of a large fire). For this purpose, create fire reservoirs (fire reservoirs, water storage tanks, mobile fire tanks, reserve tanks) in places with the highest probability of forest fires;

12) in areas of zones and places of rest, keep the places for breeding fires cleaned to the mineral layer of the soil and limit them with a mineralized strip;

13) take the maximum possible measures to prevent the occurrence of forest fires and their spread beyond the contamination zones to the forest fund in the territories that have experienced radioactive contamination, and during fire extinguishing ensure compliance with the requirements for radiation safety by forest firefighters and equipping them with personal protective equipment for firefighters, including variable means of respiratory protection. The time a forest firefighter is on the line of fire must be limited to the permissible total radiation dose in accordance with the Radiation Safety Standards of Ukraine, put into effect by the resolution of the First Deputy Minister of Health — Chief State Sanitary Doctor of Ukraine dated December 1, 1997 No. 62;

14) to carry out preventive felling in order to reduce stocks of combustible materials on the border of forest fund plots and agricultural land, peatlands and controlled fallows in order to create a fire-fighting gap in the event of an approaching forest fire.

28. Individuals and legal entities that carry out works (events), have objects in the forest or on the border of the forest, are obliged to:

1) before the start of work, agree with the representative of the permanent forest user, forest owner on the procedure for carrying out work and actions in case of

detection or occurrence of a fire during work in the forest (notification procedure, fire localization actions, occupational safety measures in the event of a fire);

2) have at their disposal fire-fighting equipment and means of extinguishing forest fires. If a forest fire is detected, report the fire to the permanent forest user, forest owner and take urgent measures to extinguish it;

3) coordinate with permanent forest users and forest owners the location of objects in the forest, the implementation of works (events), and before the start of search operations, register the locations of their implementation, location of bases, routes of movement in the forest;

4) ensure that the persons responsible for the organization of mass cultural and other events in the forest conduct briefings for workers, employees and participants of such events on compliance with the rules of fire safety in the forest and prevention of forest fires, as well as methods of extinguishing them, before leaving or entering the forest in case of their occurrence;

5) store combustible materials and substances only in specially designated places in accordance with the requirements of this Procedure;

6) arrange places for smoking.

29. Persons during the general use of forest resources are obliged to comply with the requirements regarding fire safety in forests, determined by this Order and other normative acts in this area, in particular, to notify the permanent forest user, forest owner, territorial fire and rescue unit of the State Emergency Service or local self-government bodies about the occurrence of a forest fire.

30. Enterprises that operate overhead power transmission and communication lines are obliged to:

1) promptly disconnect from voltage individual overhead power lines in firefighting areas at the first request of the head of forest fire suppression;

2) keep the groves on which the overhead lines are placed in a safe condition with regard to fire conditions (every three to four years, cut down the natural renewal of tree species and clean the territory of ground combustible materials);

3) along the overhead power lines along the perimeter of transformer substations, distribution points and devices located in forest and other green areas, lay and maintain conduits in accordance with the Rules for the Protection of Electric Networks, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated March 4, 1997 No. 209 (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 1997, number 10, p. 28).

31. The authorities in charge of railway and highways, the right-of-way of which border the areas of the forest fund, are obliged to ensure:

1) cleaning the right-of-way from ground-based combustible materials and objects that can create a fire and environmental hazard for green spaces in compliance with the requirements defined by the first part of Article 96 of the Land Code of Ukraine;

2) implementation during the fire-hazardous period of fire safety monitoring of road diversion lanes with green plantings and prompt response to cases of its violation.

32. Enterprises that operate pipelines are obliged to keep the right-of-way strips and protective zones of pipelines passing through areas of the forest fund in a safe fireproof condition during the fire-hazardous period and to lay mineralized strips along the entire pipeline route, around the estates of linear services, wells.

33. General requirements for technical means and fire equipment, which used to prevent and extinguish forest fires:

1) fire engines and other fire-fighting equipment must be kept in specially designated premises, which must have lighting, hard flooring, other devices and equipment necessary to ensure normal and safe working conditions;

2) during the fire-hazardous period, fire engines and other fire-fighting equipment must be in constant readiness to go to a fire, namely, be in good working order, have a full set of fire-fighting equipment and inventory suitable for use, be filled with fuel and lubricants, and be provided with a supply of fire-extinguishing substances;

3) fire trucks and other fire-fighting equipment must periodically undergo maintenance in accordance with the requirements established by regulatory documents and operational documentation. It is necessary to make a record about the inspection of the state of fire-fighting equipment with engine start-up in a special log, which is kept in the room where such equipment is installed;

4) the use of fire-fighting equipment, including fire-fighting equipment, inventory and tools for economic, industrial and other needs not related to fire-fighting or training of fire-fighting formations, is prohibited;

5) permanent forest users, forest owners must have a procedure for the dispatch and arrival of fire-fighting and other equipment to the scene of a fire developed and approved by order of the manager;

6) in the event of extinguishing large forest fires, object and departmental reserves of fuel and lubricants and other material resources, as well as points of concentration of fire-fighting equipment, are created.

34. Barriers and prohibition signs with information on the prohibition of entry and stay in the forest in case of establishment of IV and V classes of fire danger are installed on roads (except transit routes) leading to forest plantations with I-III classes of natural fire danger weather conditions of vehicles and other mechanisms, except those used for forestry purposes and protection of forests from fires (patrol, prevention and extinguishing of fires).

35. Classes of natural fire danger are determined according to the scale of assessment of natural fire danger of forest fund plots in accordance with Appendix 4.

36. In order to prevent the occurrence of forest fires, their prompt detection and liquidation of the regional state administration:

prohibit the public from visiting (including for the purpose of hunting), entering and staying on the territory of the forest fund (except for transit routes) vehicles;

inform the population through the mass media and by publication on the website about the class and comprehensive index of fire danger according to weather conditions and about the established prohibitions.

Organization of protection of forests from fires

37. The organization of forest protection provides for the implementation of the complex measures aimed at protecting forests from fires, in particular at:

prevention of forest fires; timely detection
and response to forest fires;
elimination of forest fires.

38. Protection of forests from fires and fire safety in forests is ensured by carrying out planned fire-fighting measures every year, ensuring the readiness of fire-rescue units in accordance with the class of fire danger according to weather conditions, prompt detection and elimination of forest fires.

39. Ensuring compliance with the requirements of legislation in the field of fire safety in forests is entrusted to the State Forestry Agency, local state administrations and local self-government bodies, permanent forest users, forest owners in accordance with the legislation.

40. The direct implementation of measures to prevent the occurrence and extinguishing of fires, keeping their records is entrusted to permanent forest users, forest owners.

Implementation of measures to prevent the occurrence of forest fires within the objects of the nature reserve fund in accordance with the resolution

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated July 14, 2000 No. 1127 "On the State Protection Service of the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine" (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2000, No. 29, Article 1221) is conducted by the State Protection Service of the Nature Reserve Fund.

41. Managers of permanent forest users, forest owners determine the duties of officials (including deputy managers) to ensure fire safety in the forest fund, appoint persons responsible for certain areas of this work.

42. For each permanent forest user, forest owner, his
the order approves:

the procedure and deadlines for officials to undergo training and conduct knowledge checks on fire safety, organization of forest protection against fires and extinguishing forest fires, employees receiving practical training and retraining on fire prevention, detection and extinguishing, as well as those responsible for their implementation;

the procedure for the actions of officials of the state forest protection, departmental fire protection, those responsible for forest fire protection, forest fire guards, voluntary fire protection of a permanent forest user, forest owner, communications service regarding the prevention of fires, the readiness of fire and rescue units according to the class fire danger due to weather conditions, prompt detection and rapid response in case of detection of a forest fire, as well as its transition into a forest fire and the threat of occurrence or occurrence of an emergency situation;

the list of officials who can manage forest fire extinguishing;

the procedure for convening members of the volunteer fire brigade and responsible officials in case of forest fires, calls at night, on weekends and holidays.

43. The head and officials of the permanent forest user, forest owner, identified as those who can manage the extinguishing of forest fires, before starting the performance of their duties, and also once every three years, must undergo training or advanced training on issues of forest fire prevention and extinguishing fires according to the typical program "Forest Fire Extinguishing Manager".

44. Persons who are involved in extinguishing forest fires and need special knowledge and skills in matters of prevention, detection and extinguishing of fires, fire safety, undergo special training in accordance with the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 2, 2013 No. 729 "On approval of the Organization's Procedure and conducting professional training, upgrading the qualifications of key workers of professional emergency rescue services" (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2013, No. 80, Ar

45. Persons involved in extinguishing forest fires must:

to know the peculiarities of construction and the structure of the fire brigade; peculiarities of using personal protective equipment and personal equipment; peculiarities of the occurrence of dangerous situations during the extinguishing of forest fires, evacuation routes and safety zones and the basic rules of behavior during a fire; peculiarities of forest fire reconnaissance, the procedure for informing the head of forest fire extinguishing and communication; safety rules when extinguishing fires on the border of the forest and the settlement; basic terminology; classification of types of forest combustible materials and their influence on fire development; features of the influence of weather conditions on fire development; peculiarities of the influence of terrain on the development of fire; tactical methods of extinguishing natural

be able to navigate the terrain and read topographic maps; use the means of communication correctly; use hand tools correctly; use fire trucks, modules and motor pumps; lay hose lines for water supply; carry out reconnaissance, localization, extinguishing and liquidation of fire; apply appropriate tactical methods of extinguishing forest fires.

46. Model programs "Forest firefighter training course" and "Forest fire extinguishing manager" are developed in accordance with paragraph 131 of the section "Study plans and programs of professional training of employees" of the Procedure for organizing and conducting professional training, improving the qualifications of the main workers of professional emergency rescue services, approved by Resolution No. 729 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 2, 2013.

47. The procedure and organization of conducting special theoretical and practical training and knowledge testing on prevention issues occurrence, detection and extinguishing of fires in the forest fund by persons involved in extinguishing fires, is approved by the order of the head of the permanent forest user, the owner of the forests.

It is prohibited to engage in forest fire extinguishing persons who have not undergone special training and knowledge testing on fire extinguishing, protection and occupational safety at forest fires in accordance with Clause 44 of this Order.

48. In order to receive, process and transmit information about forest fires in a timely manner, control points are formed in structural divisions of permanent forest users and forest owners. The telephone number of the dispatch center is transferred to local executive bodies and local self-government bodies and is indicated on fire prevention posters, on the website and in social networks, and other materials designed to prevent the occurrence and prevention of forest fires

fires

49. Determining the scope of forest fire protection works is carried out by state forest management organizations during forest management.

Permanent forest users, forest owners are obliged to develop and implement a set of fire-fighting measures aimed at protecting forests from fires on the basis of forest management materials within the prescribed period.

A list of fire-fighting and other measures, requirements for drawing up plans of such measures are determined by the Ministry of Environment.

50. During the design by state forest management organizations of works to protect forests from fires and the development by permanent forest users, forest owners of a complex of fire prevention measures, the scope of preventive measures to prevent the occurrence of fires, the scope of measures to increase the level of fire resistance of forests, the specifics of monitoring the fire hazard class according to weather conditions and detection of forest fires, features of forest fire extinguishing operations.

51. Preventive measures to prevent the occurrence of fires include:

dissemination of information on fire safety in forests, in particular placement of posters, announcements;

arrangement of rest places, drinking fountains, sites for tourists (for overnight stays in tents), viewing platforms, parking lots for motor vehicles;

determination of places where bonfires are allowed;

establishment of barriers, obstacles.

52. Increasing the level of fire resistance of forests involves the implementation of organizational, technical and forestry measures aimed at preventing the occurrence of fires, limiting their spread, reducing fire danger in the forest, increasing the resistance of stands to fires and their timely detection, in particular:

1) regulation of the species composition of plantations, maintenance felling with a strong and very strong intensity of liquefaction in young trees with high fullness, continuous and selective sanitary felling, reshaping of pure pine plantations into mixed ones by introducing deciduous species, elimination of clutter, felling of undergrowth and undergrowth in order to fire hazard reduction;

2) implementation of restrictive fire prevention measures (creation of fire barriers, mineralized strips, fire breaks, screens, ditches, fire-resistant edges, fire-resistant technological corridors). At the same time, you should:

determine the required number and types of fire barriers, which must be created taking into account the forest fire characteristics of forestry land, design fire barriers

it is expedient during the development of a project for the creation of forest crops or the determination of areas for felling, formation and improvement of forests;

to divide the most fire-prone areas of the forest fund with main fire barriers into blocks with an area of 350 to 700 hectares (the minimum and maximum area depends on the forest pyrological characteristics of the territory of the permanent forest user, forest owner);

mineralized strips should be arranged around places where fires are allowed; around places where fuel and lubricants are stored during work in the forest; around coniferous forest cuts and in the middle of them in the conditions of lowland forests on dry soils, if forest products are left on the forest cuts during the fire-hazardous period; around places where harvested wood is stored; along highways and railways along the right-of-way; around wooden bridges, station platforms, piles of sleepers, residential buildings and similar objects located near roads in coniferous forests on dry soils; around fire-hazardous forestry sites -

coal burning, tar smoking, tar extraction, etc.; around the sites of intermediate and main compositions of the resin; around the territories set aside for wells; around wooden masts and poles of power and communication lines and along these lines, wells on pipelines and along their routes located in dry places; around places of rest and smoking in forests; along the borders with agricultural lands;

design the construction of a network of fire-fighting technological corridors during the planting of forest crops or conducting the first fellings for the formation and improvement of forests, in particular in the quarters bordering on populated areas; on large areas of open coniferous crops and young trees and other areas of the forest fund with a high fire hazard;

design creation fire resistant the around edge of fire-hazardous areas of coniferous forest, settlements, summer cottages, forest boundaries;

3) determination of the number and location of fire reservoirs, while the effective water supply in the equipped reservoirs must be at least 100 cubic meters in the hottest period of summer. meters, and the delivery distance

of water in plantations with the following natural fire hazard classes should be no more than:

1st class — 2-4 kilometers;

2nd class — 5-8 kilometers;

3-5 classes — 8-12 kilometers;

4) construction of forestry fire protection roads

appointment.

53. Observation of the class of fire danger according to weather conditions and detection of forest fires includes:

receiving from the Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Center and conducting an analysis of information on the class of fire danger according to weather conditions in order to determine by the permanent forest user, forest owner the work regulations of the forest fire station team depending on the class of fire danger according to weather conditions (Appendix 5);

the organization of ground route patrolling, aviation patrol;

organization of observations from fire observation towers (points, masts);

organization and construction of forest fire stations and fire stations observation towers (points, masts);

organization of detection of forest fires, monitoring of the state of their development using land and aviation means;

organization of the dispatching control (communication) points of the permanent forest user, forest owner.

54. Provision of forest fire extinguishing works includes:

determining the radius of the service area for each forest fire station;

preparation of recommendations for the creation and placement of new forests fire stations (if necessary);

recommended equipment of forest fire stations;

placement of points of fire-fighting equipment.

Management of forces and means of extinguishing fires

55. Management of forces and means of extinguishing fires is carried out by the head of forest fire extinguishing.

56. The manager and responsible for the general management of forest fire extinguishing and its liquidation is an official from among the employees, designated by the head of the permanent forest user, owner of forests, approved by the corresponding order of the permanent forest user, owner

of forests, which was the first to arrive at the fire and can control the extinguishing of the forest fire.

57. The head of forest fire extinguishing is the sole commander and all fire and rescue units, fire protection services and other forces involved in fire extinguishing are subordinate to him. The head of forest fire extinguishing ensures the organization of work on rescuing people, extinguishing fires, safety of personnel, preservation of fire-rescue equipment and equipment.

No one has the right to interfere with the actions of the head of forest fire extinguishing or cancel his orders during the management of operational actions of forces and means for rescuing people and extinguishing fires, without taking over the management of fire extinguishing.

58. The forest fire extinguishing manager must ensure that all forest fire extinguishing workers comply with the rules of fire protection and occupational safety and is responsible for their implementation.

The head of forest fire extinguishing is not allowed to leave the scene of the fire and release the extinguishing participants until the work on localization and/or elimination of the fire is completed.

59. The main tasks of the forest fire extinguishing manager are:

conducting reconnaissance and assessing the fire situation;

determining the probability of fire spreading to settlements and other objects;

in the event of a fire spreading over a large area and acquiring a protracted nature, conducting fire reconnaissance every day, and if necessary, several times a day. If possible, fire reconnaissance is carried out from the air;

establishing the type and size of the fire along the front, on the flanks and in the rear of the fire;

determination of the most dangerous direction of fire spread and optimal places of introduction of forces and means for localizing and extinguishing the fire;

carrying out the calculation of forces and means and determining the methods and methods of extinguishing, approving the plan for extinguishing a forest fire, determining the operational areas and the time of fire localization;

carrying out formation orders, organization of interaction, shift work of workers involved in fire extinguishing, and ensuring actions, carrying out control over the conduct of events;

continuous monitoring of changes in the fire situation and prompt decision-making in case of its complications;

attracting, if necessary, additional forces and means and ensuring their effective use;

ensuring compliance with radiation safety requirements during liquidation fires in the territories exposed to radioactive contamination.

The head of forest fire extinguishing assigns tasks to each fire rescue unit that arrived at the fire to eliminate the fire, appoints an employee of a permanent forest user, forest owner for technical guidance and maintaining constant communication with the head of forest fire extinguishing. Fire-rescue units with experience in extinguishing fires can perform assigned work on their own under the instructions of the head of forest fire extinguishing.

Formation of fire and rescue units

60. All permanent forest users belonging to the sphere of management of the central executive authorities, determined by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated June 5, 2013 No. 397 "On approval of the list of economic entities in which departmental fire protection is created" (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2013, No. 43, Article 1540), form fire rescue units of departmental fire protection. Other permanent forest users, forest owners form fire-rescue units of voluntary fire protection, which are responsible for fire safety and the organization of extinguishing fires in the forest fund.

61. Fire-rescue units of the voluntary fire brigade operate within the limits of the powers stipulated by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of July 17, 2013 No. 564 "On approval of the Procedure for the Operation of the Voluntary Fire Brigade" (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2013, No. 64, Art. 2325).

62. The involvement of fire and rescue units of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, employees of state, regional, communal, facility emergency and rescue services, emergency and rescue services of public organizations, and the public in extinguishing forest fires is carried out in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of January 9, 2014 No. 11 "On the approval of the Regulation on the unified state system of civil protection" (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2014, No. 8, Article 245), and the order of the State Forestry Committee, Ministry of Emergency Situations dated March 12, 2007 No. 89/132.

Functioning of the forest fire station

63. The main tasks of the forest fire station are:

1) ensuring the level of readiness to respond to a fire within the standard of arrival time in accordance with the class of fire danger according to weather conditions and the value of the comprehensive indicator of fire danger according to weather conditions, including the strategic location of fire extinguishing forces and means in areas of high density of ignition sources;

2) detection of fires in the forest fund from fire observation towers, masts, points, television surveillance systems, during ground patrolling of forests, aerial patrolling using

unmanned aerial vehicles, as well as by receiving messages through the existing communication system, including from citizens, other organizations;

3) prevention of death and injury to people during forest fires through qualified management of fire extinguishing, admission to extinguishing fires only by personnel who have undergone appropriate theoretical and practical training in fire extinguishing and occupational health and safety training, as well as fully equipped with personal protective equipment a forest firefighter (leather shoes, a suit made of fire-resistant fabric, respiratory protection equipment, a helmet, glasses, a walkie-talkie);

4) extinguishing forest fires, and, if necessary, involving additional firefighting forces and means; 5) daily supervision of maintenance of fire engines, firefighting equipment, fire equipment and means of communication assigned to the forest fire station in working condition;

6) keeping documentation on the activities of the forest fire station.

64. The type of forest fire station, location, service area, number of personnel, staffing with fire-fighting equipment, fire extinguishing and organization management, in accordance with this Order and are reflected in forest management materials. 65. Creation of forest fire stations and organization of their activities

are carried out by permanent forest users, forest owners.

66. Depending on the number of sources of ignition, the number and area of fires, the class of natural fire hazard of forest fund areas, the forest vegetation zone, the structure of forests (typological, age, etc.) and the density of the road network, two types of forest fire stations are created:

1) of the first type - on the basis of forestry in order to ensure high readiness, prompt detection, rapid response and elimination of forest fires in the area of activity (service) at the initial stage and extinguishing together with the forest fire station of the second type of large forest fires;

2) of the second type — mainly in the central estates of permanent forest users with a greater number of forces and means of fire extinguishing to ensure the rapid elimination of forest fires in the area of activity (service) and large forest fires outside its boundaries; providing assistance in case of need to other forest users and in forests that have undergone radioactive contamination.

67. The area of the activity (service) zone is determined depending on the time required for the delivery of firefighting forces and means to the place of probable occurrence of fires, the class of natural fire danger and the speed of traffic in accordance with Appendix 6.

68. The following are issued at the forest fire station:

passport of the forest fire station (Appendix 7);

Journal of fixing according to the personnel composition of the forest fire department team stations of fire-fighting equipment, inventory and means of communication (Appendix 8);

a list of the operative calculation of the service of firefighters vehicles (units) of the forest fire station (Appendix 9);

logbook of briefings, theoretical, practical and technical exercises and staff and field trainings conducted with the personnel of the forest fire station (Appendix 10);

forest fire station work accounting map (Appendix 11). The

journal of fixing by the personnel of the team of the forest fire station fire-fighting and other equipment, inventory and means of communication, the journal of accounting of briefings, theoretical, practical and technical exercises and staff and field trainings conducted with the personnel of the forest fire station are kept in paper or electronic form form, subject to the implementation of technologies that make it impossible to modify the data entered into it, and also make it possible to uniquely identify the person who made the entry in the journal.

69. A fire brigade is organized at each forest fire station.

70. The teams of the forest fire station of permanent forest users are equipped with fire and rescue units from among the departmental fire protection or voluntary fire protection, which are qualified and have undergone training under the "Forest Firefighter Training Course" program.

71. The structure and number of forest fire station teams are determined by permanent forest users, forest owners.

72. The chief (manager) of the forest fire station is obliged to:

1) have the qualification of a forest fire extinguishing manager, which corresponds to the number of forces and means assigned to the corresponding forest fire station, and possess the technique of applying preventive and controlled firing to reduce stocks of combustible materials and promptly create a fire break in the path of the fire;

2) know the area of activity (service), vulnerable objects that may be at risk from fires (populations, industrial objects, other infrastructure objects), the condition of roads, the placement of fire barriers and reservoirs, entrances to them, fire-fighting and other equipment assigned to the forest fire station, available types and stocks of combustible materials, terrain, pre-agreed tactics for extinguishing forest fires in case of various fire hazards depending on weather conditions;

3) to organize and conduct staff and field training and training of forest fire station team members before the start of and during the fire-hazardous period on extinguishing forest fires in the most difficult conditions and observing the rules of safety technology, norms and rules of labor protection;

4) organize the provision of forest fire station personnel with all necessary means of personal protection (leather shoes, a suit made of fire-resistant fabric, respiratory protection equipment, helmet, glasses, walkie-talkie) during firefighting;

5) determine the duties of personnel of fire brigades, distribute between them means of fire extinguishing, communication and transport;

6) to organize the clear work of forest fire station teams and fixed firefighting and other equipment;

7) ensure compliance by the personnel of the forest fire station team with the requirements of the regulations on labor protection during forest fire extinguishing works;

8) manage the personnel of the team of the forest fire station under time of performance of works on the territory of the activity zone (maintenance);

9) from the moment of receiving a notification about the occurrence of a forest fire in the area of activity (service) or an order from the management of a permanent forest user or forest owner, ensure the immediate departure of the team of the forest fire station or a separate fire brigade to the place of the fire and manage its extinguishing until the arrival of a senior official;

10) provide care for fire-fighting and other equipment, inventory assigned to the forest fire station, organize their repair and proper storage;

11) keep appropriate documentation regarding the operation of the forest fire station and record the time spent on duty, maintenance of fire-fighting and other equipment assigned to the forest fire station, extinguishing fires.

73. The chief (head) of the forest fire station has the right to:

1) check the state of fire safety of all production facilities in the zone activities of the forest fire station;

2) submit proposals to the manager of a permanent forest user, forest owner to eliminate identified violations of fire safety requirements in forests;

3) submit proposals to the management regarding improvement of activities, material and technical support and encouragement of forest fire station teams.

74. The foreman of the forest fire brigade reports directly to the chief (head) of the forest fire station and is obliged to:

1) know the area of activity (service), vulnerable objects that may be at risk from fires (populations, industrial objects, other infrastructure objects), the condition of roads, the placement of fire barriers and reservoirs, entrances to them, fire-fighting and other equipment assigned to the brigade, available types and stocks of combustible materials, terrain;

2) know the tactics and methods of safely extinguishing forest fires in the plantations of the service area using the available fire extinguishing means and equipment assigned to the forest fire station;

3) possess the technique of preventive control of stocks of combustible materials and the prompt creation of a fire break in the path of the fire;

4) be able to professionally and safely use fire-fighting and other equipment when extinguishing forest fires, as well as possess radio communication skills;

5) to organize the work of the forest fire brigade in compliance with the requirements for labor protection in the conditions of applying the provided tactics for extinguishing various types of forest fires;

6) carry out preventive fire-fighting measures;

7) check theoretical knowledge, practical skills and ensure that each member of the team complies with the safety rules and the duties assigned to him;

8) to ensure the preservation of fire-fighting and other equipment, inventory, fire-fighting and communication equipment assigned to the forest fire brigade, and their maintenance in good condition;

9) ensure compliance control by personnel teams of labor safety norms and rules during firefighting.

75. The driver of a fire truck and a flatbed truck, a tractor-driver of a forest fire unit, a bulldozer, a tractor, a forest fire module are subordinate to the chief (head) of a forest fire station or a foreman of a forest fire brigade and are obliged to:

1) know the rules of fire safety and extinguishing tactics fires;

2) to know and understand the peculiarities of fire behavior under different weather conditions, in the plantations of the service area of the forest fire station, to know the road network;

3) know and be able to safely use fire-fighting and other equipment, take care of it, carry out technical maintenance and ensure its current repair;

4) by order of the chief (manager) of the forest fire station or the foreman of a separately operating forest fire brigade, drive to the fire site on fixed equipment and follow the instructions of the head of forest fire extinguishing;

5) comply with labor protection norms and rules.

76. Workers of the forest fire brigade are subordinate to the chief (head) of the forest fire station or foreman and are obliged to:

1) know and be able to apply the tactics and methods of extinguishing forest fires using the fire-fighting and other equipment, inventory, and fire-extinguishing equipment assigned to the brigade, and be able to use them safely;

2) at the alarm signal, occupy the numbers of the combat service on the fire equipment assigned to the brigade, go to the place of the forest fire and promptly comply with the orders of the foreman of the forest fire brigade or the head of forest fire extinguishing;

3) during forest fire extinguishing, do not leave your position without the permission of the foreman or head of forest fire extinguishing (except for obvious danger to your own life), be able to provide first aid to victims;

4) keep fixed fire equipment in good condition and skillfully use it when extinguishing forest fires;

5) comply with the norms and rules of labor protection and

safety. 77. Forest fire stations are provided with premises for accommodation of personnel of fire brigades, storage of fire-fighting and other equipment, inventory, means of communication.

78. Next to the forest fire station are located:

fire observation post, tower (mast);

fire tank with a capacity of at least 10 cubic meters meters (for a forest fire station of the first type), 50 cubic meters. meters (for a forest fire station of the second type) or a well, hydrant, artesian well, etc.;

a platform adapted for drying fire hoses;

site for washing fire engines or tankers.

79. At the request of the chief (head) of the forest fire station, the head of a permanent forest user or the owner of the forests attracts an additional number of tractors, cars, bulldozers, other equipment and means fire extinguishing by removing them from other works. The recommended list of forest fire station equipment is given in Appendix 12.

80. After the end of the fire-hazardous period, fire-fighting equipment, equipment and means of communication are repaired and stored in the premises of the forest fire station.

81. Communication between forest fire stations, permanent forest users, forest owners, and aircraft is carried out using the telephone network, existing means of radio communication and mobile communication. 82. The work of the teams of the forest fire station is carried out taking into account the class of natural fire danger of forest plantations in the area of activity (service) in accordance with the regulations of the work of the team of the forest fire station, depending on the class of fire danger according to weather conditions.

83. On holidays and weekends (in the event of III and higher class of fire danger due to weather conditions), personnel of fire brigades are recruited to be on duty at the forest fire station in the number required to staff the personnel of fire-fighting equipment.

84. The main form of work organization for extinguishing forest fires by the forces of the forest fire station is the forest fire brigade of the forest fire station.

85. Depending on local conditions, one to two brigades are formed at a forest fire station of the first type, three to four brigades are formed at a forest fire station of the second type.

86. The staff of the forest fire station brigade is from two to six people.

87. To extinguish small forest fires, fire brigades may be formed from the brigade, the quantitative composition of which is determined according to the class of fire danger according to weather conditions and local conditions.

88. By order of the head of a permanent forest user, the owner of forests in which forest fire stations are functioning, their personnel with fire-fighting and other equipment assigned to the forest fire station, fire extinguishing means may be sent to provide assistance to other forest users, forest owners.

89. Firefighting tactics, individual safety measures of firefighters are determined by the weather conditions of the day, location, stocks and moisture content of combustible materials and are agreed upon by the head of forest fire extinguishing.

90. Operative actions are carried out in compliance with labor safety and can be carried out in conditions of high psychological and physical stress, increased risk, direct danger to the life and health of firefighting participants.

Persons involved in operational actions during firefighting must comply with occupational health and safety requirements.

91. Employees of a permanent forest user, owner of forests, who carry out route patrols in the forest, forest fire guards and other persons performing work in the forest, citizens, upon detection of a forest fire, are obliged to urgently notify the structural unit of the permanent forest user or forest owner, fire brigade rescue units of the State Emergency Service and, if necessary, take measures to extinguish it.

The head of the permanent forest user, the forest owner, who received a notification about the fire, is obliged to take urgent measures to organize its extinguishing.

If the fire report is directly received by the forest fire station, the head of the forest fire station or a senior official of the fire-rescue unit of the forest fire station (in the absence of the head of the forest fire station) makes a decision to go to the fire and informs the senior official of the structural unit of the permanent forest user, forest owner.

92. In the event that several fires occur simultaneously on the territory of a structural subdivision of a permanent forest user, owner of forests, or in the event that it is impossible to quickly extinguish the fire that has arisen with the forces of one forest fire station, the head of extinguishing a forest fire urgently informs the head of a permanent forest user, owner of forests about the need directing the forces and means of the forest fire station of neighboring structural divisions to extinguish the fire, and, if necessary, urgently engages reserve teams, the necessary equipment and means of transport from production to extinguish the fire.

Accounting for forest fires

93. All fires are subject to accounting, regardless of the place of their origin and consequences, including fires outside the territory of the forest fund and on the lands of other land users, if the extinguishing of such fires was carried out by the fire and rescue units of the permanent forest user, the owner of the forests.

Cases of burning during the burning of logging residues are not subject to accounting.

94. The document certifying the fact of a fire is an act signed by a commission, which includes at least three persons, including a representative of the territorial body of the State Emergency Service, a representative of a permanent forest user, a forest owner.

95. Keeping records of fires and their consequences, informing the State Emergency Service is carried out in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated December 26, 2003 No. 2030 "On approval of the Procedure for recording fires and their consequences" (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2003, No. 52, Art. 2802).

Information about forest fires

96. Permanent forest users, forest owners submit to the territorial bodies of the State Forestry Agency and state specialized forest protection enterprises the information specified in Clause 45 of the Sanitary Rules in the Forests of Ukraine, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated July 27, 1995 No. 555 "On Approval of the Sanitary Rules" to the territorial bodies of the State Forestry Agency and state specialized forest protection enterprises in the forests of Ukraine".

97. In order to ensure the effective work of fire and rescue units, voluntary fire protection, and timely measures to prevent the occurrence of forest fires, permanent forest users, forest owners, and local self-government bodies are obliged to receive information on the current and forecasted comprehensive fire danger index every day during the fire-hazardous period. weather conditions and the fire hazard class according to weather conditions, calculated by the Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Center.

Provision of state authorities, local self-government bodies and the population with hydrometeorological information is carried out in accordance with Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Hydrometeorological Activities".

98. The procedure for transmitting information about the occurrence of a forest fire and its extinguishing:

1) after receiving a notification about the detection of a forest fire, simultaneously with the departure of the fire and rescue unit, the manager of the permanent forest user, the forest owner, is informed about the detected fire;

2) in case of confirmation of a fire in the forest fund, permanent forest users belonging to the sphere of management of the State Forestry Agency send a fire notification to the responsible on-duty territorial body of the State Forestry Agency, and other forest users, forest owners - to the territorial bodies of the State Emergency Service;

3) in the event that the area of the fire is or there is a threat of its development on an area of up to 5 hectares or more, a notification of the occurrence or threat of an emergency situation and the elimination of its consequences is sent to the territorial bodies of the Emergency Situations of Ukraine;

4) in the event that the comprehensive fire hazard index of the weather is more than 5000, and the wind speed is more than 10 meters per second, the State Emergency Service is informed about all cases of fires;

5) information about a fire with an area of less than 5 hectares is transmitted by 20:00 on the day when such a fire broke out, using the form in accordance with Appendix 13 (daily information on forest fires) to the control center of the enterprise designated as responsible for keeping records of forest fires by order of the State Forestry Agency from among the enterprises , belonging to

spheres of management of the State Forestry Agency. The specified information includes all fires that occurred during the day from 20:00 of the previous day to 20:00 of the current day;

6) daily generalized information on forest fires in the form in accordance with Appendix 13 (daily information on forest fires) from the enterprise that keeps records of forest fires, no later than 8 o'clock in the morning of the next day, is submitted to the State Forestry Agency;

7) immediately from the dispatch center, information is transmitted by telephone, and upon request by fax or e-mail, information in the form in accordance with Appendix 14 (operational information on the detection and extinguishing of large forest fires), if the area of the fire exceeds 5 hectares or if the area is smaller, there is a threat of its development on an area of 5 hectares or more, the specified information is transmitted every hour until the fire is localized;

8) information about fires on lands and land plots of other forest users and land users, forest owners is transmitted daily by 8 p.m. using the form in accordance with Appendix 15 (operational information about fires in natural ecosystems);

9) the duty officer of the enterprise that keeps records of forest fires, every day after summarizing the information on forest fires, information according to the forms in accordance with Annexes 13 (daily information on forest fires), 14 (operational information on the detection and state of extinguishing large forest fires) and 15 (operational information about fires in natural ecosystems) sends it to the State Emergency Service.

Managers of permanent forest users, forest owners are responsible for the timeliness of transmission and the reliability of information about forest fires.

99. Information about fires is exchanged:

every day during the fire-hazardous period by means of daily provision information about the operational fire situation in the forests of the State Forestry Agency;

in the event of a threat of occurrence or emergence of an emergency situation through prompt mutual notification and subsequent periodic prompt information on extinguishing fires and liquidating the consequences of emergency situations related to forest fires.

100. The State Forestry Agency ensures the publication and updating of information on the classes of natural fire danger in the automated system "Fire", put into effect by the order of the State Forestry Agency dated March 23, 2021 No. 192.

101. Permanent forest users, forest owners enter information about detected forest fires and their extinguishing into the automated "Fire" system on the day of detection of a forest fire and after its extinguishing.

102. After the elimination of a forest fire, a detailed analysis of forest fire extinguishing is carried out simultaneously with the investigation of forest fire incidents in order to identify shortcomings and improve the efficiency of extinguishing in the future, which provides:

analysis of the forest fire management process and the decisions made; analysis of the organization and quality of performance of assigned tasks at all levels; analysis of other risks that occurred or could occur during firefighting;

assessment of the effectiveness of fire extinguishing and available fire protection arrangement;

detection of shortcomings and mistakes that lead to a decrease in efficiency and an increase in extinguishing time.

ORDER-PERMISSION
for the burning of logging residues from

_____ 20__

Permanent forest user, forest owner _____ (name)

forestry _____ (name)

issued this admission order _____
(job title or qualification of a senior executive,

contractor, first and last name)

for the performance of works _____
(types of works, their nature and content)

place of work _____
(plot on the territory of the forest fund

_____,
(quarter, division) etc.)

time of execution of works: beginning _____,
(time, date)

end _____
(time, date)

measures to ensure fire safety during work _____

(measures that must be carried out during the preparation of the object

before the performance of the works, during their performance and after completion)

The person responsible for fire safety at the place of work

(job title) _____ (signature) (own name and surname)
_____ 20__

An admission order has been issued

(job title) _____ (signature) (own name and surname)
_____ 20__

The execution of works is agreed

(job title) _____ (signature) (own name and surname)
_____ 20____

Additional measures to be taken to ensure fire safety

The admission order has been extended to _____ (date)

(job title) _____ (signature) (own name and surname)
_____ 20____

The instruction on the implementation of fire safety measures was received, with the list of fire prevention measures that must be implemented, familiarized

(job title) _____ (signature) (own name and surname)
_____ 20____

The work is finished, the workplace is arranged to a fire-safe state

(job title) _____ (signature) (own name and surname)
_____ 20____

Checked the fire safety condition of the work site

(job title) _____ (signature) (own name and surname)
_____ 20____

MAGAZINE
registration of admission orders
for the burning of felling residues

Permanent forest user, forest owner _____, forestry _____
(name) (name)

Serial number of the register	Date	The local number of registrations and office number along with admission	Date of issue (quarter, signed department)	First name and Surname (quarter, outfit admission)	Date and last name of recipient of the order of admission	Signature of the person, receiving the order of admission	Signature i will get along with admission	Note
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

- Note: 1. The journal refers to documents of temporary (up to three years) storage.
 2. The sheets of the magazine are numbered, stitched and affixed to each one stamp
 3. The number of stitched sheets is certified by the signature of the person who issued the magazine.

NORMS

provision of fire-fighting equipment and means of extinguishing forest fires to points of concentration of fire-fighting equipment and inventory and logging crews

Names of fire-fighting equipment and means of extinguishing forest fires	Forestry		Logging crews				
			up to five people		from six to ten people		
	classes of natural fire hazard						
	1	2	3	4	5		
1. Removable tanks with a capacity of 800-1500 liters, units	1						
2. Hinged pumps, oil pumps	1						
3. Motor pumps, units	1	1					
4. Fire pressure hoses, linear meters	160	100					
5. Ignition devices, units	2	1					
6. Firemen's mittens, units	5	3					
7. Shovels, units	10	5	3	1	5	2	
8. Axes, units 9. Rakes, units	2	1	2	1	4	2	
	2	1	1	1	2	2	
10. Chainsaws, units	1	1	1		1		
11. Portable radio stations, units	1	1					
12. First aid kits of the first medical department assistance, units	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13. Backpack sprayers, units	4	2					

SCALE
assessments of the natural fire hazard of
forest fund plots

Fire hazard class	Object of fire (characteristics of forest fund plots)	The most likely types of fires, conditions and duration of their period possible occurrence and dissemination
I	<p>Plantation of conifers aged 40 years and less in all types of growing conditions. Plantations of conifers over 40 years old with indexes 0 (very dry), 1 (dry). Planting of mountain pine, juniper, thuja, regardless of age and types of growing conditions. Open forest crops of all species. Logs from conifers, fires, dead plantations (windfalls, windbreaks, etc.). Log cabins from hardwoods, other lands not covered with forest vegetation (except for forest roads, drainage ditches, firebreaks), which are located among coniferous plantations. Forest plantations with a radiation pollution level of 15 ki per square meter. kilometer and above, regardless of breed composition, age and types of growing conditions</p>	<p>forest fires are possible during the entire fire-hazardous period, and in areas with presence tree stand — mountain forest fires</p>
II	<p>Plantations of conifers older than 40 years in types of growing conditions with index 2 (fresh). Plantation of deciduous species in the types of local growth conditions with indices of 0.1</p>	<p>ground fires are possible during the entire fire hazard period, upper fires - during the V class fire hazard period</p> <p>according to weather conditions</p>

Fire hazard class	Object of fire (characteristics of forest fund plots)	The most likely types of fires, conditions and duration of their period possible occurrence and dissemination
III	Plantations of conifers older than 40 years in types of growing conditions with indexes 3 (wet), 4 (wet). Plantations of deciduous species in types of habitat conditions with index 2 (fresh)	bottom and top fires are possible during the V class fire danger period according to weather conditions
IV	Plantation of conifers over 40 years old in types of growing conditions index 5 (wet). Plantation of deciduous species in types of growing conditions with indices 3 (wet), 4 (raw). Log cabins from hardwoods (among hardwoods), other lands not covered with forest vegetation (except for fires, dead stands, forest roads, drainage ditches, firebreaks), which are located among hardwoods. Land - hayfields, pastures. Forest nurseries, plantations, gardens, berry orchards	ground fires are possible only during the V class fire danger period according to weather conditions
V	Deciduous plantations in types of conditions place of growth with an index of 5 (wet). Land not covered with forest vegetation (forest paths, clearings, visors, firebreaks). Non-forest lands (except hayfields, pastures, gardens, berry orchards)	the occurrence of a fire is possible only in case of long-term droughts

WORK REGULATIONS

teams of the forest fire station depending on the fire
danger class according to weather conditions

Fire hazard class for conditions guess	Regulations of the forest fire station
I class	<p>There is no rotation on the fire tower/mast. Ground patrols can be carried out in places where forest fires are most likely to occur. The personnel of the teams of the forest fire station (except for brigades staffed according to the principle of volunteer firemen, who are involved in extinguishing fires directly from the production) are engaged in training, preparation of equipment, fire-fighting and other equipment assigned to them or, by order of the management of permanent forest users, are involved in the implementation of preventive (preventive) fire-fighting measures in the territory served by the station, with the condition that with the onset of a fire-hazardous period, it must be immediately concentrated at the station. Aviation patrols are not carried out. Can be performed</p> <p>flights to control the state of fires and compliance with fire safety rules in the forest</p>
II class	<p>Shifting at fire observation points and ground patrols in areas assigned to the I and II classes of natural fire danger, as well as in places</p> <p>mass recreation of people from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Fire engine drivers and their personnel (permanent staff) are on duty and are engaged in training, preparation of fire fighting and other equipment, equipment, etc. assigned to them. Aviation patrols are carried out once or twice</p> <p>days, and in the presence of fires - once a day every day</p>
III class	<p>Shifting on the fire tower/mast, ground patrolling in the places of the most likely occurrence of fires from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Fire fighting equipment, equipment and inventory must be loaded onto vehicles in accordance with the schedule.</p>

Fire hazard class for weather conditions	Regulations of the forest fire station
	<p>Fire fighting and other equipment attached to the forest fire station is in full readiness for use. Teams of the forest fire station (permanent unit), if they are not busy extinguishing fires, they are on duty from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Fire extinguishing means, fire fighting and other equipment attached to the forest fire station, fire trucks must be checked and ready for use. Aviation patrols are carried out daily once a day, and in case of fires - twice a day</p> <p>day</p>
IV class	<p>Shifting at fire observation posts is conducted from 8 o'clock in the morning until dark. The permanent team of the forest fire station is, if not involved in extinguishing fires that have occurred earlier, in full readiness to go to the place of their occurrence. Separate groups with fire extinguishing equipment can be sent to patrol the areas most dangerous in terms of fire. They must maintain constant contact with the chief of the forest fire station or the duty officer in case of immediate departure to a fire detected by other means in the area of their duty. Forest fire brigades of the forest fire station must be fully prepared to extinguish fires. The fire extinguishing means and transport attached to them are checked and located near the workplaces. Aviation patrols are carried out daily 2 times a day, and in case of fires - 3 times a day</p>
V class	<p>Shifting at fire observation posts is conducted from 8 o'clock in the morning until dark. The permanent team of the forest fire station is, if not involved in extinguishing fires that have occurred earlier, in full readiness to go to the place of their occurrence. Ground patrols can be carried out during all daylight hours, and in the most dangerous places -</p> <p>around the clock Forest fire brigades are brought in to help, and the number of the team is increased due to permanent workers and other employees of permanent forest users. The teams of the forest fire station are additionally provided with basic equipment</p>

Fire hazard class for weather conditions	Regulations of the forest fire station
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production (bulldozers, tractors with tillage implements, transport).
Separate brigades from the team (provided that the main forces and
fire-fighting means are preserved in the places of permanent basing)
are concentrated closer to the fire-hazardous areas of the forest.
Aviation patrols are carried out 3 times a day

RADIUS

service areas of the forest fund by forest fire stations depending on the fire hazard class
plantations and traffic speed

Fire hazard class	Radii of the service area of the forest fire station (kilometers) at the speed of traffic (kilometers per hour)				Time of delivery of firefighting forces and means by transport
	20	25—30	40	50	
I	5	8	10	12	15 minutes
II	10	15	20	25	30 minutes
III	20	30	40	50	one o'clock
IV	40	60	80	100	two o'clock
IN	40	60	80	100	two o'clock

PASSPORT
of the forest fire station

Location of the forest fire station: name of the forest
user, forest owner _____

_____ forestry _____

settlement (block) Area of activity _____

(service) of the forest fire station: block numbers

and their total area, hectares:

Total total area _____ hectares,

including:

forest lands _____ hectares,

of them are covered with forest vegetation _____ hectares;

non-forest lands _____ hectares

Copy from the plan of afforestation in the service area of the forest fire station

Legend:

forest fire station of type 1

(color black) _____

type 2 forest fire station

(black color) border _____

of the territory served by the station

(color black) _____

concentration point of small fire equipment

(color black) fire _____

observation point (tower, mast, etc.)

(black color) fire _____

barrier, the number is the width of the strip, meters

(black color) _____

mineralized band, the number is the width of the band, meters

(black color) fire _____

reservoir, the number is the capacity of the reservoir, cubic meters

(color black) _____

Classes of natural fire hazard of plantations (forest areas)

CLASS	1	2	3	4	5
COLOR	red pink		yellow	green	blue

LIST of

personnel of the forest fire station team

Job title	Proper name and surname	Qualification	Work experience, years	Number and date of the order about appointment	Number and date of the dismissal order
1	2	3	4	5	6

LIST

fire-fighting and other equipment, inventory and means of communication assigned to the forest fire station

Name	Type, brand	Number			Year release	Enrollment date	mark about repairs
		engine	chassis	frame			

MAGAZINE

fixing by personnel composition of the team of the forest fire station
fire-fighting and other equipment, inventory and means of
communication

Name, State stamp	number	Proper name and surname	Name Note positions	Date		
				securing	withdrawal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

LIST of
personnel of the fire truck (units) service team of the forest
fire station

fire engine, motor pump, etc	fire equipment and tools	Personnel teams service	Note
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MAGAZINE

accounting of briefings, theoretical, practical and technical training
and staff and field training conducted with the personnel of the forest fire
station

Date	Topic worked out question	Number hours	List of persons present at the training	Name positions, actually name and surname, signature of the person who conducted training or training
1	2	3	4	5

RECOMMENDED LIST
equipment of a forest fire station

Name	Unit	Number		Note
		forest fire brigade station of the first type	forest station of the second type	
Fire truck or tank, fire all-terrain vehicle or forest fire engine	units	1	2	
Forest fire module Patrol	—“— 1		1	
vehicle with increased cross- country ability	—“— 1		1	
Fire pumps	—“— 1		2—3	
Pressure fire hoses	running meters	150— 200	300— 400	except for those included in the set of motor pumps and tank trucks
The trunks are peat	units	1	1—2	if available in the area of activity of peatlands
Removable fire cisterns or water containers with a capacity of 800-1500 liters	—“— 1—2 3—4			
Tractors of the 0.9-3 ton class for working with tillage or earthmoving tools	—“— 1		2—3	
Knapsack sprayers	—“— 10 20—30			
Chainsaws	—“— 1—2 2—5			
Shovels	—“— 10		10	
Firemen's mittens	—“— 5		10	
Axes	—“— 2		3	

Name	Unit	Number		Note
		forest fire brigade station first type	forest station of the second type	
Rakes	units	2	4	
Igniters Canisters with a	—“— 2		5	
capacity of 20 liters for transporting fuel for motor pumps and chainsaws	—“— 5		10	
Portable radio stations or means of mobile communication	—“— 3—4 6—10			
Overalls, footwear and protective equipment	sets in	by the number of permanent team members		
Cans or canisters for drinking water with a capacity of 20 liters	units 2—4 4—10			
Mugs for drinking water	—“— 3—5 10—20			
First aid kits of the first medical department help	—“— 2		5	

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

on the detection and state of extinguishing large forest fires
as of _____ hour _____ 20__ year

_____ (region, Autonomous Republic of Crimea)

_____ (name of permanent forest user, forest owner)

_____ forestry

Composition Data and information	Date and time of fire left	Area of plantation	Date and time of detection	Area on moment of detection, detected hectares	Who is detected	Date and time of arrival of forces and means of fire quenching	Works on fire								Head of fire extinguishing forest fire	Status of extinguishing on time transfer of information	Fire area at the time of information transmission	
							State Forestry agency		subdivisions of the State Emergency Service		other enterprises, institutions, organizations		everything				total, hectares	including riding, hectares
							against fire station techniques	against persons	against fire station techniques	against persons	fire station techniques	persons	fire station techniques					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

APPROVED

by resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
dated May 20, 2022 No. 612

CHANGES,

which are included in the resolutions
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

1. The fourth paragraph of Clause 7 of the Rules for the Protection of Electrical Networks, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated March 4, 1997 No. 209 (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 1997, No. 10, p. 28), shall be amended as follows:

"in city and district parks, squares, forest parks, protective forests, forests of nature protection, scientific, historical and cultural purpose, recreational and health forests and special protective forest areas, it is necessary to provide such a width of cuts that the distance from the wires during their greatest deviation to the branches trees horizontally was at least 2 meters for overhead lines with a voltage of 20 kV, 3 meters with a voltage of 35-110 kV, 4 meters with a voltage of 150-220 kV, 5 meters with a voltage of 330-500 kV, 8 meters with a voltage of 750 kV."

2. In paragraph 53 of the Rules for improving the qualitative composition of forests, approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 12, 2007 No. 724 (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2007, No. 37, Article 1478; 2013, No. 82, Article 3041 ; 2020, No. 2, Article 62), replace the words "Rules of fire safety in the forests of Ukraine, approved by the Ministry of Environment on the submission of the State Forestry Agency, agreed with the State Emergency Service" with the words "Procedure for the organization of protection and protection of forests", the Cabinet of Ministers of
by resolution Ukraine approved on 20 May 2022 No. 612".

3. In the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated September 16, 2009 No. 976 "On approval of the Regulation on State Forest Protection" (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2009, No. 71, Article 2447; 2012, No. 1, Article 21 ; 2013, No. 82, Article 3041; 2016, No. 71, Article 2388):

1) in the resolution:

the name of the resolution should be written as follows:

"On approval of the Regulation on state forest protection, forest protection of other forest users and forest owners";

the second paragraph after the word "protection" should be supplemented with the words "forestry".
protection of other permanent forest users and forest owners";

2) in the Regulation on state forest protection, approved

by the specified resolution:

The name of the Regulation should be written as follows:

"REGULATION on
state forest protection, forest protection of other permanent forest
users and forest owners";

add paragraph 1 with the following content:

"Forest protection of other permanent forest users and forest owners operates as part of enterprises, institutions, organizations that do not belong to the sphere of management of the State Forestry Agency, and in which the forests are permanently used or owned.";

paragraphs 2 and 3 after the word "dezhlisochorony" should be supplemented with the words
", forest protection of other permanent forest users and forest owners";

supplement the Provisions with paragraph 41 of the following content:

"41 . The main tasks of forest protection of other forest users and forest owners are the tasks specified in paragraphs 3-5 of clause 4 of this Regulation.";

add paragraph 5 with the following content:

"Officials of forest protection of other permanent forest users and forest owners include officials of enterprises, institutions, organizations that do not belong to the sphere of management of the State Forestry Agency, and whose forests are in permanent use or ownership, according to the appendix.";

paragraph 6 after the word "Dezhlesikhorona" add the words "forest protection".
protection of other permanent forest users and forest owners";

point 7 after the word "forest protection" add the words "forest protection".
protection of other permanent forest users and forest owners";

supplement the Provisions with paragraph 71 of the following content:

" 71 Forest protection rights of other permanent forest users and forest owners, specified in clause 7 of this Regulation, apply to forest protection officials whose activities are carried out only on territory of a permanent forest user or forest owner.";

point 8 after the word "forest protection" add the words "forest protection".
protection of other permanent forest users and forest owners";

3) in the appendix to the Regulations:

after the word "protection" add the words "forest protection of other permanent forest users and forest owners";

section "Regional Departments of Forestry and Hunting"

supplement with paragraphs of the following content:

"In the event that the forest protection of other forest users and forest owners operates as part of:

enterprises, institutions and organizations that do not belong to the sphere of management of the State Forestry Agency, in which forests are permanently used or owned;

manager, chief forester, chief gameologist, head of the department (sector) of forestry and department (sector) engineers of all categories, head of the department (sector) of forest protection and protection and department (sector) engineers of all categories, department (sector) head, department specialists (sector) of hunting economy of all categories, forester, hunting expert, forester's assistant, senior forest master, forest master, head of the forest fire station, senior hunter and hunter of the enterprise, institution, organization, in whose permanent use or ownership the forests are.

4. In the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 26, 2011 No. 1102 "Some issues of the provision of paid services by units of the Ministry of Emergency Situations" (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2011, No. 84, Article 3072):

1) in the title and text of the resolution, replace the words "Ministry of Emergency Situations" with the words "State Emergency Service";

2) in the annexes to the resolution:

in the title of appendices 1 and 2, replace the words "Ministry of Emergency Situations" in all cases with the words "State Emergency Service of Ukraine" in the corresponding case;

in appendix 3:

replace the words "Ministry of Emergency Situations" in the title of the application in the words of the "State Emergency Service of Ukraine"

paragraph 1 shall be supplemented with sub-paragraph 16 of the following content:

"16) provision of information on the comprehensive indicator of natural fire danger according to weather conditions."

5. The procedure for the operation of voluntary fire protection, approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated July 17, 2013 No. 564 (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2013, No. 64, Article 2325), to be supplemented with paragraph 7

¹ of the following content:

" 71 Fire-rescue units of voluntary fire protection of permanent forest users and forest owners conduct or are involved in forest patrols during days with fire danger class V according to weather conditions, in particular in places with high natural fire risk

danger, high density of ignition sources, crowded places. The terms and route of the patrol shall be agreed with the permanent forest user or forest owner."

6. In the Procedure for organizing and conducting professional training, advanced training of key workers of professional emergency rescue services, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 2, 2013 No. 729 (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2013, No. 80, Article 2977):

1) clause 7 of the section "Organization of professional training of employees" add a paragraph with the following content:

"Persons who are involved in extinguishing forest fires and who require special knowledge and skills in matters of prevention, detection and extinguishing of fires, fire safety, undergo special training or advanced training according to the standard program "Forest firefighter training course" in accordance with job duties and functions performed during firefighting.";

2) section "Study plans and professional training programs employees" to be supplemented with item 131 of the following content:

"131 . The professional training of departmental fire protection workers who are involved in extinguishing forest fires is carried out in accordance with the work curricula and programs developed by institutions of higher, professional (vocational and technical) education, centers of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel in the specialty "205 Forestry" on the basis of typical curricula and programs (state educational standards for specific professions). The standard programs "Forest firefighter training course" and "Forest firefighting manager" are approved by the central executive body, which ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of civil protection.";

3) in the text of the Procedure for organizing and conducting professional training, upgrading the qualifications of the main workers of professional emergency rescue services, replace the words "higher, professional and technical educational institutions", "higher educational institutions", "professional and technical educational institutions" in all cases with the words "institutions of higher, professional (vocational-technical) education", "institutions of higher education", "institutions of professional (vocational-technical) education" in the appropriate case.
