Radiating conditions in republic remains intense. The complication of radiating conditions in territory of Republic Kazakhstan is caused: by activity of former Semipalatinsk test nuclear range; by nuclear explosions executed for the decision of economic tasks; by functioning of the enterprises of a nuclear-industrial complex and connected with production and processing of polymetal ores, oil and gas; by natural anomalies of radionuclide in objects of an environment.

With all variety of the factors forming radioecological conditions in territory of republic, one of most significant is the pollution of an environment owing to nuclear explosions. The data, available on range, have allowed to restore calculation by a way effective dozes of an irradiations caused by loss of radioactive deposits on a trace of radioactive clouds.

The radioactive deposits on traces of radioactive clouds were distributed to territory 304 thousand km2, on which lives more than 1.7 m. persons. In 711 settlements the effective doze exceeded sanitary annual norm at a rate of 0.1 rad. The maximal meanings reach 448 rad for the whole period of tests (s.Dolon).

After disintegration of Soviet Union Kazakhstan has remained one on one with a load of radiating problems. However we carry out large work by an estimation and liquidation of consequences of nuclear tests.

For an estimation of a radiating situation practically in the whole territory of a Semipalatinsk zone of ecological disaster during 1993 - 1996 the radioecological researches which have allowed to reveal and localize territory with above permitted standard pollution radionuclides as artificial, and natural origin, and also heavy metals and others toxic elements are carried out(spent). However there is poorly investigated a situation with a level of pollution plutonium-239 and others transuranium elements.

Only last years the radiating inspection of one third of territory of republic, 34 cities and 55 settlements is carried out(spent), where is revealed and up to thousand unattended radioactive sources and subjects is withdrawn, some hundreds sites of radioactive pollution are located.

Nowadays in Kazakhstan the large work on the tax of the information about all radiating supervision in territory of republic for last 40 years is carried out and these items of information prepare for the opened publication as the collection «Radioecological conditions in Republic Kazakhstan».

Also are significant in Kazakhstan of a consequence technical of activity of a nuclear-industrial complex. On территории of Kazakhstan is concentrated up to a quarter of world(global) stocks of uranium. Production and processing uranium of ores entail radioactive wastes as wastes of mountain developments, of metal works, creating the local centers raised of radiating, rendering negative influence on environment.

The study of radiating ecological conditions actively conducted per last years in territories oil-fields Mangistau and Atyrau of areas, has revealed a problem technical of radioactive pollution of sites of oil-fields. On sites 22 largest deposits, where production of petroleum nowadays is made 267 sites of radioactive pollution with capacity of radioactive radiation from 100 till 17000 mkR/h were revealed.

In territory of republic there was intense conditions with accumulation of the fulfilled sources ionizing radiations, which, getting on environment, create real danger of life and health of peoples. The majority of the enterprises, where the fulfilled sources are concentrated have not means for their delivery on "Baikal-1". Especially it concerns budget organizations, including medical establishments.

As a result of radiating inspection of territory of republic one more radioecological problem was defined (determined) are the natural raised concentration radionuclides in objects of an environment. More 700 natural sources with the raised contents radionuclides, requiring control and restriction of economic use are revealed. More than halves of territory of republic are necessary for surveying on concentration of radon.