

# **HYGIENIC MAINTENANCE OF SAFETY LIFE AND POPULATION HEALTH AT PROPOSED ACTIVITY AT THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

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In international practice, justification of the priorities on the limitation or the development of the region, investments in the economy are taken into account the risk assessment for human health effects of the proposed activity to provide scientific support for the adoption of adequate managerial decisions. Achievement of urban planning and environmental principles of the model should be used to create an enabling environment in which people live. An important element of the rational functional zoning of urban areas are sanitary protection zones (hereinafter - SPZ). A particular difficulty is related to the territorial impact of the mutual arrangement of objects on the air with different base and estimated size of the SPZ (1000 m - 50 m or less). Sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards "Hygienic requirements for the organization of sanitary protection zones of enterprises, buildings and other objects are objects of human health and the environment", approved by Decree of the Ministry of Health on February 10, 2011, № 11 regulate SPZ - territory with a special regime of use, size which provides sufficient security health from the harmful effects (chemical, biological, physical) objects on the boundary SPZ and beyond. According to the Law of the Republic of Belarus of November 23, 1993, № 2583-XII "On Sanitary-epidemiological Well-being of the Population". of the state sanitary-hygienic examination shall be of the SPZ of industrial enterprises.

List of administrative procedures, the Ministry of Health committed and subordinate government agencies in relation to legal persons and individual entrepreneurs, approved by the Council of Ministers, the 10/31/2007, № 1430 (as amended by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus 05.10.2010g, № 1433), contains a requirement for the state sanitary-hygienic examination and issue of the state sanitary-hygienic assessment of projects SPZ objects by the territorial centers of state sanitary inspection. In the Instructions for Use "Hygienic requirements for the composition of the sanitary protective zone" approved by the Deputy Minister - Chief Medical Officer of the Republic of Belarus, 24.12.2010, № 120/1210 provides the necessary data to build the project SPZ: general information about the enterprise; analysis functional use of territory enterprise; a brief description of the natural environmental of the territories; the calculation of the SPZ by a factor of air pollution, noise exposure, other factors to the adverse impacts; analysis of water use and sanitation; formation and removal of industrial waste; measures to reduce the negative impact on the environment; justification SPZ boundaries calculated with respect to all indicators; the boundary SPZ in the scheme; planning activities for the organization, improvement and gardening SPZ.

The requirement to air quality for the safety of human life is realized in the following technical normative legal acts approved by the Ministry of Health:

- Sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards "Hygienic requirements for air quality settlements and places of recreation", approved by Decree of the Ministry of Health June 30, 2009, № 77;
- «The standards for maximum allowable concentrations of pollutants in the air and estimated safe levels of exposure to pollutants in ambient air of settlements and places of mass recreation"; approved by Decree of the Ministry of Health, December 30, 2010, № 186;
- «Classes of dangerous pollutants in the air and establish procedures for classifying pollutants to certain classes of dangerous pollutants", approved by Decree of the Ministry of Health, December 21, 2010, № 174.

Sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards apply in all departments and industrial enterprises at the Republic of Belarus. We conducted harmonization of air quality standards with international guidelines and obligations of Republic of Belarus on international conventions.

The methodology of risk assessment and prevention technologies are seen as a global factor of economic growth, as evidenced by global trends in the sphere of science, when research results are evaluated in the context of innovation and development of practical significance. Therefore, risk management - is a reasonable balance between the economic costs and providing an

acceptable risk to humans. Risk assessment to human health from the impacts of the proposed activity is conducted in accordance with the following documents:

- Instruction № 18-0102 «Epidemiological risk assessment of environmental influences on human health", approved by the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of Belarus 11 July 2002;
- Manual "Procedures for assessing health risks from exposure to chemical pollutants in the environment," № 1.1.11-8-7-2003, 07.09.2003;
- Instruction 2.1.6.11-9-29-2004 "Evaluation of health risks from exposure to chemical pollutants in the air", approved by the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of Belarus, July 5, 2004, № 63.
- Instructions for use "Differentiated scale for assessment the hazard class enterprise," approved by Decision of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of Belarus, December 30, 2008, № 208-1208

When conducting the assessment procedure of environmental impact at an early stage is determined by the most environmentally friendly option of construction (reconstruction) of an object given the risk to health. Republican Scientific Practical Center of Hygiene conducted a risk assessment procedure for the public health impact of pollutants and noise in ambient air to support the settlement SPZ for over 200 different the enterprise - agriculture, engineering, chemical production (plant protection products ), energy production (power plants in various types of fuel), production of building materials, etc.

Very important for the implementation of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, Espoo, 1991.