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TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND ITS QUALITY CONTROL

ВИДЫ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЯ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ И КОНТРОЛЬ ЕЕ КАЧЕСТВА

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Abstract: The article considers the types of environmental pollutions depending on pollutants, scale and objects of pollution, as well as types of

environmental quality control (informational, preventive, punitive, state, industrial, municipal, public, departmental).

Keywords: environmental protection, ecological system, negative impact, environmental control.

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены виды загрязнений окружающей среды в зависимости от загрязняющих веществ, масштаба и объектов загрязнения, а также виды контроля качества окружающей среды (информационный, предупредительный, карательный, государственный, производственный, муниципальный, общественный, ведомственный).

Ключевые слова: охрана окружающей среды, экологическая система, негативное воздействие, экологический контроль.

The problem of environmental quality control is one of the most important for modern society, as it is constantly exposed to various factors, especially anthropogenic, that are, caused by human activity, and often this impact has negative consequences.

The negative nature of human activity in the context of the natural environment can manifest itself in its pollution or destruction, as well as in the depletion of natural resources.

Environmental pollution is the introduction of components into an ecosystem that are atypical for it, leading to the destruction of this system or negatively affecting its productivity.

At the same time, environmental pollution, depending on pollutants, can be mechanical (for example, atmospheric dusting), physical (in the form of energy, for example, radioactive, light, etc.), chemical (in the form of substances entering the environment, which can subsequently be neutralized or converted into more toxic elements, for example, heavy metals, aerosols, etc.) and biological (in the form of microorganisms that harm the environment or humans, for example, products of genetic engineering) [1].

Besides, environmental pollutions can be local, regional or global in scale [1], and pollution of soils, waters, atmospheric air, etc. in terms of its objects of pollution [2].

Among the possible negative environmental consequences (depletion of natural resources, shortage of clean fresh water, natural disasters) a central place is occupied by the problem of pollution waste from various fields of human activity the main natural resources (soils, waters, air), and industrial enterprises play a significant role in this.

Currently, emissions of pollutants into the environment by industrial enterprises, as well as energy systems, transport and other facilities have reached such a scale that in many places the level of air, water or soil pollution has significantly exceeded the permissible sanitary standards, while the most negative contribution to these processes is made by enterprises of the metallurgical complex, fuel and chemical industries, electric power [1].

Therefore, at the present stage of development, environmental control is becoming increasingly important. The essence of the complex of environmental control measures is to ensure environmental safety by verifying compliance by legal entities and individuals with environmental requirements in the field of use and protection of environmental. At the same time, they distinguish:

- 1) information control, which consists in collecting and processing information in order to transfer it to government organizations that take preventive or punitive measures;
- 2) preventive control that helps to prevent environmental consequences due to improper organization or implementation of environmental protection measures;
- 3) punitive control, involving the application of measures to violators by government organizations [1].

Therefore, environmental control is an active intervention for eliminate identified deviations in the field of environmental protection, at the same time it can be state, industrial, municipal and public.

State control is carried out in preventive (at the stages of planning or designing activities that are potentially dangerous to the environment in the future, project implementation and commissioning) and current (at the stage of operation of enterprises, institutions, organizations) forms by federal or regional executive authorities in order to ensure compliance with environmental legislation and the implementation of environmental protection measures [1].

Industrial control is carried out by the environmental department of the enterprise itself in the course of its activities to ensure the implementation of measures and requirements aimed at environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources [3].

Municipal control is carried out by local self-government bodies, and public control is carried out by public and other non-profit associations or citizens [1].

Besides, may be carried departmental control on within a certain field of activity by various departments or ministries. Its differences from state control are that the range of tasks of departmental control is narrower and is determined by the provisions of ministries, as well as the fact that the control functions of different departments and ministries may differ from each other due to differences in the degree of exploitation of natural resources [4].

Thus, environmental control is extremely important, as it is a system of measures aimed at dealing with violations of legislation in the field of environmental protection and compliance with requirements for rational use of natural resources and protection of nature.

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