

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION CENTRES' LANDS DISPOSAL OF KHMELNITSKY REGION

Oksana Lobanova

Lviv National Agrarian University, Ukraine

The rational disposal and natural resources protection are important factors of social and economic development. It is known that environmental problems come into being when the disposal of natural resources is incorrectly realized and intensive agricultural activities are implemented without introduction of environmentally sound technologies. Ukraine belongs to those regions with a high degree of development of the territory and its resources, high compactness of the population, but if an inhuman destruction of environment won't stop, tomorrow the nature might not be.

Environmental situation, which exists in a modern town, affects not only the living conditions, but also the component and territorial structure of the economy. The production development is influenced by certain restrictions, which include environmental, economic and sanitary-and-hygienic living conditions. Relations in the "environment – town" system mostly appear in towns, because cities form the environment more actively and the feedbacks are vividly expressed.

In our research the current state of the pollution of the settlements of Khmelnytsky region in general and its various components in particular will be analyzed.

Among them – an air and its main pollutants are industrial enterprises and transport. In 2010 there were 9,208 sources of the pollutant emissions, that is more than 4.5 thousands in 1985, but less than 900 sources in 1995. The amounts of pollutant emissions in the air slightly decreased due to the shutdown of some industrial enterprises (126.4 thousand tons, in 2010; 705.8 thousand tons, in 1990), however an increase of emissions into the atmosphere due to transport is observed (51.6 thousand tons, in 2010). In the air pollutants structure the food industry, power industry; chemical industry and non-metal products production take the main place. On a par the emissions of one enterprise are the highest for non-metal products production (101.4 tons), electricity (50.9 tons), chemical industry (40.8 tons). The main emissions in air are dust, soot, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and others. There are great amounts of these emissions in the Khmelnytsky and Kamenets-Podilsky. In areas of towns and small towns of the region that don't have developed industry, the concentration of such emissions is the lowest. These regions include: Letychivsky, Starosynavsky, Yarmolynetsky, Bilogirsky, Vinkovetsky, Novoushitsky. Thereafter, the towns and villages in these areas are "the cleanest". But even in those areas where air emissions do not exceed the norm, these emissions do not always comply with its chemical composition.

The problem of water pollution and its rational use is one of great value. The need for fresh water is not satisfied in most towns and it is a limiting factor in waterbase industries. This falls within such towns as: Slavuta, Netishyn, Sataniv and Vinkivtsi. The significance of this factor increases is strengthening by rather polluted sewage, making it impossible to use many of the rivers in some areas for commercial purposes.

Geoecological situation in the region is developing under the influence of objects that impose an impress on all nature and human health components. These objects include Khmelnytsky NPP (Netishyn), chemical industries, oil storage facilities, military installations, gas pipelines.

The location of the Khmelnytsky NPP in the place with unfavorable hydrogeological and seismic conditions makes it dangerous from an environmental point of view: the lack of territorial resources for the construction of the Khmelnytsky NPP as a result of unfavorable hydrogeological, geological seismic conditions affecting the structure of local resources even further increases the shortage; total unsuitability of areas for disposal and long storage of radioactive waste; acute shortage of water resources; increased potential territory ability to contamination (especially the atmosphere, water bodies and soil).

Scientific O.Romaniv's works (2003) show increasing disease incidence of children in Netishyn and in surroundings. In her opinion, the most complicated environmental situations in terms of integrated environmental load are in Slavutych, Khmelnytsky and Kamenets-Podilsky regions. Herewith the toxic waste data, the level of air, soil and surface pollution were taken into consideration.

The environmental conditions analysis in Khmelnytsky region gives a reason to single out the following groups, according to the environmental situation: 1) towns and villages with normal environmental condition (pollution of nature components does not exceed the standards) – Nova Ushytsya, Vinkivtsi, Letichev, Stara Sinyava, Bilogirya, Teofipol, Izyaslav, Yampil, Antonini, Grytsiv, Bazalii, Sataniv, Zakupne, Chemerivtsi, Lozove, Derazhnya Medzhybizh Vovkovyntsi; 2) urban areas with intense environmental situation (pollution indices is exceeding) – Gorodok, Slavuta, Polonne, Starokostiantyniv, Shepetivka, Yarmolyntsi, Viytivtsi, Narkevychi, Poninka; 3) towns with sharply emphasized environmental situation (pollution indices is exceeding) – Kamianets-Podilsky, Khmelnytsky, Netishyn, Dunaevcy, Volochysk.

For each of these groups there are certain peculiarities in the development of the economy. Thus, in the settlements of the first group there are no environmental restrictions as to the location of industrial enterprises and for the second and the third groups of such restrictions are quite significant, they should develop production, which do not harm to the environment.

Ecological situation in urban areas, as well as in region, may be improved only under the terms of radical changes in management system and improvement of branch and territorial structure of the economy. They are as follows: construction of environmentally-appropriate models of urban areas; ensuring of the rational disposal of lands; land exploitation only for the purposes and in accordance with the prescribed mode of use, conditions of removal, storage and application of topsoil; state control over the observance of legislation in the process of land dealings control.