

**НАПРЯМ 10. ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ І ПРАКТИЧНІ ПИТАННЯ
ТА ШЛЯХИ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ЩОДО ЕНЕРГО-
Й РЕСУРСОЗБЕРЕЖЕННЯ, ЕНЕРГОЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ
В ГАЛУЗЯХ ПРОМИСЛОВОСТІ,
МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА
ТА КОМУНАЛЬНОЇ ТЕПЛОЕНЕРГЕТИКИ**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND CONTROL
IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS**

Environmental monitoring and control in emergency situations is a necessary part of the environment quality management. For information provision of monitoring procedures it is necessary to provide appropriate formatting of monitoring data. All data should be unified in terms of the dimension and degree of presentation of the data, as well as the order in which they are provided to the monitoring system.

In case of necessity, carrying out operational control over the development of the state of the environment in abnormal and emergency

situations in order to assess the extent of emissions or discharges of pollution and predict their consequences for the environment (taking into account hydrometeorological and other factors that influence the processes of distribution and metabolism of pollution), as well to work out recommendations for the further functioning of certain objects and development of protective structures and the use of other means of environmental protection, in are used as standard monitoring procedures, the frequency of which significantly increases depending on the dynamics of situation, and special procedures, designed for a wide range of changes in both quantitative and qualitative composition of pollution. In the post-accident period, control with the aim of clarifying the patterns of pollution distribution, identifying the effectiveness of measures for the protection of the area or minimizing the impact of pollution on the reservoir and forecasting the boundaries and terms of normalization of the water body is performed as standard staffing through standard procedures and special means (including mobile and equipment with high sensitivity and precision, which determines trace amounts of pollution of any nature), which allow to detect unexpected components under clarify the limits and dynamic reallocation of pollution in the region and so on.

For information provision of monitoring procedures it is necessary to provide appropriate formatting of monitoring data. It is a matter of ensuring that all data is unified in terms of the dimension and degree of presentation of the data, as well as the order in which they are provided to the monitoring system. In order to simplify the template, all data must be presented in an exponential form, where the mantises of the number represented as an integer or as the correct decimal fraction is followed by symbols of the exponential representation of the number, the sign and the degree indicator. In order that all the information could be successfully searched, stored, corrected and displayed, it is necessary to adopt an appropriate format, that is, the order of their placement in the message from the source of information.