

СЕКЦІЯ 9
ЕКОНОМІЧНІ, ПРАВОВІ ТА СОЦІАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ
АСПЕКТИ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЯКОСТІ ТА ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ
ПРОЦЕСІВ ТА СИСТЕМ. ПРОБЛЕМИ ОСВІТИ

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Voitenko O. A., student
Mitiuk L.O., Ph.D, Associate Professor
Polukarov Yu.O., Ph.D, Associate Professor
Kachynska N.F., Senior Lecturer
National Technical University of Ukraine «Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute,
polukarov@ukr.net

ANALYSIS OF THE SIGNS OF THE USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Threats of a chemical incident are currently possible not only in industrial enterprises, but also in ordinary cities due to military actions of the aggressor with the use of prohibited chemical weapons. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe points out that chemical incidents are characterized by the rapid onset of medical symptoms (from one minute to an hour) and the appearance of easily observable symptoms [1]. The most common war poisons are ammonia, chlorine, white phosphorus, sarin. Here are the main signs of chemical damage.

The first sign. Victims may experience various odors that are uncharacteristic of the environment. They can be unpleasant and sharp or pleasant (floral and fruity aroma).

The second sign. Presence of dead animals and absence of live insects.

The third sign. An unusual number of victims. Victims usually experience nausea, breathing problems, redness of the skin or eyes, tearing, sweating, cramps, paralysis, headache, diarrhea, etc. These signs may also indicate a biological incident.

The fourth sign. Changes in the state of plants. Fields, trees, shrubs, grass that have lost their color or dried up (in the absence of drought) in almost the entire affected area.

The fifth sign. The presence of fog and clouds not typical for the normal state of the area.

The sixth sign. Chemical poison is spread by chemical weapons. If the ammunition or its fragments contain a substance that is difficult to identify, it is likely that chemical weapons were used. Also in the sky you can see the so-called "rain" of combustible matter.

The seventh sign. Unusual liquid drops or dew, you can see on the grass oily film or drops that may have an unpleasant odor.

Knowing the signs of a chemical incident, it is necessary to learn the rules of conduct and further actions to reduce the risk of death. If the victim is on the street during the chemical damage, it is necessary to leave the dangerous area as soon as possible.

Usually hazardous chemicals are heavier than air, so choose higher floors for protection. However, for example, in the case of ammonia, on the contrary, it is necessary to go down to the basement or the lower floors of the house. If the victim is already in the room, it is necessary to close vents, doors and windows. It is important to get rid of as many clothes as possible. It should be removed not in the usual way, but by cutting it. You should avoid contact of the upper layer of clothing with the skin, as well as cover the face. Also a responsible stage is the implementation of health measures to remove hazardous chemicals from the surface of the human body [2].

References

1. Dovganovsky, M.O. Chemical safety. Rescuer's Guide. / M. Dovganovsky. – Kyiv: OSCE, «VAITE», 2018. – 122 p.
2. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine «On approval of Guidelines for decontamination of victims of chemical, radiation and biological agents» from 27.05.2011 № 322. [Electronic resource] – Mode of access to the resource: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v0322282-11#Text>