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Life Safety and Civil Protection in Natural Emergencies

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on how to conduct rescue operations in the area of the city ruins.

Keywords:

City ruins, public buildings, earthquakes, rescue operations.

Mass destruction of residential and public buildings on a large area, damage to highways, railways, failure of electricity supply and utility networks, telephone communications, death of people and animals require solving a number of tasks to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake. Two main stages can be distinguished in the elimination of the consequences of an earthquake: search and rescue and other urgent work; restoration of the socio-economic potential of the disaster zone. Stage 1. In the first hours and days of the earthquake, to strictly control and organize targeted activities of all local and incoming agencies and forces as soon as possible to rescue people trapped under the rubble of destroyed buildings and structures. To do this: restore the broken administration, assess the situation and the consequences of the earthquake, strengthen the commandant service and public order protection, isolate the affected areas from outsiders, create a task force and organize search and rescue operations to perform other urgent tasks, to ensure the minimum necessary living conditions for the population in the area

where natural disasters occurred. When creating a task force, consider the need to do all the work as quickly as possible. The main tasks in the implementation of rescue and other urgent work, as well as measures to ensure the life of the population are as follows:[1] for rescue work: to determine the extent and level of damage to various buildings and structures, to find the victims under the rubble identification of high concentration areas and dispersal forces and means for their rescue; Search and rescue victims from the rubble, give them first aid and providing first aid, followed by evacuation to inpatient medical facilities; to restore the ruins of dead people, to register and bury them organization; for other urgent works: cleaning of access roads and areas for accommodation of incoming vehicles, arrangement of access roads and maintenance of traffic roads in good condition; restoration of destroyed railway lines; to carry out life-threatening and rescue operations of victims fires in utility and technological networks localization and shutdown, elimination of accidents and their consequences; collapse of structures of buildings and structures that may

collapse, fixing unstable parts of barriers from movement during work; restoration of fixed power lines to illuminate the main transport routes of cities and settlements, as well as objects where rescue work was carried out; regulate traffic in workplaces and adjacent highways organization of commandant service and protection of public order (PLO); control of equipment use in accordance with its purpose, theft and put an end to looting; values determined during the work (money, jewelry, etc.)

Methods of carrying out emergency rescue and other non-delayed work in eliminating the consequences of emergency situations.

Discussion

The types of emergency rescue operations are as follows:

- to carry out reconnaissance work on movement routes and in the damaged area, objects;
- restriction and elimination of fires in traffic routes and damaged areas, objects;
- to search for victims and take them out of destroyed, damaged, burning buildings, water, gas, smoke-filled buildings, and among piles of rubble;
- providing first aid to the victims and then sending to hospitals;
- delivery of air to damaged protective structures with damaged air exchanger;
- sanitary processing of people, veterinary processing of domestic animals, deactivation and degassing of equipment, clothing, food, raw materials, water and fodder.
- organization of necessary sanitary hygiene measures and anti-epidemic measures in order to prevent the occurrence of an epidemic, deemed necessary declaration of quarantine in affected areas (floods, floods, etc.);

The performance of emergency rescue and other urgent primary restoration works depends on the scale and type of the emergency, the size of the civil defense forces and their level of preparedness, the time of occurrence (during the year, day), weather and many other factors. depends on factors. The order of preparation for work during emergency situations, the actions of civil defense structures are determined on the

basis of advance planning. These plans are drawn up in advance at the district, city and regional levels. Prepare the plan based on predicted emergency situations. In order to organize QBTI in the areas damaged by weapons of mass destruction, in peacetime, by the decision of the head of civil defense, the ways of action of civil defense forces will be established. During emergency situations, the actions of the civil defense structures depend on the timely organized and carried out intelligence information and the specific conditions reflected in the information. Reconnaissance work is carried out in accordance with the tasks of the civil defense forces and is connected with the necessary next steps - actions.

The intelligence team should include specialists who know the area where the natural disaster occurred, the nature of production of the enterprises located in this area, and the objects of the national economy. When an emergency situation arises from the use of weapons of mass destruction, chemical and radiation intelligence groups and medical-epidemiological control groups carry out intelligence work.[3]

Conclusions And Offers

In conclusion, the successful elimination of accidents, reserves and other urgent tasks can be achieved as follows:

1. Timely and constant organization of intelligence work.
2. Constant and persistent management organization.
3. Quickly organize groups from the forces and means of the FVDT, withdraw them to the areas of emergency situations
4. Moral and spiritual theory of governing bodies and structures.
5. Comprehensively carry out the action of forces and means to eliminate the consequences of emergency situations.
6. Organization of duty at the facility or in places where emergencies have occurred.
7. Provision of material and vehicles by the forces of the FVDT during the liquidation of the consequences of emergency

situations, during emergency rescue operations.

8. Knowledge and observance of technical safety rules when performing rescue and other urgent work.

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