

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY IN DAILY ACTIVITIES OF MILITARY UNITS

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Today, military units, as one of the main nature users according to the Azerbaijani legislation, continuously have a negative impact on the environment in their daily activities. Identifying, studying in detail and minimising such impacts is now one of the main tasks of the armed forces to ensure the environmental security of the state.

Thus, for a more detailed study of this type of impact, we believe it is reasonable to distinguish two groups of activities, which together comprise the content of the military units' activities to ensure environmental safety, namely: activities of household activities and activities of combat training.

Let us define that the activities of household activities are related to the creation and maintenance of necessary living and welfare conditions for servicemen, provision of all types of allowances, maintenance of military equipment and communications of the unit.

An analysis of this type of measures shows their equivalence not only in units of motorised rifle troops, but also in units of any other branches of the armed forces.

Combat training activities constitute the main content of the daily activities of military units in peacetime.

Combat training is organised and conducted in order to train servicemen, units and units to successfully perform combat tasks in any environment. Field training, firing, driving combat vehicles, combat alignment of units and tactical exercises require troops to move to training centres, to be stationed there and to perform specific combat training tasks.

In the course of such activities, military units undoubtedly have a negative impact on the environment. Weapons, military equipment and personnel should be considered as sources of this impact. It should be noted that the nomenclature of weapons and military equipment in military units is quite diverse and is divided into groups according to various characteristics:

- by transport base - into wheeled and tracked vehicles;
- by type of weapon - small arms, artillery, tank, anti-aircraft and engineering weapons;
- according to the nature of environmental pollution - into WWTP generating electromagnetic pollution (communication equipment and radars), creating acoustic pollution (tanks, artillery guns, mortars and other equipment) and causing chemical pollution (special treatment vehicles and equipment, fuel tankers, etc.);
- on the purpose of technical means - on means of smoke masking, means of air regeneration, etc.

We note that in this case there is a clear connection with such forms of pollution as chemical pollution of the atmosphere (due to emissions of toxic exhaust gases), damage and destruction of vegetation, destruction of soil cover, noise and vibrations. Pollution levels depend on the intensity and spatial and temporal extent of the use of tracked vehicles (tanks, BMPs, self-propelled guns, anti-aircraft guns) and wheeled vehicles (armoured personnel carriers, special and transport vehicles). Combat training plans should therefore be designed to ensure an even environmental load throughout the year.

It should be noted that the use of flamethrower-incendiary munitions, degassing, decontaminating substances and solutions, other chemicals and air regeneration agents is extremely harmful. Regenerative cartridges of insulating gas masks are explosive, fire hazardous, and their contents, if released into water or soil, destroy all living things. Spent air regeneration agents must never be thrown away, destroyed by flooding or used for cleaning floors and treating articles, as all these harmful substances eventually end up in sewage and pollute water sources and water bodies.

At the same time, sources and types of pollution for military units of all types of the Armed Forces in their daily activities are practically identical.

Thus, in order to minimise and further prevent the negative environmental impact of military activities, the development of standards of permissible environmental impact (maximum permissible emissions, discharges of pollutants and waste disposal limits) for military facilities should be continued more actively.

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