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PROBLEM POLLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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Annotation
The article considers the problem of environmental pollution, which is relevant to date. Plants, exhaust gases, garbage - all this is harmful to the life of the planet. That's why, in the opinion of the authors, a person must fight for the purity of nature.
The assessment of the level of atmospheric air pollution in cities, taking into account the exposure of vehicles is an extremely relevant issue, as a person calls high quality atmospheric secondary.

Keywords: Environment, analysis, protection, atmospheric air, source.

Relevance

According to the World Health Organization, the state of the environment is provided to leading factors that cause the individual and public health of the population. Technical progress entails not only economic achievements, but also the emergence of new environmental factors [9]. The contribution of anthropogenic factors in the formation of deviations of health according to the data of the authors is from 10 to 57%, by another - from 40-60% and higher [2,3,4.]. At the same time, the assessment of the significance of pollution of the environment on the biological responses of the human body, health indicators is more objective than comparing the concentrations of individual pollutants with hygienic norms, because Integrally takes into account the impact of all, including non-identified, pollutants, their complex and combined action on the human body. [1]

Long-term studies on the assessment of the impact of environmental factors on the health of the population allowed not to select not only priority habitats, but also separate chemicalspollutantsand their origin. This allows us to formulate the conclusion that the impact of the atmospheric air polluting complex causes a variety of unfavorable deviations in the state of health of the population, and also show that the most pronounced consequences of aerotole pollution are formed in the children's population [3,6,7]. It is the children to be particularly highly affected by unfavorable factors because they have not yet developedEvo-люционноFixed forms of adaptation [8, 9, 12, 14]. The car is a source of pollution in the city where the airNot only denominates oxygen, but also pollute with harmful components of the exhaust gases. The mechanism of exposure to road transport on the environment has a number of specific features. Cars burnt a huge amount of fuel from petroleum products, dealing with simultaneously the most significant damage to the environment, mainly atmosphere. Vehicles are sources of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, weighted substances. According to

the literature data [5], each car throws out about the 200 meters at the atmosphere with exhaust gases. components.ПREEThis observing mass and constantly growing paces of the motorization motor lead to a non-conformity of roads and streets. As a result, the city starts to experience an increased transport load when it is impossible to expand existing roads and streets. Consequently, the growing transport load in the urban environment is the cause of an increased level of atmospheric pollutionair. ТребованияTo ensure environmental safety and health protection, the population should be carried out during planning and building settlements. On the territory of the settlements, it is necessary to ensure the achievement of regulatory requirements and standards that determine the quality of atmospheric air [15].

Target Control of the quality of air air in the city for obtaining experimental information about the level of atmospheric air pollution in specific areas in the city. Development of preventive measures for the protection of the surrounding environment from pollution of atmospheric air.

Methods and Investigation

To obtain experimental information on the level of pollution of atmospheric air at specific areas in the city, scientific research (scheduled observations) were transported through transport streets in the street road. The scientific studies were conducted during 2009-2010.

The presented analyzes were performed on the basis of an analytical laboratory "Center for Hygiene and Epidemiology in the field". At the monitoring points, there was a surveillance of minimum sufficient indicators that allows monitoring the ecological and hygienic situation with the least time. The sampling was carried out from 6 to 13 hours and from 14 to 21 hours. At the same time, the wind speed (m / s) was measured and its direction was noted. The measurements were carried out at 1.5 m from the Earth, in the human breath. As the operating devices, the tests of "testo-445" and "anT-3Meters". Measurements were made in accordance with the passport requirements for the data operation devices. ИзмеренияAtmospheric air and analysis were performed for basic pollutants: weighted substances, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide. [4,13].

Results and Discussions

The conducted natural measurements of atmospheric air by this laboratory on the city roads with the most intensive movement confirm the presence of pollution in atmospheric air and discussion of the study of indicators exceeding the normative values, for the period 2018-2020. are presented in the table. Measurements of atmospheric air, conducted by the mobile laboratory in the remaining areas of the city, show that the maximum concentrations of the concert of harmful substances are noted in the territories directly adjacent to the roadway of the highways, as the concentration

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is reduced, the decrease is reduced (from 20 to 1.5 md). In general, the results of the analysis indicated that to create a full quality air quality in this city is enough: properly plan the observation network (positioning competent observations of the observations), to study the quality side of the emissions in the city and perform measurements of concentrations of 6-8 substances regularly at all stations; Create a mathematical model of contamination of the city atmospheric transport (determine the number and location of the calculation points), taking into account the indicators of the scientific research.

Levels of atmospheric air pollution andlabspeakerныйcontrol over 2020year

Defined byIngredients	No. Row	City settlements, train stations		Rural settlements, stations, seats	
		Number of samples - Total	Of these, exceeds the MDC,	Number of samples - Total	Of these, exceeds the MDC,
But	**Used**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Total	1	3235	55	308	18
Dust	2	906	22	81	12
SERVIC GAZE	3	812	16	81	3
Hydrogen sulfide	4	170		10	
Carbon Denote	5	330		45	
Carbon bisulfide	6				
Nitrogen oxide	7	812	17	81	3
Амиак	8	205		10	

Levels of atmospheric air pollution andlabspeakerныйcontrol over 2019year

Animelavchech Ingridient Defined byingredients	**Satra Rajami** No. Row	**Shahar Axolisi, Vocal Land**City settlements, train stations		**Kishlo olisi, station, arranger**Rural settlements, stations, seats	
		Sinamalar Sony, Jami Number of samples - Total	**Unda Madkh Oshgan, Jami**Of these, exceeds the MDC,	**Sinamalar Sony, Jami** Number of samples - Total	**Unda Mtkh Oshgan, жами**Of these, exceeds the MDC,
But	**Used**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
ЖамиTotal	1	5200	88	1723	81
Sh.GH Changв.т.ч. Dust	2	1326	39	486	39
Kulrang gasSERVIC GAZE	3	1248	24	347	26
Hydrogen sulfide Hydrogen sulfide	4	445		150	
Oxide carbon Carbon Denote	5	505		250	
Carbon bisulfide Carbon bisulfide	6				
Nitrogen oxide Nitrogen oxide	7	1248	25	347	16
АмиакАмиак	8	428		143	

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Levels of atmospheric air pollution andlabspeakerныйcontrol over 2018year

Defined byingredients	No. Row	City settlements, train stations		Rural settlements, stations, seats	
		Number of samples - Total	Of these, exceeds the MDC,	Number of samples - Total	**жами**Of these, exceeds the MDC,
But	**Used**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Total	1	6108	162	2136	171
Dust	2	1809	78	513	132
SERVIC GAZE	3	1421	47	471	23
Hydrogen sulfide	4	396		135	
Carbon Denote	5	547		371	
Carbon bisulfide	6				
Nitrogen oxide	7	1543	37	420	16
Амиак	8	392		140	

Inыwaterы

Thus, the steady-run transport load in the modern urbanized medium is the cause of an increased level of atmospheric air pollution. Emissions of vehicles in urban development come into a surface layer of air, where their dispersion is difficult. Depending on the distribution of flow of motor vehicles on the territory of the city under the influence of meteorological conditions of dispersion of impurities, concentration fields are formed. The historically, the established city infrastructure determines the sets of impurities subject to monitoring. Observations of concentrations of substances in atmospheric air are characteristic of each city. Therefore, in the territory of settlements, it is necessary to ensure the achievement of regulatory requirements and standards that determine the quality of atmospheric air providing environmental safety and health protection in the planning andbuilding. АнализThe state of atmospheric air on official information sources in the city indicate that the most negative impact on the quality of atmospheric air is provided by motor transport. At the same time, the density of the network of linening lines is currently 0.6 km / km², on the future, it is provided for 1.4 km / km²[1, 16.17].

Transport flows of the city are concentrated mainly in the central part of the city; a particularly critical position is in place of intersectionload of tensetrunk streets in the hours of the maximum motion intensity. To clarify the actual state of atmospheric air along pollutants in such areas with the least financial and labor costs, the use of a complex of information on emission sources, as well as maps, using the preliminary territorial analysis is performed [3, 9]. All this will allow at relatively low costs to receive maximum information on emission sources and the level of pollution of adjacent territories. The main source of experimental information to determine the background concentrations of pollutants of the city are the data of stationary post surveys of the atmospheric air pollution in the hydrometeorology center and monitoring the environment. The choice of location of stationary posts in the organization of observations of pollution at the atmosphere in the city was carried out by organs of the

hydrometeorological service in accordance with the requirements of regulatory documents: GOSTDistrict52136-2003"Protection of nature. The atmosphere. The rules for the quality of air quality of settlements "; IEC 61779-6-99*"Controlling the control of pollution of the atmosphere". Since this hydrometeorological post is located in the area of the influence of urban vehicles. This circumstance served as the basis for choosing the topicResearch: Content in the ambient air of pollutants from emissions of motor vehicles on the motorways of the city.Measurements of atmospheric air, conducted by the mobile laboratory in the remaining areas of the city, show that the maximum concentrations of the concert of harmful substances are noted in the territories directly adjacent to the roadway of the highways, as the concentration is reduced, the decrease is reduced (from 20 to 1.5 md).

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