

- the through damage;
- when emissions of combustion products.

The results of the work prepared instructions for the computation of norms of losses of natural gas during exploitation of trunk gas pipeline-tap and GDS, as well as instruction on calculation of norms of losses of liquefied natural gas for filling stations which are on balance of gas distribution organizations of the “Beltopgaz”.

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DEVELOPMENT OF STAFF QUALIFICATION IN THE SPHERE OF RADIATION SAFETY

Solution of the problem connected with ensuring of the person radiation safety (both the patient, and the staff which works with sources) during carrying out medical diagnostic researches and treatment with use of ionizing radiation sources depends on a set of factors.

Besides observance in a medical institution of three radiation safety basic principles, ensuring protection means and presence of an qualitative equipment for carrying out diagnostics and therapy, and also observance of conditions and correctness of its operation; observance, not exceeding, and also restriction of the staff exposure levels and patients' doses; correctness of medical exposure's procedure justification and correctness of procedure's technology carrying out; presence and using of individual protection means from radiation's influence etc.

In other words, radiation safety as a whole depends on existence and functioning of quality assurance system of exposure's procedures and, naturally, control of its observance.

Despite importance of all quality system's components of carrying out medical exposure procedures, nevertheless on the first place in ensuring of radiation safety it is necessary to put competence level of the staff.

In practice, very often we face that at carrying out procedures of beam diagnostics, and more rarely at treatment, the staff sometimes ignores all requirements of radiation safety and protection optimization as own, so and for patients' who, in turn, without knowing all possibilities of protection optimization and requirements to performance of exposure procedures, can't check own rights to protection from ionizing radiation. Unfortunately, in most cases, such violations of requirements are connected with elementary absence of staff's knowledge on radiation safety.

In 2010 in the frames of the cooperation between the State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate of Ukraine (SNRCU) and the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority (SSM) by representatives of 8 regional inspections of SNRCU was developed the program and contents of the course “Radiation safety and quality assurance in medical practice” based on Ukrainian and international regulatory documents on radia-

tion safety and quality assurance in medical radiology. The course was developed on the base of the one, carried out by SSM, and adopted to the needs of the Ukrainian specialists.

In 2011–2013 27 courses in 26 cities of Ukraine, which was heard about 490 listeners from various medical institutions were carried. After each course listeners filled a questionnaire in which nearly 85% of them noted out that they learned for themselves new information on problems of radiation safety ensuring of staff and patients. As the most actual topics for listeners, were chosen next ones: “Requirements to quality assurance system of carrying out medical procedures with use of ionizing radiation sources”, “Radiation safety of patients and the staff”, “Practical questions of radiation safety organization in medical institution” that testifies about need of carrying out similar seminars, both for young specialists, and for more skilled ones. Most of listeners (95%) estimated the contents of the course on five points on a five-point scale, and on the question “Whether you will recommend to your colleagues to take a course” answered positively.

Every year use of ionizing radiation sources in the medical purposes is increasing extremely. Respectively number of staff who works with radiation sources is increasing too. That is why carrying out of such courses is critical for increasing radiation safety and functioning of quality assurance system of exposure's procedures.

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TRYING OF ANALYZING TERRITORIES OF PRESERVES AS AN OBJECT OF ECOLOGICAL LAW

Preserves are the territories (water area), that has particular importance for the preservation or restoration of natural systems and their components and to maintain the ecological balance. State nature reserves may have a different profile, also it could be:

- complex (landscape), for the preservation and restoration of natural complexes (landscapes);
- biological (botanical and zoological), for the preservation and restoration of rare and endangered plant and animal species, including valuable species in the economic, scientific and cultural relations;
- paleontological, intended to preserve the fossil; et. cet.

In 2014, the total area of nature reserves of the Republic of Belarus amounted to 1.107,3 thousand hectares, or about 5.3% of the country's area and 70% of the total area of specially protected areas (Ministry of Nature and Environment, 2010). Most environmental violations carried out in the reserve. The main offenses in relation to reserves as a specially protected natural territory are a violation of the regime of protection and use of specially protected natural territories, violation of environ-