

Legislative regulation of hunting for European bison in Republic of Belarus addresses two critical issues: first, improve the population by rejection of sick, old and debilitated animals, related to the so-called reserve gene pool; second, it is the source of profit for maintenance of national parks and reserves of our country.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE METHOD OF WESTWATER TREATMENT GALVANIC PRODUCTION AT JSC "METZ V. I. KOZLOV" EXISTING CLENGING METHODS

JSC "METZ V. I. Kozlov" refers to the electrical industry companies and specializes in the production of power transformers of different types of package transformer substations and switchgear, transformers, multi-purpose, current transformers, complete switchgear, as well as a wide range of consumer goods.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the wastewater treatment method of electroplating in the company of "METZ V. I. Kozlov" and the analysis of existing cleaning techniques.

One of the important environmental aspects of the company is the discharge of waste water electroplating. Contact with untreated or inadequately treated sewage and other pollutants containing non-ferrous metals in water bodies is detrimental to the national economy and the environment.

Electroplating is one of the most dangerous sources of environmental pollution, mainly from underground water, due to the formation of a large volume of waste water containing contaminants of heavy metals, inorganic acids and alkalis, surfactants and other highly toxic compounds as well as a large number of pollutants, especially by the method of reagent disposal of waste water containing heavy metals form sparingly soluble.

A diverse range of coatings applied by electroplating electroplating causes the variety of contaminants that are in the waste water.

If the basis for classification of wastewater treatment process to adopt the prevailing (or main unit) of a particular method, they can be divided into seven groups: mechanical, chemical (reagent), coagulation-flotation, electrochemical, sorption, membrane, biological.

Analysis of wastewater treatment galvanic production showed that the most effective methods is the method of electrocoagulation, which relates to an electrochemical method.

The company of "METZ V. I. Kozlov" reagent used method of waste water treatment galvanic production. At the heart of the process of neutralization of effluents containing hexavalent chromium is a chemical reaction between ions and ferrous chromate. Wastewater treatment practices found that by co-precipitation of

hydroxides of two or more metals at the same pH value achieved better results than the case of separate deposition of each metal. In order to achieve the best wastewater is recommended to use sodium hydroxide (NaOH), because it is highly reactive; precipitates obtained with its use, are relatively clean, easily washed, processed and effectively separated during clarification. This method is the most versatile and easy to use.

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THE PROSPECTS OF INTRODUCTION OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF ASSESSMENT OF SAFETY OF PERFUMERY AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS IN REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The attitude of the person towards animals, including experimental, is one of key questions of bioethics. In the last decade there is an active process of an institutionalization of the principles of the ethic attitude towards animals that is reflected in the marine life protection acts of animals from cruelty adopted in many countries.

Striking example of the solution of an ethical dilemma of use by the person of animals for ensuring own safety, is the prohibition of production and sale of the cosmetics tested for animals, accepted in the EU in 2013. This law was preceded by long-term organizational, research and legislative work on creation of the national and international centers developing and implementing alternative evaluation methods of safety of cosmetics.

So, in 2011 the EURL-ECVAM laboratory (European Union Reference Laboratory for alternatives to animal testing) which is engaged in development and check of new alternate methods and recommendations to their use, independent examination was open. Inclusion of the alternate methods in guides of OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) makes them officially available worldwide.

Similar approaches are applied in the USA, Norway, Israel, India and New Zealand where developed infrastructure (the research centers of alternatives) and legal base for introduction of alternatives is created.

Today tens of alternatives of in vitro (use of cell-like cultures and tissues of the person, for example, such as EPISKIN), ex vivo (BCOP test), in silico (computer model operation) are already developed.

Many known cosmetic companies finance development of alternatives to toxicological testing for animals; on social networks "white" and "black" lists of cosmetics are popular.

In Belarus the bill "About the Treatment of Animals" is drafted long ago, however it cannot still be approved for 10 years.