

— залучення до участі в нарадах, що проводяться керівництвом територіальних органів, що належать до сфери управління МВС, представників місцевих органів влади.

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LEGISLATION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION GROUND HANDLING: WATER MANAGEMENT OF AIRPORTS

Globalization is a direct consequence of internationalization processes, which are covering all areas of human life and society (economy, politics, social sphere, culture, environment, safety) and which form financial, institutional and political foundation of globalization.

However, communities all over the world are facing the dramatic consequences of environmental problems, such as: climate change; global warming; natural resource depletion; threats to biodiversity and increasing poverty; pollution of air, water and soil; overpopulation; waste disposal; deforestation; ozone layer depletion; acid rains; urban sprawl; genetic engineering; risk to health of humans, and animals.

Global, regional and local sustainable development of aviation industry is one of the significant indicators of economic and technological development. In 2010, during the 37th meeting, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has been re-confirmed its responsibility and its members in achieving the highest level of balance between security and the sustainable development of civil aviation, on one hand, and strict control relating conditions of environment quality, on the other hand [4].

One of the factors, that restrain civil aviation's rapid evolving around the world, is conditions of ground handling services level in airports, including negative impacts on environment.

For instance, biological and chemical breakdown of deicing chemicals in

airport runoff can cause severe dissolved oxygen demands on receiving waters. If not properly controlled, the resultant water quality impacts may adversely affect animal, plant, or human populations. Therefore, it is vital to evaluate deicing procedures, because they have the potential to affect navigable waterways, municipal drinking water supplies, important sole-source aquifers, or protected groundwater supplies.

Ukraine is the 111th among 152 countries by the amount of domestic water resources available per capita (World Bank statistic). However, 8 billion cbm of waste water per year is discharged into surface waters of large rivers, like Dnipro (by industry, urbanization, agriculture etc.), which is the largest river in Ukraine and the third longest (2085 km) in Europe. 60% of all fresh water in Ukraine is supplied by Dnipro [6].

Boryspil International Airport – the biggest airport in Ukraine – is situated very close to the Dnipro River (appr. 20 km) and has great influence on its waters. Furthermore, airports are the largest source of natural water pollution in civil aviation.

It is crucial to find new and combine well-known methods to invent and apply an effective mechanism to limit or reduce negative impacts on the water use caused by civil aviation ground handling in airports and gradually make civil aviation safer and greener.

Following famous scientists make contribution to the study of ecological aspects of aviation ground handling, such as: Z.I. Boyarska, V.P. Kharchenko, D.O. Bugaiko, G.M. Franchuck, V.M. Isaenko, Dr. Klaus Jacob Dr. Tanja A. Börzel and others.

Many kinds of organizations, as well as governments worldwide use legislation as a practical tool to implement environmental policy in aviation during de-icing procedures.

The successful treatment of ice and snow deposits on aeroplanes on the ground is an absolute necessity to the safety of winter operations and environment treatment and stipulated in the following ICAO requirements and guidance such as:

1) Annex 6 — Operation of Aircraft, Part I — International Commercial Air Transport — Aeroplanes. References to ground de-icing/anti-icing are in Part I, 4.3.5.4 with a requirement for de-icing/anti-icing treatment and inspection prior to take-off in suspected or known ground icing conditions [1].

2) Note.- Guidance material is given in the Manual of Aircraft Ground De-icing/Anti-icing Operations (Doc 9640) requires instructions for the conduct and control of ground de-icing/anti-icing operations to be included in an operator's Operations Manual [5].

3) Annex 14 — Aerodromes, Volume I — Aerodrome Design and Operations and the Aerodrome Design Manual, Part 2 — Taxiways, Aprons and Holding Bays (Doc 9157) also contain references to ground de-icing/anti-icing requirements [2].

4) According to the para 2.10 of Instructions relating providing of refueling aircraft with fuel, lubricants and technical liquids in civil air transport enterprises (Order of the State Aviation Administration of Ukraine from 14.06.2006 № 416) [7] de-icing fluids are designed to remove aircraft from the surface of the earth formations of ice (ice, snow, frost) and to prevent treatment of the surface of the aircraft in order to protect it from ice and have to correspond with the international and national eco-friendly norms and regulations.

One among many bright examples for appropriate and reasonable eco-friendly water management is the case study of Munich Airport, where the most modern and innovative technologies are provided according to legislation demands for the optimum use of water resources (implementation of system for reduction of drinking water consumption, for flood water protection and de-icer recycling etc.) [3].

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