Air quality

On August 11, 2010, monitoring of the atmospheric air in the City of Moscow showed that the content of all contaminating substances was within the maximum allowable level (MAC).

The highest concentrations of contaminating substances were reported in the following districts of Moscow:

*Suspended solids:*

- The Northern Administrative District – 0.43 mg/m³
- The South-Western Administrative District – 0.36 mg/m³

*Carbon monoxide:*

- The Eastern Administrative District – 4.95 mg/m³.

In the Moscow Region, 41 active fire sites have been recorded, with a total area of over 216 hectares.

The results of laboratory evaluation of the atmospheric air carried out on 11 August 2010 show rises of *carbon monoxide* of up to 1.5 MAC in the cities of Shatura, Roshal and Kolomna and in the Egorevsky District. No excess was recorded for concentrations of *carbon, sulfur dioxide or nitrogen dioxide*.

The number and location of those affected by the fires remain the same.

Measurement of air quality continues on a daily basis. The sanitary situation is stable in all territories.

*Source: Press Center of the Federal Service on Surveillance in the sphere of Consumers’ Rights Protection and Human Welfare*


Information on the health and sanitary consequences of wildfires

In total, 22 subjects (territories) of the Russian Federation are covered with fires.

In 12 subjects of the Russian Federation (the Arkhangelsk, Kirov, Leningrad, Rostov, Saratov, Sverdlovsk, Tula, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir and Volgograd regions and the Republics of Mari El and Tatarstan), there is no record of medical attention being sought.
According to data from across the country, particularly difficult situations are developing within the territories of the Belgorod, Ivanovo, Lipetsk, Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, Ryazan, Tambov and Voronezh regions, the Chuvash Republic and the Republic of Mordovia.

In total, 806 individuals requested health services: outpatient health care was provided to 706 individuals, 58 are currently undergoing hospital treatment and 53 died.

At all sites of temporary accommodation, health stations have been set up, with health personnel on duty available 24 hours a day. Ambulance teams from across the country are on standby at the sites of the fires.

To date, there have been no requests from any territory of the Russian Federation for the provision of essential support or additional medication or human or financial resources for health-care systems.

*Source: Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation*  

**Status of wildfires within the territory of the Russian Federation as of 06:00 on 11 August 2010**

Over the course of the day, 290 fires broke out, 314 sites were extinguished and 612 sites, with a total square area of 92 702.81 hectares, are still burning. There are 56 significant active sites of fire, including 31 peat fires, over an area of 58 765.42 hectares.

Altogether, from the beginning of the 2010 fire risk season, 26 509 wildfires have broken out in the Russian Federation, covering a total area of 810 803.75 hectares, including 1104 sites of peat fires covering an area of 1759.9 hectares.

A total of 165 714 individuals and 26 542 units of machinery (including 12 aircraft) have been involved in extinguishing wildfires, out of which those provided by the Russian Emergencies Ministry amount to 129 171 people and 19 341 units of machinery, including 26 aircraft.

For assistance in extinguishing the wildfires, foreign countries dispatched 551 individuals and 100 units of machinery, including 13 aircraft (6 aeroplanes and 7 helicopters)

*Source: Ministry of the Russian Federation for Affairs of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief (EMERCOM of the Russian Federation)*  

The Government has decided to provide financial assistance to the Moscow region to the amount of 300 million roubles with a view to organizing and implementing action to prevent and extinguish peat fires in the region.

*Source: Government of the Russian Federation*  