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The article is a follow-up to the previous contributions concerning the issues of PCB substances. In this one the author pays attention to the laboratory techniques of qualitative (determination of PSB isomer types) and quantitative (determination of their concentration) determination of these substances. Development of PCB DETERMINATION ANALYTICAL METHODS has passed

a long-range time interval up to several tens of years in connection with rising importance of more accurate measurement of these substances especially in water, food and live organisms from the point of view of their high toxicity so much discussed in last years. Considering that the issue is relatively wide and not easy, the author tries to explain it more simply for a wider lay public. Read more on pages 10 to 13.

In conditions of the Slovak Republic the evacuation plans to the effect of par. 3c of the Act no. 42/1994 Coll. on population civil protection, are the part of the population protection plans.

Their contents side is in many cases only a copy of the provisions of the regulation of the MoI SR no. 328/2012 Coll. that stipulate details of evacuation. Although the contents is in order to the intent of current legislative evacuation plan requirements, prearranged timetable plans transferred to particular events in plans are mostly absent. EVACUATION PERIOD OR



THE ENTIRE TIME OF EVACUATION is in many foreign evacuation plans defined as a CRITICAL EVACUATION ELEMENT that the plans must contain. The selection of evacuation method in densely populated and urbanized areas depends on the character of an event, the moment when the first notice of need for evacuation has occurred and the area characteristics that is supposed to be evacuated. In case of a densely urbanized city, in city centres, in old European towns mainly, a motorized evacuation is hardly possible or even impossible that makes the authorities with decision powers to consider walking as the method of transport. Read more on pages 14 to 18.



Forest fire is the set of physical and chemical phenomena, the basis of which are the processes as burning, fume exchange and heat transfer and they change in space and time. Forest environment burning is possible to be described as burning of the whole set of organic materials that compose the forest environment. Each FOREST FIRE is characterized by SPECIFIC ANATOMY that includes

focus, head, back and zones of fire, perimeter, islands and the fire point. Some of these parts do not create the head of fire in the course of fire e.g. in specific terrain conditions and windless conditions. The same applies when so called the fire point occurs where the occurrence depends on weather conditions at the site of fire and the size of fire itself. Read more on pages 54 to 58.