

management of an indoor workspace (such as the medical offices with specific medical equipment) involves evaluating the possibilities for implementing and assessing the degree of satisfaction of the thermal comfort, as well as managing how the microclimatic parameters influence an environment. This aspect must be regulated because it is known that, at some point, the state of the thermal comfort is characterized by subjectivity. Both the correlation between the thermal comfort factors and the microclimate parameters of the indoor workplace and the comfort level scale highlight the conscious state that expresses the satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the thermal environment in those places, for both employees and patients. The reduction of the stress factors that influence the thermoregulation process of the human body and implicitly a reduction of the manifestation state of the insecurity syndrome are helped by an appropriate methodology in assessing the degree of satisfaction of the thermal comfort. These issues involve a process of validating the decision and finding alternative solutions.

LANDSCAPE AND GEOCHEMICAL FEATURES OF THE TERRITORY OF THE CITY OF VYZHNYTSIA, CHERNIVTSI OBLAST

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A significant differentiation of landscape areas and tracts of the territory determines the diversity of its natural geochemical landscapes, which is enhanced by the anthropogenic and man-made load. The latter enhances the geochemical differentiation of geochemical parameters, mainly in places of man-made contact. The territory of Vyzhnytsia, which is located at the junction of two physical-geographical regions of the Carpathian physical-geographical country, has such characteristics. There is a direct collision of various landscapes. The city landscape combines the properties of the natural landscape and the functional features of urban man-made systems and is a hierarchical system consisting of interacting natural and technical subsystems that develop according to natural and social laws. Vyzhnytsia is located in the foothills of the Chernivtsi oblast, in the area of meadow-forest and mountain-forest types of landscapes. The valley landscapes of the Cheremosh and Vyzhenka rivers are widespread as well. According to geochemical zoning, the territory of the city of Vyzhnytsia belongs to the Cheremosh-Banyliv landscape-geochemical settlement district, which is, in general, a valley-terrace meadow-forest area with grey

and dark grey podzolic and sod-gley soils on loams and sand-loam deposits. Geochemically, the territory of Vyzhnytsia belongs to the family of transitional from forest to steppe geochemical landscapes of the acid-calcium class. It is characterized by slow and medium water exchange and the predominance of eluvial elemental landscapes. The groundwater of the city by their alkaline-acid conditions are neutral and slightly alkaline, by hardness, hard and very hard, by mineralization fresh and weakly mineralized, by type sodium bicarbonate, but the content of certain compounds and elements does not exceed the TLV. General geochemical features of waters indicate the presence of geochemical processes that are typical for meadow-forest landscapes. Keywords: landscape, geochemical zoning, settlement landscape, natural landscape.

INTRODUCING THE EARTHQUAKE SYSTEMIC VULNERABILITY INDEX (ESVI). CASE STUDY: THE URBAN CENTRES IN THE SOUTH-EAST REGION OF ROMANIA

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Earthquakes represent destructive phenomena with major impacts around the world, particularly in urban areas, where the density of both population and buildings is high. In this context, failures related to proper allocation of resources, to the identification of optimal routes between the affected urban areas and relief centres, and to the mitigation of potential earthquake-triggered destructive phenomena emerge as systemic vulnerability sources. This paper aims to assess the seismic systemic vulnerability of the 6 administrative centres in the South-East region of Romania, by proposing a weighted composite index (Earthquake Vulnerability Index, ESVI). The study area was selected due to its high propensity to seismic hazards, determined by the proximity to one of Europe's most active seismogenic areas, the Vrancea Seismogenic Zone. ESVI integrates indicators referring to the accessibility of emergency services centres, the capacity of the local medical infrastructure and secondary danger sources. Its validation relies on Sensitivity Analysis, Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) methods, and Aggregate methods. According to ESVI, the hierarchy of the major urban settlements in the South-East region of Romania in terms of systemic vulnerability (1. Brăila City, 2. Buzău City, 3. Constanța City, 4. Galați City, 5. Focșani City, 6. Tulcea City) is independent of the