



IMPROVEMENT OF METHODS FOR PREVENTING A MAN-MADE ACCIDENT AT THE OIL REFINERY

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Annotation: This article researche will cover a man-made accident and methods of its prevention at the oil refinery. A system for improving methods for preventing a man-made accident will also be studied at the oil preparation facility.

Keywords: layer pressure storage, technological devices, product, efficiency, safe working methods, technology, man-made accident.

Аннотация: В данной статье будет рассмотрено исследование техногенной аварии и методов ее предотвращения на нефтеперерабатывающем заводе. Система совершенствования методов предотвращения техногенной аварии также будет изучена на установке подготовки нефти.

Ключевые слова: накопитель пластового давления, технологические устройства, изделие, эффективность, безопасные методы работы, технология, техногенная авария.

In our republic, a number of works are being carried out to protect the population and the territory from tehnoген emergencies . It should be noted that on August 20, 1995, the law was passed "on the protection of residents and territories from natural and Texnogen-specific emergencies" [1;129].

In addition, activities such as "Fire Safety Month", "Traffic Safety Month", which are held on the scale of our Republic, are also of great importance in the Prevention of man-made emergencies, ensuring the safety of residents and hudus, increasing the level of training related to mobility in the event of an emergency.

It is necessary that every worker working in the field of development has perfectly mastered the rules of movement in the event of accidents. For example, there are also specific requirements for disconnecting electrical epegdiuas from the network, special rules of law for shutting off gas, steam apparatus, which, if the rules for the safety of technological processes and equipment are not followed, can pose a huge threat to human life or cause very large material spoilage.

Emergency situations of a man-made nature include 8 types of emergency situations:



- a) accidents and accidents in transport.
- b) accidents on chemically hazardous objects.
- s) fire-accidents on objects that are at risk of explosion.
- d) accidents in energy and utility systems.
- e) accidents involving the sudden collapse of buildings and structures.
- f) the use of radioactive and other hazardous and environmentally harmful substances, or accidents associated with their storage.
- g) accidents and accidents in hydraulic structures.
- h) highway gas - accidents in oil pipelines, accidents in the fields, during oil and gas drilling.

Every development industry employee should know the organization and procedure for their use of the land where the disaster berg community conservation facilities are located, access roads to safety areas, provision of single Protection facilities. Continuous control of the system of hormetization and operation of technical equipment is necessary, thereby preventing the risks of fire and explosion. Constant monitoring and determination of the state, capacity, parts and networks of Electrical Instruments, operation under pressure, control measuring instruments, performance of protection and blocking apparatus kegak[3;182].

The elimination of possible disasters will be developed in each bashkilot. Activities are organized to prepare workers and servants for behavior and movement in the where the disaster occurred, the necessary reserves of the forces and means of their elimination will be seen. Warning system and tools in case of occurrence is necessary to ensure the number of necessary protection tools for permanent position storage, working positions.

One of the important tasks in the event of accidents is to convey the message of danger to the production enterprise and settlements. It is also necessary that every worker, employee of the municipality knows how to use warning tools in the event of an accident and send a message to the corresponding.

In order to avoid a man-made accident at an oil preparation facility, it is imperative to follow the following safety rules:

The use of a capacity-container, the storage and transportation of liquefied petroleum gas must be carried out in accordance with the rules of impurity.

Capacity with products of $T-15^{\circ}\text{C}$ na higher condition-the maximum size of the filling of the container must not exceed 83%. In the case of specialization below $T-15^{\circ}\text{C}$, the maximum filling size is determined in the volume of the groove: for propane - 425 kg/m³, for butane - 486 kg/m³.



In the case of a free-throwing fall, a burn of the product is prohibited. After repair, during the first filling or examination of the case in which the apparatus is opened, it is necessary to see whether the explosion-proof mixtures are a measure that prevents me from dressing (preresting with an idol, natural or inert gas) [5;720].

To measure the a capacity-container, it is allowed to install a measuring Mirror, which itself has bending sentences.

In the window, there must be a delimited satx symbol. The chariot of the product to be driven, the vapor tension must not be higher than the chariot, which exceeds the permissible pressure for the capacity-vessel (worker).

Sampling is made in a high-book capacity-tank, which is glazed out in samplers to the maximum pressure of the products. Capacity-it is necessary that the water discharge nozzle from the container is fixed with a non-freezing valve. In places where it is possible to heat the product above 45 °C in capacity-containers, measures must be taken to prevent the capacity-container from overheating.

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