

ESTABLISHMENT OF LABOR PROTECTION ACTIVITIES ON THE RESERVOIR

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Abstract

The Tashkent reservoir carries out water protection activities in order to promote the improvement of the level of suitability and efficient use of water resources for the population of the city. This activity includes the provision of water in the tank with non-flowing or harmful substances, classification, analysis and mixing of water, as well as the processes of joining and removing water from the tank. The implementation of these fire-fighting instructions is of particular importance for warehouse activities.

Keywords: Labor protection, reservoir, safety instructions, activity, development, ta,myrtle, malware,, use

Relevance of the topic. Labor protection in reservoirs from year to year unfortunate animals are very much sucked. When the causes of unfortunate accidents are studied, things in the facilities are caused by the fact that the cocktail does not fully meet the requirements of the muxofasaz or modern safe technologies are not used.

Main part: information about Tashkent reservoir: Tashkent reservoir is located in the tuyabogiz fortress of Tashkent region. Tashkent reservoir is 250.0 million m³, the structure of the dam is two-sex, the body is Gravel-Sand, the core is made of coarse soil, the maximum height of the dam is 36.5 meters, the length is 2815 meters, the satxi mark of the upper part of the dam is 395.5 meters, the surface area of water at the normative level is 23.54 km². the reservoir serves for irrigation of agricultural land areas as well as electricity. the area of the reservoir connected for irrigation is 122 thousand hectares.[3]

The reservoir was fully commissioned in 1963. layihah cells are available. a security declaration was developed on the reservoir and handed over to the state inspection "agricultural control" to obtain an expert opinion, after the allocation of funds, an expert opinion was obtained. there is no Cadastral document of the reservoir , after the allocation of funds, a cadastral document is developed. the reservoir expulation Procedure Rules saniiri scientific inspection insitetuti developed in 2013, the reservoir filling is carried out through the ohongaron river, water is discharged through the Tashkent canal named polvonov at critical times.[5]

A comprehensive model of labor protection powers has been developed, including the requirements of regulatory bodies, as well as the requirements of local regulatory documents and corporate security policies. this model is based on a set of requirements for the technical-technological, organizational and socio-economic competencies of mine employees, labor protection and

professionally important quality resolution powers, necessary for the safe implementation of Labor functions, indicating the necessary areas of responsibility.[4]

Environmental, including water protection activities, are important in ensuring the reliability of the reservoir's use, among other activities.[2]

During the operation of the reservoir, as a result of changes in the condition and quality of the water in the basin (washing of the banks as a result of constant splashes of water) (increased water aggressiveness, floating of various objects on the surface, increased turbidity and other), certain changes in the hydrotechnical structures of the reservoir can lead to a decrease in[3]

Therefore, specific regulatory and restrictive water protection measures are established in the reservoir and its surrounding areas. Of particular importance among these activities is the establishment of the water protection zone of the reservoir and the coastal region, which determines the procedures for maintaining economic activities in the area around the reservoir (figure 1.1).[2]

The determination of the water protection zone of the reservoir and the coastal region and the economic activities carried out in them, restrictions are carried out according to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of 07.04.1992.



Figure 1.1. The reservoir covers the water protection zone and the coastal region.

The water protection zone of the reservoir is adjacent to its Aquatorium, where activities aimed at protecting water resources, sources of flowing water, storage of water and drainage channels will be carried out to save their lives from demolition. Also, the economic activities carried out in this area are carried out only within the framework of the current requirements and with the permission of high water management organizations, in agreement with the Regional Committee for conservation of nature and health departments.[5]

In the zone of water protection, a special procedure is established in order to maintain the sanitary condition of the area at the required level, to prevent contamination of the water of the reservoir, as well as the flooding of the reservoir with soil erosion residues. Economic activity in this area is established only under this procedure, and it is allowed to conduct economic activities at the facility only after the signing of contractual obligations guaranteeing compliance with water protection requirements by the organization that owns each facility located in the area.[4]

- The water conservation area is defined along the entire perimeter of the reservoir. The composition of the reservoir water protection zone includes:

- coastal zone, which is expected to be reshaped over the next 50 years (zone where new construction will be delimited);

- erosion-active zones and plots whose soil tends to shift, including shady, ravine, coastal slopes

and radiating lands with slopes above 5 degrees directly adjacent to the reservoir;

- areas that are temporarily flooded when the reservoir is full of water;
- areas where groundwater is constantly high;
- ihota trees planted on the shores of the reservoir.[3]

The width of the reservoir water protection zone is determined at a distance of no less than 100 meters from the edge of the water surface (on the shore) in the normal state of the reservoir, taking into account its use and local relief, that is, from the local conditions.[2]

At a distance of 50 meters from the edge of the water surface (on the shore) at the normal full state of the reservoir, any economic activity, including the construction of any object, is not carried out without special permission from the Department of reservoir use.[4]

Conclusion: according to data, it is very important to establish labor protection activities in reservoirs. This will be necessary to provide a safe and simple environment for working and warehouse activities. Conservation activities consist of providing education to people who work in the warehouse, and ensuring that those who receive education are followed

There are several important steps to establishing labor protection in reservoirs, such as:

Education and training of employees about the warehouse and its safety

Public notification of security measures

Providing the necessary products and tools to ensure safety

- Regulation of warehouse pages and building to ensure safety
- Determination of safe places to stop cars
- Installation and use of fire safety systems and alamatchik

Systematic and noticeable quality control study to ensure safety in the warehouse. Labor protection activities in reservoirs are large-scale and very important. With the help of this activity, a safe and simple environment is provided for workers and customers, and high-quality work and service is provided in the warehouse.

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