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РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ АНАЛИЗА УРОВНЯ РИСКА НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ ОБРАБАТЫВАЮЩЕЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

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Аннотация: после обретения нашей республикой независимости в Андижане широко развиваются все отрасли производства. В настоящее время в городе действуют более 50 совместных предприятий (в сотрудничестве с США, Китаем, Индией, Великобританией, Республикой Корея, Россией, Италией, Кыргызстаном и др.). 8 из них производят комплектующие для автомобилей для предприятия «Узавтомоторс». Год за годом в городе открываются новые совместные предприятия, налаживается производство современной и экспортноориентированной продукции. В городе около 5000 субъектов малого и среднего бизнеса и более 7000 частных предпринимателей.

Ключевые слова: Деятельность человека на предприятиях, безопасная, охрана труда, опасная и вредная, контроль, решения, рекомендации, нормативные документы.

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE RISK LEVEL IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

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Abstract: after the independence of our republic, all branches of production are developing widely in Andijan. Currently, there are more than

50 joint ventures in the city (in cooperation with the USA, China, India, Great Britain, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, etc.). 8 of them produce components for cars for the enterprise «Uz avtomotors». Year after year, new joint ventures are launched in the city, and production of modern and export-oriented products is launched. There are about 5,000 small and medium-sized business entities and more than 7,000 private entrepreneurs in the city.

Keywords. Human activity in enterprises, safe, labor protection, dangerous and harmful, control, decisions, recommendations, regulatory documents.

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The share of newly established enterprises and organizations by types of economic activity is 22.6% in industry, 19.8% in trade, 11.8% in construction and 6.8% in agriculture, forestry and fishing [1].

Enterprises with foreign capital as of January 1, 2019, the number of enterprises with foreign capital was 222. Compared to the same period last year, it increased by 172 or by 29.1%. Also, 131 of the operating enterprises with the participation of foreign capital are joint enterprises, and 91 are foreign enterprises.

The main part of the enterprises with the participation of foreign capital belongs to Andijan city 89 (40.1%), Andijan 18 (8.1%), Shahrikhan 17 (7.7%) and Asaka 14 (6.3%) districts. . The enterprises established with the least participation of foreign capital are Boz 4 (1.8%), Ulug'nor 4 (1.8%), Jalakuduq 5 (2.3%), Pakhtaabad 5 (2.3%) and Khojaabad 5 ta (2.3%) districts [2].

In order to conduct an experimentIn our research work, the equipment was installed near «RECOSEMENT» ICHK to determine the impact on the environment and human health.

Level of study of the problem. The amount of small particles in the atmospheric air of a certain region is directly related to the geographical location of the region, as well as weather changes in the region, solar radiation, wind direction and speed, type and amount of precipitation. At the same time, the amount of small particles in the atmosphere can vary depending on the seasons in regions with relatively dry and hot climates. The first site where the equipment was installed is relatively far from industrial enterprises, and around this site, analyzes were conducted in the sanitary hygiene laboratory of the State sanitary-epidemiological control center of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan region, Jalakuduq district. [3]. Changes in the amount of fine particles PM10 and PM2.5 in the air in the spring-summer-autumn seasons are shown. Industrial enterprises emit various harmful compounds into the air. The research is presented in the proceedings. When we analyzed the state of air pollution in «RECOSEMENT» ICHK, «DONG KHOLM» of Khojaobot district in the spring, summer, and autumn months of 2017-2018, it was found that the amount of dust, SO₂ NO₂ Pb formaldehyde in the spring months is slightly less than in the summer and autumn months. The level of air pollution in the spring and summer months NO₂ SN₂ Below the specified standard [4].

The purpose of the study. Harmful effects of air pollution on health can be divided into two main groups according to the time of manifestation: Acute action, when the effect occurs immediately after the period of increase in the concentration of atmospheric pollutants to critical values; chronic action resulting from long-term resorptive effects of low-intensity atmospheric pollution. Typical examples of acute effects of atmospheric pollution are toxic and various smogs. It is observed from time to time in different countries and different continents. Many cases of acute effects of atmospheric pollution are known, which are the result of short-term increases in concentrations or the appearance of specific pollutants [5].

Analysis of hazardous substances in research facilities:

– At the same time, asthma attacks developed even in people who had never suffered from this disease. These outbreaks were associated with urban air pollution from garbage incinerators at certain times of the year, when the wind carried this pollution into the city. The emergence of acute cases of allergic diseases is associated with pollution by atmospheric emissions of the biotechnological industry (air pollution with microorganisms, their metabolic products, intermediates, products of microbiological

synthesis) [6]. Chronic effects of polluted atmospheric air on the body are more frequent than acute and are divided into two subgroups:

- chronic specific effect;

- chronic nonspecific behavior. Air pollutants such as fluorine, beryllium, lead compounds, arsenic, ash, etc. can cause chronic specific effects. Thus, in areas where the aluminum industry is developed, due to air pollution with fluorine compounds, blindness among children Plab fluorosis cases have been reported. is located. When the atmosphere is polluted with beryllium compounds, cases of a specific chronic disease of beryllium are recorded among the population. High concentration of ash, presilicotic changes in the lungs, etc. in children living in conditions of air pollution. Air pollutants with long-term consequences play a special role. These include carcinogenic, embryotropic, teratogenic, gonadotoxic and mutagenic substances [7]. Chronic non-specific effects of atmospheric pollution are expressed by the weakening of the immune defense forces, the deterioration of physical development of children and the increase in general morbidity, which is shown in Table 1. According to experts, atmospheric air pollution reduces the average life expectancy by 3-5 years. The most sensitive organs to the effects of atmospheric pollution are the respiratory system. Based on statistics, exhaust gases contain a complex mixture of more than 280 compounds. These are mainly gaseous substances and a small amount of solid particles in suspension. It interferes with the absorption of oxygen by the blood, which weakens the ability to think, slows down reflexes, causes drowsiness and can cause loss of consciousness and death [8]. It affects the circulatory, nervous and genitourinary systems. It causes a decrease in mental abilities in children, accumulates in bones and other tissues, so it is dangerous for a long time.

- Nitrogen oxides - they can increase the body's susceptibility to viral diseases, irritate the lungs, cause bronchitis and pneumonia [9].

- Carbohydrates - cause an increase in lung and bronchial diseases. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are carcinogenic

- Aldehydes - irritate mucous membranes, respiratory tract, affect the central nervous system.

- Sulfur compounds - they have an irritating effect on the mucous membranes of the throat, nose and eyes of a person.

- Dust particles - irritate the respiratory tract [10].

Summary. Toxicity (toxicity) is characteristic of some chemical compounds and substances when a certain amount enters the body of a person, animal or plant, causing a violation of its physiological functions, resulting in poisoning (intoxication, disease), and in severe cases, death. It is customary to distinguish the following main stages in the effect of poisons on the body. The stage of transfer of the substance from the place of application through the blood to the target tissues, the distribution of the substance throughout the body and the exchange of the substance in the tissues. internal organs - toxic-kinetic stage. The main issue in the research is to study the damage caused to the environment and to find measures to reduce it. If the results of the research are implemented in production, it can be assumed that the amount of pollutants emitted from production enterprises located in Khojaabad district alone will decrease by 5%. According to the conclusion obtained from the data collected up to now, the application of REM produced experimentally in research institutes to the real living conditions of people gives positive results, that is, if the amount of harmful substances in the atmospheric air is equal to REM, among people the spread of diseases is not observed.

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