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## Classification of Production Capacities and Basic Rules of Hazards and Their Management

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**Abstract:** For industrial sectors, when a number of technological processes are used in the production process, the production processes are polluted by the environment (air, soil, water bodies) and harmful and (or) hazardous and non-hazardous production factors do not meet the maximum allowable standards for this situation. injuries and occupational diseases in the workplace are considered to cause accidents.

**Key words:** fatigue, illness, threat, injury, poisoning, fire, Danger, hierarchy, injuries, localization.

**Introduction.** In the process of determining the risks, the following are determined: signs, spatial localization, the probability of manifestation, possible damage and other parameters of danger. The complex, interconnectedness of industrial risks does not always allow them to accurately determine their quantitative parameters, so often the process of quantification is used. Quantity is the introduction of quantitative parameters for the evaluation of complex, but qualitatively identifiable phenomena, processes, etc. Risks are determined by the concept of "risk". Hazards, the reasons for their manifestation and the resulting undesirable consequences are the main characteristics of such phenomena as an unfortunate event, an emergency situation, a fire, occupational disease, etc. The trinity of "risk-Causes-Consequences" is a logical development process that leads to real damage to this potential risk. Because the potential risks in production are superior.

**Materials and methods.** In industrial activities, risk can be identified in four ways: 1) engineering (calculation of frequencies, probabilities, construction of graphic fasteners such as "Danger Tree", "cracks tree", etc.); 2) model (building models of risk exposure to a person, a professional group, society and others taking appropriate responses); 3) to assess the probability of occurrence of risks by talking with an expert (engineers (specialists) on a particular system); 4) sociological (all workers, including those who are not specialists, assess the likelihood of carrying out risks by conducting a conversation with the population). Since all methods reflect different aspects of risk, they are used together. The task of "risk analysis" in any production is to determine the minimum (allowable) values of technical risk for various hazardous and harmful production factors and the corresponding m to achieve them.

**Conclusion and discussion.** Taking into account the concept of perceived (perceived) risks, it can be managed in the following ways with the appropriate expenditure of funds: 1) improvement of technical systems (technological processes, equipment, etc.); 2) training of personnel (training, instruction, certification, etc.); 3) elimination of some possible risks and Prevention of emergency

situations (refusal to use toxic and rapidly combustible substances, elimination of circuit impulses, development of action plans In the scientific literature, the term "risk" is interpreted very differently, and sometimes information with different content is introduced into it. For example, the risk in the terminology of insurance is to specify the subject of insurance (an industrial enterprise or a company), an insurance accident (flood, fire, explosion, etc.), the amount of insurance (the risk expressed in money), or unwanted or uncertain.



**Picture 1. Risk is a complex, hierarchical concept with many features.**

The formation of hazards and emergencies is the result of certain risk factors produced by the relevant sources. If we come to the problem of safety of life activity, such a phenomenon can be a deterioration or death of human health, an accident or disaster of the technical system or device, pollution or violation of the environmental system, the death of a group of people or an increase in the level of mortality of the population, material damage from the The complex, interconnectedness of industrial risks does not always allow them to accurately determine their quantitative parameters, so often the process of quantification is used[2].

The use of risk as a quantitative measure of risk makes it possible to compare different aspects of risk on their level of risk, as well as to avoid subjective errors in the assessment of different risks. People react very negatively to a rare phenomenon or misfortune, but with a small number of victims are calm about what often happens. In the production process, the risk can be determined in four ways:

1. engineering (calculation of frequencies, probabilities, construction of graphic fasteners such as "Danger Tree", "Tree of cracks", etc.);
2. Model (building models of risk exposure to a person, a professional group, society and others taking appropriate responses);
3. expert (to assess the probability of occurrence of risks by talking with specialists on a particular system);
4. sociological (assessment of the probability of carrying out risks by conducting a conversation with all workers, including non-specialists).

They are used together, since all roads reflect different aspects of risk. Given the accepted axiom about the potential risk of any human activity, we can conclude that zero risk is impossible. In this regard, the question arises: what risk should be sought in production? In any production, the task of "risk analysis" is to determine the minimum (allowable) values of technical risk for a variety of hazardous and harmful production factors and the corresponding maximum cost to achieve them.[3] the working environment is a collection of things that surround a person in the process of productive activity and directly or indirectly affect his or her condition, Health, Labor results, etc.

Danger is the presence of objects, objects, phenomena, processes, features of the environment, etc., which can lead to undesirable consequences under certain conditions. Harmful consequences-

damage to health, fatigue, illness, threat to life, injury, poisoning, fire, etc., all systems that have energy, chemical or biologically active components, as well as properties that do not correspond to the favorable conditions of human activity (work), maintain risk. The variety of risks is taxonomized (classified, systematized) according to different signs.

Signs of manifestation of danger can be both the aprior and the back (traces). Most of the risks are of a potential (hidden) nature, so any analysis of them begins, that is, the process of identification. Risk identification is the process of identifying and establishing qualitative, quantitative, temporary, spatial and other characteristics that are necessary and dangerous for the development of profilactics and operational measures aimed at ensuring the comfortable working performance of people or the trouble-free operation of production processes.

In the process of determining the risks, the following are determined: signs, spatial localization, the probability of manifestation (frequency), possible damage and other parameters of danger. Complex, interconnectedness of industrial risks does not always allow to accurately determine their quantitative parameters. The formation of hazards and emergencies is the result of certain risk factors produced by the relevant sources. If we come to the problem of safety of life activity, such a phenomenon can be a deterioration or death of human health, an accident or disaster of the technical system or device, pollution or violation of the environmental system, the death of a group of people or an increase in the level of mortality of the population, material damage from the Each unsolicited incident can occur in relation to a specific victim - the object of danger.

**Summary and suggestions.** IZlash the optimum ratio of security costs in an economic operating environment and the damage caused by inadequate security performance is necessary. It can be found if a certain value of the level of security that is really achieved for its production is established. This problem can be solved by the method of optimization. The use of the types of risks under consideration allows us to search for optimal solutions to ensure security at both enterprise and infrastructure levels at macro levels.

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