

ASSESSMENT OF CHEMICAL CONDITIONS IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS**Ibragimov Rustam Abduxamidovich**

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Anotation: This article is about the protection of weapons and other substances made from emergency chemicals. Chemical conditions are understood to a certain extent the impact of the furnace of damage caused by the application of chemical weapons by the enemy on the work of industrial objects and on the life activities of people.

Keywords: Irritability, facility, radiation, intelligence, chemical, poison, substance, atom, Arrow, Oval.

The assessment of chemical conditions is carried out as follows: 1) the furnace of chemical damage is shown by drawing on the card (drawing) after the complete removal of intelligence information, and the approximate inward distribution of the cloud of toxic substances and its stagnation is indicated. The areas hit by a chemical weapon by the enemy are drawn on the card in a circle with a blue pencil (oval in shape when applied by aviation), the direction indicated by the arrow, and with a long arrow, the direction inward of the primary clouds of the poisoner is indicated.

Examples:

2) at a toxic concentration, the depth of distribution (inward distribution) of the poisoned atmospheric cloud from the poisonous substance is approximately determined. The speed of movement of the

cloud of a poisonous substance will depend on the speed of the wind, and the depth of propagation will depend on the type of poisonous substance, physical and chemical property, wind speed, properties of places and vertical resistance of the atmosphere. The level of vertical resistance of the atmosphere is determined using the table below. 3) in the furnace of chemical damage, the stagnation of the applied poisoner substance is determined, that is, in these places, the time of damage of those who remain unprotected is determined. The stagnation of the poisonous substance will depend on its physicochemical properties, the temperature of the soil in the air and on the ground, the speed of the wind, the nature of precipitation and places. The stagnation of the poisonous substance is measured by hours and days. Within the forests, the stagnation of the poisonous substance will be 10 times greater. During the winter, the substance zarin is stored for 1 day to 5 days. Vi-gases, on the other hand, are stored for more than a month. Once the limit of the chemical infestation furnace has been determined, the chemical prospecting (reconnaissance) unit is tasked with periodically inspecting the damaged furnace using a nationwide chemical prospecting tool. Warning signs are obtained if no poisoning agents are detected in the foci of damage. It is conceivable that precipitation has different effects on the stagnation of the poisonous substance. If it rains, the poisonous substances are quickly washed away and hydrolyzed in water and quickly decomposed. And at the time when the snow burns, the stagnation of poisonous substances is maintained for a long time.

Disasters in chemical and radiation hazardous facilities (accidents) are understood to mean the occurrence of an emergency due to the spread of strongly acting toxic substances into the environment, the use of radioactive substances and non-compliance with storage procedures. As a result of an emergency, a large number of people, animals, plants are damaged by the influence of toxic substances.

A chemically hazardous facility is a national farm enterprise, due to a possible catastrophe during the period of operation, mass poisoning of people, the spread of chemical toxic substances into the environment can be observed.

The legal provision for the protection of a dangerous facility in a military state is described in Article 1 of the general provisions section of the law "on civil protection".

The area of chemical poisoning is areas of poisoning with toxic substances of a certain size.

The source of damage is damage to people, plants, animals due to destruction in the area where the chemical hazardous facility is located.

Susceptibility is the property of a chemical substance, determined by the amount of substance that can lead to zharization (low poisoning, strong poisoning, etc.).

Quantity is a unit of quantitative measurement, measured in g/m³ or mg/LS.

Chemical hazardous structures are classified into certain types from the point of view of civil protection-quantity, impact force, storage law rule, etc.

Description of disasters in chemical hazardous enterprises.

The accident caused by the I-explosion, the technological process failed, the engineering facilities were dismantled, resulting in a complete or partial product production halt. A large amount of financial assistance is required to restore. It will be necessary to seek help from higher organizations.

II-as a result of the accident, the main or auxiliary technological devices have failed, a certain amount of assistance will be needed to establish production.

2. It is known that radiation materials that can emit light from themselves and cause a disease in the human body called "radiation" are used for various purposes in a number of areas of the national economy. The storage of these, the disposal of dew that can be used correctly, failure to comply with the safety of equipment in processing processes, lead to severe consequences – radioactive contamination of the environment, the destruction of people, creatures and the fall of plants into disrepair.

A radiation hazardous facility is an institution in which a state of public radiation damage may occur due to a crash that occurs. It will be necessary to carry out monitoring and laboratory control over the radiation, chemical and biological situation, as described in Article 2 of the law, in order to ensure the effectiveness of civil protection for dangerous objects of this type.

Radiation accident-caused by equipment malfunction, behavior (inaction) of phenomena, emergencies of natural and man-made nature, failure of management to receive more radiation than the established norms of citizens or radioactive contamination of the environment. 3 types of these crashes are known:

- somewhere-in this case, due to a malfunction in the radiation storage facility, substances with a radioactive property were within the limits of the equipment in this facility and did not go out;
- local-in this case, the amount of substances with a radioactive nature is high. sanitary protection can spread to the area and damage will be high. By its own amount, this radiation exceeds the established normative amount for a hazardous facility, and the effect of the radioactivated state is considered large;
- due to a malfunction in a common-radiation hazardous facility, the accident will spread over a large area and cause radiation from people.

There are many types of radiation hazardous structures where communications can occur-an atomic station, a nuclear fuel production enterprise, research institutes with a nuclear reactor, etc.k.

Description of wrecks in the raditive ditch structure:

Type I destruction – the failure of the first safety barrier – is a violation of the shells of heat-separating elements.

Type II catastrophe – a violation of the first and second safety barrier, that is, due to the breakdown of the reactor shell, it is said that conditions are created for the spread of radioactive substances.

Type III crash-occurs due to a violation of the triple safety barrier. Due to the first and second barrier violation, the radioactive substances are blocked using the reactor's protective shell, from which the passed substances can escape outward and spread.

When severe conditions occur, heat or nuclear explosion occurs.

Conclusion: the main goal from the use of poisoners is to quickly disengage the enemy's personal composition in large quantities in time and achieve the death of most of the ranks. Therefore, in order to achieve these goals in the American press (if the use of poisonous substances becomes

concealable), there is a lot of talk about the use of Vi-gases and eprit poisoners. When these poisoners are applied, it is observed that their skin floor is damaged, regardless of where the personal composition of the enemy is.

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