

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS WITH TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND THE PROCEDURE FOR CORRECT ACTION IN THEM

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Abstract. Man-made emergency situations are situations that arise as a result of human activity and can lead to serious social, economic and environmental consequences. These situations are mainly related to industry, transport, energy, construction and other technological activities. Correct action in man-made emergency situations is important for life and helps to prevent or reduce damage.

Keywords: Man-made emergencies, Industrial accidents, Transport accidents, Radiation hazard, Chemical leakage, Fire and explosion, Evacuation rules, Emergency services, Personal safety measures, First aid, Power plant accidents, Technological safety, Danger zone, Public warning, Risk prevention measures.

INTRODUCTION

Emergency situations of man-made nature are situations that arise as a result of human activity and have a negative impact on society, the economy, and the environment. Today, along with the development of technology and industry, the probability of these emergency situations is also increasing. Situations such as chemical spills, industrial accidents, transport accidents, nuclear or power plant failures pose a serious threat to any country. Correct action in such incidents is important not only to save human life, but also to reduce the extent of damage. This article analyzes the main types of man-made emergency situations and the procedure for correct movement in them.

MAIN PART

Types of man-made emergencies

Man-made emergencies are divided into the following main types:

1. Industrial accidents

Release of chemicals (leakage of toxic gases or liquids).

Accidents in oil and gas pipelines.

Explosions and fires.

2. Transport accidents

Accidents in railway and road transport.

Accidents in sea and air transport.

3. Accidents in power facilities

Accidents at power plants.

Radiation accidents at nuclear power plants.

4. Damage to facilities

Bursting of dams or reservoirs.

Collapse of bridges and buildings.

5. Technological security violations

Hacking attacks on computer systems.

Failures in engineering networks.

Procedure for proper action in emergency situations

Emergency response is critical to saving lives and reducing injuries. Below are the rules of correct movement in such cases:

1. Emergency warning

- Heed warnings from local authorities or emergency services.
- Use special clothing or masks if there is a radiation or chemical hazard.

2. Evacuation procedure

• When evacuation is ordered, take only the essentials and go to a safe place without excess items.

- Help children, the elderly and the disabled.

3. Personal safety measures

• If there is a fire, try to get out of the burning building with flexibility, as smoke will rise.

• In the event of a chemical spill, leave the premises immediately and move away from the hazardous area.

• If there is a radiation hazard, seek shelter and immediately close doors and windows and turn off ventilation systems.

4. Contact emergency services

• Contact services such as 101, 102 or 103 and give details of the incident.
• Talk on the phone only when necessary, other citizens may also need communication.

5. Providing primary care

- Provide first aid to victims: stop bleeding, restore breathing, and more.
- Try to get the victims out of the danger zone without forgetting your own safety.

Emergency prevention measures

In order to prevent man-made emergency situations, it is necessary to observe the following measures:

- Strict compliance with the rules of safety equipment at workplaces.
- Compliance with international standards for storage and transportation of chemical and radiation hazardous substances.
- Regular technical inspections of energy and industrial facilities.

- To conduct trainings and seminars to increase the knowledge of the population on how to act in emergency situations.

CONCLUSION

Man-made emergencies cause great damage not only to human life, but also to the economy and ecology. In such cases, proper action and compliance with safety measures is the main factor in reducing damage. Therefore, every citizen should know how to act in such situations and have the necessary tools. Prevention of man-made risks remains a priority for the state and society.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. "Man-made emergency situations and their prevention" - This book provides practical recommendations on the analysis of man-made emergency situations, their prevention and damage minimization.
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5. "Industrial safety and man-made emergency situations" (F. B. Mamirov) — provides an understanding of man-made tragedies, their causes and effects, as well as methods necessary to ensure industrial safety.