

## FIRE PREVENTION MEASURES IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

Fire is an uncontrollable phenomenon, a disaster that destroys priceless material and cultural assets every minute, especially it is an emergency situation that causes hardship to the lives of citizens.

**Keywords:** fire, explosion, kinetic, diffusion, wood, coal, candle, gas, oil, alcohol

There are a lot of fire and explosion hazard objects in our republic, they are a source of danger for the population and regions and can turn into a fire under certain conditions.

According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 27, 1998 No. 455 "Classification of man-made, natural and ecological emergency situations", accidents in objects with a fire-explosion risk: explosive in the technological process, in objects that use or store easily flammable and other fire-hazardous substances and materials, mechanical and thermal injuries, poisoning and death of people, destruction of the main production funds, production cycle and people's lives in emergency areas accidents, fires and explosions that cause malfunctions; associated with gas and dust explosions in coal mines and the mining industry that cause personal injury, poisoning and death and require search and rescue operations and the use of special respiratory protection equipment and devices accidents, fires and rockfalls.

Combustion is the process in which a combustible substance is oxidized by air oxygen and emits heat and light under the influence of a source.

There are 2 types of combustion process:

1. Diffusion burning.
2. Kinetic combustion.

Objects that cause diffusion burning include: wood, coal, candles.

Products that cause kinetic combustion include: gas, oil, alcohol.

It is enough for 3 factors to be in one place at the same time for the origin of fire. That is:

- flammable substance (oil, acetone, paper, etc.);
- air temperature (heat);
- spark-flame (match, spark, short circuit of electric wire).

The main causes and types of fires and explosions:

- non-compliance with fire safety rules;
- citizens' indifference, inattention;

- malfunction of electric wires;
- means heated with gas, coal, wood;
- children playing with grass;
- deliberate arson;
- other reasons.

The main thing is that our citizens themselves become the cause of the fire.

The reasons for the rapid spread of the fire are:

- Heating of the surroundings in the places where the fire occurred;
- Smoke and toxic substances emitted from burning bodies in a fire;
- As a result of changes in air temperature in the places where the fire occurred and in the surroundings:
- Collapse of the building wall in case of fire.
- The occurrence of an explosion.
- Dispersal of various chemical and toxic substances into the environment in the places of fire.
- When extinguishing a fire with water, explosions may occur as a result of a mixture of various chemicals.

According to the data, 60-80% of those who died in the fire died due to poisoning of the respiratory tract or lack of fresh air.

#### **Fire is divided into 3 types in terms of width:**

- in small size;
- medium size;
- in a large volume;

The main reasons for the spread of fire and its limits:

- mistakes and shortcomings made in the development of the project of facilities;
- non-observance of construction norms and rules and state standards in the construction of facilities;
- non-fulfillment of fire prevention measures specified by fire control, gas use control staff;
- Citizens do not know their duties and panic when a fire occurs;
- negligence of children's games that lead to fire;
- lack of rescue equipment used in fire fighting;

Fire places are divided into two types.

State organizations;

Residential areas of citizens.

Fires cause great material damage to the national economy. A fire can burn a huge amount of people's wealth and turn it into ashes in a few minutes or hours. During a fire, smoke, carbon dioxide and other harmful odors and gases are released into the atmosphere in large quantities and spoil the composition of the air necessary for breathing. In addition, the worst damage caused by fire is that many people are injured and may even die. All this is the reason that our citizens do not participate in fire fighting activities, they do not know how to safely perform the tasks that arise at this time.

**Fire prevention measures:**

- regular elimination of deficiencies indicated by state special inspection agencies and preventing them;
- to know the fire fighting measures, besides, keep in mind that a cup of water is enough to put out a fire in 1 minute, a bucket of water in 2 minutes, and a cistern of water may not be enough in 3 minutes;
- is to regularly teach the population to take fire prevention measures and to demand from others;

At present, some work has been done to reduce the risk of fire in industrial enterprises, electrical equipment that reduces the risk of fire and works completely safely is used. Industrial enterprises are removing combustible construction materials from their buildings and structures. Mechanized and automated fire extinguishing systems are being used more widely.

Measures for fire protection of large objects:

1. Installation of automatic alarm.
2. Installation of hydrants.
3. Increasing the number of fire extinguishers.

Technological processes and technical equipment can have a certain negative impact on the environment and workers during their operation. In order to prevent such situations, it is necessary to introduce modern equipment and technological innovations that do not produce waste and do not harm the environment.

As we know that fire and explosions are interrelated, fires that occur in all organizations can cause explosions, or vice versa, fires can occur as a result of explosions.

Every citizen of our republic should take care of public and state property, preserve it and enrich it. Therefore, fire prevention and fire fighting activities in industrial enterprises are carried out with the participation of every worker in the workshops, relying on the general public. Therefore, we should always be vigilant and avoid any disappointments. It is the duty of every citizen of Uzbekistan to follow this.

Procedure for organizing fire prevention works in residential areas. The following are the main complex methods and forms of fire prevention in residential areas in the activities of state fire control and public organizations:

1. High-rise and low-rise residential buildings with a high fire risk (bedrooms, two-story houses with fire resistance level V, houses with utility rooms in the basement, etc.) to carry out the inspection of cases against him on the basis of a plan.
2. Before the beginning of the periods when the situation related to fires in residential areas is aggravated (winter heating season, summer months), check the fire condition of the housing stock, all personnel of fire safety units, volunteer grass examination with extensive involvement of the employees of the extermination teams, housing use organizations.
3. Teaching fire safety rules to tenants, owners of private houses, country yards and their family members.
4. Inspection of the fire protection condition of residential houses in cities and neighborhoods.
5. To distribute leaflets, notices, booklets with fire safety regulations in residential areas to the residents.

6. Organizing the activities of public fire safety guards under neighborhood committees and housing organizations, selecting and training guards.

7. To organize fire-technical stations (fire safety rooms and corners) in neighborhoods, cities, districts and households, and promote compliance with fire safety rules among the population.

8. Discussing the results of fire-technical inspections conducted in residential areas with apartment owners and their family members, considering these issues in citizens' self-management organizations, as well as to communicate the fires and their consequences to the population.

9. General education of fire safety rules to citizens in cities, districts, residential areas using mass media (film, video, television, radio, newspapers, propaganda vehicles).

10. In fire safety departments, plenums of volunteer firefighting societies in cities and districts, state fire control bodies review the progress of work on ensuring the fire safety of residential areas of the Aqoli. discussion with the participation of activists.

11. Wide use of material and moral incentives for the heads of volunteer fire brigades and fire safety inspectors who have actively participated in stabilizing the fire situation in residential areas and achieved good results.

12. Conducting practical conferences and meetings of self-management organizations on the problems of ensuring fire safety of high-rise residential buildings, dormitories, hotels.

Organization of fire prevention works in production enterprises. The following measures should be taken to ensure fire safety of industrial enterprises:

- performing daily technical maintenance of buildings and structures when equipping them with automatic fire extinguishers;
- to introduce the use of fire-safe technical detergents instead of flammable liquids used for cleaning and degreasing parts, aggregates and finished products;
- determination of combustion and explosion parameters (indicators) of materials and tools used in the technological process and selection of electrical devices used in the rooms according to the flammability and explosiveness classes of the production rooms;
- use of fire barriers, quick-moving barriers, valve-shibers and slats in order to prevent the spread of fire in production rooms and ventilation systems;
- increasing the fire resistance of the building structure, isolating fire-hazardous equipment and aggregates in separate rooms of the building or releasing them to open spaces outside;
- prohibiting the use of various flammable materials for decorating evacuation routes;
- to establish the use of anti-smoke systems in fire-hazardous production buildings and to ensure the continuous operation of previously installed smoke extraction systems;
- equipping workshops, laboratories and warehouses with safety signs, regulating work related to fire, etc.

In conclusion, we can say that we are the cause of the fire, because inattention, carelessness, neglecting our children can turn into emergency situations in any situation. It is the responsibility of every people living in independent Uzbekistan to leave the offices of every state organization and citizens' houses in Uzbekistan intact to the next generation.

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