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ЧОРВАЧИЛИК КОМПЛЕКСЛАРИДА ЗАРАРЛИ ОМИЛЛАРНИ ТЕКШИРИШ МАТЕРИАЛЛАР, ТЕКШИРИШ УСУЛЛАРИ ВА ТЕКШИРИШ ҲАЖМИ

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Аннотатция: Чорвачилик-халқ хўжалигининг юқори мехнат талаб қиладиган тармоқлари ҳисобланади. Саноат типидаги махсус корхоналарда сут ва гўшт ишлаб чиқариш қўл меҳнатини камайтирган ҳолда маҳсулот ишлаб чиқаришни соддалаштириш талаб қилинади.Чорвачилик комплекслари чорва молларини парваришлаш, гўшт ва сут маҳсулотларини етиштириш, ҳайвонларни сақлаш, озиқлантириш, суғориш ва гўнгларини олиб чиқиш асосий ишлаб чиқариш жараёни ҳисобланади.

ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВРЕДНЫХ ФАКТОРОВ В ЖИВОТНОВОДЧЕСКИХ КОМПЛЕКСАХ, МАТЕРИАЛЫ, МЕТОДЫ КОНТРОЛЯ И ОБЪЕМЫ КОНТРОЛЯ

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Аннотация: Животноводство является трудоемкой отраслью экономики. Производство молока и мяса на специальных предприятиях промышленного типа требует упрощения производства продукции при сокращении ручного труда. Животноводческие комплексы – это основные производственные процессы животноводства, производства мяса и молока, содержания животных, кормления, поения и уборки навоза.

INSPECTION OF HARMFUL FACTORS IN LIVESTOCK COMPLEXES MATERIALS, INSPECTION METHODS AND SCOPE OF INSPECTION

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Annotation: Animal husbandry is a labor-intensive sector of the economy. Production of milk and meat in special enterprises of the industrial type requires simplification of product production while reducing manual labor. Animal husbandry

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complexes are the main production processes of animal husbandry, meat and dairy production, animal keeping, feeding, watering and manure removal.

Livestock complex consists of land for milking, milk processing, slaughtering, preparation of baby milk products, preparation of compound fodder for cattle, preparation of fodder.

686 workers are working in livestock complexes, 312 of them ( ) are women. We studied the main and auxiliary production processes.

Types and scope of inspection are listed in Table 1.

1 table

Types and scope of inspections		
Types of checks	**Unit of measure**	**Number of checks**
IStudy of working conditions	Jobs	55
- checking the air of production buildings for microbes	Number of analyses	226
1. checking the air of production workshops for harmful factors		
a) Ammonia	Number of checks	295
b) Mercaptan	Number of checks	295
v) Vadorod Sulfid	Number of checks	295
g) Temperature	Number of checks	212
d) Humidity	Number of checks	212
j) Air speed	Number of checks	212
h) noise	Number of checks	196
e) illumination	Number of checks	108
k) dustiness	Query/Worker	312
2. Social verification	Checked workers	312
3. Assessment of workers' health as a result of in-depth medical examination		18191/325
		325

Hygienic inspections were carried out taking into account the processes related to the care of livestock, milking, slaughtering of cattle.

-hygienic evaluation of the working conditions of cattle breeders and the air of their workplaces. Such inspections allowed production factors and workplaces to be assessed on hygienically proven income.

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In addition to the above, the working conditions of employees working in professions that are auxiliary to the complex (economist, engineer, watchman, clerk, etc.) were studied.

Hygienic inspections included studying the level of air pollution of workplaces with harmful substances, microorganisms, dust, assessing the intensity and speed of work of workers working in the main occupations.

2.1 Methods of sanitary chemical inspection at workplaces

Exceeding the standard amount of gases, especially ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, carbonic anhydrite, mercaptans in the workplaces of animal husbandry complexes, leads to a decrease in the amount of oxygen. They appear mainly as a result of the life activity of livestock and the decomposition of organic matter (food, waste). The amount of constantly occurring gases is closely related to the age, storage and condition of livestock and the efficiency of air exchangers [Timoshenk S.A., 2015].

Testing of workplaces and atmospheric air for chemical substances is carried out on the basis of GOST 12.1.005-88 "Obshchie sanitarno-hygienicheskie trebovaniya k vozdukhe rabochey zony" and MU 3138-84 "Provedenie issledovaniy na proizvodstve pri obosnovanii, proverke i korrektirovke PDK vrednyx veshchestv v vozduxe" .

The amount of chemical substances in the air of workplaces "Higienicheskie normativy predelno -dopustimye koncentratsii (PDK) vrednyx veshchestv v vozdukhe rabochey zony" San P i N 0294-11, in atmospheric air entitled "Gigienicheska otsenka soderjanie vrednyx veshestv pri sovmestnom prisutstvie v atmosphernom vozduxe" 012-3 It is carried out on the basis of instruction No. 0173-09. With the help of the Drager-5600 device, control is carried out selectively in individual working teas from points located in the center and around the room. At this point, the composition of the harmful substance is described according to the following general sampling time: -15 minutes for toxic substances, 30 minutes for fibrogenic substances[3,6]. Over a specified period of time, one or more consecutive samples may be taken at regular intervals. The study of the air includes two stages: sampling and their analysis[3,8,9].

The presence of relatively small amounts of substances in the air (milligrams and milligram fractions per cubic meter of air) and their different aggregate states impose special requirements on air sampling. Sampling of the test air is the most important part of the work, because the most accurate analysis result will lose its meaning in an incorrectly selected sample. The following requirements are imposed on the sampling process: sampling corresponding to the actual composition of the air; accumulation of a sufficient amount of the desired substance in the sample for determination.

2.2 Methods of checking microclimate conditions.

Employees working in livestock farms operate for a long time (up to 6-7 hours) in special microclimate conditions, which are defined by zootechnical requirements and are completely different for humans [3,4].

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The microclimate at the workplaces of cattle breeders is implemented at the beginning, middle and end of work. Air temperature and relative humidity were measured using a psychrometer, air movement speed using an anemometer, and heat radiation using an inspection actinometer during the hygienic evaluation of the microclimate in workplaces. The obtained results are evaluated on the basis of sanitary rules and norms 0324-16 entitled "Sanitary-hygienic norms of the microclimate of production buildings" and SanPiN 0141-03 entitled "Hygienicheskaya klassifikasiya usloviy truda po pokasetlyam varti i odnosti faktorov proizvodstvennoy sredy, tyajesti i napryajennosti trudovogo protsessa"

Assessment of working conditions depending on the severity of the work process, taking into account all indicators, special working conditions, working conditions that have a specific nature of the work, are determined by the increase of emotional, mental and nervous tension during the work process and belong to the 3rd level -3 class according to the hygienic classification . At the same time, the class must first be determined for each measured indicator, and the final assessment of the severity of the work is determined by the indicator that received the highest level of severity. When there are 3 or more indicators of class 2 of harm 1 or 2 or 3, the severity of work is one step higher (classes 3, 2, 3, 3 and 3, 4, respectively). The assessment of labor intensity is based on the analysis of labor activity and its structure, which are studied through observations over time during the working day, week, etc. The analysis is based on taking into account the entire set of production factors (stimuli) that create the necessary conditions for the excessive occurrence of negative nervous and emotional states[1,2,3].

The amount of dust in the workplaces of livestock farms depends on the conditions of keeping livestock and their age. In addition, due to the lack of improvement of maintenance technology, ineffective operation of air exchangers, low-quality cleaning of rooms, improper design of rooms, dust appears in workplaces [10,11].

The amount of dust in workplaces is measured by aspiration-measurement method (GOST 12.1.005-88 " Obshchie sanitarno-hygienicheskie trebovaniya k konditsionirovaniyu vozdukha rabochey zony "; GOST 12.1.04-84- "Vozdukh rabochey zony" (metod izmereniya koncentrazione vrednyx veshchestv indicatornymi trubami) The result of the inspection is called "Higienicheskie normativy predelno-dopustimye koncentratsii (PDK) vrednyx veshchestv v vozdukhe rabochey zony"Estimated using San P i N 0294-11. Dust in workplaces is measured with the Aspirator MOD-822 device. The aspirator is designed to operate at temperatures from 10°C to 35°C, relative humidity up to 80%, and atmospheric pressure from 84.0 to 106.7 K/Pa (630 to 800 mm). Air sampling, selection of special filters at a certain air speed was carried out according to special sanitary-hygienic methods[3,8]. Selection

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of filters for sampling is carried out according to special sanitary-hygienic methods. The air passing through the filters leaves impurities in them. The volume of air passing through the filter is determined by knowing the speed of the air and the time of its passage. By determining the amount of impurities in the filters, the amount of impurities per unit of air is determined[3,8].

Illumination of workplaces is of great importance in keeping the working ability of a person at a high level. Based on the requirements of the zoo-veterinary, artificial lighting in livestock care facilities should be 30-50 lux [V.V Kirsanov, 2013].

Lighting in workplaces is carried out using Yu-116 photoelectric calorimeter based on UK 2.2.4.706-98, RM 01.98 "Otsenka osveshenii rabochikh mest" and GOST 24 940 "Zdaniya i soorujeniya metody izmereniya osveshchennosti".The results of inspections are evaluated based on the documents San P i N 23-05-95, "Estestvennoe i iskustvennoe osveshchenie" and San P i N 11-4-79 "Estestvennoe i iskustvennoe osve shchenienormyproektirovaniya".

The level of noise and its spectral composition in the workplaces of livestock farms are measured on the instrument VShV-003 based on the legal documents GOST 12.1.050-86 "Metody izmereniya shumov na rabochikh mestax i metodicheskie ukazaniya po proveveniyu izmereniy i hygienicheskoy otsenki shumov na rabochikh mestax" No. 1844-78 . Inspection results SanPiNNo. 0325-16 is evaluated on the basis of "Sanitary norms dostopimykh urovney shuma na rabochikh mestax" . Noise is mainly at 10 frequencies in the workplace, control point "A" and 31.5; 63; 125; 250; 500; 1.23.4.8. performed at frequencies.

2.3 Bacteriological tests.

During the sanitary-microbiological inspection of the air of livestock complex buildings, the total number of microbes and the number of staphylococci in 1 m^3 of air were checked. Air samples were taken for testing in nutrient agar, geltochko solevoy, colli agar, sabuyu chapeka medium[3,6].

2.4 Physiological examination methods.

Physiological tests,mainly, it is used to assess the state of the body during work, the effect of the production process on the health of workers, work ability and fatigue [2,3]. Industrial livestock farms is characterized by physical pressure on locomotor organs, nervous function, nervous and excretory systems [5,6] .

The severity and intensity of livestock farmers' work is evaluated on the basis of San P i N No. 0141-03 entitled " Hygienic classification usloviy truda po pokazetelyam verdi i odnosti faktorov proizvodstvennoy sredy, tyajesti i intensivnosti trudovogo protsessa ".

The assessment of working conditions, taking into account the combined and combined effects of production factors, is carried out as follows[5,6].

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General assessment of working conditions according to the level of harm and danger:

a) according to the highest class and degree of harm;

b) if 3 or more factors belong to class 3.1, then the overall assessment of working conditions corresponds to class 3.2;

c) When there are two or more factors of classes 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, working conditions are rated one level higher, respectively.

Respiratory function is assessed by measuring the number of breaths and vital capacity of the lungs using a dry spirometer. In dynamometric tests, changes in the activity of the supporting movement organs are evaluated [2,4].

Conclusion.

The test involves measuring finger muscle strength using a finger dynamometer throughout the work shift. In order to evaluate the symptoms of fatigue of the workers of the enterprise, their attention span is checked. Platonov's corrector check table is used for this purpose[1,2]. Chronoreflexometry allows checking the functional state of the subject's central nervous system by determining the latent time of the subject's motor reaction to a presented visual stimulus. This method allows us to determine the change in the ratio of the main nervous processes (excitation and inhibition), the speed of the nerve impulse along the reflex arc. Reflex reactions are studied in chronoreflexometers, including those included in psychophysiological computer complexes. It is necessary to make determinations in dynamics (before and after the influence of the studied factor). The device of the Platonov table. Attention studies Attention switching is assessed using a psychophysiological computer complex with working time with Schulte-Platonov tables (size of tables 60*60).

This experimental psychological test allows you to check the processes of concentration and variability (the speed of conscious transition from one type of activity to another[7,8,9].

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