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<https://doi.org/10.58805/kazutb.v.1.14-11>**¹Nurtai Zh.T., ²Rakhimberlina A.A.**¹Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan,²Karaganda Technical University named after A. Saginova, Karaganda, Kazakhstan,e-mail: zhadira_nurtai@mail.ru**ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF HIGH-RISK WORK**

The article examines the order of organizing and performing high-risk work in various sectors of the economy.

The analysis of the requirements of building codes, industrial safety rules for hazardous production facilities conducting mining operations, at metallurgy, enrichment and other economic facilities is carried out.

Different approaches to the organization of high-risk work in different sectors of the economy have been revealed.

It also revealed that there was no clear distribution of functions between the customer and the contracting organization.

To the authorized organs on labour and in area of industrial safety it is recommended to bring in additions and changes in foregoing normative technical documents.

It is necessary to determine the functions and responsibilities of persons providing safe work.

Making additions and changes will allow to regulate a unified approach and requirements for the performance of high-risk work and eliminate disputes between the customer and the contractor in the investigation of dangerous incidents.

Keywords: work of increased danger; the person issuing the work permit; responsible work manager; work producer; allowing to work; work permit; certificate of admission; the order of safe production of works; repair work; control of work performance.

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ТАЛДАУ ЖАСАУ**

Андатпа. Мақалада экономиканың түрлі салаларында. ұйымдастыру тәртібі және жоғары қауіптіліктегі жұмыстарды орындауы қарастырылған.

Құрылыс нормаларының, өнеркәсіптік қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз ету қағидалары қауіпті өндірістік объектілер үшін жетекші тау-кен жұмыстары, металлургия, байыту және басқа да объектілерді экономика талаптарын талдау жасалынды.

Экономиканың түрлі салаларында қауіптілігі жоғары жұмыстарды ұйымдастыруына әр түрлі әдіс-тәсілдері анықталды.

Сондай-ақ, тапсырыс беруші мен мердігер ұйым. арасындағы функцияларын нақты бөлу жоқтығы анықталды

Жоғарыда көрсетілген нормативтік-техникалық құжаттарға Уәкілетті органдарға еңбек жөніндегі және өнеркәсіптік қауіпсіздік саласындағы толықтырулар мен өзгерістер енгізілсін деп ұсынылды.

Жұмысты қауіпсіз жүргізуді қамтамасыз ететін адамдардың функциялары мен жауапкершілігін анықтау қажет.

Толықтырулар мен өзгерістер енгізу қауіптілігі жоғары жұмыстарды орындауға қойылатын бірыңғай тәсіл мен талаптарды регламенттеуге және қауіпті оқиғаларды тексеру кезінде тапсырыс беруші мен мердігер арасындағы даулы жағдайларды болдырмауға мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: жоғары қауіпті жұмыстар; наряд-рұқсат беруші тұлға; жұмыстардың жауапты басшысы; жұмыс жүргізуші; жұмысқа рұқсат беруші; наряд-рұқсат; акт-рұқсат; жұмыстарды қауіпсіз жүргізу тәртібі; жөнделу жұмыстары; жұмыстардың орындалуын бақылау.

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АНАЛИЗ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ РАБОТ ПОВЫШЕННОЙ ОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрен порядок организации и выполнения работ повышенной опасности в различных отраслях экономики.

Проведен анализ требований строительных норм, правил обеспечения промышленной безопасности для опасных производственных объектов ведущих горные работы, на объектах металлургии, обогащения и других объектов экономики.

Выявлены различные подходы к организации работ повышенной опасности в различных отраслях экономики.

Также выявлено отсутствие четкого распределения функций между заказчиком и подрядной организацией.

Уполномоченным органам по труду и в области промышленной безопасности рекомендовано внести дополнения и изменения в вышеуказанные нормативные технические документы.

Необходимо определить функции и ответственность лиц обеспечивающих безопасное производство работ.

Внесение дополнений и изменений позволит регламентировать единый подход и требования к выполнению работ повышенной опасности и исключить спорные ситуации между заказчиком и подрядчиком при расследовании опасных происшествий.

Ключевые слова: работы повышенной опасности; лицо выдающее наряд-допуск; ответственный руководитель работ; производитель работ; допускающий к работам; наряд-допуск; акт-допуск; порядок безопасного производства работ; ремонтные работы; контроль выполнения работ.

Introduction. In the course of production activities of hazardous and other production facilities, it periodically becomes necessary to carry out work at workplaces with various hazards and risks of injury to workers.

These types of work should include such work where employees may be exposed to various potentially dangerous or potentially harmful production factors related to the nature and type of work performed. During the production of these works, preliminary preparation of the workplace and the availability of a work organization project (hereinafter referred to as POR) is necessary for the safe execution of each production operation.

High-risk works include repair, installation, construction, emergency recovery work, work at height, work in confined spaces and other types of work where there is a risk of workers getting industrial injuries. In addition, the performance of work by any third-party organization on the territory and facilities of another organization can also be attributed to this category of work.

Managers and engineering and technical workers of organizations and enterprises should, taking into account the types of work performed, annually compile and further adjust the list of works with potential hazards and risks. The specified list must be approved by the labor protection service and approved by the head of the organization.

Research methods and materials. The procedure for organizing and performing high-risk work in various sectors of the economy is determined by the relevant regulatory technical documents – building codes, safety rules for various industries and others.

Building codes [1] define the following procedure for carrying out the above works. The responsible persons of the contracting organization must issue an appropriate document that gives permission to carry out construction and installation work. Construction

and installation work must be carried out in accordance with the work production project (hereinafter referred to as the PPR), which has developed and specified specific solutions for the organization of safe work.

The authorized person issues a work permit to the responsible contractor (foreman, foreman, foreman) (Appendix 1), familiarizes employees with it and instructs them on the procedure for safe work.

When performing work on the territory of an operating organization, the work permit of a third-party organization is also signed by the responsible employee of the organization where the work is performed.

The person who issued the work permit exercises control over the conduct of work, the completeness of the execution of measures to prepare the workplace and ensure the safety of work.

But at the same time, the standard form of the work permit form for performing work at workplaces with risks of exposure to any hazards to workers, as well as the requirements for filling it out with building codes are not defined.

Safety rules [2] prohibit issuing permits for facilities where there are various existing communications, as well as working equipment, machines and mechanisms.

The specified rules define the list of persons who are responsible for the organization of safe production of works with potential hazards and risks, and also define the functions, duties and responsibilities of the above-mentioned persons. In addition, a standard form of a work permit for high-risk work is given.

The safety rules [3] establish the following requirements for the performance of work with hazards and risks.

All repair work performed at hazardous facilities must be carried out according to the work permit. The names of the works are updated annually and approved by the technical

director.

The work permit specifically indicates the place of execution and the content of the work, the time period from the beginning to the end of the work, details the safety conditions for the work, the list of team members and responsible persons.

The list of responsible persons is approved by the order of the technical head of the organization.

The work permit is drawn up in two copies and is subject to registration in the appropriate issue log. After that, one copy must be at the person issuing the order, and the other at the place of work.

At the same time, the standard form of the work permit for work with hazards and risks is not defined by these rules.

The work permit form for work with hazards and risks is specified in the Safety Rules [4].

Discussion and results. According to the requirements of these rules, repairs of production equipment, the name of which is approved by the head of the enterprise, must be carried out according to approved work organization projects.

The projects should specify all measures for the preparation of the workplace and the safe performance of work, as well as responsible persons.

In the case of involvement of a third-party organization, repair work should be carried out in accordance with the developed project for a permit or a document on the transfer of the site. The work permit must define the boundaries of the work site by a third-party organization, indicate all potential hazards and risks available at the site of repair work. In addition, the procedure for the preparation of the workplace and the safe production of work should also be developed.

In the safety rules [5], there are no requirements for performing work with hazards and risks at all.

The safety rules [6] define the work that must be performed according to the work permit. Also, the rules define persons who ensure the safe performance of work with hazards and risks, that is, who have the right to develop and issue a work permit, appoint a responsible manager, admitting and manufacturer of work. In addition, the functions, duties and responsibilities of the above-mentioned persons are indicated.

So, the official who draws up and issues the work permit must identify all the hazards at the place of work, assess the risks and determine the necessary and sufficient measures for the safe production of work. This person must also, taking into account the qualifications of the employees, determine the responsible manager, admitting, the manufacturer of the work and the team members.

When performing work in the area of operating technological equipment, the person issuing the work permit must appoint a responsible work manager to ensure the safe production of work. The responsible work manager, if necessary, in case of danger in the work area, is obliged to bring the workers to a safe place in a timely manner.

The official who admits to work must ensure that all measures to prepare the workplace are carried out in full. In addition, before starting the work, he must check the execution of the measures specified in the work permit to ensure the safe production of work. He must also conduct a targeted instruction to the work producer and team members on the safe performance of work at the place of work.

The work producer must constantly be at the place of work and ensure that the safety measures are observed by the team members when performing the work.

Members of the team – performers of works must perform all security measures specified

in the work permit and comply with personal security measures.

The standard form of the work permit for work with hazards and risks is also not defined by these rules.

Safety rules [7] define a standard form of work permit and the following requirements for the procedure for the production of works with hazards and risks.¹⁰

The work permit must be issued and signed by the person who issued the work permit and the persons who agreed on the work permit. In addition, the work permit must be signed by persons who have carried out measures to prepare the workplace for the safe performance of work.

Before performing the work, the work producer must personally check the conditions for the safe production of work and sign a work permit. It is necessary to start the work after obtaining the permission of the admitting person. In the event of an emergency or the identification of workplace inconsistencies with the requirements of safe work specified in the work permit, the person who admits to work must stop the work and withdraw the work permit.

The operation of technological equipment and technical devices is allowed only after the manufacturer returns the work of a closed work permit.

Safety rules for lifting mechanisms, electrical installations, and the chemical industry define general requirements for the performance of work in workplaces with hazards and risks.

As a result of the conducted research, it should be noted that none of the above regulatory technical documents defines the procedure for issuing work permits and performing high-risk work by contractors on the territory of the current site, workshop and when transferring an object under an admission certificate to a third-party organization.

In production activities, the following issues often arise between the customer and the contractor:

- who should issue and coordinate the work permit;
- what form of work permit should be applied;
- who should appoint the persons responsible for the performance of work on the work permit;
- who should be admitting to work, his qualifications;
- who should be the head of the work, his qualifications, etc.

Conclusions. This situation negatively affects the conduct of production control at a hazardous facility and does not allow, if necessary, to objectively conduct investigations and identify persons whose action or inaction led to an accident.

Considering the above, in order to exclude disputable situations between

the customer and the contractor, as well as to determine a unified approach to the organization and conduct of work in workplaces with hazards and risks of injury to employees, to the functions, duties and responsibilities of persons ensuring safe work, it is necessary to make additions and changes to the above regulatory technical documents.

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