RESEARCH JOURNAL OF TRAUMA AND DISABILITY STUDIES

Volume: 2 Issue: 11 | Nov – 2023 **ISSN: 2720-6866**
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/rjtds

Disinfection of Waste from Industrial Enterprises in Residential Areas

Soatov Mirmukhsin Makhmatmurot ugli
Assistant Department of hygiene, Samarkand State Medical University

Elmurodova Lenara Khudoyberdi kizi
Assistant Department of hygiene, Samarkand State Medical University

Annotation.
To date, it is no secret to anyone that a huge amount of waste-garbage has formed in all production enterprises around the world. This waste is not left without its impact on the environment and human health. Therefore, the main goal of industrial enterprises of all countries of the world is to reduce the waste generated in production enterprises, developing technological processes. This in turn prevents waste. But this is not a job that can be done easily. The implementation of this work takes a long time, in combination with the demand for a lot of funds, the demand for qualified specialists also increases. If these problems are solved, we will have made a big step towards preserving human health, from pollution to the environment.

Keywords: industrial enterprise waste, liquid waste, solid waste, harmful and dangerous.

Relevance of the problem. Industrial enterprise waste is divided into four types from the point of view of its impact on the external environment.

1. too dangerous;
2. extremely powerful influencer;
3. moderate influencer;
4. Low-impact.

Unusable waste is dumped in landfills, while liquid waste is drained into sewers. In the following years, measures are being implemented to properly use harmful waste in the national economy.

Industrial enterprise waste is divided into two types, usable waste and unusable waste. Usable waste is currently being used in various sectors of the national economy.

Volume: 2 Issue: 11 | Nov – 2023 ISSN: 2720-6866
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/rjtds

Industrial enterprise waste can be used as fertilizer, in the construction industry, in the production of some products or produce more new products that are processed. For example: in the field of chemical, petrochemical industry, 1 million tons of detachable residual products can be processed and obtained up to 4300-4400 tons of cobalt. In addition, cement, fertilizer, mineral and similar products are obtained from The Slags that are separated in metallurgical combines and the waste generated by the combustion of fuels.

When it comes to role, it should also be mentioned that industrial waste will contain chemicals with different fog characteristics. They can be volatile, evaporative, soluble and have other properties again. In terms of Hazard, the harmful emissions generated by the processing of oil belonging to the first type are 5,000-5,500 tons per year. They can only be neutralized by activating them. And the combination of harmful substances is placed in metal containers and buried in special places, subject to hygienic requirements.

When water-soluble waste is extremely toxic, it is buried in the trenches with containers 10-15 mm thick. The base of the mesh, the sides should be concreted. Solid, paste-like, and water-soluble toxic waste is buried in the trenches, but the base of the ditch, surrounded by 1 meter thick, is left and watered with mud. The topmost part of the debris in the ditch should be 1.8-2 meters deeper than the Earth's surface, and the deities close to this ditch should be leveled 8 meters wide.

The land area to the landfills is allocated in an agreement with the employees of the regional sanitary epidemiological Center. However, before the landfill is organized, hydrogeology specialists must carefully study the area intended for the landfill and make their own written conclusions.

The timing of the identification of landfills makes his "passport". The passport reflects the chemical composition of the soil, groundwater, the chemical composition of atmospheric air, the component of waste, the amount. After the landfill is started, from time to time, the atmospheric air within a radius of 3000-3200 meters, the composition of groundwater, the composition of the soil near the landfill are checked.

Waste from industrial enterprises is transported to landfills in a special way using special vehicles. Transportation, unloading and burial of waste should be carried out in a closed order using mechanisms. Car transports are washed and cleaned and decontaminated in a specially concreted area of the landfill. Such places are placed 50 meters from the landfill. Washed water, enterprise liquid wastewater is discharged into the disinfection areas.

Galvanic production is thrown into trenches with a depth of 11-12 meters of enterprise waste. The moisture content of the waste is 95-98%, it contains acid-alkaline salt solutions and hydroxides of heavy metals. Acids or alkalis are added to neutralize such waste. Deep trenches are buried with soil 2-2.5 meters thick when filled.

Volume: 2 Issue: 11 | Nov – 2023 **ISSN: 2720-6866**
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/rjtds

Organic liquid waste emulsion, paint residues, varnishes, phenol waters, four-chlorine carbon, epoxy, acrylic and semi-ether black oils and slopes of polyethylene curtains, clayons, plastic production enterprise waste are buried in trenches 1.5 meters deep. The wraps filled with these substances are sealed over with clay 2-2.5 meters thick. On top of it, manure soil is laid for growing a plant. Ornamental trees are planted here.

Waste containing mercury, sinylic acid, phosphorus, carbon sulfide is deposited in deep trenches in concrete or metal containers, filled with soil between containers. When the containers are laid out and the trenches are filled, the top is covered with clay 2-2.5 meters thick,then the soil is pulled over and the plant is planted.

When it is difficult to use or process the waste of an enterprise activated by combustion, they are separated and thrown into horizontal cylindrical combustion ovens. The temperature in the activating chamber reaches 1200-1300.

Keeping streets and squares clean in urban settings forms part of mandatory residential cleaning activities. Especially in the summer and autumn seasons, a lot of garbage accumulates on the streets. For example, on an area of 1000 m2, 15 m3 of garbage is collected in a year, the component of which is mainly sandy, soil, papers, leaves and other things.

To date, this level of environmental pollution is the cause of various diseases among the population. In order to avoid such an extent of Environmental Pollution, first of all, it is necessary to carry out work in which the applicable Sanitayira rules and norms are strictly observed.

Conclusion: In conclusion, to direct waste from industrial enterprises to be processed as much as possible and establish the production of useful products. It is recommended if it is carried out step by step to this stage, since a large amount of money is required to organize such processing processes. It is of great importance hygienically and financially.

REFERENCES:

1. Maxmatmurot o'g'li S. M. BOLALAR VA O'SMIRLARDA TEMIR TANQISLIGI ANEMIYASI. – 2023.
2. Tuxtarov B. E., Soatov M. M. O. G. L., Saydaliyeva M. Z. Q. UMUMTA'LIM MAKTABLARI VA MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM MUASSASALARILARDA BOLALAR VA O'SMIRLAR GIGIYENASINING TUTGAN O'RNI //Scientific progress. – 2023. – Т. 4. – №. 2. – С. 12-17.
3. Мусаева О. Т., Соатов М. М., Халилова Б. Р. Основные Возрастные Заболевания И Состояния Распространенные Среди Мужчин И Женщин Пожилого Возраста //Research Journal of Trauma and Disability Studies. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 4. – С. 14-25.

Volume: 2 Issue: 11 | Nov – 2023 **ISSN: 2720-6866**
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/rjtds

4. Eshnazarovich T. B. et al. Hygiene Requirements for School Furniture //Web of Synergy: International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 245-248.
5. Mirmuhsin S. et al. MAKTAB JIHOZLARNING O ‘QUVCHILAR SALOMATLIK HOLATIGA TA’SIRINI GIGIENIK TAHLILI //Involta Scientific Journal. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 4. – С. 193-202.
6. Tuxtarov B. E., Elmurodova L. X. Q. O’ZBEKISTONDA TERI LEYSHMANIOZINING TARQALISHI VA UNING OLDINI OLISH CHORA-TADBIRLARI //Scientific progress. – 2023. – Т. 4. – №. 2. – С. 42-48.
7. Мусаева О. Т., Элмуродова Л. Х., Халилова Б. Р. Старение Как Область Научных Исследований И Организация Гериатрической Медицинской Помощи //Central Asian Journal of Medical and Natural Science. – 2023. – Т. 4. – №. 2. – С. 317-322.
8. Tuxtarov B. E. et al. Scientific progress. 2023. № 2 //URL: https://cyberleninka. Ru/article/n/o-zbekistonda-terileyshmaniozining-tarqalishi-va-uning-oldini-olish-chora-tadbirlari (дата обращения: 30.03. 2023).
9. Tuichievna M. O., Elmurodova L. K., Rasulovna K. B. The Main Age-Related Diseases and Conditions Common among Elderly Men and Women //Scholastic: Journal of Natural and Medical Education. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 3. – С. 37-43.
10. SH.T. OTABOYEV, T.I. ISKANDAROV KOMMUNAL GIGIYENA O ‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o ‘rta maxsus ta ’lim vazirligi tomonidan tibbiyot oliy o ‘quv yurtlari talabalari uchun darslik sifatida tavsiya etiladi. Toshkent «Yangi asr avlodi» ~ 2007