



ДЕРЖАВНА СЛУЖБА УКРАЇНИ З НАДЗВИЧАЙНИХ СИТУАЦІЙ

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ УКРАЇНИ

«ЗАПОБІГТИ, ВРЯТУВАТИ, ДОПОМОГТИ»

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ

«ЗАПОБІГАННЯ ВИНИКНЕННЮ НАДЗВИЧАЙНИХ СИТУАЦІЙ, РЕАГУВАННЯ ТА ЛІКВІДАЦІЯ ЇХ НАСЛІДКІВ»

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Харків

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PROCEDURE FOR IDENTIFYING OBJECTS OF INCREASED DANGER

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In order to prevent dangerous emergency situations at the enterprise, to assess the risks of man-made emergencies, to make effective management decisions to minimize the consequences of a possible dangerous impact on production, the population and the environment, as well as to bring official documentation in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of Ukraine, it is necessary to conduct an assessment or identification.

Identification is an assessment of dangerous factors, possible sources of danger, on the basis of which objects of increased danger are determined.

Internal and external risk factors are considered and taken into account during the PNO identification procedure.

Internal risk factors are caused by the emergency state of buildings, structures, features of the facility's technological processes and substances manufactured, processed, stored or transported on its territory.

External – not directly related to the operation of the object, however, under certain conditions, they can initiate emergency situations and negatively affect their development. These are, for example, natural phenomena or accidents at objects located in the immediate vicinity. Based on the results of the analysis, the presence or absence of sources of danger and their possible levels are determined.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated September 13, 2022 No. 1030 "Some issues of identification of objects of increased danger":

approved the Procedure for the identification of objects of increased danger and their accounting (hereinafter referred to as the Procedure), which defines the procedure for assigning objects in which one or more dangerous substances are used, processed, manufactured, transported, stored to objects of increased danger according to class;

the State Service for Emergency Situations is obliged to ensure record keeping of objects of increased danger and to maintain the State Register of objects of increased danger;

a number of resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, in particular Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 956 of July 11, 2002, "On identification and declaration of security of high-risk objects" are recognized as having lost their validity.

The Procedure states that the identification of objects of increased danger (hereinafter referred to as "hazardous hazards") is carried out by legal entities or natural persons - entrepreneurs (hereinafter referred to as business entities) in relation to objects that are owned or used by them.

The identification of objects of increased danger in relation to the objects being designed is carried out by construction customers.

Identification of hazardous substances is carried out in order to assess the impact of hazards from hazardous substances on human health, infrastructure facilities and the surrounding natural environment. The definition of such terms as "state electronic register of objects of increased danger" is given; "hazard category"; "danger class of hazardous substance" ("class of hazardous substance"); "notification of the results of the identification of the object of increased danger."

There are three stages of identification of OPN:

Compilation of a list of hazardous substances by individual names, classes of hazardous substances, and hazard categories that are located or may be located at the facility in accordance with design and technical documentation.

Compilation of a list of installations, storage facilities (reservoirs, vessels), pipelines, machines, aggregates, technological equipment (equipment), structures, production units that contain hazardous substances located within the facility.

Determining the mass of a hazardous substance in each individual production unit and calculating the total mass of hazardous substances separately for each individual name of a hazardous substance.

The information determined at each of the three stages of identification is entered into the State electronic register of objects of increased danger (hereinafter - the Register).

Prior to the implementation of the Register, based on the results of identification, the business entity shall prepare a notification in the form of OPN-1, which shall be submitted (together with the calculation and explanatory note) to the State Emergency Service or its territorial body at the location of the object.

After receiving a notification from the business entity about the identification results, a decision is made to assign (non-attribute) the object to the OPN, about which the business entity and relevant state bodies are informed.

For objects that are being designed, the identification of the OPN must be carried out before the approval of the design documentation.

For OPN included in the Register, prior to the entry into force of this Procedure, the economic entities that operate them shall carry out their identification within a year after the entry into force of this Procedure.

The approved Procedure is supplemented by appendices:

Appendix 1 "Threshold masses of dangerous substances for identification of objects of increased danger" (Table 1 "Threshold masses of dangerous substances by individual names"; Table 2 "Threshold masses of dangerous substances by classes of dangerous substances and categories of danger"; Table 3, which defines n seven categories of danger depending on the ways of impact on the human body).

For the identification of OPN, threshold masses of hazardous substances are established by individual names for hazardous substances that have individual properties, as well as by classes of hazardous substances and hazard categories that have homogeneous (similar) individual properties depending on the type of threats, combined in a section.

Appendix 2 "Notification on the results of the identification of objects of increased danger" (notification on the form OPN-1).

REFERENCES

1. Zakon Ukrainy «Pro ob'ekty pidvyshchenoyi nebezpeky» vid 18.01.2001 № 2245-III.
2. Postanova Kabinetu Ministriv Ukrainy vid 13.09.2022 r. № 1030 «Deyaki pytannya identyfikatsiyi ob'ektiv pidvyshchenoyi nebezpeky».