

ECO-FRIENDLY AUDIT - TOOLS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ECOLOGICAL - ECONOMIC CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES JSC " UZBEKNEFTEGAZ "

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Abstract: *The article presents an analysis of the current state of environmental activities of the oil and gas industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the current situation, this work is devoted to the implementation of environmental auditing in industrial enterprises of AO "Uzbekneftegaz", as an increase in the economic efficiency of the national industry. An environmental audit was performed on the Mingbulak field.*

Key Words: *economic efficiency, effectiveness of environmental auditing, innovative activity of industrial enterprises.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Oil and gas industry of Uzbekistan is represented vertically integrated enterprise hurovnevym Joint Stock Company JSC "Uzbekneftegaz".

Currently, the legal instrument for observing the environmental quality at the enterprises of JSC Uzbekneftegaz is the environmental impact assessment (EIA), which provides an impact assessment and forecast of environmental changes as a result of the identified impact for the affected area of the object under consideration.

In most enterprises, the first joint-stock company "Uzbekneftegaz" has not created a system of environmental management, not the main directions of environmental strategy, Mr. and production facilities are not made ecological examination, including boiling an environmental audit and certification according to the system standard a series of ISO 14000.

To reduce the direct and indirect anthropogenic impact on the environment to enterprises of "Uzbekneftegaz" is necessary to implement a consistent holistic approach that should take into account all aspects of the potentially possible negative effects, including air protection, water protection, protection of soil and disposal of industrial waste, conservation of biodiversity, energy - and resource in accordance with the established environmental programs aimed at maintaining normative an acceptable level of performance of all components of the environment.

The range of environmental policy instruments, including eco-audit of the first, not used and not defending them because of vague legal provisions.

2. RESEARCH METHODS:

The purpose of the environmental audit at the enterprises of JSC "Uzbekneftegaz" is to identify disorders the state of the environment in the future, based on the results of the audit, ie the adoption of measures to reduce the environmental risk enterprises as a result of development and environmental protection measures.

In order to attract attention to environmental auditing in them made by AO how-to-one type of environmental due diligence in the management system of "Uzbekneftegaz" and in order to prove its necessity and to a specific example of them the author was conducted environmental audits in order to improve control procedures for the implementation of environmental protection measures "Andijanneft" to transfer production facilities to the balance JV "Mingbulakneft". In the process of its holding was a methodology for conducting an environmental audit has been developed, which reflects its main stages, features, methods, and basic documentation.

3. MAIN RESULTS:

In the course of the environmental audit, an act was drawn up to check the production facilities scheduled for transmission AO "Andijanneft" on the balance of the joint venture Ltd "Mingbulakneft" with regulatory authorities and stakeholders first.

An inspection of the documentation of the enterprise, which is related to environmental protection activities to determine possible violations of environmental regulations, was carried out.

During the environmental audit, it was established that in the territory of all the surveyed objects the production equipment is currently not used. About 30% of the existing equipment cannot be recovered and needs to be replaced.

Equipment and communications also need repair and maintenance.

Some objects, after appropriate repair, can be used. Buildings and buildings located on the territory of the objects under study also need major repairs.

On the territory of the wells, there are noticeable disturbances in the soil and plant cover, which are noted in the areas adjacent to the wells No. 5 and 9, as well as in the areas between the wells 12 and 222. In addition, near the well No. 222 there are 4 oil traps filled with liquid industrial waste that has an odor and film of oil products on the surface. The traps are arranged in pairs (two from the west and two from the east) from well # 222. The volumes of oil traps are:

$$V_1 = 3360 \text{ m}^3, V_2 = 2304 \text{ m}^3, V_3 = 800 \text{ m}^3, V_4 = 2312 \text{ m}^3 (1)$$

It was also noted that in the areas adjacent to the oil traps there are violations of soil and plant cover. Along the contour of oil traps marked oil contamination. Embankment oil traps virtually absent.

In the period of the survey, situational plans of the objects studied and the layout of the existing equipment, communications and buildings on their territory were drawn up. Identified objects that pose the greatest potential danger to the environment.

As a result of the environmental audit, the following was established:

- JSC "Andijanneft" carries on the production activity on the territory of production facilities and Mingbulak field for the past 8 years (from 2009 to present);

- technological equipment, communications and buildings on the territory of the surveyed objects - the tank farm, the headquarters (drilling), the Aktash oil loading station, and the transformer substation - are not involved in the production process;

the most noticeable effects of anthropogenic impact were identified on the territory of the Mingbulak field (at the location of wells No. 5 and 9, as well as between wells 12 and 222;

- due to the fact that the enterprise of Andijanneft JSC did not promptly eliminate the negative effects of production activities, it is now necessary to carry out a set of remediation work to restore the natural landscape in areas where traces of technogenesis have been identified ;

- when liquidating oil traps that were equipped during the period of past production activities, special attention should be paid to the organization of high-quality reclamation of disturbed lands . If all the necessary requirements are fulfilled and strict adherence to the recommendations for the disposal of the waste contained in the oil traps , the degree of their anthropogenic impact will be minimized.

Analyzed the possibility of emergencies and environmentally hazardous accidents associated with the potential pollution of the environment in the present period. The conclusion was drawn about the possibility of environmental pollution in the event of overflows or spills of the contents of oil traps during the period of precipitation, given the fact that all 4 oil traps there is practically no embankment .

Taking into account the degree of anthropogenic impact that was provided during the period of the production activity by the objects on the balance sheet of AndijanneftJSC, recommendations and environmental protection measures were developed for the elimination of violations and pollution, as well as for the restoration of soil and plant cover.

As part of the environmental audit are analyzed and summarized the available data on geological, physical, geographical, climatic conditions and the state of natural complexes within the field, the impact of man-made objects detected on the environment in the implementation of paragraph roizvodstvennoy activity of JSC "Andijanneft" on the field Mingbulak.

Upon completion of the environmental audit , environmental passports for the tank farm, headquarters, oil loading ramp, the Mingbulak field and the buildings, wells, equipment and communications existing on their territory were developed , and the levels of environmental pollution of the objects were determined .

Due to the fact that for the environment the potential danger is represented by waste generated in the course of past production activities, which are currently in the oiltraps, in the developed recommendations special attention is paid to the implementation of measures during the period of eliminating traps, as well as the organization of high-quality reclamation of damaged lands .

Based on the analysis of all available information on the state of the environment on the territory of the Mingbulak deposit and production facilities, a Conclusion on the completed environmental audit was compiled and recommendations on environmental protection measures were developed .

4. CONCLUSION:

Based on the results of the environmental audit performed, an objective conclusion can be made that implementation, integration and greening audit environmental management systems at AO enterprises "Uzbekneftegaz" is an important management tool to achieve a balance between environmental, economic and social spheres production activities.

It should be noted that the environmental audit at the enterprises of AO "Uzbekneftegaz" performed for the first time. Updating and improving the system of environment management of the second, as well as the formulation of the elements of the state environmental policy of oil and gas complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan by introducing environmental auditing at the enterprise, it is timely and expedient.

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