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LANDSCAPE PROTECTION IN GAS PRODUCTION

Togayev A.I

Assistent, Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute

+998936919393 qmii@bk.ru

Ashurov M. X.

Senior teacher, Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute.

+998973127882 qmii@bk.ru

Zokirov A.T.

Student, Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute.

qmii@bk.ru

ANNOTATION: Due to the growing gas production in the country and the growing demand for oil products, one of the challenges we face is the comprehensive and rational use of our mineral resources and their preservation and protection.

One of the main directions of the use and protection of mineral resources is the economical use, exploration, drilling and commissioning of deposits on the basis of science-based plans. Problems of protection of underground resources and the environment are closely related to the protection of land, surface and underground

atmosphere. Based on the above considerations, the following can be considered as the main problem of such problems in the oil and gas industry:

a) a comprehensive geological study of the location of resources, obtaining information based on the quality and quantity of oil and gas, and similar satellite mineral resources;

b) to prevent the loss of oil and gas reserves in the process of exploration and development of fields in the process of eruptions, open fountains, leaks in the formation and in the wells;

c) the loss of extracted oil, associated gas and natural gas during the operation, preparation and storage of condensate should not be allowed;

d) to achieve the maximum rate of extraction of oil, gas and condensate and other associated minerals at low cost;contamination, poisoning, deformation during drilling, operation, exploration of wells, construction and operation of underground oil and gas reservoirs must be prevented In accordance with the legislation of the Republic for the use of mineral resources: geological study; mining, construction and operation of underground facilities are processes not related to mining. Use of resources may be indefinite or temporary.

Permanent use of resources does not mean pre-use periods. If temporarily used, a period of 10 years is set. The period of temporary use can be extended if necessary. Under current law, users must comply with the following requirements when using resources:

1) completeness of geological study, economy and integrated use of mineral resources;

2) the safety of employees and the population in the conduct of work when using resources;

3) natural environments surrounding atmospheric air, lands, forests, water and objects, as well as buildings and structures are associated with harmful effects on work;

4) damage to wildlife, natural and cultural memories should not be allowed when using resources.

The operation of oil and gas fields should only comply with the schemes and projects developed in accordance with the technical rules of operation. To do this, the use of economical and efficient methods in the extraction of primary and satellite minerals should not be allowed to exceed the specified norm, selective use of rich sections of the deposit when mineral reserves lead to unjustified losses.

The protection of resources by the oil and gas industry is controlled by the state:

1) compliance with the requirements for the protection of resources in the proper operation of oil and gas fields;

2) compliance with the procedure for inventory accounting;

3) safety rules and norms must be observed when carrying out works when using resources;

4) the rules of geological work must be followed in the operation of deposits.

Measures to prevent contamination of underground and surface facilities with oil, gas and other substances and materials in underground storage facilities must be fully complied with. Groundwater contamination under the influence of industrial effluents from enterprises should be avoided.

Subsoil protection measures are the most important elements and components of the main technological processes in the drilling of oil and gas wells, development and operation of fields. These measures are mainly aimed at ensuring the efficiency and safety of production processes, as well as the full extraction and neutralization of oil, gas and condensate.

When the well flow rate is 500,000 m3 / day, the well is drilled with small drills smaller than 145 mm, when the gas flow rate is high (up to 325 mm), when drilling large diameters, and in other technical and technological measures, high students are required to seal the well.

A fountain valve with a control lock is installed on the well; the steering wheel is removed from the armature lock, manom

the flanges must be rotated, the plugs sealed, and the lock flanges fitted with seals.

During the operation of the deposits, a large number of measures will be taken to protect the resources. These measures should be mainly focused on the selection of cost-effective systems for oil, gas and gas condensate fields, control and management of field use, research of effective methods to increase oil and gas condensate capacity.

The development of oil and gas fields is carried out on the basis of approved and technological schemes or projects. It is necessary to calculate the mining-geological properties of the deposit and the physicochemical properties of the formation fluids, taking into account the geological structures, using the methods tested and applied in the design of operation.

In the operation of oil and gas fields, closed, hermetic devices are used in the collection, preparation and transportation of oil, gas and oil products, low-pressure oil and gas capture devices to reduce the loss and purification of hydrocarbons.

To ensure the reliable and trouble-free operation of the system of collection, preparation, transportation and storage of oil and gas, it is necessary to protect them and prevent the release of minerals into the atmosphere and the economical use of natural raw materials.

One of the main reasons for the exploitation of oil and gas fields is that external and internal corrosion play an important role in the premature failure of surface oil and gas equipment, underground communications and pipelines. Corrosion protection of equipment, ensuring the planned service life, especially in the conditions of contact with highly aggressive corrosive active environments, is an extremely important and complex issue. In the implementation of such issues in the technological implementation of the multidisciplinary complex is carried out multidisciplinary complex technological measures and special plans.

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