

T-20 Risk assessment in branch of fuel

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INTRODUCTION

The entry of new states into the European Union has provided enterprises with new and simpler options especially in the implementation of their business, which offered more opportunities especially for international exchange of goods. But it's not just conditions that promote international trade. Entry into the EU also brought a more specific example, the definition of requirements and rules in the field of health and safety at work, which sometimes management companies perceived as a source of increasing costs of the company, or activity, which in some cases reduces time employees at work.

1. PRINCIPLES AND THE PRINCIPLES OF RISK ASSESSMENT

Management of risks

It forms one of the main prerequisites for the proper functioning health and safety measures management system. Risk management (reducing risks) is the process by which the body control trying to avoid the effects of existing and future risks and proposes solutions that help eliminate the effect of adverse effects. Risk management is the decision-making process based on risk analysis. After considering especially economic and technical factors management solves the adoption of appropriate measures to eliminate or reduce the size of the risk to an acceptable (acceptable) level, with regard to the effectiveness of the measure process of eliminating or minimizing risks.

1. PRINCIPLES AND THE PRINCIPLES OF RISK ASSESSMENT

The result of the identification and definition of threats is to create a registry of threats and vulnerabilities subject to subsequent evaluation of the impact on non-performing assets of the organization. health and safety measures is possible to include asset quality of the workforce and its health due to the working environment, the funds spent on repairing injuries and removing the consequences of accidents and emergencies. In some cases, due to inadequate state health and safety measures lead to a reduction in production organization, due to poor morale due to poor working conditions, lack of motivation of employees, damage to reputation among business partners.

1. PRINCIPLES AND THE PRINCIPLES OF RISK

Identification of assets and their grouping

The objective of identifying assets to create a registry vulnerabilities Organization (flaws and weaknesses), which could be exploited by potential sources of threats. Assessing the value of an asset is based on the size of damage due to damage, destruction, or loss, expressed in money or other (loss of life, injuries, loss of biodiversity, ecosystem as a percentage etc.) Units.

1. PRINCIPLES AND THE PRINCIPLES OF RISK ASSESSMENT

Valuation of assets

When valuing the assets are taken into account in particular the following aspects[7]:

- cost, respectively. purchase price;
- importance of assets for the existence or operation of the organization;
- the cost of bridging the damage and the removal rate of the damage;
- yield characteristics and other aspects, eg. the potential contribution of assets.

2. STATIC ELECTRICITY IN LIQUIDS

Static electricity in liquids

Liquids may be electrostatically charged when there is relative movement between the liquid and the surrounding solids or is present the second immiscible phase. Also spraying liquids also creates a highly charged mist or aerosol. The level of accumulation of electric charges in the liquid is strongly dependent on the conductivity of the fluid.

When handling flammable liquids is the creation of any atmosphere generally associated with the liquid which is handled.

2. STATIC ELECTRICITY IN LIQUIDS

A discharge of static electricity in a fuel warehouse

Fuels are electrizeable and the flow is charged static electricity. At the hub size affects their pollution, temperature and velocity. With higher water content and impurities, and higher velocities in a larger charge. The size of the charge may be increased up to the risk of shock

2. STATIC ELECTRICITY IN LIQUIDS

Danger of static electricity

Among the actions that could cause static electricity inside the tank include:

performance;

dispensing of liquids;

agitation;

measurement;

sampling.

3. TRANSPORT OF FUEL

Lessons before the shipment

- In accordance with professional regulations, must be done instruction of persons providing transportation fuel. Lessons should be done in the following range:
- issue a written order to move (shipping instructions - purpose of the shipment date, shipment destination, axis shift speed, dangerous places etc. - the exact content addresses the professional regulation);
- properties of the substances carried and their potential impact on the surrounding environment;

3. TRANSPORT OF FUEL

Lessons before the shipment

- emphasize the main precautions when handling fuel and the operations that must be performed prior to shipment (control activity - closing all valves, check for leaks);
- accident instructions.

3. TRANSPORT OF FUEL

Vehicle designation CAP-6 M during transport fuel F-54



Vehicles and containers (eg. Tank trucks) must also be warning signs placarded.

Vehicles are called labels on both sides and at the rear, containers shall be labeled on all sides.

CONCLUSION

A responsible approach to health and safety measures management creates the basic service and to reduce occupational injuries with subsequent economic benefit at minimum cost to compensation for injuries or damage incurred marketing disaster to its original state.

Uniting area health and safety measures management purely with civilian organizations, can be regarded as a bad move in the management of organizational units of the MO resort. To remove similar connections, it is necessary to create a system of influence on all aspects of the body, where it is necessary to lay emphasis on managers at all levels of management.