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Противоречия процесса формирования приоритетов здоровой жизнедеятельности будущих юристов состоит в том, что социокультурные наставления должны осуществляться в социальной практике культивирования здорового образа жизни в онтогенетическом развитии отдельного индивида. А, как свидетельствует практика, в процессе профессионального становления будущих специалистов наблюдается когнитивно – поведенческий дисонанс, состоящий в том, что достаточная поинформированность не совпадает с высоким уровнем приверженности принципам здоровой жизнедеятельности. Будущим юристам было предложено определить в ранговой зависимости факторы риска для здоровья; исследованы объективные и субъективные определяющие стиль и способ жизни студенческой молодежи, в том числе и будущих юристов; выявлены ценностные приоритеты и место среди прочих – здоровьесохраняющих. Полученные данные позволили определить показатели готовности будущих юристов к утверждению принципов здоровой жизнедеятельности. Систематизированы характерологические проявления будущих юристов на совершенном, достаточном, базовом и начальном уровне сформированности указанных принципов. Сделан вывод о необходимости переориентирования информационно – просветительского процесса утверждения принципов здоровой жизнедеятельности на дискуссионно – деятельностный.

Ключевые слова: *будущие юристы, здоровая жизнедеятельность, психология здоровья, ценностные приоритеты, объективные и субъективные составляющие здоровья, мотивы здоровой жизнедеятельности, профессиональные устремления, стратегия жизни.*

The contradiction of the process of shaping the health-saving priorities of future lawyers makes it evident in the fact that well-founded socio-cultural guidelines should be implemented in social practice through cultivation of a healthy lifestyle in the ontogenetic development of an individual. As practical study shows, there is a kind of cognitive and behavioral dissonance in the process of professional becoming of future lawyers. It so happens when sufficient awareness is not consistent with a high level of activity to master skills of a healthy lifestyle. Future lawyers have been asked to evaluate the level of adverse effects on health risk factors; objective and subjective factors of influence on style and way of life have been investigated; priority values and the place of health-saving priorities among them have been identified. On the basis of putting together the obtained data, indicators of the readiness of future lawyers to approve the principles of healthy living were determined. As a result, characteristic indicators of future lawyers are described, that characterized by the highest, sufficient, basic and initial level of formation of their individual healthy life principles. The results of the conducted study confirm the necessity of reorientation of the cognitive process from informative - educational to discussion - active. Effective are those forms of influence that make it possible to systematize the flow of information that is often contradictory on the phenomenon of health, including the its psychological components, the relationship with style and lifestyle, values and professional perspectives. Important conditions of this process were defined. They are: stimulation of partnerships between participants of educational interaction that prevents destructive conflict confrontation; active participation of future lawyers in the development and implementation of social prevention programs; stimulating the transition from situational activity to sustained interest and conviction in the need for preservation, strengthening one's own health based on psychological well-being. As a result, the system model of activity arrangement for its getting is marked by a combination of information block and practical tools. We are convinced that socio-psychological bases are: development of motivation for healthy lifestyle based on objective awareness of its benefits and conditions of realization; change of destructive attitudes towards own life; creation of conditions for full personal and professional self-realization as an integral part of healthy life.

Key words: *future lawyers, healthy life, health psychology, value priorities, objective and subjective health factors, motives for healthy living, professional claims, life strategy.*

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ROLE OF STAFF IN ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY IN THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

The article is concerned with the fact that the petroleum industry is one of the most environmentally dangerous sectors of management. In order to ensure environmental safety particular attention should be paid to the staff of the petroleum companies, improve its environmental competence and environmental culture. The development of oil and gas fields have a significant impact on the environment. In this regard, higher requirements for environmental competence of specialists and their managers are required in the petroleum industry. One of the ways of forming the ecological competence of experts, is additional training. In this article, developed technology of ecological competence for petroleum professionals in the system of additional vocational training. The purpose of entities (associations, employers, petroleum experts, teachers in the system of additional vocational training) and objectives of the professional training as for ensuring environmental safety in the petroleum industry needed to achieve goals has been highlighted. The technique of practice-oriented formation of required competencies, like internship program, is presented. The main methods used for the formation of ecological competence for the petroleum professionals. A model for the organization of additional training for the formation of ecological competence in the petroleum industry is outlined.

Key words: *human factor, organization of labour, petroleum industry, safety of personnel, environmental safety, petroleum specialist.*

The problem formulation. Unsustainable use of natural resources can exacerbate environmental problems worldwide. Environmental safety is an integral part of any business and is considered to be incredibly significant when it relates to managing business in the petroleum sector. Environmental safety requirements are factually laid out regarding the expectations of the divisional compliance with that of the standard policies. This is the most essential element of environmental safety regulations in the current epoch. Appropriately, setting out the widespread responsibilities and duties of the employers and petroleum specialists, besides it lays the foundation for subsequent legislation, rules, directions, regulations. Rules cover the most critical safety hazards that have caused worker loss of life within the industry. They are intended as simple, concise reminders to workers and supervisors of important safety guidelines and what steps can be taken to mitigate certain hazards. The safety guidelines are derived from the industry experience, further to major accidents happened and best available technology developed in the aftermath of the incidents to avoid recurrence.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issues of the environmental safety in the petroleum industry as an important aspect of future engineers training for the petroleum industry have been considered by F. Candrea, R. Gowland, L. Kamynina, V. Malanina, E. De Rademaeker, Srinivasan Chandrasekaran, I. Sharf, A. Taylor, G. Winkelmann-Oei [1, 3, 4, 5, 6] and others. It is worth noting that Ukrainian scientists also paid significant attention to the role of personnel in ensuring environmental safety in the petroleum industry. Moreover, like foreign scholars, they concentrated both on theoretical, methodological and practice-related aspects.

Goal setting. The objective of the article consists in revealing such a notion as «environmental safety» which is always associated with risk. When the chances of risks are higher then the situation is said to be highly unsafe. Therefore, risk has to be assessed and eliminated and safety has to be assured. Risk is defined as the combination of probability of an event and its outcome. Safety is a healthy activity of prevention from being exposed to hazardous situation. By remaining safe, the disastrous consequences are avoided, thereby saving the life of human and plant in the industry.

Results of the investigation. The global economy in which petroleum engineers live is in constant change and evolution. The requirements for future petroleum experts today involve not only solid technical knowledge but also make them know how to apply that knowledge to real world problems. For these reasons, engineering education must reach beyond the academic world and draw in the industry. The real world experiences that future petroleum specialists must have to be effective come from industry and not the more research oriented university environment. Methodological training of engineering students is becoming more and more important due to the shift from labor-intensive production to science-driven industries. However, there is no consistent development of future engineers' methodological competencies in modern technical universities.

Safety is crucial to everyone and is a core value for the petroleum industry. All members of the industry are committed to protecting the environment, and the health and safety of all who share it. They work tirelessly to improve safety practices through ongoing research, standards development, training, information sharing, and advocacy. Nowadays the petroleum industry is becoming an increasingly safer place to work, despite a job environment that often involves heavy equipment, hazardous materials, high temperatures and high pressure equipment. This industry works tirelessly to improve safety in the workplace through ongoing research, standards development, training, information transfer, and advocacy.

Environmental safety stands out as a core value for the petroleum industry, embedded in every process and decision for operations. This approach has led to continued advancements in technology, improved industry standards and enhanced best practices, smarter regulations, and innovative approaches to addressing offshore safety. This continued and comprehensive progress has made oil and natural gas exploration and production the safest it has ever been.

The term «workplace safety» is defined by the Petroleum Safety

Authority (PSA, 2008) as follows: a large and varied set of procedures, conditions and environments, from personal safety, which protects the individual worker, to operational and process safety, which focuses on the equipment and procedures that keep hydrocarbons and other hazardous materials properly contained [1, p. 34]. Personal safety and process safety work hand-in-hand to ensure responsible development of the petroleum industry – providing the essential products that make modern life possible while keeping petroleum staff and nearby communities safe.

The petroleum industry is harmful to the environment because of the toxicity of petroleum which contributes to air pollution, acid rain, and various illnesses in humans. Also, petroleum fuels climate change, due to the increased greenhouse gas emissions in its extraction, refinement, transport and consumption phases. That is why environmental safety is and will always be the petroleum industry's primary focus, and the specialists who serve on the frontlines of operations play an essential role in ensuring safe work practices and preventing workplace incidents. Each worker at a worksite has a duty to work in a safe manner and must make safety a part of each and every task.

It should be mentioned that the petroleum industry has taken great strides to enhance the safety of its exploration and drilling operations, ensuring the safe and environmentally responsible exploration and production of natural gas, crude oil, and associated liquids on lands administered by state and federal authorities, including production via the use of hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling in unconventional plays. Workforce (experts of various specializations and qualification, etc.) is one of the key elements of industrial activity. Operated facility safety status depends much on the personnel actions. Successful personnel performance, causing no emergency situations, depends on system approach to oil terminal industrial process safety management. Major accidents reported in the petroleum industry in the past are important sources of information for understanding safety. Lessons learnt from these accidents, through detailed diagnosis, will be helpful in preventing the occurrence of similar accidents in the future [5, p. 91].

From accident cases it is well known that there is limitation of knowledge in forecasting the consequences of such incidents. Past experiences alone are not sufficient to calculate the sequence of outcomes. This is due to the fact that such accidents are very uncommon and cannot be predicted. However, catastrophic consequences in most of the cases could have been avoided by taking proper care during the design stage and by imparting emergency evacuation training to all personnel onboard.

Process safety hazards, on the other hand, can give rise to more severe consequences or major accidents involving the release of potentially hazardous materials, the release of energy (fires and explosions) or both; they can have catastrophic consequences and may result in multiple fatalities, economic loss, substantial loss to property or may lead to severe environmental damage [6]. Staffing, shift work arrangements and working conditions are critical to the prevention, control and mitigation of major accident hazards. An important factor in ensuring that oil and gas operations are carried out in a manner that emphasizes operational safety and minimizes the risk of environmental damage is the proper training of personnel.

Training requires that personnel in a variety of different professions and institutions have a common understanding and knowledge of the technical and managerial aspects, and use complementary professional procedures in their work. This requires a certain level of training (and retraining) of various petroleum experts, including contractors.

The personnel concerned should be identified along the «planning-design-construction-operation-decommissioning-rehabilitation» chain. Personnel working at and responsible for safety of the petroleum industry are educated and trained in technology, standards and regulations as well as acting in emergency cases. The inherent uncertainties surrounding all potentially hazardous oil equipment require special skills in risk assessment and management but also in risk communication and reporting. Training of relevant personnel comprises apart from the technical aspects of oil equipment and the «context» subjects that concern related disciplines such as environment, social and financial areas, and the

risks for the oil tankers operating staff. National laws, regulations, policies and practices should take into account all the relevant stakeholders involved and should be consistent with international agreements and recommendations.

To be effective, technical performance standards are defined for these critical barriers. The following criteria are grounded as good industry practice: functionality (what the barriers should achieve); availability (how often it will be required to operate satisfactorily); reliability (how often it will be required to operate on demand); survivability (the conditions under which it will be required to operate (from the effects of major accident hazards); interaction or dependency (how the critical barrier interacts with or is dependent on other barriers) [2].

Technical and organizational aspects of safety are taken into account in the petroleum industry. Such an integrated view can be reflected by elements of the so-called safety chain, which comprises safety elements from the design and feasibility stage to the construction and operation till the decommissioning phase. Experiences from past industrial accidents are integrated in all elements through an efficient feedback mechanism.

To this end, governments, employers and workers need to collaborate to formulate a global training strategy for the sector. Such a

strategy must include respect for rights at work, non-discrimination, equal opportunities and treatment for petroleum specialists, good governance, transparency and accountability. It can also contribute to job-rich growth in other sectors through transferable skills, and work towards a green economy. The successful implementation of such a strategy will depend on the good will and commitment of all stakeholders – governments, employers, workers and others. Tripartite social dialogue will therefore play an important role for the petroleum industry.

Conclusions and further research perspectives. Overall, it can be stated that safety assurance is essential in the petroleum industry as it is highly prone to hazardous situations. Prior to analyzing the importance of safety in this industry, one should comprehend the key issues in petroleum processing and production. Environmental safety can be ensured by identifying and assessing the hazards in each and every stages of operation. Identification and assessment of hazard at every stages of operation are vital for monitoring safety, both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Prime importance of safety is to ensure prevention of death or injury to workers in the company and also to the public located around. Environmental safety should also be checked in terms of financial damage to the company as investment is huge in the petroleum industry than any other industry. Environmental safety must be ensured in such a way that the surrounding atmosphere is not contaminated.

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В статті відзначається, що нафтогазова галузь є однією з найбільш екологічно небезпечних галузей господарювання. В цілях забезпечення екологічної безпеки виробництва слід приділяти особливу увагу персоналу підприємства, підвищенню його екологічної компетентності та екологічної культури. Освоєння нафтових і газових родовищ робить значний вплив на навколишнє природне середовище. Тому на підприємствах нафтогазової галузі необхідні підвищені вимоги до екологічної компетентності фахівців та їх керівників. Одним із способів формування екологічної компетентності спеціалістів є додаткова професійна підготовка. В статті розроблена технологія формування екологічної компетентності у спеціалістів нафтогазової галузі в системі додаткової професійної підготовки. Спроектуються цілі суб'єктів (общества, роботодавців, фахівців нафтогазової галузі, педагогів) в системі додаткового професійного освіти. Показана методика практико-орієнтованого формування востребованих компетенцій (програма стажировки). Описані основні методи, використовувані для формування екологічної компетентності у спеціалістів нафтогазової галузі. Представлена модель організації додаткової професійної підготовки для формування екологічної компетентності у спеціалістів нафтогазової галузі.

Ключевые слова: *человеческий фактор, организация труда, нефтегазовая отрасль, безопасность персонала, экологическая безопасность, специалист нефтегазовой отрасли.*

У статті наголошується, що нафтогазова галузь є однією з найбільш екологічно небезпечних галузей господарювання. З метою забезпечення екологічної безпеки виробництва слід приділяти особливу увагу персоналу підприємства, підвищенню його екологічної компетентності та екологічної культури. Освоєння нафтових і газових родовищ робить значний вплив на навколишнє природне середовище. Тому на підприємствах нафтогазової галузі необхідні підвищені вимоги до екологічної компетентності фахівців та їх керівників. Одним із способів формування екологічної компетентності у фахівців є додаткова професійна підготовка. У статті показано технологію формування екологічної компетентності фахівців нафтогазової галузі в системі додаткової професійної підготовки. Подано мету суб'єктів (суспільства, роботодавців, фахівців нафтогазової галузі, педагогів) в системі додаткової професійної освіти) і завдання програми підвищення кваліфікації, необхідні для досягнення поставлених цілей. Висвітлено методика практико-орієнтованого формування затребуваних компетенцій. Описано основні методи, використовувані для формування екологічної компетентності у фахівців нафтогазової галузі. Обґрунтовано модель організації додаткової професійної підготовки для формування екологічної компетентності фахівців нафтогазової галузі.

Ключові слова: *людський фактор, організація праці, нафтогазова галузь, безпека персоналу, екологічна безпека, фахівець нафтогазової галузі.*