1.7.1.3 Dust

Dust, in particular a hazardous substance-damaging the respiratory system. The employees of the kind of work environment are exposed to hazardous dust.

Types of dust in the working environment are:

- **Mineral powders;** crystalline silica, quartz, coal and cement dust
- **Metal powders;** lead, cadmium, nickel, beryllium dust
- **Other chemical powders;** rated bagged chemicals and pesticides
- **Organic and vegetable powders;** cotton, flour, wood, tea dust, etc.
- **Biological hazards;** live particles, mold, sports and so on.

is risky professions is more exposure to dust; miners, construction, ceramic and glass industry professionals, employees and sandblasting may be listed as those of casting cleanup.

dust in the working environment; respiratory, and threatens the health of employees due to various reasons such as skin absorption and nutrition. Dusty health risks in the work environment; The type of powder (physical, chemical and mineralogical characteristics) and on exposure to dust. Dust, there are negative health impact on workers of exposure.

exposure to dust negative **As a result of the exposed health effects;** pneumoconiosis, asbestosis, silicosis, ischemic heart disease, cancer, systemic poisoning, infection, allergy, diseases of heavy metal covers inflammatory lung disease.

Another OHS risk outside the health impacts of dust are also being explosives. Combustible dust (flour, sugar, starch, coal dust, etc.), A certain amount of suspension and contacting a source of ignition as a result of the incident **dust explosion** It called.

To combat the dust primarily hazardous or less hazardous source of danger that, if the production processes which cause dust emission must be replaced for reasons not or less dust emission process. Hazard can not be eliminated at the source of another machine or process may be applied to the production engineering where it is not possible control methods. In this context, the dust sucking dust that the machine should be established, taking into dusty environment must be isolated from production departments indoors. The aqueous manufacturing jobs as possible,

suppression of dust carried with the help of process water

It must be provided. In addition, proper ventilation system installation and activation of the nature of the work performed is of paramount importance for the evacuation of dust from the working environment. The final step is the use of PPE to prevented employees of dust exposure. PPE to be used by the (masks), nature of work, type of dust in the environment, depending on the dust concentration is determined by measurements performed at periodic intervals should be chosen, it should not carry any additional risk.