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Concept of Industrial Hygiene

S. Lakshmipriya [1,*], S. Bhuvaneswari [2], M. Madhan Kumar [3], K. Velan [3]

[1] Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam-638401, Tamil Nadu, India.

[2] *Department of Mechanical Engineering, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam-638401, Tamil Nadu, India.*

[3] *Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam-638401, Tamil Nadu, India.*

[*]*Corresponding Author E-mail:* lakshmipriyas@bitsathy.ac.in

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ABSTRACT

In latest years, there was a rapid boom within the number variety and complexity of chemicals getting used in the enterprise and our daily lifestyles. Some chemical compounds are toxic, quite reactive, and inflammable or have a mixture of those traits. Hazardous chemicals have the potential to purpose poisonous effects on human being .Industrial hygiene is the take a look at of the way to anticipate, understand, evaluate, and control of administrative centre situations which could result in people experiencing illness or injury. This take a look at goals to design what is the entire bodily category of airborne contaminants because of chemical compounds directly and circuitously in to our frame. Considering the importance of commercial hygiene, the essential points to be kept in mind for commercial According to this paper, we will recognize approximately the possible methods like mode of coming into the chemical substances inside the workplace.

Keywords: Ventilation, Chemical Hazards, Reactive Agents, Inflammables.

INTRODUCTION

Industrial hygienists are scientists and engineers committed to protecting the fitness and protection of humans within the place of business and the network. A professional business hygienist is a person owning either a baccalaureate diploma in engineering, chemistry, physics, or a closely associated organic or bodily technological know-how from an permitted university or university, who also has no less than 3 years of commercial hygiene experience. A finished doctorate in a related physical, biological, or scientific technological know-how or in associated engineering can be substituted for 2 years of the 3-year requirement. A finished master's diploma in a associated bodily or organic technological know-how or in associated engineering may be substituted for one year of the 3-12 months requirement. Under no instances can extra than two years of graduate education be carried out closer to the three years length.

While this definition does now not consist of certification, the American Industrial Hygiene Association acknowledges the want for such certification by means of each professional business hygienist as the precise hallmark by way of one's peers and strongly urges all eligible contributors to gain American Board of Industrial Hygiene certification.

The American Board of Industrial Hygiene has mounted that hit candidates for certificate shall obtain the fame of Diplomat of the American Academy of Industrial Hygiene, problem to compliance with necessities mounted by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene.

The active ABIH certification calls for that the individual be admitted to exam based totally upon academic schooling and 4 years of experience for the Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH), efficaciously skip a one-day examination, and maintain lively professional involvement through recertification on a five years cycle following first certification.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Upon mirrored image, but, one can't break out the conclusion that inside the strict feel of the word there had been but the first was the acceptance of industrial hygiene through health departments as considered one of their duties. The 2d became the broadening idea of occupational health to embody the total health of the employee-the recognition that any separation of occupational and no occupational effects on the health of guy is a synthetic, unrealistic one. [1]
In a pastime as young as commercial hygiene, possibly two milestones of this type are the most that you could wish for. Any dearth of milestones within this interpretation, however, has been greater than compensated by using achievements in the commercial hygiene field during the last forty years.[2]

Industrial ecology is a new approach to the industrial design of merchandise and techniques and the implementation of sustainable manufacturing strategies. It is an idea in which an industrial device is viewed no longer in isolation from its surrounding structures but in concert with them. Industrial ecology seeks to optimize the whole materials cycle from virgin cloth to completed fabric, to thing, to product, to waste product, and to final disposal. [3]

To better symbolize the subject, the National Academy of Sciences convened a colloquium from which were derived some of salient contributions. This paper sets the level for the contributions that observe and discusses how each suits into the framework of commercial ecology. [4]

Measurement statistics must be without considerable bias or the scale of the unfairness need to be recognized, taking into account corrections. Occupational hygiene measurements are often completed on a unmarried day or a few days selected for numerous reasons, which includes in simple terms sensible ones. When quantitative exposure information from the same publicity period are lacking, the representativeness of the measurement days (MDs) ought to be assessed based totally on no quantitative publicity statistics. [5]

The capability of workers, managers, and occupational hygienists to evaluate concentration ranges, without quantitative publicity statistics, has been puzzled in latest literature and the question can be raised approximately how it is feasible to at ease that MDs are “every day.” This article describes a quantitative approach for verifying, if the facts accumulated are representative for an extended length than an unmarried day or a few days. The method consists of a express description of the working days by means of people retaining logs approximately whilst, and for the way long a time, they carry out a fixed of predefined tactics.[6]

CONCEPT OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE:

Industrial Hygiene:

Industrial hygiene may be defined as a science or art for the recognition, evaluation and control of those environmental factors or stresses, arising in or from the workplace, which may cause sickness impaired health and well-being, or significant discomfort and inefficiency among workers or among the citizens of the country.

Industrial Hygienist

An industrial hygienist is a person with a college or university degrees in engineering, chemistry, physics or who, by virtue of special studies and training, has acquired competence in recognition, evaluation and control of health hazards in the workplace environment.

Recognition

The identification of environmental factors and stress associated with work and work operations, and understanding of their effects on man and his well being in the workplace and the community, is of prime importance.

Recognition being the first step to be taken in the control of chemical hazards, involves the following

- Knowledge of the process system
- Entry of workers into confined spaces for certain operations. Which are commonly encountered in an industry should be recognized as potential hazards operation.
- Understanding the health problems inherent in certain workplaces or equipment design
- Knowledge of toxicity evaluation of all chemicals involved, including initial, intermediate and final products and waste
- Knowledge of the number of persons liable to be exposed and location of exposure
- Questioning of operators and supervisors and examining work flow sheets
- Spotting hazardous situations before workers are affected
- Matching the symptoms of an ill worker with potential workplace hazards
- Examining compliance status of Factories Act, with respect to various occupational hazards

Evaluation

Evaluation is achieved with the aid of quantitative measurement techniques, to measure the magnitude in terms of occupational health hazard factors and stresses that impair human health and well-being.

Evaluation usually requires some form of personal and/or static monitoring to provide a good picture of contamination during the normal work cycle of different workers. There are a variety of monitoring methods that can be used by persons suitably trained and qualified in industrial hygiene

Monitoring

Personal monitoring

The concentration of airborne chemicals to which workers are exposed can be determined with the help of sample collecting equipment such as self-contained air samples and air sampling devices worn by workers for determined periods.

The collected samples are then analyzed. Where work stations are static, sampling can be carried out with fixed equipment. The personal monitoring methods will be necessary where the operator ismobile.

Environmental monitoring

Determining the levels of airborne chemicals/substances in the working environment can give an indirect estimate of workers exposure and indicate the existence of potential hazards.

Biological Monitoring

Biological monitoring involves measuring the chemicals or its metabolite in biological agents, such as blood, urine, scalp hair, saliva, nails, enzymes, exhaled breath, body tissues and body fluids and then comparing the levels with the accepted values, as per the standards reference.

The selection of biological agent for the test mainly depends on the characteristicsofthe chemicals to be studied. The number of chemicals for which biological monitoring has become available has increase dins recent years, but is still small compared to the number of chemicals used in the industry. Biological monitoring has been well recognized in recent years for evaluating the workers exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Control

Once the hazard is identified and evaluated, residual hazards may be controlled by the application of one of the three principles

Substitution

The substitution of hazardous chemicals used in the process with others of lower toxicity

Containment

The process is engineered or modified so that hazardous product are completely contained and disposal.

Reduction

The level of workers exposure should be reduced to a safe level by engineering control methods (isolation/exposure, ventilation) and improving housekeeping, personal hygiene and maintenance.

Physical Classification of Airborne Contaminants

The chemicals used or produced in an industrial generally disseminate into the air in the form of dust, fumes, smoke, mist, vapors and gases. Each term has a definite meaning and describes a certain state of matter that can only be achieved by some physical changes in the substances itself. The American National Standards institute has defined these terms as follows:

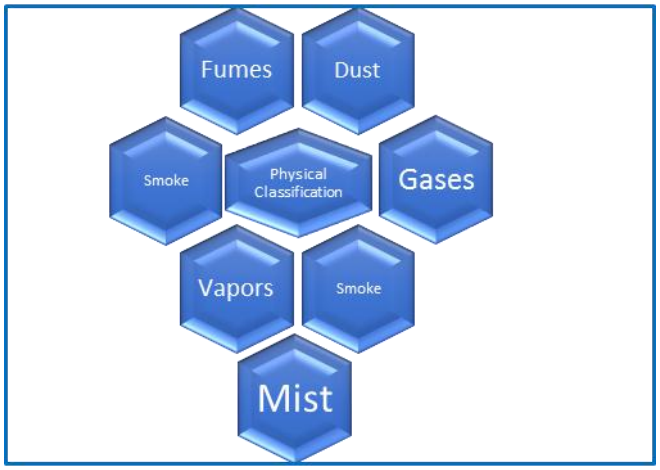

Figure 1. *Physical classification of airborne contaminants*

Dust

Dust include solid particles generated by handling, crushing, grinding, rapid impact detonation and decrepitating of organic or inorganic materials, such asrockore, metal, coal, wood, and grain. Dust does not tend to flocculate expect under electrostatic for cesspit does not diffuse in air but settle under the influence of gravity.

Dust in the air may or may not have the same composition as its parent material. Dust above 25µ in size does not usually remain airborne long enough topose an inhalation problem to exposed employees, e.g.metals, silica, asbestos etc.

Fumes

Fumes constitute solid particles generated by condensation from the gaseous state, generally after the volatilization of molten metal's. Often accompanied by chemical reaction (oxidation), fumes coalesce and flocculate

The solid particles that make up fumes are extremely fine, usually less than 0.1µ,e.g lead, zinc, cadmium, etc

Smoke

Smoke carbon or soot particleslessthan 0.1µ in size are caused by the incomplete combustion of carbonaceous materials, such as coal or oil. Smoke generally contains droplets as well as dry particles. The size of the particles contained in tobacco smoke is about 0.25µ

Mist

Suspended liquid droplets generated by condensation from the gaseous to the liquid state or by breaking up a liquid into dispersed state, such as are known as mist splashing, foaming or atomizing. Misting is formed when a finely divided liquid is suspended in the atmosphere.

Examples of mist are the oil mist produced during cutting and grinding operations, acid mists from electroplating acid or alkali mist from spraying operations and the condensation of water vapor to form fog or rain.

Vapors

Vapors are gaseous forms of substances, which normally exits in solider liquid state and can return to these states either by increase in pressure or decrease in temperature. Evaporation is the process by which a liquid gets converted into a vapour and mixes with the surrounding atmosphere. Solvents with low boiling points and volatile readily. Examples: Vapors of Trichloroethylene, benzene, xylene, toluene, etc.

Gases

Gases are normally formless fluids that occupy space or an enclosure, and can be changed into liquid or solid state by the combined effect of increased pressure and decreased temperature. Gases diffuse. For e.g. Welding gases, internal combustion engine exhaust gases, Sulphurdioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, etc.

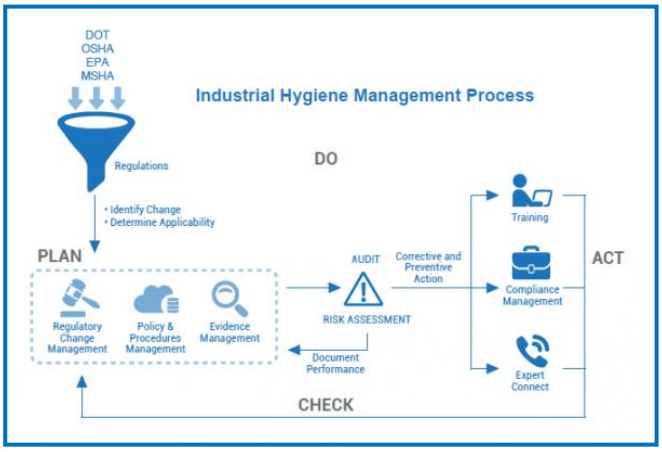

Figure 2. *Management of Industrial Hygiene*

Modes of Entry

A Chemical may exert a harmful effect if it comes into contact with a susceptible site in, or on the body. The basic modes oftener are in halation, ski nab sorption and ingestion. The ratio of these three entry modes is about 90:9:1

Inhalation

Inhalation is the most important route of intake of airborne contaminants. The respiratory system serves as the portal of entry into the body for a large variety of airborne containments, such as gaseous, vapours and particulate matter. Exchange of gases between inhaled air and blood occurs x the alveoli. The airways from the nasal cavity to the bronchioles are continuously wetted by a layer of mucous. The fate of inhaled chemicals substances mainly depends upon their physical and chemical properties.

Gases and Vapors:

These are directly absorbed into the blood or dis solved in the mucous in airways, depending nowhither they are water or fat soluble.

- Highly soluble material dissolves into the fluid lining of the nasal cavity, the mouth and the larger airways.
- Less soluble material dissolves deeper in to the lungs where they may cause more damage
- Highly insoluble material is exhaled.

Particulate Matter:

Depending on their size, particles are trapped into the mucous layer or the alveoli. For particulate aerosols the position is more complex. Particles of 0.1micron diameter or more tend to be deposited but only those less than 7.0microns deposit in the conductive airways. Particles in size less than 0.1 microns deposit in the alveolus. Most of the particles between 0.1 microns and 0microns size are exhaled. The pattern and depth of breathing and irritant effects of inhaled material may alter the deposition of particles. Silica and Asbestos fibber may remain permanently within the lung tissue.

In an industry, the worker has to undergo physical exertion depending upon the nature of work. Physical exertion creates an immediate demand for oxygen, resulting in stimulation of breathing per minute varies with the activity. Thus the rate of inhalation of any toxic impurity in the air increases with an increase in exertion as shown below:

Average Breathing Rate During Different Activities

Activity	**Air Inhaled (I/min)**
Resting in bed	6
Sitting	7
Standing	8
Walking(3km/hr)	14
Walking(6km/hr)	28
Slow run	43
Maximum exertion	65-100

Skin Absorption

The skin acts as a barrier to most naturally occurring substances. However, penetration through the skin (transcutaneous) can occur in care of some liquids and dissolved materials. Lipid solubility and molecular size are the most important factors, so that high lipid solubility and small molecular size enhance penetration through the skin. Abrasion and irritation also encourage penetration. This route is particularly important for solvents and can occur in a number of ways.

- Direct absorption through wounds or abrasions
- Degreasing of the skin, followed by absorption of the degreasing agent
- Degreasing of the skin, allowing absorption of other chemicals, and
- Sensitization ,local and general

Ingestion

This is not a common mode of entry but can be hazard where work hygiene is of lowest and ard.Ingestion of toxic material may result from contaminated food, beverages or putting fingers or other contaminated objects into the mouth. Ingestion of toxic substances along with food in the workroom occurs where housekeeping is not good, or where workers are careless toed-dust their clothes, or wash their hands with soap. If the toxic dust swallowed with food or saliva is not soluble in body fluids, it is eliminated directly through the intestinal tract. Toxic materials that are readily soluble in body fluids are absorbed in the digestive system and circulated by the blood. Compared with inhalation and skin absorption, ingestion plays a minor role in the absorption of toxic materials in industries.

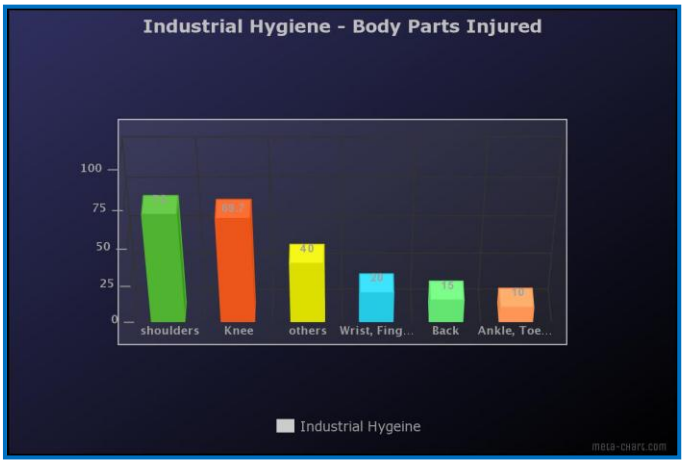

***Figure 3**. Survey on Industrial Hygiene*

Conclusion:

The number of accidents and fatalities in hazardous chemical industry and the table shows anaverage Breathing Rate during different activities of significant hazardous chemical safety. However, currently hazardous chemical accidents are still frequent in workplace. Moreover, the severity of major hazardous chemical accidents is significant compared to that of other types of industrial accidents. Meanwhile, Indian standard decided to make and implement a special law for hazardous chemical safety. Of course, at present and in the future, India's hazardous chemical safety is facing a series of opportunities (such as the Indian government's support, the growing safety need of people, and the rapid progress of science and technology).To improve hazardous chemical safety, India will need to take a comprehensive approach, which mainly includes risk investigation and control, legislation, supervision, scientific research, technology, education, economy, safety culture, and so on.

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Conflict of Interest

None of the authors have any conflicts of interest to declare.