

Diesel Exhaust Infographic

PLYMOVENT®
presents

**THE DANGERS
OF DIESEL
EXHAUST**

AND WHY YOU NEED TO HOOK UP THE HOSE

NIOSH states there can be no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

Therefore a reduction of worker exposure to chemical carcinogens as much as possible through elimination or substitution and engineering controls is the primary way to prevent occupational cancer.

The World Health Organization classified diesel engine exhaust as carcinogenic to humans.

Based on sufficient evidence that exposure is associated with an increased risk for lung cancer.

Local exhaust extraction is needed, even with modern diesel engine technology.

A NIOSH study done in 2016 (HHE Report No. 2015-0159-3265), recommends a local exhaust ventilation system for a station, despite the station carrying modern engines that employed ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel and contained diesel particulate filter and regeneration systems.

Diesel exhaust is being linked to life-threatening illnesses.

Men with a higher exposure to diesel exhaust over a 5 to 10 year period were at least 20 percent more likely to develop ALS than men with no exposure. Source: Aisha Dickerson, PhD, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

Undefined Exposure Limits

Diesel exhaust contains gases, particulate and more than 40 potentially toxic compounds. And yet, occupational exposure limits for diesel particulate matter have not been established by OSHA or NIOSH. Source: ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

Ultrafine particles may result in more adverse effects than fine particles.

Ultrafine particles can penetrate into the small airways and alveolar region, where they may exist for weeks or months. Source: Oberdörster G. Pulmonary effects of inhaled ultrafine particles. *Int. Arch. Occup. Environ. Health*. 2000;74(1):1-8.

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Source: <https://www.firehouse.com>