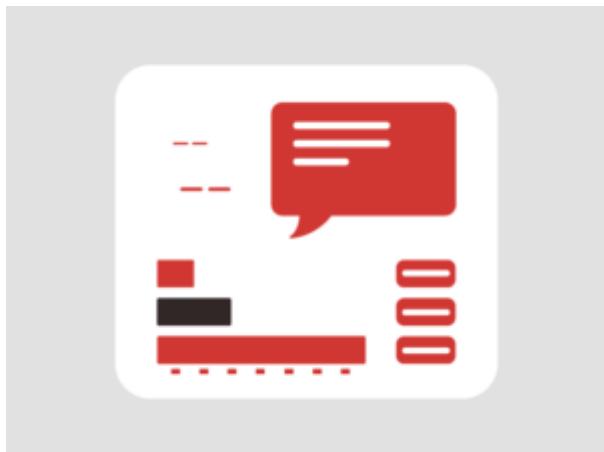


Diesel Exhaust Infographic



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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