

Assistive technology

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Prolonged exposure to crystalline silica dust at specific concentrations that exceed the occupational exposure limits may possibly increase the risk of developing certain lung disease known as silicosis. The chemical's usual routes of entry in the body are through the eyes, inhalation and skin contact. It is not advisable for consumers and workers to apply flame or heat products containing the aforementioned chemicals; instead, pressurized extinguishers must be stored away from high heat sources, poorly ventilated rooms and out of direct sunlight.

Would total flooding be more of a personnel hazard than local application system Why

If based on the arguments presented by DuPont (2008; p 1), stating that the total flooding is applied in fire suppression when other people are present during the application; aside from the fact that the application is generally, free of residues, non-corrosive, non-electrically conductive and has ozone-depleting potential, the action involves greater than 90% of all commercial security or protection scenarios. Meanwhile, the system of local application is also a total flooding system, but, there are no complete enclosures surrounding

the " hazard". From this viewpoint, it can be suggested that when the local type of system is applied, fire extinguishing concentration should be applied to the area as quickly as possible; otherwise will expose people to hazards longer. Therefore, the local application seems more of a personnel hazard than total flooding.