

THE IMPACT OF COMPOSITE POLYMER MATERIALS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answer with you. There are many types of activities. The model of the process of life's activities can be imagined in general in the form of a living environment.

This, in turn, leads to the emergence of a new direction of knowledge—the safety of life's activities—that is, a science that studies safety that matches a person's will. Scientific and technical progress is exploring technologies unknown to mankind and the types of energy that move them. This in turn increases the power and risk of exposure to humans and the environment [1].

The XFH course consists of the basics of scientific and practical knowledge, such as "Employment Protection," "Environmental Protection," and "Civil Protection," which were previously studied.

In its practical work, the future bakery should know that the production of technical processes should be designed to fix software, machinery, mechanisms, and organize labor in such a way that it does not affect the processor of the harms and risks of production [2].

Based on the knowledge gained by a bachelor's degree, he should clearly know the following basic laws on an XFH scale; to understand the management and policies of the state in the protection of labor; making the right decisions in the conditions of modern manufacturing; To have theoretical and practical knowledge of XFH [3].

Conservation of nature and rational use of natural resources are important economic and social issues. Many toxic substances that come out in the preparation of polymer products not only poison the human body but also have a negative impact on nature, slow down plant development, and reduce earth's productivity. Chunchi magnesium, silicon oxides, synthetic smolas are dangerous for the human and animal world. Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas that kills by stopping red blood cells from delivering oxygen in the body. Nitrogen oxides are toxic to plants, creating conditions for the formation of ozone, which in turn produces compounds that are harmful to the plant world[4].

To some extent, all types of polymer materials are toxic and fire-threatening. At the same time, all petroleum products are dangerous in terms of fire and explosion, and their wheat is toxic. Fuel and organic solvents are also hazardous in terms of explosion [5].

As mentioned earlier, petroleum products are toxic substances that have a negative impact on the environment. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. Atmospheric pollution and the level of harmfulness of toxic substances are determined not by their relative toxicity and the amount of gases used, but also

by the intensity of removal into the atmosphere. This figure depends on the mode and power of the power aggregate [6].

Employees who work in the production of plastic products must work without violating extreme measures, taking into account their health and the people around them. Petroleum products, including plastics, emit lightweight fractional, harmful vapors to human health [7].

Plastic products should be protected from being touched by fires, sparks, machinery, and equipment. In places where plastic products are stored, there must always be a collection of fire excrement tools. Persons working with plastic products should receive a preliminary (at least twice a year) fire safety guidelines and undergo a medical examination [8].

The dielectric properties of many polymer materials are higher. Therefore, when they are discharged from the pipes, when transported in a car, a friction on its wall results in static electrical charges. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. To prevent this from happening, all capacities, autosisternas, receiving – distribution equipment, conductors must be mechanized [9].

Polymer products and their application in the automotive industry.

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In the 21st century, it prohibits the rapid development of the automotive industry, the development of industries that ensure the operation of automobiles in one margin, and the increase in the amount of products produced in these networks [10].

The reliability of vehicles, economic and economic conditions in many ways depends on the level of supply of fuel-efficient vehicles, the quality of materials, and the compositional materials used in automobiles [11].

Nowadays, it is difficult to imagine the structures of modern cars and other vehicles without polymer materials. The use of these materials, along with inventing the structures of technology, reducing their masses, and improving the reliability of working, paves the way for reducing production identification and labor costs, the widespread use of polymers is due to their ability to replace precious metal and wood materials directly, and in many cases surpass them [12].

Polymers are mainly liquid, granulated, granular and powdery, and in this case, pneumatic forms are given under pressure pouring, pressing and vacuum in the automobile transport [13]. Ways to ensure the safety of life's activities in the use of polymer products in the automotive industry:

- providing labor protection in the production of polymers;
- methods of eliminating harmful substances that come out of the pouring and processing of polymers;
- In the processing of polymers, the honani is performed in ventilation.

Methods of ventilation of workplaces for the use of polymer products.

Ventilation devices are divided into commonly exchanged and domestic species, depending on the method of air exchange.

Air replacement devices serve to drive out excess heat, humidity, dust, gases and vapors that occur in manufacturing facilities and to regulate the condition of the hona microclimate in accordance with sanitary and hygienic requirements.

In the general air exchange system, the dirty air inside the hona is replaced by fresh air at the same time in terms of the entire size of the room. In local air exchange systems, dirty air is directly driven from where this dirty air (dust, gas, wheat, etc.) is formed, or from the workplace. Ventilation devices are divided into types of beggars, drivers, and beggars according to the way they work.

Polymer products use a common air exchange system to ventilate workplaces. The common air exchange consists of begging, driver, and begging-driver ventilation systems.

Begging ventilation devices are installed in production rooms, where dirty air is required to be actively pumped out. Driver ventilation devices, on the other hand, are used in rooms where begging devices are not possible. Begging-driver ventilation devices, on the other hand, are used in rooms where intensive air exchange is required.

Air exchange in artificial, or mechanical ventilation systems, is carried out using ventilators. The advantages of artificial air exchange devices are that they can be used to drive dirty air from anywhere in the room or send fresh air to the room and install air heating, moisturizing and cleaning devices on these devices. Such ventilation devices will consist of a ventilator, an air conditioner, an air conditioner, and a filter. As ventilators, centrifugal and bulletin ventilators are used. Depending on the pressures generated by the centrifugal ventilation, they are divided into the following three types:

low pressure -1000 N/m²;

o'rta bosimli -1000...3000 N/m²;

high pressure - 3000...15 000 N/m².

The number specified in the brand of ventilation indicates the diameter of the ventilation wheel expressed in dm. For example, the number 5 in the N5 ventilator is the diameter of the ventilator

Indicates that $D_g = 5 \text{ dm} = 500 \text{ mm}$.

Arrowed ventilation is installed in production rooms where low-pressure air exchange is required. They generate pressures of about 250-300 N/m.

Air pipes of sunny ventilation systems are made of steel. For an airborne environment contaminated with aggressive chemicals, stainless steel, vinylplasts or ceramics are selected as tube material. Air pipes are installed to adjust the amount of air injected into the room, air conditioning, heating, cooling and moisturizing facilities. Calorifers are used to heat the air. They will be similar to the radiator of cars in terms of structure and principle of operation.

Air cooling devices, on the other hand, are divided into two types: surface cooling and contact cooling devices. Surface cooling devices are calorifer-shaped and use cold water, ammonia or freon as a refrigerator. In contact cooling devices, the air cools through the rainy environment that occurs in the water chamber.

In air conditioning, various material filters, oil filters, electrical and ultrasonic filters are used. Air exchange leads to the extile of various gases.

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