

Short Communication

THE EXHIBITION CONTINUED OF COLLECTORS OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS TO THE RISKS CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL: danger in the open Sky.

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ABSTRACT

It is a reflection about the social inequalities from the symbolic representation of recyclable material collectors. Actually discuss the interface that garbage has with the work and the environment. **Copyright © WJER, all rights reserved.**

Keywords: garbage, work, health, environment

Introduction

This work is a brief reflection from observations and readings regarding hospital waste, organic and inorganic waste, and the inconvenience caused to the environment, especially the health of workers called garbage collectors, individuals who remove trash subsidies to continue living and feeding the family.

Therefore, we intend to sensitize intrinsic responsible for the problem, where healthcare policy can clarify the concern with the issue of environment and why not explain the environment as a whole, since a large public health problem is disposal of hospital waste.

The issue of waste is becoming a global problem, especially when already announced the environmental crisis and the effects brought by it. This issue arises several issues, among them, what to do with the trash discarded by society. Recycling has been output. (Souto et al, 2009).

For this phenomenon spreads and grows profit by promoting a new capital is needed to figure collector of recyclable waste, principal architect of the productive chain of recycling: collection, processing and return to the market with new exchange value. (Souto et al, 2009).

In this context, these scavengers employees handle daily all kinds of discarded material and advocates NR21, accident prevention activities in the open, such as mines outdoors and in quarries is not known if the case, but may be you could include these workers, since they are unaware of the benefits of this standard for this population, which by the way, would be of great value.

In this regard, the Regulatory Norms are not watertight. There are interfaces between the NR 06, with the use of personal protective equipment and NR 15, which sets limits to tolerance and criteria for assessing the unhealthy operations.

We can not forget that the NR 01 laying down general provisions on the safety, rights and obligations of both the government and the workers. (BRAZIL, 2010).

Therefore, it is believed that the NR 21, when advocates and establishing preventive measures for activities in the open, can not forget the waste pickers, because when it comes to unhealthy, there can not be an activity that has most degrading conditions work handling waste in landfills.

As everyone knows,, the dump is an inadequate form of final disposal of solid waste,, which is characterized by simple discharge of garbage on the ground without measures to protect the environment or public health. Same as dumping of waste in the open. (TPI, 1995).

With this understanding at that time a great evolutionary process starts in Brazil for the preservation of the environment. Are administrative actions arising from political authorities, including private companies and a large participation society. Perhaps this process would be less painful if the elementary schools could use everyday technology like internet, TV, magazines, newspapers, etc.

According to the Charter of Health Promotion to Sundsvall Statement urges that the issues of health, environment and human development can not be separated, because development means improving the quality of life and health at the same time preserving the sustainability the environment. (BRAZIL, 2002).

In view of this statement is to educate collaborate in forming the character of a person to help you achieve the status of cooperative citizen in building a caring society.

Clear that the inclusion of environmental education discipline is of utmost importance in the pedagogical practices of schools, since our health and future generations depend on the quality of the environment in which we live.

In this sense these families for lack of opportunities living in garbage dumps, scavenging what they can sell or trade to ensure the sustenance of that day, with no information of the risks they run when an accident with needles or any contaminated material disposed of the organic waste.

To know whole families and children sometimes without wearing a shoe without having to turn to or even rescue their human dignity, because it sees that life becomes a currency of exchange for any object because people look out for his navel, living immersed in a social flow contaminated by the lack of solidarity, where post modernity transforms the moral and intellectual framework.

Another significant highlight shows that work-related diseases generally have led to continuous exposures, and physical and biological agent's principally in industries.

In developing countries, where both the Regulations, as the experience with the health of the worker is not yet effective, the conditions of work turn even more dangerous (YOSHIDA, (1996).

The importance of this reasoning leads us to understand that exposure to pathological microorganisms is just one of the occupational hazards in the working process of handling waste. As these microorganisms is a susceptible host a variety of infectious diseases.

In Brazil there are few health facilities where waste is considered with due importance, even with no concern for the health of workers, represented by training and disinfection.

Continuing hardly are health services having rigid containers used for disposal of needles and scalpels, in order to reduce or eliminate the injury.

The absence of proper disposal of cut and puncture wounds associated with an incorrect systematic management can become responsible for infectious diseases, through the practice of "recycling" of syringes and needles by existing garbage pickers in many landfills which market these products including trafficking in drugs (Ferreira, 1997).

Based on this idea, waste of Health Services (RSS) are those resulting from activities performed services defined in Article 1 of the RDC N °. 306/04, which, by its characteristics, require different procedures in handling, or not requiring treatment prior to final disposal. (BRAZIL,2004).

These arguments make it clear that the lack of clarification and resources are problems that remain and all this tangled web interacts with the health of the subject, since permeate various dimensions of psychological, physical, and social well-being.

The poverty in which the garbage collectors makes the main objective is to guarantee their livelihoods and their families, and lack of knowledge of the risks of that environment for your health, since they perceive as the "doing part of the work "and not as a consequence of these.

Indeed landfills can be designed as a reservoir of disease, since the microorganisms remain in the air, as the nature of the waste that is deposited one over the other, daily.

Certainly becomes residence of vectors, polluting the environment, such as air soil and possibly groundwater with leachate.

In view of this statement that demand social problems , which is nothing more than the removal of these individuals lost chances and maybe were not offered throughout life , has its central bulwark in the economic aspect , causing significant injuries to the health of these workers .

We must remember that the integral education necessarily require education awareness, as well as knowing the socio political and economic reality.

Under the psychosocial point of view, become collector's sense as a source of dignity and legitimate way of earning income. It is an activity that is excluded from a worker entered the world of work, differentiating it from the beggar or bum. (Miura, 2004).

Remember that in Brazil for those who do not know, there's Reference Centres in Occupational Health (Cerest) promoting actions to improve working conditions and quality of life of workers through prevention and surveillance.

So act aims to prevent, control facing a strategic, integrated and efficient manner, the collective health problems such as deaths, accidents and work-related diseases. (BRAZIL, 2009).

In view of the above statements CEREST is a site specializing in health care the pain works as well as directly fit the worker, serves as a source of knowledge, ie , in a position to indicate the conditions or symptoms of people served are related to the activities they engaged in the region where they are.

So its main function is to provide technical grant for the NHS in prevention, promotion, treatment diagnosis, rehabilitation and surveillance in urban and rural health workers regardless of the bond link employment and type of participation in the labor market.

With the growth of population, industry and commerce also come an increase of organic and inorganic waste. In some public and private places such awareness exists when the collection baskets identified

Recycling is the process of reusing the raw material for the manufacture of new products or the same, as well as generating wealth, jobs, and care for the environment.

Although several studies have already been produced on this topic and recycling programs will be offered by industries, municipalities, schools and environmentalists aiming to lessen the damage caused to the environment and maintain the quality of life of the population, are believed to be creating new approaches and new technologies that will allow one to recycle increasing amounts of materials.

The reality of recycling garbage brings a new occupation, the pain of cata garbage. Since Brazil does not have a culture of selective collection in the sources of trash, scavengers have become central figures in the recycling process. (MURILO 2012)

Scavengers which actually are also informal workers should receive as properly handling waste in which they seek their livelihood, and also provide services to society by recycling the material as well as dealing with safety and health education.

The Center receives funding from the National Health Fund, and annually about U.S. \$ 68 million is intended for CERESTs. The features offered are to conduct the promotion, prevention, surveillance, diagnosis, treatment and reha bilitation of health of urban and rural workers, irrespective of employment and type of participation in the labor market. (Netto, 2010).

Conclusion:

Dignity for garbage collectors and an environment with quality of life.. How can a child grow healthy in the middle of the dump? What are the prospec pects for the future? Today in Brazil, although we are moving in relation to recy cling and waste pickers unions in some unfortunately there are still cities dumps dumps, working with adults and children for daily sustenance.

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