

## REFERENCES

Edabat, V. (2010, May 14). Dust Explosion Hazard Assessment. *Journal of Loss Prevention in the Process Industries* .

National Fire Protection Association. (2016). NFPA 652 - Standard on the Fundamentals of Combustible Dust.

Eckhoff, R. (2003). *Dust Explosions in The Process Industries*. Burlington: Gulf Professional Publishing.

Abbasi, T., & Abbasi, S. (2006, November 10). Dust explosions–Cases, causes, consequences, and control . *Journal of Hazardous Material* .

Barton, J. (2002). *Dust Explosion, Prevention and Protection*. Massachusetts: Gulf.

Sepideh Hosseizadeh, F. N. (2016). A study on the effects of using different ignition sources on explosion severity characteristics of coals in oxy-fuel atmospheres . *Journal of Loss Prevention in the Process Industries* .

Eckhoff, R. K. (2003). *Dust Explosions in Process Industries* (Third Edition ed.). Gulf Professional Publishing .

Cashdollar, K. (1998). Overview of Dust Explosibility Characteristics. *NIOSH* .

Stahl. (n.d.). Dust-Explosion Protection.

Specific Systems. (n.d.). Retrieved June 6, 2017, from What does explosion proof mean?: <https://www.specifichsystems.com/index.php/common-questions/what-does-explosion-proof-mean>

The European Parliament of The Council. (1999). Directive 1999/92/EC.

Kevianto, I. (2016). Development of a Process Safety Evaluation Toll for Dust Explosive Processing in The Pharmaceutical Industry.

USCGMP. (2013, December 6). *A to Z Risk Management with statistical approach*.

Retrieved June 14, 2017, from <http://www.uscgmp.com/2013/12/a-to-z-risk-management-with-statistical.html>

OSHA. (2009). OSHA Hazard Communication Guidance for Combustible Dusts  
OSHA 3371-08 2009. [OBJ] [OBJ].

The International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for  
Pharmaceuticals for Human Use. (2005). Quality Risk Management Q9.

Tasneem Abbasi, S. A. (2006, November 6). Dust explosions—Cases, causes,  
consequences, and control. *Journal of Hazardous Materials* .

Chemical Safety Board. (2015, January 15). *CSB Names Poor Design and Failure to  
Test Dust Collection System Among Causes of U.S. Ink New Jersey Flash Fire that  
Burned Seven Workers in 2012; OSHA Again Urged to Issue New Combustible Dust  
Regulations*. Retrieved January 6, 2017, from [http://www.csb.gov/csb-names-poor-design-and-failure-to-test-dust-collection-system-among-causes-of-us-ink-new-jersey-flash-fire-that-burned-seven-workers-in-2012-osha-again-urged-to-issue-new-combustible-dust-regulations-/](http://www.csb.gov/csb-names-poor-design-and-failure-to-test-dust-collection-system-among-causes-of-us-ink-new-jersey-flash-fire-that-burned-seven-workers-in-2012-osha-again-urged-to-issue-new-combustible-dust-regulations/)

U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board . (2015, January). *CASE  
STUDY Ink Dust Explosion and Flash Fires in East Rutherford, New Jersey*.  
Retrieved January 8, 2017, from  
[http://www.csb.gov/assets/1/19/US\\_Ink\\_Case\\_Study\\_Draft\\_\\_Board\\_Vote\\_Final\\_Rev  
I.pdf](http://www.csb.gov/assets/1/19/US_Ink_Case_Study_Draft__Board_Vote_Final_Rev_I.pdf)

National Fire Protection Association. (2007). Standard on Explosion Protection by  
Deflagration Venting, 2007 Edition. *NFPA 68* .

Barton, J. (2002). Dust Explosion - Prevention and Protection. Gulf Publishing.

Zhi Yuan, N. K. (2014). Risk Analysis of Dust Explosion Scenarios Using Bayesian Networks . *Society of Risk Analysis* .

Steinbach, J. (1999). *Safety Assessment for Chemical Processes*. Wiley.

Vijayaraghavan, G. (2004). *Impact assessment, modelling, and control of dust explosions in chemical process industries*.

USCSB. (2006). *Investigation Report - Combustible Hazard Study*.

CCOHS. (n.d.). *Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety*. Retrieved 2017, from [https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/hsprograms/risk\\_assessment.html](https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/hsprograms/risk_assessment.html)

International Organization for Standardization. (2009). *ISO 31000:2009*.

N Bhusnan, K. R. (2004). Strategic decision making .

Saaty, T. (2008). *The Analytical Hierarchy Process*. McGraw-Hill.

SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY