

XRD FTIR

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- Abstract -

Analysis of Quartz Contents by XRD and FTIR in Respirable Dust from Various Manufacturing Industries Part 2 - Ceramics, Stone, Concrete, Glass and Briquets, etc.

Hyunwook Kim, Young Gyu Phee*†, Young Man Roh*, Jeoung Il Won**

*Dept. of Occupational Hygiene, Graduate School of Occupational Health,
Dept. of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea**
Industrial Safety Bureau, Ministry of Labour

The purpose of this study was to evaluate crystalline silica contents in airborne respirable dusts from various manufacturing industries and to compare analytical ability of two different methods of quantifying crystalline silica, X-ray diffraction(XRD) and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy(FTIR). Various manufacturing industries with a history of having pneumoconiosis cases and also known to generate dusts containing crystalline silica were investigated. These industries include: ceramics, brick, concrete, and abrasive material, etc. The personal respirable dust samples were collected using 10mm, Dorr-Oliver nylon cyclone equipped with 37mm, 5 μ m pore size,

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polyvinylchloride (PVC) filters as collection media. All samples were weighed before and after sampling and were pretreated according to the NIOSH sampling and analytical methods 7500, and 7602 for dust collection and quartz analysis.

A total of 48 samples were collected from these industries. Initial analyses of these samples showed log-normal distributions for dust and quartz concentrations. Some results from ceramics and stone exceeded current Korean Occupational Exposure Limits.

The average concentrations of personal respirable dust by cyclone were 0.43, 0.24, 0.26, 0.42, 0.53 and 0.29 mg/m³ in ceramics, stone, concrete, glass, briquets, and others, respectively. A comparison of performance of two analytical methods for quantifying crystalline silica was performed using data from ceramics. The results showed that no significant difference was found between two methods for ceramics. The mean crystalline silica contents determined by XRD were 3.41 % of samples from briquets and 7.18 % from ceramics and were 2.58 % from concrete and 10.33% from ceramics. by FTIR For crystalline silica analysis, two analytical techniques were highly correlated with r²=0.81 from ceramics. Both cristobalite and tridymite were not detected by XRD and FTIR.

Key Words : Pneumoconosis, Manufacturing industry, Quartz, Crystalline Silica, Ceramics, Stone, Concrete, Glass, Briquets, FTIR, XRD,

I. (,

1998). 1962 5

가 가 . 가 . 1970
1996 2,497 971 , , , , , ,

(38.9 %) 가
(a 1998). 404 (17.0%) 72 (17.8)

311 (77.0%)

가 가 (1995,).

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88

1997 12 7

4 9,700 , , ,

(, 1998).
가 (Hogan, 1995).
FTIR XRD
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1) 1
, 2)
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6 1 (c, 1997).
1997 , 3) XRD FTIR
11.6 %, 9.2 %
(b, 1998).
16.07 %, 1 22.34 %,
13.04 % (, II.
1996)
1.
가 , , , , ,
가 1
(,
가 (Weber & Banks, 1994; Balaan & Banks, 1998). 2
1992; Hogan, 1995). , (8),
(5), (4),
(2), (2) (9)
가 .
(Silicates) (Silicon) (Oxy- ,
gen),
(SiO₂,
(Al₂O₃, (K₂O), (Fe₂O₃)
(Oxide) 2.
(free silica)
가 , FTIR XRD
X- , XRF

Table 2

1 (, 1998) XRD

10.33 24.08 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

가

III.

FTIR

1. 7.64 25.97 μg

/ m^3 XRD

Sapi-

ro-Wilk tests

($P>0.05$) ,

(Geometric Mean, GM) (Geometric

Standard Deviation, GSD)

XRD FTIR

가

0.43 mg/m^3 , 0.24 Table 3

mg/m^3 , 0.26 mg/m^3 , 0.42 mg/m^3 , XRD

0.53 mg/m^3 , 0.29 mg/m^3 3.41 %

가 7.54 %

Duncan 5 %

FTIR

2.53 % 10.33 %

<Table 1>. XRD 가

Table 1. Concentrations of respirable dusts in personal filter samples

Industries	N	GM*(mg/m^3)	GSD**	Range(mg/m^3)
Ceramics	19	0.43	3.29	0.06- 4.53
Stone	8	0.24	2.48	0.08- 1.26
Concrete	4	0.26	1.66	0.14- 0.45
Glass	4	0.42	4.34	0.11- 1.50
Briquets	4	0.53	1.75	0.29- 0.88
Others	9	0.29	2.43	0.04- 0.93

* GM : Geometric Mean

** GSD : Geometric Standard Deviation

Table 4, Table5

2) XRD FTIR

XRD FTIR

Fig. 1

2. 가

1) Table 4 , paired t-test Table

가 5

Table 2. Comparison of quartz contents in personal filter samples analyzed by XRD and FTIR

Industries	N		XRD			N		FTIR		
			GM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	GSD	Range ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			GM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	GSD	Range ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Ceramics	16	(3)	22.27	2.27	6.97- 135.20	14	(5)	25.97	7.59	553.99
Stone	6	(2)	24.08	4.39	6.28- 327.08	4	(4)	17.16	2.25	38.07
Concrete	3	(1)	13.36	1.16	11.39- 15.29	3	(1)	7.64	2.78	15.74
Glass	3	(1)	16.56	4.18	6.85- 86.13	1	(3)	11.83	-	11.83
Briquets	3	(1)	13.17	1.16	11.61- 15.54	3	(1)	12.67	2.52	35.26
Others	8	(1)	10.33	1.56	6.63- 30.73	8	(1)	14.90	3.63	65.14

() : Number of samples in which SiO2 concentrations were below LOD

Table 3. Weight percent of quartz in personal filter samples analyzed by XRD and FTIR

Operations	N		XRD		N		FTIR		P- value
			Mean(%)	S.D			Mean(%)	S.D	
Ceramics	16	(3)	7.18	6.51	14	(5)	10.33	9.70	0.5548
Stone	6	(2)	5.47	1.86	4	(4)	10.12	4.96	0.1419
Concrete	3	(1)	4.75	1.89	3	(1)	2.58	1.29	0.1451
Glass	3	(1)	4.52	5.63	1	(3)	2.53	-	-
Briquets	3	(1)	3.41	1.30	3	(1)	3.01	1.35	0.7326
Others	8	(1)	7.54	7.95	8	(1)	7.97	6.57	0.9086

Table 4. The results of linear regression analysis on quartz contents in personal filter samples analyzed by XRD and FTIR methods

Regression equation	Slopeb	S.E of slope	Intercepta	S.E of intercept	Correlation coefficient	No. of data point
Y on X	1.660	0.127	- 0.238	2.411	0.981	28
X on Y	0.520	0.040	1.727	1.308	0.981	28

X : quartz contents by XRD

Y : quartz contents by FTIR

S.E : Standard error of estimate

Y = bX+a

FTIR	XRD		FTIR	XRD
	1	y	0	1
$\alpha=0.05$ two tailed t- test				
1, y 0				
0.981				

Table 5. Two-tailed t-test applied regression data from table 4.

Regression equation	t- value (slope)	t- value (intercept)
Y on X	5.20*	- 12.0*
X on Y	0.10	1.32

* : Significant at $\alpha=0.05$ level

Table 6

(0.1mg/-
m³) OSHA PELs(10/%
SiO₂+2mg/m³), NIOSH
RELs(0.05mg/m³)

XRD
6.25 % 16.67 %
FTIR 21.42 %
OSHA
NIOSH XRD
66.7 %, FTIR
42.86 % 가 가

3)
가
XRF
73.6 % 가
Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, CaO
0.40- 29.60 %
가 가
가 <Table 7>.

Table 8

XRD FTIR

XRD

Na₂O

가

가

가

IV.

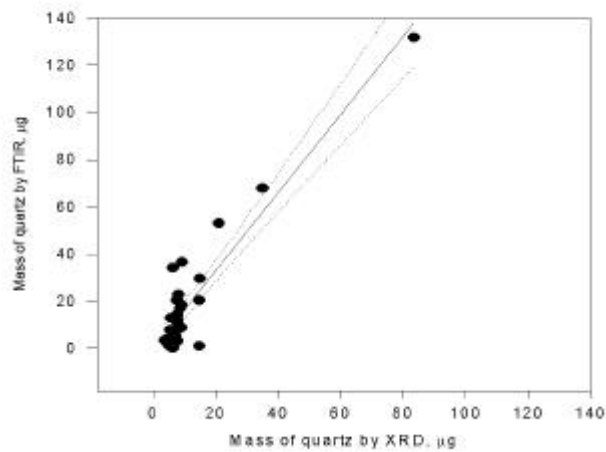


Fig. 1. Comparison of quartz mass analyzed by XRD and FTIR in personal filter samples from ceramics

Table 6. Comparison of number of personal samples exceeding TLV, PEL and REL for crystalline silica

Industrie s	N	XRD				N	FTIR								
		%>	ACGIH TLV	%>	OSHA PEL		%>	NIOSH REL	%>	ACGIH TLV	%>	OSHA PEL	%>	NIOSH REL	
Ceramics	16 (3)		6.25		12.50		25.00		14 (5)		21.42		28.57		42.86
Stone	6 (2)		16.67		16.67		66.7		4 (4)		0		0		0
Concrete	3 (1)		0		0		0		3 (1)		0		0		0
Glass	3 (1)		0		0		0		1 (3)		0		0		0
Briquets	3 (1)		0		0		0		3 (1)		0		0		0
Others	8 (1)		0		0		0		8 (1)		0		0		12.5

가

3

1

(33.3 %)

1

가

10

5

2, 3

가

(2-3)

가

1

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1

Table 7. Chemical compositions of bulk samples analyzed by XRF (Unit : % Mean±SD)

Componnets	Industries					
	Ceramics	Stone	Concrete	Glass	Briquets	Others
	N	11	4	4	1	2
SiO2	58.27 ± 28.08	56.86 ± 37.23	66.26 ± 30.63	73.61	27.38 ± 1.07	45.71 ± 44.57
Al2O3	24.45 ± 23.68	9.72 ± 6.78	4.55 ± 3.23	1.72	12.73 ± 0.59	27.15 ± 38.08
Fe2O3	1.04 ± 0.67	1.08 ± 0.97	1.08 ± 0.74	1.16	1.78 ± 0.09	1.21 ± 2.32
TiO2	0.39 ± 0.41	0.15 ± 0.15	0.13 ± 0.09	0.03	0.83 ± 0.04	0.76 ± 1.04
MnO	0.02 ± 0.01	0.03 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.01	0.01	0.02 ± 0.00	0.04 ± 0.02
CaO	4.87 ± 12.14	14.56 ± 26.61	20.45 ± 29.28	10.07	0.42 ± 0.05	0.32 ± 0.00
MgO	0.65 ± 1.14	0.40 ± 0.28	1.39 ± 1.33	0.16	4.62 ± 10.77	12.14 ± 14.65
K2O	1.57 ± 1.35	3.07 ± 2.09	1.79 ± 1.50	0.10	1.97 ± 0.16	0.07 ± 0.09
Na2O	0.59 ± 0.60	2.89 ± 0.57	0.55 ± 0.27	12.70	0.08 ± 0.00	0.15 ± 0.17
P2O5	0.06 ± 0.08	0.05 ± 0.04	0.05 ± 0.05	0.01	0.10 ± 0.02	0.01 ± 0.01
LOI*	5.19 ± 7.08	10.85 ± 19.48	2.59 ± 1.75	0.40	29.60 ± 0.97	10.34 ± 15.77

* LOI : Loss on ignition

Table 8. Correlation coefficients between components of bulk samples and mass of quartz

Industry	Analysis	N	Correlation coefficients									
			Al2O3	Fe2O3	TiO2	MnO	CaO	MgO	K2O	Na2O	P2O5	LOI
Ceramics	XRD	12	- 0.355	0.291	0.215	0.266	0.216	- 0.189	0.253	0.653*	0.344	0.463
	FTIR	12	0.211	0.590	- 0.128	0.189	0.242	0.278	- 0.235	0.258	- 0.325	0.332

* : P < 0.05

1

50 % .

가 .

1) Cavariani (1995)

0.01 0.44 mg/m³

(Burgess, 1995).

0.43 mg/m³

(Dosemeci, 1995)

0.71 mg/m³

(1994) 0.21 mg/m³

가

0.88 mg/m³

(1994)

(Buringh et al,

가 1.14 mg/m³ 2 1990) (Cooper et al, 1993)

Higgins (1985) 2.9- 37.3 % Saiyed (1995) 4.2- 27.7 %

가 3- 35 % 가 (Guenel et al, 1989). 4.2- 6.3 %

가 , 가 , 가

0.24 mg/m³ (Burgess, 1995). 0.12- 1.47 mg/m³ 1- 5 % (Koskela et al, 1987), Kullman (IARC, 1997, Burgess, 1995). 4.5 % (1995) 0.04- 0.06 mg/m³ . Koskela 가

가 5 % (IARC, 1997) 1 % (Jakobsson, 1993). 가 4.75 % 가 1 % 3.4 % (Buringh et al, 1990, Cooper et al, 1993, Burgess, 1995). 가 가 가

2) (Health and Safety Executive, (kilns) 가 (HSE, 1992) (1994) , FTIR XRD가 10.3 %, 10.5 % (Cameron & Hill, 1983).

1 (, 1998) .
가 NIOSH FTIR
가
가 (Knight, 1984).
1
IR XRD
가
FTIR ,
(calcite), , (kaolinite), FTIR 가
. XRD 3)
, , , ,
XRD
. 6.25 % 16.67 % , FTIR
5.56 % , 21.42 %
XRF FTIR, XRD . OSHA
XRD , NIOSH
Na2O(P<0.05) XRD 66.7 % , FTIR
. Na2O 42.86 % 가
가
(, 1997) OSHA PELs
XRD ACGIH TLVs (Williams, 1995).
(Muscovite) NIOSH 1972
(NIOSH, 1994). 가 30 % ,
XRD 3
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1
1980 ACGIH
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가 3

. (, 1985). - 24.08 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ FTIR
가 가 가

가

3. FTIR
2.53 % 10.33 %
3.41 %
XRD
7.54 %

가

가

가

가

가

4.

FTIR XRD

FTIR XRD

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5.

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XRD

(8), 96 4 97 7
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FTIR

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1.

0.24 mg/m^3

0.53 mg/m^3

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2.

FTIR

7.54 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 25.97 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

가

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XRD

10.33 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

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1998;8(1):50- 66.

, 1995.

a. 1997 1998.

b. '97 1998.

c. (97- 53), 1997.

1997

;6(3):111- 122.

1994;4(2):168- 179.

1998

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1994;4(1):81- 95.

1998

1997;7(2):196- 208.

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