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- Abstract-

Evaluation of Chromium and Manganese Exposure in Welders and Establishment of Efficient Preventive Measures for Fume Exposure

Young-Sei Lee ‡ • Chong-Guk Yoon 1) • Jong-An Park 2)

Song-Kwon Lee 3) • Jong-Hong Chae • Ek-Soo Kim

Health Care Center • Pohang Iron and Steel Company

Department of Public Health Keimyung University 1)

Department of Environmental Health Science Soonchunhyang University 2)

Department of Health Kyungsan University 3)

Results of environmental monitoring for 35 steel industry welders exposed to manganese and chromium fume were evaluated. Efficiency of respiratory protectors, welding face shields and local exhaust ventilation were also evaluated to establish more efficient preventive measures that can protect welders from occupational disease as related to welding fume.

The results are as follows;

1. Total fume from CO₂ arc welding with mild steel occurred 1.5 to 2.2 times more than that from shielded metal arc welding. Chromium and nickel fume from welding with stainless steel occurred 27 to 59 times and 18 to 30 times, respectively, than those with mild steel.
2. Proportions of water-soluble chromium(VI) and insoluble chromium(VI) Compare to total chromium occurring from CO₂ arc welding with

stainless steel were 10.5 % and 8.7 %, respectively, while those with mild steel were 57.1 to 63.2 % and 31.6 to 38.1 %, respectively.

3. The efficiencies of 4 types of respiratory protectors to reduce welding fume exposure were evaluated as 54.4 to 64.4 %.
4. The reducing effect of head type welding face shield was 67.6 %, and that of hand type welding face shield was 58.5 %. The highest reducing effect was shown in air supply welding face shield as 99.2 %, although it is not convenient to wear.
5. When welding face shield and respiratory protectors were worn together, the reducing efficiency increased to 79.0 to 87.5 %.
6. When local exhaust ventilation was installed in workplace, the reducing efficiencies varied from 31.5 to 73.1 % according to the types of welding.

:1999 9 2 , : 1999

‡ : 5 ()

Tel) 0562- 220- 7021, Fax)0562- 220- 4094, E- mail) 364201@posco.co.kr

가 () 가 가 (WHO, 1981; NIOSH, 1988).

0.8 가 6가 () 가 (, 1991; , 1997; , 1997) 6가 , 1998).

가 (+) 가 (가 (ACGIH, 1984; Hewitt and Madden, 1994; Dennis *et al.*, 1997).

American conference of governmental industrial hygienists(ACGIH, 1998) “A2 (suspected human carcinogen)” 5 mg/m3 , 1. 5 mg/m3 1997 9 1998 10

CO2 가 (37 mm) , 가

35 가 .

2. 2

1) 가
(97-65)
(national institute for occupational safety and health, NIOSH, 1994) 가
40 45cm Flux(SF- 71)
MCE(mixed 30
cellulose ester) (: 37 mm, : 0.8 μ m)
37mm (personal air 가
sampler, Gillian)
1 2 . CO2
MCE CO2 가
0.8 μ m 40cm
(0.01 1.2 μ m),
(AWS, 1976; AIHA, 30cm .
1998).

2)

50 M \varnothing
3 M \varnothing , 2 M \varnothing 0.5 M \varnothing
가 5 가 가 가
40 cm 20
25 M \varnothing
18 M \varnothing 25 M \varnothing
wire Flux(SF- 71), SUS309 . 6가 ()
Solid(SG- 1) rod 4301, 4316 5016 PVC (: 37 mm, : 5.0 μ m) 2
1 2
가 , 6가
NIOSH fit test . 6가

0.5 N
0.5 M diphenylcarbazine 0.5 N
25 M
6가
50 M (2 % NaOH - 3 % 1. 가
Na2CO3 5 M) 가 3가
N2 가
(AAS, Varian 300 CO2 Flux(SF- 71), SUS
plus Australia) , 309, Solid(SG- 1)
1 4301, 4316, 5016
가

Table1. Analytical conditions of atomic
absorption spectrophotometer for
airborne manganese and chromium

Items	Mn	Cr
Method	Flame	Flame
Wave length(nm)	279.5	357.9
Slit width(nm)	0.2	0.2
Lamp current(mA)	5	7
Measurement mode	Integration	Integration
Background correction	Off	Off
Replicates	5	5
Gas type	Air- acetylene	N2O- acetylene

CO2
(P=0.044), 가
가
(P=0.0028),
가
2. 6가
CO2 SUS309
7.294 mg/m³ 가
6가
93.9 96.8%
19.2% 가
가 .(p<0.05)
6가 6가
10.5% 8.7% ,
57.1 63.2% 31.6 38.1%
6가 6가
CO2
6가
ANOVA , 6가
p<0.05 p<0.1
6가
(3).

Table 2. Comparison of total airborne fume and metal compositions according to welding types and welding consumables

	CO2 arc welding(mg/m ³)				Shielded metal arc welding(mg/m ³)			
	Flux(SF- 71) (n=15)	SUS 309 (n=15)	Solid(SG- 1) (n=15)	P- Value	4301 (n=15)	4316 (n=15)	5016 (n=15)	P- Value
Total fume	62.521 ^A (100%)	41.12 ^B (100%)	32.06 ^B (100%)	0.044	13.03 ^B (100%)	14.63 ^B (100%)	39.76 ^A (100%)	0.0028
Mn	9.491 ^A (15.20%)	2.635 ^B (6.40%)	1.403 ^B (4.38%)	0.0001	0.357 ^B (2.74%)	0.309 ^B (2.11%)	1.516 ^A (3.81%)	0.0023
Cr	0.015 ^B (0.02%)	2.391 ^A (5.82%)	0.011 ^B (0.03%)	0.0001	0.016 (0.12%)	0.017 (0.12%)	0.023 (0.06%)	0.0756
Ni	0.018 ^B (0.03%)	0.547 ^A (1.33%)	0.031 ^B (0.10%)	0.0001	0.004 ^B (0.03%)	0.009 ^B (0.06%)	0.035 ^A (0.09%)	0.0001
Zn	0.028 ^A (0.05%)	0.016 ^B (0.04%)	0.013 ^B (0.04%)	0.0017	0.008 ^B (0.06%)	0.008 ^B (0.05%)	0.055 ^A (0.14%)	0.0001
Cu	0.048 ^B (0.08%)	0.072 ^B (0.19%)	0.184 ^A (0.57%)	0.0240	0.009 ^B (0.07%)	0.008 ^B (0.05%)	0.046 ^A (0.12%)	0.0010
Fe	15.526 ^A (24.76%)	3.039 ^B (7.40%)	16.068 ^A (50.10%)	0.0653	2.254 ^B (17.30%)	1.804 ^B (12.33%)	6.088 ^A (15.31%)	0.0162
Mg	1.242 ^A (1.99%)	0.054 ^B (0.13%)	0.067 ^B (0.21%)	0.0001	0.026 ^B (0.20%)	0.140 ^B (0.96%)	0.593 ^A (1.49%)	0.0001
Cd	0.006 ^B (0.01%)	0.014 ^A (0.03%)	0.007 ^B (0.02%)	0.0375	0.007 (0.05%)	0.005 (0.03%)	0.005 (0.01%)	0.2711
Pb	0.044 ^A (0.07%)	0.034 ^A (0.08%)	0.016 ^B (0.05%)	0.1276	0.041 ^A (0.31%)	0.058 ^A (0.40%)	0.014 ^B (0.04%)	0.0067
Others	36.103 (57.75%)	32.311 (78.60%)	14.260 (44.48%)	-	10.308 (79.11%)	12.272 (83.88%)	31.385 (79.94%)	-

Data; Mean(%),

A, B Duncan group

Table 3. Ratio of water-soluble and insoluble Cr() concentration to total chromium in CO2 arc welding and shielded metal arc welding

Welding types		Total Cr(mg/m ³) (range)	Cr()(mg/m ³)		% of Cr() /total Cr
			Soluble	Insoluble	
CO2** arc welding	Flux (n=6)	0.021 (0.019 0.022)	0.012 (0.010 0.017)	0.008 (0.006 0.009)	96.80 ^A ± 10.47
	Solid (n=6)	0.019 (0.11 0.026)	0.012 (0.011 0.013)	0.006 (0.005 0.008)	93.94 ^A ± 18.45
	SUS309 (n=6)	7.294 (6.640 7.786)	0.766 (0.689 0.843)	0.633 (0.622 0.648)	19.18 ^B ± 0.37
Shielded ** metal arc welding	4301 (n=6)	0.169 (0.075 0.253)	0.051 (0.046 0.022)	0.014 (0.012 0.016)	44.83 ^A ± 19.87
	4316 (n=6)	0.071 (0.064 0.078)	0.006 (0.005 0.007)	0.007 (0.005 0.008)	17.92 ^B ± 1.67
	5016 (n=6)	0.036 (0.031 0.040)	0.007 (0.006 0.008)	0.009 (0.005 0.012)	45.49 ^A ± 13.02

Data; Mean(Range)

** ; p<0.05

A,B Duncan group

3. (4)

가 4. 3가

가 64.4% duncan A (59.2%), C (58.0%) B (hand type) 67.6 % , 가 (p<0.1), D (54.4%) 가 가

Table 4. Reduction efficiency for fume by types of respiratory masks

	Respiatory mask		Efficiency(%)* (O- I)/O × 100
	Outside(O)	Inside(I)	
Maker A (n=10)	74.23 (62.71 87.35)	26.41 (22.85 30.59)	64.44A± 0.48
Maker B (n=10)	61.31 (36.33 92.98)	33.83 (29.65 36.33)	54.40B± 3.03
Maker C (n=10)	46.59 (32.73 73.65)	18.66 (15.85 24.29)	57.97B± 5.43
Maker D (n=10)	65.25 (38.83 96.24)	26.56 (24.70 30.12)	59.17B± 3.05

Data; Mean concentration of welding fume (Range)

Unit; mg/m³

** ; p<0.1

A,B ; Duncan group

Table 5. Reduction efficiency for fume by types and sites of welding face shields

Types	Welding face shield		Efficiency*(%) (O- I)/O × 100
	Outside(O)	Inside(I)	
Hand type (n=10)	70.67 (32.41 96.57)	29.34 (23.74 33.72)	58.48B± 15.52
Head type (n=10)	62.52 (48.46 72.19)	20.24 (18.32 24.62)	67.63B± 3.83
Air supply (n=10)	145.90 (120.00 171.72)	1.20 (0.33 2.34)	99.18A± 0.45

Data; Mean concentration of welding fume (Range)

Unit; mg/m³

* ; p<0.1

A,B ; Duncan group

가 58.5 % . 6. 가 .

가 99.2 % 가

가 (p<0.05).

7 . CO2 ()

5. FLUX(SF-71) 62.52
mg/m³ 가
17.65 mg/m³ 71.8 %
(head type) 가 . CO2 ()
가 6 . SUS 309
가 가
1 31.5 %
, 가 가 62.0 73.1%
가
2가 Duncan
79.0 87.5 % 가 CO2 Flux 71.82%
(58.5 67.6 %) (54.4 64.4 %) (p<0.05),
가 가 (p>0.1).
(p<0.1).

Table 6. Reduction efficiency for fume when wearing of mask and welding face shields together

	Welding face shield		Mask	Efficiency*(%) (O- I)/O × 100
	Outside(O)	inside	Inside(I)	
A Maker (n=10)	88.01 (62.08 113.91)	22.83 (21.78 23.88)	12.06 (11.78 12.34)	86.29 ^A ± 3.37
B Maker (n=10)	123.43 (103.70 143.12)	37.43 (35.23 39.63)	17.71 (16.52 18.90)	85.64A± 1.12
C Maker (n=10)	53.08 (30.33 75.82)	24.02 (23.24 24.80)	11.17 (9.82 12.52)	78.96 ^B ± 6.67
D Maker (n=10)	118.59 (114.20 122.90)	30.54 (29.78 31.30)	14.81 (12.97 16.65)	87.51 ^A ± 0.89

Data; Mean concentration of welding fume (Range)

Unit; mg/m³

* ; p<0.1

A,B ; Duncan group

Table 7. Comparison of airborne fume levels before and after operating local exhaust ventilation

		Local exhaust ventilation		Efficiency(%) (A - B)/A × 100
		Non- operation(A)	Operation(B)	
CO2** welding	Flux (n=12)	62.52 (48.5 72.2)	17.65 (13.8 20.4)	71.82 ^A ± 3.37
	Solid (n=12)	32.06 (12.9 54.4)	16.92 (10.4 22.9)	47.22 ^B ± 4.32
	SUS309 (n=12)	41.12 (30.7 50.0)	28.20 (24.6 33.7)	31.47 ^B ± 6.67
Shielded metal arc welding	4301 (n=12)	13.03 (6.8 22.4)	4.56 (3.0 5.8)	65.83 ± 15.38
	4316 (n=12)	14.63 (7.8 19.4)	5.56 (3.8 7.9)	62.02 ± 8.44
	5016 (n=12)	39.76 (27.7 56.5)	10.73 (6.8 18.5)	73.10 ± 6.00

Data; Mean concentration of welding fume (Range)
Unit; mg/ m³
** ; p<0.05
A,B; Duncan group

(Sawyer, 1988;
Tanaka, 1994).
(1997)
가 CO2
가 6
, Burgess(1981)
1976).
(Koponen *et al.*, 1981; Karlsen *et al.*,
1992; Voitkevich, 1995).
CO2 가
가 4.7
3.1
(WHO, 1986).
CO2 flux cored wire
(Mena *et al.*, 1967;
Huang *et al.*, 1989; 1991; Tanaka, 1994).
wire
6가 CO 가

가

ACGIH(1995)

6가

54.

6가

4 64.4 %

Pederson Thomsen(1987)

6

/ /

가

6가

가

(0.5%)

CO2

6가

93.9 96.8%

, 6가

6가

57.1

(1998)

/

/

63.1 %

,

6가

31.5

38.1%

2가

CO2

fit test

(Fe2O3)

6가

18.8

19.5%

, 6가

가

6가

10.5 %

,

6가

95.3

98.2 %

8.6%

6가

17.9

45.4%

(1998)

,

6가

6가

6가

가

6가

가

ACGIH(1995)

Pederson

/ /

Thomsen(1987)

6가

6가

가

(1998)

6가

MIG

6가

9.7

56.4 %

,

MIG

6

가

6.3

9.7 %

6가

head ,

hand ,

6가

가

가

4 가

가 99.2 % 가 SUS309 CO
. Head CO
67.6 % 가 , hand
31.5%
가 58.4 % 가 . Goller (1995) 가
Paik(1985) 60 m³/min 0.3 0.4
가 64 % 가 m/sec
(1998) 가 71.1 %
38 cm
. head hand .
,
가 , , ,
가
,
(AWS, 1978;
Burgess, 1981; Gray *et al.*, 1983; Hewitt and
Madden, 1986; , 1998). ,
. 1 가
,
. 2가
79.0 87.5 %
가 (58.5 67.6 %) (54.
4 64.4 %) 가
,
가 가 , ,
,
가
. 가
33 m³/min 0.5 0.8 m/sec .
가
가 31.
5 73.1 % 가 가

가 1997 9 1998 10 31.5 73.1 % 가
가

가

가

가

가

1 CO2 가
1.5- 2.2

REFERENCES

5.8

% 1.3 %가

27 59 , 18 30

2 CO2 6가

6가

1997;7(1):113- 131

10.5 % 8.7 %

57.1 63.2 % 31.6 38.1 %

6가

1991; 1(1):

68- 72

3. 가 4 97- 65

1998

54.4 % , 64.4 %

4. 1995;5(2):172- 182

(head type) 67.6 % ,

(hand type)

58.5 %

workplace

99.2 protection factors(WPF) 가.

% 가

1998;8(2):9- 10

5.

79.0 87.5 %

1998- 3- 4

가

가

6.

, 가

1997;7(2):181- 195

- 671
1998;8(2):
209- 230
CO
1998;8(1):76- 87
97- 4- 13(29- 36)
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