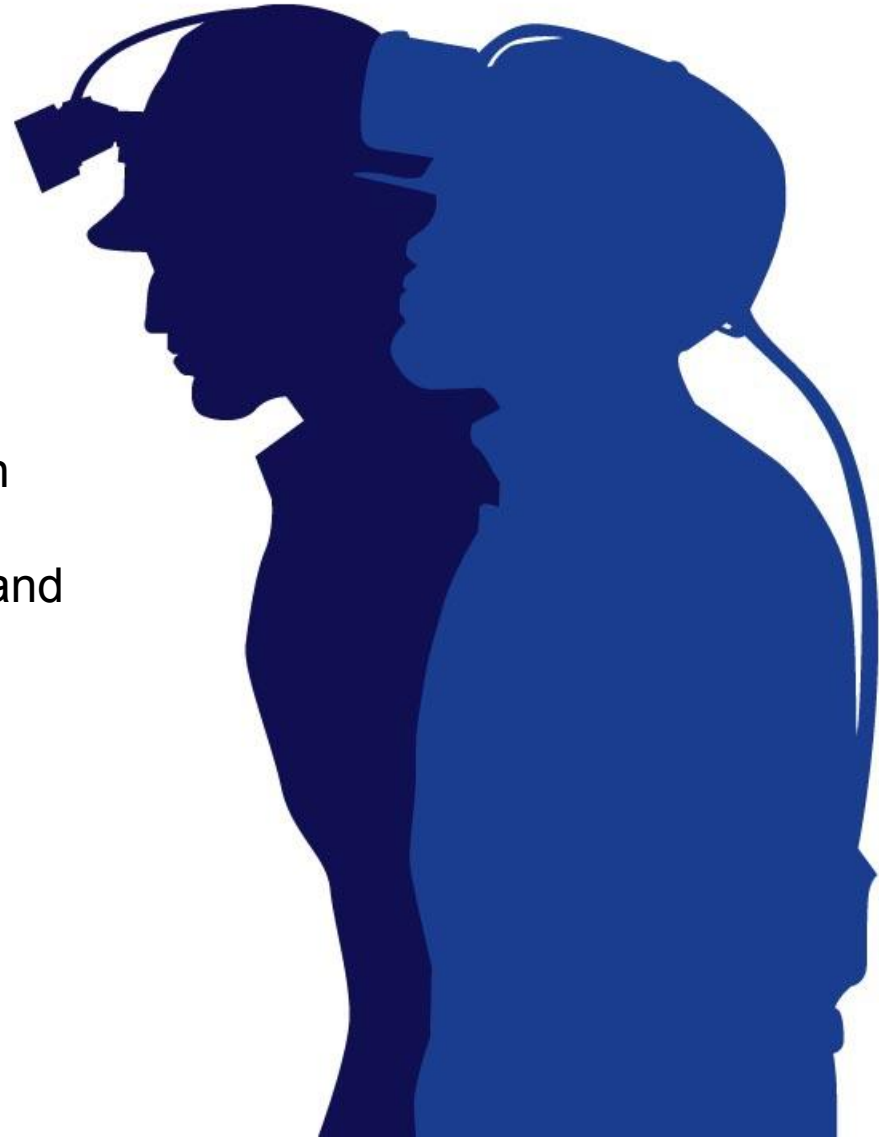


Dust Sampling Instrumentation and Methods

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Presentation Outline

- Current respirable dust standards and sampling requirements
- Dust sampling instruments available for use in mining
- Sampling methods to quantify dust sources

Dust Standards for Metal/Nonmetal Mining

(Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977)



10.0 mg/m³ total airborne dust

If silica > 1%:

respirable standard = $10 / (\% \text{ silica} + 2)$

Gravimetric Dust Sampler

- Provides time-weighted-average respirable dust concentration
- Dorr-Oliver cyclone separates respirable and oversize dust
- Pump operated at 1.7 liters per minute in M/NM mines



Sampling with Gravimetric Samplers

- Filter is pre- and post-weighed to determine mass gain and is used to calculate an average dust concentration over sampling period
- Filter processed using XRD analytical technique for silica content (NIOSH Method 7500)
- Sufficient mass must be collected to have confidence in measurement
- NIOSH typically uses multiple gravimetric samplers and averages data



persona/DataRAM (pDR)

- Model 1000 AN passive sampler
- Uses light scattering as measurement technology
- Instantaneous readings correlated with time and stored in internal memory
- pDR concentrations impacted by:
 - size distribution of dust
 - composition of dust
 - water mist in air
- OMSHR adjusts readings with ratio obtained from adjacent gravimetric samplers

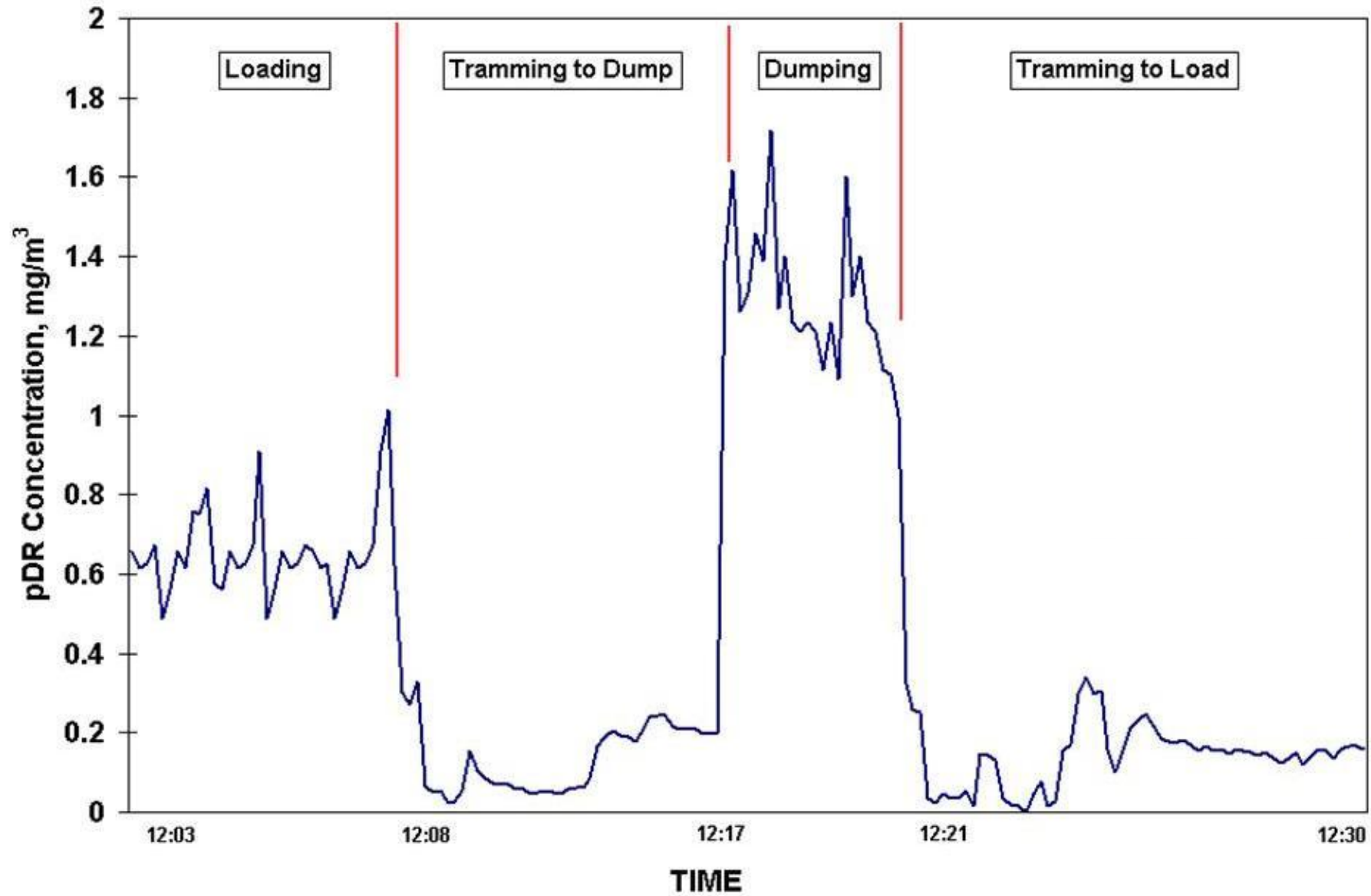


pDR Field Calibration

- Divide average gravimetric concentration by average pDR concentration for same sampling period
- Multiply all individual pDR readings by ratio
- Example:
gravimetric average = 1.4 mg/m^3
pDR average = 1.1 mg/m^3
grav/pDR ratio = $1.4/1.1 = 1.27$
pDR concentrations * 1.27 = adjusted pDR concentrations

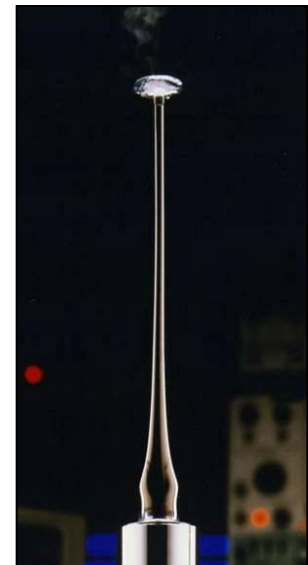
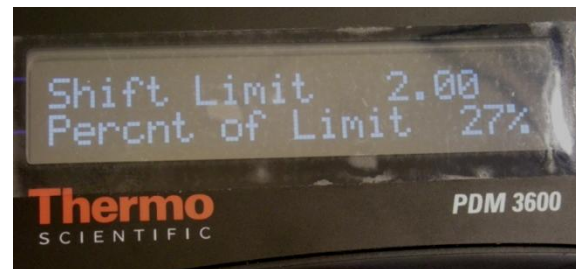


pDR Provides Time Record of Dust Levels



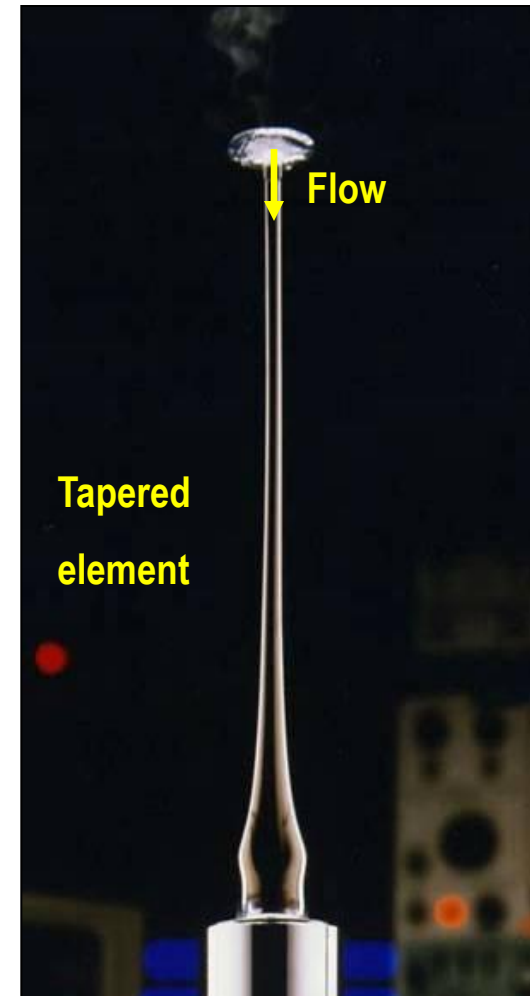
Personal Dust Monitor (PDM)

- Real-time measurement of respirable dust
- Combines dust sampler and cap lamp into one unit
- Sample inlet is mounted on cap lamp
- Uses mass-based measurement to quantify dust concentration (TEOM)
- Dust measurements are displayed on screen and stored internally for later analysis



Principle of Operation

- Exchangeable filter cartridge mounted on the end of the tapered element collects particles as sample stream flows through hollow tube
- Tapered element oscillates at a known frequency, like a tuning fork
- Frequency changes in *direct* relation to the mass collected on the filter
- Measurement principle does *not* respond to other particle characteristics such as size distribution or composition (heated circuit removes moisture)



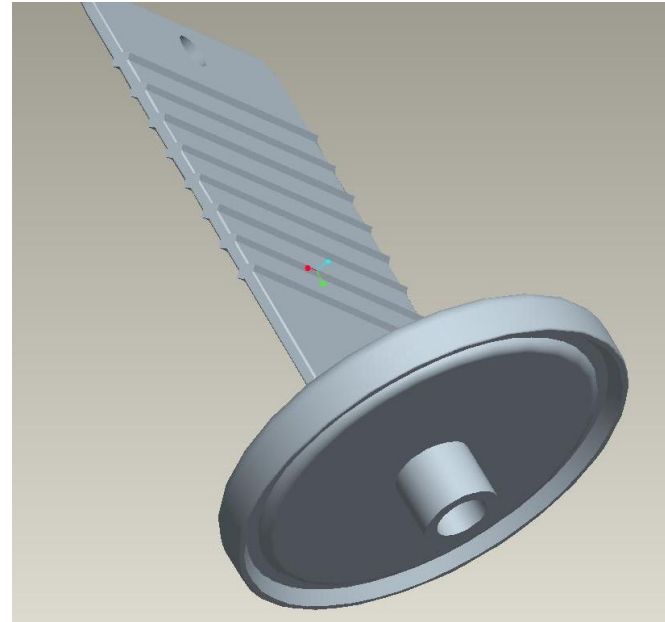
PDM Status

- Meets NIOSH sampling accuracy requirements (NIOSH RI 9669)
- Equivalency to CMPDSU (gravimetric sampler) published in peer-review journal
- MSHA intrinsic safety approval granted for use in underground coal mines
- New CFR 30, Part 74 rule enacted in 2009
- Thermo Scientific began delivery of commercial units in July 2009
- Two ongoing NIOSH research efforts (software and silica)

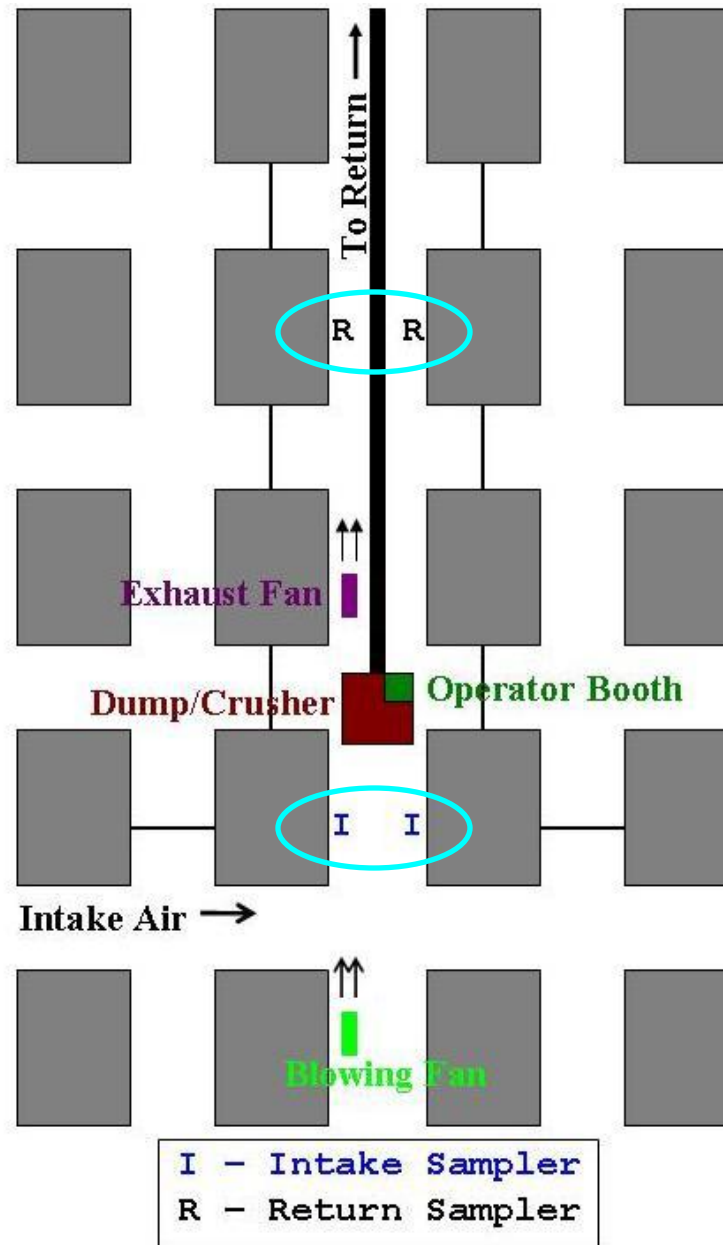


PDM Filter Capsule for Maintaining Sample Integrity for Quartz Analysis

- Place capsule over PDM filter when TEOM unit removed from PDM
- Use capsule as filter removal tool and to secure dust
- Send to lab, remove finger tab, ash capsule
- Plan to conduct mine surveys to complete side-by-side testing with current silica analysis method



Sampling to Isolate a Fixed Dust Source

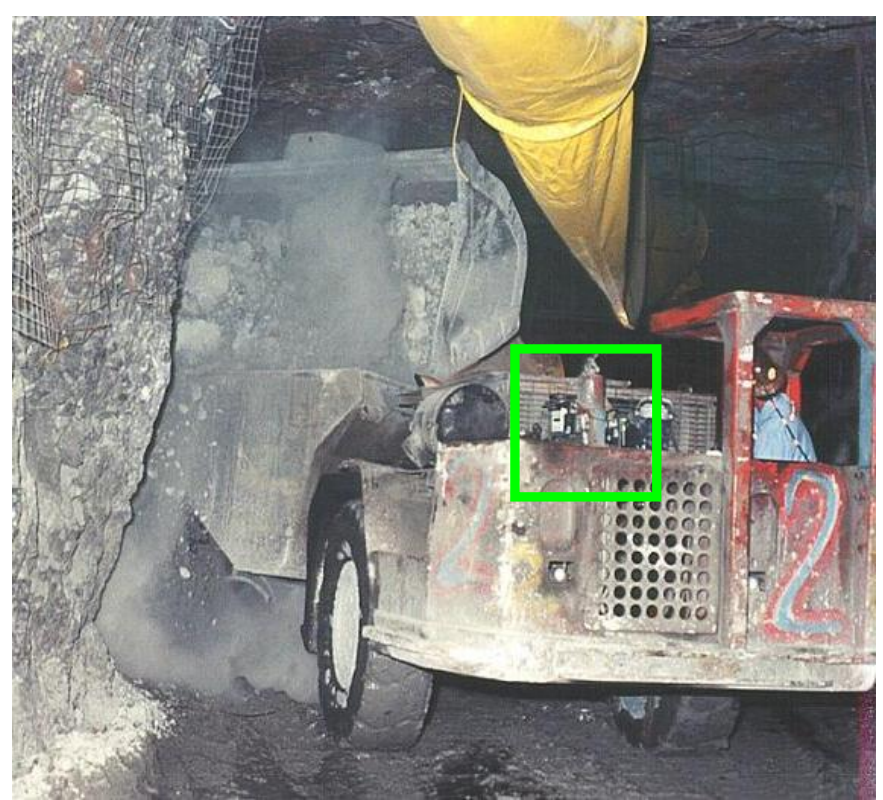


Sampling a Mobile Position



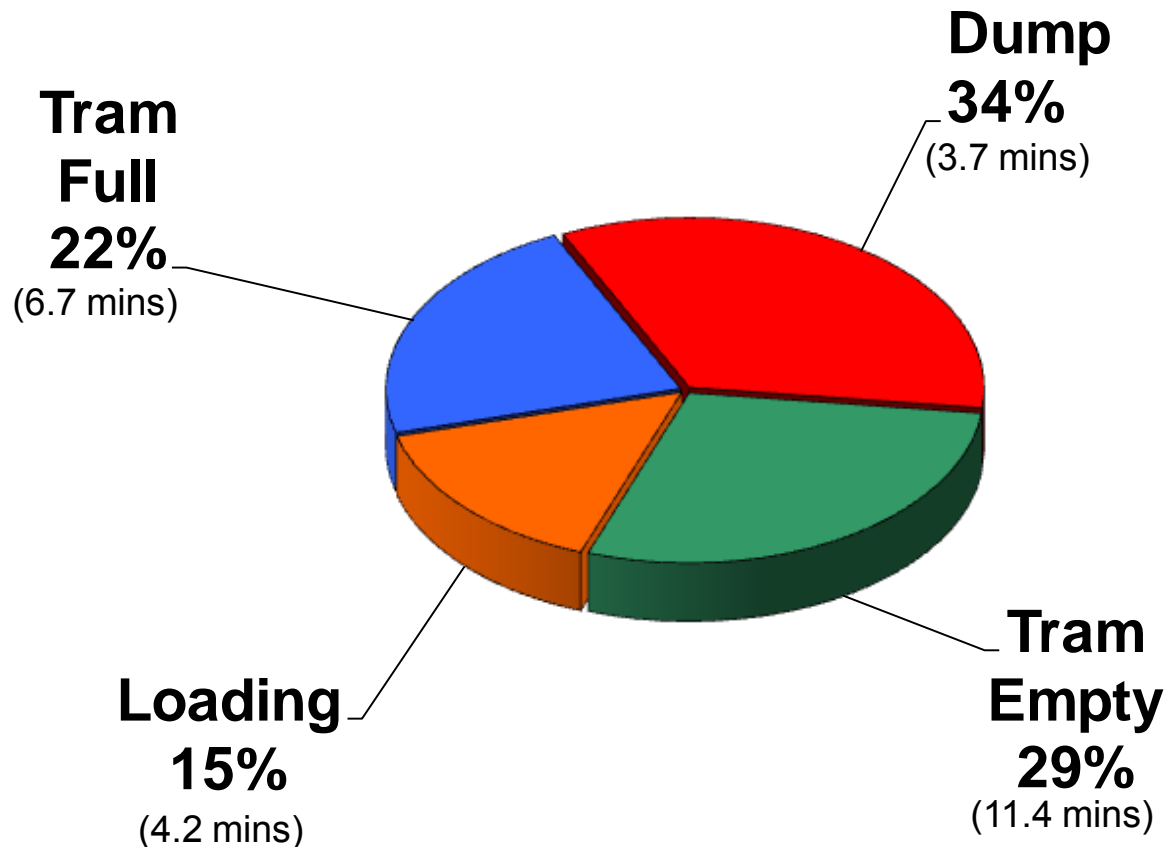
Using Real-time Data to Quantify Multiple Dust Sources

- Evaluate dust levels during truck haulage cycle at an underground gold mine
- Use pDR samplers and time study data to quantify dust generation for different parts of cycle
 - loading
 - hauling full
 - dumping
 - hauling empty
- Two researchers conducting time studies



Time-weighted-average Dust Contributions

Dump location had highest dust contribution despite having the shortest duration... (14% time vs. 34% dust)



Using Real-time Data to Quantify Dust Sources for Mobile Workers

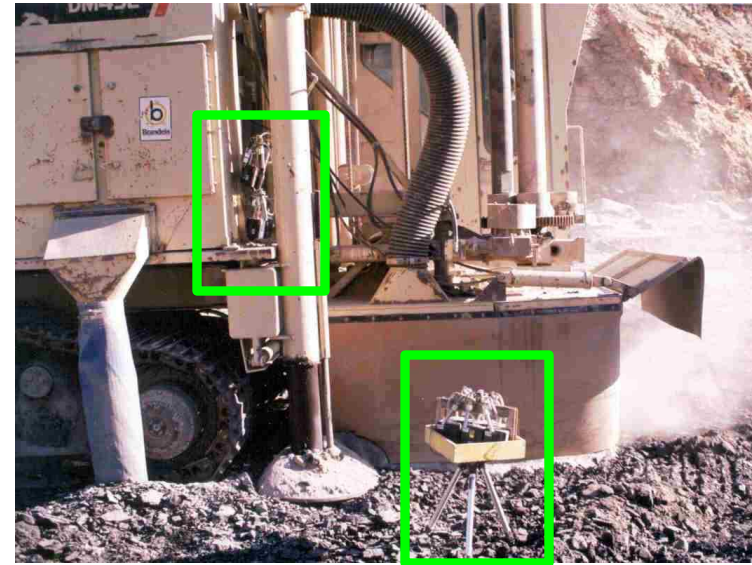
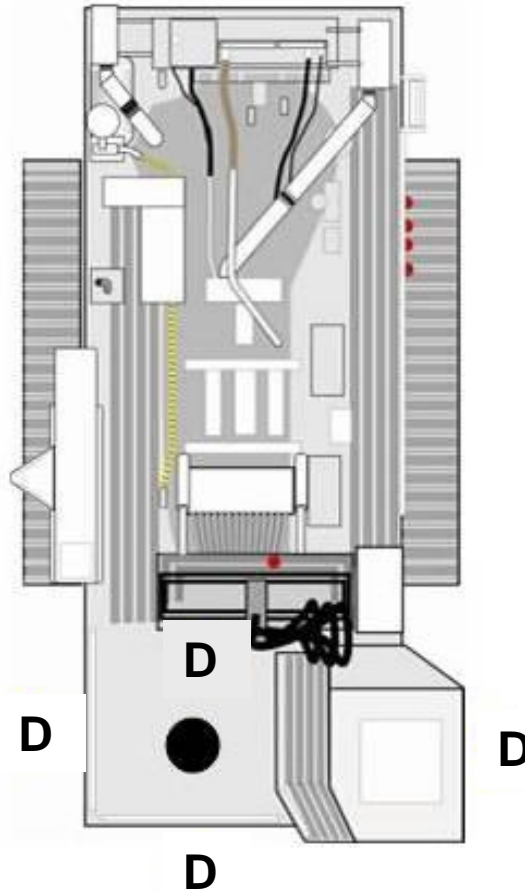
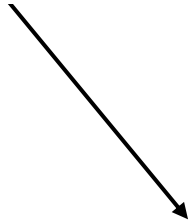
- Evaluate work tasks and associated dust levels for mobile workers throughout their shift
- Merge active pDR 1500 sampling data and video (Helmet Cam) to quantify highest sources of dust generation for different tasks
- Develop controls and/or improved work practices to reduce mobile workers' dust exposure



Sampling to Isolate an Unconfined Dust Source

A

Wind direction



A – Ambient sampling location

D – Drill sampling locations

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Thank you!

Questions??

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