Special Issue

Mineralogic Analysis of Respirable Dust

Message from the Guest Editor

Respirable dust exposure has long been known as an occupational health hazard for workers in many industries, such as mining, pottery making, tunneling operations, construction, and metal casting. The size, morphology, concentration, minerology, surface characteristics, and bioavailability of dust particles and the existence of trace elements in respirable dust can be some of the key parameters that help to determine the potential hazards of dust particles to human health. The knowledge gap in the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of respirable dust can be bridged via the detailed analysis of dust particles, as well as various sampling and monitoring techniques and different analytical tools applied to respirable dust samples. This Special Issue of *Minerals* welcomes scientific contributions, including review studies, in the following areas: physical, chemical, and/or biological characterization of respirable dust; analytical methods; CFD modeling studies on dust particles; in vivo and in vitro studies related to respirable dust; dust deposition; dust monitoring and control.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (31 October 2022)



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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Minerals welcomes submissions that report basic and applied research in mineralogy. Research areas of traditional interest are mineral deposits, mining, mineral processing and environmental mineralogy. The journal footprint also includes novel uses of elemental and isotopic analyses of minerals for petrology, geochronology and thermochronology, thermobarometry, ore genesis and sedimentary provenance. Contributions are encouraged in emerging research areas such as applications of quantitative mineralogy to the oil and gas, manufacturing, forensic science, climate change, geohazard and health sectors.

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