Special Issue

Mineralogy and Characteristics of Occupational and Environmental Dust Exposures

Message from the Guest Editor

Dear colleagues, Respirable-sized airborne particulates are ubiquitous and can originate from a wide variety of sources, both natural and anthropogenic. Occupational exposure to dust sourced from geologic materials, such as silica, asbestos, and coal, has long been associated with pulmonary disease in mine, construction, and ceramics workers. It is now widely recognized that cardiovascular effects are also possible. In some populations, environmental exposures to mineral dusts are increasingly of concern. However, detailed analysis of dust is rarely available to characterize mineralogic constituents, particle size distribution and surface reactivity, or trace elements. Such information is critical to identifying and controlling dust sources, and to understanding potential health outcomes. This Special Issue of *Minerals* aims to cover research related to mineralogic and characteristic analysis of respirable dust exposures. Example topics could include sampling and analytical methods, dust generation and control, biological response to dust constituents, and case studies. Papers relevant to both occupational and environmental exposures are welcome.

Guest Editor

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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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manuscripts are peer-reviewed and a first decision is provided to authors approximately 17.7 days after submission; acceptance to publication is undertaken in 2.6 days (median values for papers published in this journal in the second half of 2025).

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