NOXIOUS EMISSIONS WITH CANCEROUS POTENTIAL IN CASTING PROCESSES

Emil Riti-Mihoc
Technical University of Cluj-Napoca
Cluj-Napoca
Romania

Nicolae Bal
Technical University of Cluj-Napoca
Cluj-Napoca
Romania

Valer Micle
Technical University of Cluj-Napoca
Cluj-Napoca
Romania

Antoniu Turcu
Technical University of Cluj-Napoca
Cluj-Napoca
Romania

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ABSTRACT
In this paper are presents the noxious agents which appear in casting technological processes, emission sources, dispersion mode and this role in cancerous tumors for operating personnel. Are presents a series of statistical dates over the noxious agents quantities, the forming modes and possibilities to reduce the appearance of diseases.

1. INTRODUCTION
The casting microclimate problems and, specially, the professional cancerous problems are, actually, in foreground, and the specialists are looking for technological solutions, which reduce or eliminate the bad effects over the health. The financially efforts which are making in this way in some expanded country casting represents 15% from casting pieces costs.

In the making process of metallically pieces where are using casting semi-product, the casting processing have the major impact over the environment. The casting sector being integrated parts in economical holding which using the casting semi-product and, from employment reason, are placed in very dense populated urban center, the impact of noxious emissions is higher.

In the industrial medium from casting are released a high diversity of noxious emissions, determinate by the using materials composition and the working conditions and procedure, which are using.

In the last years, the molding core-making technologies improvement was based by chemistry process, by binder using in a lot of cases, catalysts, synthetically hardener, which, in case of high temperature conditions from casting processes, involved the pollution emissions and toxically substances, like: phosphoric acid vapors, furfural alcohol vapors, acetone, nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides, phenol, formic aldehyde, etc. These are a very bad influence over the health.

The concentration of this kind of substances in casting atmosphere exceed with 5 – 30 time the admissible concentration, from personnel healthy risk point of view. [3]
2. STUDY AND RESEARCHES

The researches which was made are accentuated a big volume of undermicroscopical solid powders, which are emitted in casting area. [1, 2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector from casting</th>
<th>The medium volume of shivy air m³/h</th>
<th>Emission powder type end quantity</th>
<th>The concentration in atmosphere mg/m³</th>
<th>The structure of powders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The sand preparation area</td>
<td>52000</td>
<td>92-1200</td>
<td>The silicon oxides; another nonmetallic oxides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The molding core-making sector</td>
<td>63000</td>
<td>210-1037</td>
<td>The silicon oxides; phenolic acid; another nonmetallic oxides, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The smelting sector</td>
<td>66200</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>The smoke; ashes; nonmetallic oxides; metallic oxides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The stripping and cleaning of casting pieces sector</td>
<td>161500</td>
<td>30-360</td>
<td>The metallic oxides; metallic powder; abrasive dust; another nonmetallic oxides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The powder particles include the following oxides: SiO₂, Fe₂O₃, Al₂O₃, CaO, MgO with dimensions under 60μm.

In the next table are presented the medium values of oxides and the dimensions in casting atmosphere. [2, 3]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The sector or processing instalation</th>
<th>The oxides content, [%]</th>
<th>The dimensions of suspended particles, [μm]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SiO₂</td>
<td>Fe₂O₃</td>
<td>Al₂O₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric arc furnance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mold dryer</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>61,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The knock-out gratting</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>58,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The cleaning tables</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>59,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The blast cabinet</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In case of moulding core-making procedure, using the binding mixture (bentonite, sodium silicate), the noxious, which appear, are silicosis powder, which generate the breathing affections (silicosis), gases (CO, CO₂) and vapours (water vapours), the cancerous effect being reduced.

For procedure which using like binding the flax oil or synthetically resin, the degage substances are more dangerously and the risk of injury is bigger.

The dust and the silicosis powder can be easily eliminate from casting atmosphere with a good exhaust and separation, but the big number of toxic substances with are degage in small quantities have a large spectrum of aggressively and is very hard to neutralize.

Flax oil is a large utilization like core binding. The drying of core are making with temperatures between 250-300°C and the flax oil are decomposed, are presented aldehyde releasing. From all of this, the acryaldehyde present a big toxicity with a very strong irritation action over the last years is presents the cancerous potential of these substances.

The synthetically resin – the most using are furanical, phenolic and alchidical, which are using like binding for sand preparation together with some catalysts and hardeners.
In technological processes, after the hardening chemical reactions and after this burning in the casting process, are emitted a series of substances like: polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, furfural alcohol, formic aldehyde. Etc. Using the experimental researches it was distinguish the cancerous potential of phenol which produce the genetically mutation with neoplasm inclusion.

**The smoke black** is using like mixture in some moulding batches in proportion of 2 – 4%. The action of smoke black, in combination with SiO₂ smoke is very irritant over the breathing and eyes. In the same time, in contact with liquid alloy, for temperatures between 1000 - 1100°C in partially absence of oxygen, appear the incomplete burning compounds and carbon dust destructive distillation.

Adding materials using for moulding box preparation are named secondary products from industry, like: based on petroleum coke, bituminous pitch, turf pitch, wood pitch, molasses, pectin gum, dextrin, etc. On the high temperatures, from this substances are emitted the toxically and cancerous substances in a very various types.

Using the dates from technical literature the most dangerous substances are: acridine, pyridine, naphthalene, phenyl acid, etc. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons possessed a very strong cancerous action, over the skin and over the breathing components.

In the next table are presented the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons which are emitted from core making:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emitted compound</th>
<th>The polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons content, [g/g]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoke black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>5,2 · 10⁻⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzopirene</td>
<td>9,3 · 10⁻⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α methyl-naphthalene</td>
<td>8,1 · 10⁻⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acenaphthene</td>
<td>8,8 · 10⁻⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dephenile</td>
<td>3 · 10⁻³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorene</td>
<td>2,5 · 10⁻⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

In appreciation of exposure risk on this substances is not possible to apply the work medicine fundamental principles, for establish the minimum level of danger, so, is impossible to be quantified in precision protection standards. This thing is explained in the following way: the cancerous action is not the result from a precise quantity or concentration of substance; this cancerous action results from irreversible injury which are made in time.

Using all of this dates, is important for every casting area to introduce some avoided measures, like:

- Periodical analysis of pollution from casting environment;
- The chosen with a high precaution of technologies which using the bindings and mixtures for moulding box and avoided the products that, during the process, emitted substances with cancerous potential;
- The develop of technologies which using the safety mixture (naturals, minerals) and of some powder and protective paint for mould protection, products which not emitted the noxious substances;
- Projection of protective systems on installation and machines from casting area which blocking the emissions of pollution substances;
To concept and to apply some noxious substances neutralizations solutions, for avoided the infection of industrial area.

REFERENCES