# **Exposure to particulate matter in** various types of bakeries in Finland

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In Finland, the bakery sector is the largest food sub-industry. Cereal flour dust may cause respiratory, dermal and conjunctival reactions among bakery workers. Studies on the variation of the mass concentrations (C<sub>m</sub>) of flour dust in various types of Finnish bakeries are scarce. In this work, the C<sub>m</sub> of inhalable dust (aerodynamic diameter  $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \ \mu m$ ) and  $PM_{10}$  particles ( $D_{ae} < 100 \$ 10 µm) were determined in industrial, grocery store and traditional bakeries. The objective was to examine whether there are differences in exposure levels between these bakeries.

## **Materials and methods**

The C<sub>m</sub> of particulate matter was determined

The C<sub>m</sub> of inhalable dust was 1.3–15.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> at BZ and 0.1–3.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> at S (Table 1). These concentrations were 64–756 and 3–148% of the Finnish occupational exposure limit (8 h) of 2 mg/m3 for flour dust, respectively. Considering the real-time monitoring, the  $C_m$  of  $PM_{10}$ particles ranged between <0.1 and 28.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Table 1). The average C<sub>m</sub> was lower than the indoor air guideline value of WHO (50  $\mu$ g/m<sup>3</sup>) for  $PM_{10}$  (24-h mean) in the grocery store bakery only.

# Conclusions

The results showed that the average C<sub>m</sub> of inhalable dust and  $PM_{10}$  particles was the highest in the traditional bakeries. Control measures are required for all the bakeries to reduce exposure to inhalable dust and peak concentrations of  $PM_{10}$  particles.

during three working days in four Finnish bakeries: one industrial and grocery store bakery, and two traditional bakeries. Full shift inhalable dust samples were collected gravimetrically using IOM samplers at the breathing zone (BZ) and stationary locations (S). Real-time, full shift monitoring of the  $C_m$  of  $PM_{10}$ particles was performed with a DustTrak DRX Aerosol Monitor 8533 (traditional bakeries and industrial bakery) and Optical Particle Sizer Model 3330 (grocery store bakery) at S.

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**Table 1.** Mass concentration ( $C_m$ ) of inhalable dust and PM<sub>10</sub> particles in the bakeries (AM = arithmetic mean, BZ = breathing zone, S = stationary location).

Bakery	C <sub>m</sub> (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ), AM (Range)		
	Inhalable dust, BZ	Inhalable dust, S	PM <sub>10</sub> , S
Industrial bakery (n=1)	1.2 (1.3–2.0)	0.5 (0.3–0.7)	0.3 (<0.1–8.1)
Grocery store bakery (n=1)	5.4 (4.5–5.9)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	<0.1 (<0.1–2.5)
Traditional bakery (n=2)	10.5 (6.8–15.1)	1.9 (0.6–3.0)	0.4 (<0.1–28.3)

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

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### FURTHER INFORMATION

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