

Dimethylformamide, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Toluene

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Urinary Metabolites of Dimethylformamide, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, and Toluene exposed Workers in Synthetic Leather Factories

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This study was performed to measure airborne dimethylformamide(DMF), methyl ethyl ketone(MEK) and toluene and their urinary metabolites concentrations and to determine the relationship between airborne and urinary concentration. Airborne samples and their urinary metabolites were measured 98 male workers who work for 8 synthetic leather factories in a portion of Kyoung-In area. Urine samples were collected at end-of-shift to estimate the exposure levels.

1. The concentration of airborne DMF by process was 8.81 ppm for wet-mixing, 15.05 ppm for wet-coating, 6.03 ppm for dry-mixing, 5.58 ppm for dry-coating, 5.37 ppm for printing, and 9.03 ppm for total. There was statistically significant difference by process. Urinary NMF concentrations of wet-mixing, wet-coating, dry-mixing, dry-coating and printing were 90.55mg/ , 79.80mg/ , 39.86mg/ , 25.23mg/ , and 38.15mg/ , respectively, and total geometric mean was 56.24 mg/ . There was statistically significant difference by process.

2. The concentration of airborne MEK by process was 1.89 ppm for wet-mixing, 1.96 ppm for wet-coating, 10.33 ppm for dry-mixing, 29.24 ppm for dry-coating, 14.98 ppm for printing, and 4.87 ppm for total. There was statistically significant difference by process. Urinary MEK concentrations of wet-mixing, wet-coating, dry-mixing, dry-coating and printing were 0.93mg/ , 0.70mg/ , 3.29mg/ , 3.29mg/ , and 1.06mg/ , respectively, and total geometric mean was 1.25 mg/ . There was statistically significant difference by process. Urinary MEK

3. The concentration of airborne toluene by process was

0.35ppm for wet-mixing, 0.42ppm for wet-coating, 2.95ppm for dry-mixing, 11.67ppm for dry-coating, 4.88ppm for printing, 1.24ppm for total. There was statistically significant difference by process. Urinary hippuric acid concentrations of wet-mixing, wet-coating, dry-mixing, dry-coating and printing were 0.24g/g creatinine, 0.21g/g creatinine, 0.34g/g creatinine, 0.52g/g creatinine, and 0.29g/g creatinine, respectively and total geometric mean was 0.28g/g creatinine. There was statistically significant difference by process.

4. No. of exceeded KEPL was 40 workers(40.8%) for DMF (10ppm), 1 worker(1.0%) for MEK(200ppm), and no worker for toluene(100ppm). No. of exceeded KEI was 62 workers (63.3%) for urinary NMF(40mg/), 29 workers(29.6%) for urinary MEK, 1 worker(1.0%) for urinary hippuric acid.

5. The regression equations were $\text{Log(NMF)}=0.4094^* \text{Log(DMF)}+1.3587(r=0.4516)$ for DMF, $\text{Log(MEKU)}=0.1859^* \text{Log(MEK)}-0.0324(r=0.3303)$ for MEK, $\text{Log(HA)}=0.2106^* \text{Log(Toluene)}-0.5685(r=0.4497)$ for toluene.

Synthetic leather factory workers expose to 3 kinds of organic solvents which are DMF, MEK and toluene. Their urinary NMF and MEK levels were higher than their concentration levels through respiratory. It seems that the urinary levels were affected skin absorption for working habit and alcohol intake.

Key Words : Synthetic leather factories, Dimethylformamide, Methyl ethyl ketone, Toluene, Urinary N-methyl formamide,

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: 2000 10 31 , : 2001 8 18

† : (가 60-50

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I.

DMF, MEK hippuric acid ,

DMF

N-Hydroxymethylformamide(HMMF),

(DMF) , DMF N-methyl formamide(NMF), Formamide,

N-Acetyl-s-(N-methylcarbamoyl)cysteine(AMCC)

가

가 Lauwerys (1980)

(, 2000). IARC DMF NMF 가

(the International Agency for Research on Cancer) DMF Group 2B Carcinogen , Kimmerle 0.25, 0.5, 1.0

Eben(1975) DMF

(ACGIH, 1999). NMF가 90 g (DMF

가 (ACGIH) DMF 1)

(TLV-TWA) 10 ppm 1994-1995 ACGIH(1994) DMF NMF

(TLV-TWA) 10 ppm NMF

A4 , NMF (BEI)

40 mg/g creatinine

, 2000 DMF

DMF 10 ppm NMF 가

(MEK) toluene 15 mg/ ,

(ACGIH, 1999). BEI가 DMF

(TLV-TWA) (kinetic basis)

40 mg NMF/g

100 % creatinine

DMF NMF

, MEK, toluene DMF 40 mg/ 1.

(, 1999).

toluene 8

(BEI) ACGIH , 98

가 hippuric acid(1.6 g/g creatinine) DMF, MEK,

, toluene(0.05 mg/ toluene

) o-cresol(0.5 mg/) 가

(ACGIH, 1999).

DMF

(1996 30,000) (2.0 30.03±7.33 , 3.00±2.98 ,

mg/) (1 : 90

, 1970 MEK g) 23.22±41.55 g

Jang (1993) 가 DMF

, , 98 79 (79.59 %)

가

가 ,

DMF toluene,

MEK

59 (60.20 %, 6) . (100 mg/50 mg, SKC #226-10, U.S.A.) (100 mg/50 mg, SKC #226-01, U.S.A.) 30 Vortex mixing (3000 rpm, 5) , 1 μl FTD가 GC(Shimadzu, GC-17A) (, 1998). NMF GC (n=60), 1 (90g) (n=20), , 가 (, 1998). NMF GC 1 (90g) (n=12) 3 DMF methanol 1 M ℓ MEK 1 M ℓ DMF NMF DMF GC (NIOSH #2004). 1 . MEK DB-WAX(30 m \times 0.25 mm \times 0.25 μm , J & W) . DMF MEK, toluene DMF 30 hippuric acid GC (20 HPLC/UV (254 nm, Prostar 310, Varian, U.S.A.) 10 μl Acetonitril/acetic acid (90/10/0.1) (NMAM #8031, 4). hippuric acid NMF 1 2. M ℓ 10 M ℓ , 3 M ℓ , 0.5 g DMF, MEK toluene

Table 1. Operating conditions of gas chromatograph for airborne DMF and urinary NMF

Variance	Conditions	
	Airborne DMF	Urinary NMF
Detector	FID	FTD
Column	AT-WAX(30 m \times 0.25 mm \times 0.25 μm)	
Injector temperature()	230	250
Detector temperature()	250	250
Column temperature program()	150	120
Flow rate	He(kPa)	75
	H ₂ (kPa)	65
	Air(kPa)	60
	Column flow(M ℓ /min)	0.6
Split ratio	50:1	50:1

Table 2. Operating condition of gas chromatograph for airborne methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) and toluene

Variance	Conditions of airborne MEK and toluene analysis
Detector	FID
Column	AT-WAX(30 m \times 0.25 mm \times 0.25 μm)
Injector temperature()	230
Detector temperature()	250
Column temperature program()	40 (2 min)-5 /min-80(0 min) -30 /min-180 (0 min)
Flow rate	He(kPa)
	H ₂ (kPa)
	Air(kPa)
	Column flow(M ℓ /min)
Split ratio	50:1

1. DMF, MEK, toluene NMF, MEK, hippuric acid 8 , 98 DMF, MEK, toluene 가 NMF, MEK, hippuric acid , , , DMF 8.81 ppm(1.00-33.00 ppm), 15.05 ppm(1.00-179.00 ppm), 6.03 ppm(1.89-14.00 ppm), 5.58 ppm(0.09-53.00 ppm), 5.37 ppm(1.00-13.28 ppm) , 9.03 ppm(0.09-179.00 ppm) 가 (P<0.01), 가 DMF NMF 90.55 mg/ (4.00-363.00 mg

Table 3. Operation conditions of gas chromatograph/mass spectroscopy detector/head space for urinary MEK

Parameter		Conditions of urinary MEK analysis
Head-space	Platen temp.()	80
	Sample equil. time(min.)	15
	Pressure(psi)	5
	Pressure time(min.)	1
	Valve temp.()	120
	Line temp.()	120
GC	Detector	MSD
	column	DB-WAX(30 m×0.25 mm×0.25 μm)
	column temperature	35(6 min)-25 /min-180(15 min)
	column flow(Ml/min)	0.8
	split ratio	20:1

Table 4. Operating condition of high performance liquid chromatograph for urinary hippuric acid

Variance	Conditions
Detector	UVD(254 nm)
Column	ODS-80 TM(4.6×150 mm, 4 μm)
Pump flowrate(Ml/min)	1.0
Mobile phase	D.W./Acetonitril/acetic acid (90/10/0.1)
Injection volume(μl)	10

/), 79.80 mg/ (10.84-328.24 ppm), 1.96 ppm(0.03-75.42 ppm), 10.33 mg/), 39.86 mg/ (6.00-131.42 ppm(0.03-104.05 ppm), 29.24 ppm(0.03-245.99 ppm), 14.98 ppm(0.03-136.99 ppm) mg/), 25.23 mg/ (2.53-83.00 ppm), 4.87 ppm mg/), 38.15 mg/ (17.00-72.00 mg/), 56.24 mg/ (0.03- 245.99 ppm) . (P<0.001), 가 MEK (5). MEK MEK 0.93 mg/ (0.15-5.10 mg/), 0.70 mg/ 1.89 ppm(0.03-43.55 (0.07-12.92 mg/), 3.29 mg/ ,

(0.08-104.37 mg/), 3.76 mg/ (0.23-37.71 mg/), 1.06 mg/ (0.45-2.95 mg/) , 1.25 mg/ (0.07-104.37 mg/) . MEK (P<0.001), 가 MEK (P<0.001, 6). toluene , 0.35 ppm(0.03-6.97 ppm), 0.42 ppm(0.03-19.62 ppm), 2.95 ppm(0.04-26.94 ppm), 11.67 ppm(1.05-53.77 ppm), 4.88 ppm(0.04-32.59 ppm) , toluene 1.24 ppm(0.03-53.77 ppm) , 가 (P<0.001). 가 toluene hippuric acid 0.24 g/g creatinine (0.05-0.93 g/g creatinine), 0.21 g/g creatinine(0.00-1.21 g/g creatinine), 0.34 g/g creatinine(0.05-1.16 g/g creatinine), 0.52 g/g creatinine (0.20-3.47 g/g creatinine), 0.29 g/g creatinine(0.08-1.41 g/g creatinine) , hippuric acid 0.28 g/g creatinine(0.00-3.47 g/g creatinine) . (P<0.05),

Table 5. Concentration of DMF in air and NMF in urine by process in synthetic leather industry workers

Processes	DMF in air(ppm)			NMF in urine(mg/)		
	GM	GSD	Range	GM	GSD	Range
Wet mixing (n=22)	8.81	2.51	1.00- 33.00	90.55	2.56	4.00-363.00
Wet coating (n=37)	15.05	2.97	1.00-179.00	79.80	2.39	10.84-328.24
Dry mixing (n=9)	6.03	1.78	1.89- 14.00	39.86	2.50	6.00-131.42
Dry coating (n=21)	5.58	3.22	0.09- 53.00	25.23	2.43	2.53- 83.00
Printing (n=9)	5.37	2.25	1.00- 13.28	38.15	1.53	17.00- 72.00
Total	9.03	2.96	0.09-179.00	56.24	2.69	2.53-363.00

ANOVA table

Source	DF	F-value	DF	F-value
Process	4	4.47**	4	12.97***

** P<0.01

*** P<0.001

Table 6. Concentration of MEK in air and MEK in urine by process in synthetic leather industry workers

Processes	MEK in air(ppm)			MEK in urine(mg/)		
	GM	GSD	Range	GM	GSD	Range
Wet mixing (n=22)	1.89	6.49	0.03- 43.55	0.93	2.50	0.15- 5.10
Wet coating (n=37)	1.96	6.82	0.03- 75.42	0.70	2.86	0.07- 12.92
Dry mixing (n=9)	10.33	29.28	0.03-104.05	3.29	9.96	0.08-104.37
Dry coating (n=21)	29.24	7.61	0.03-245.99	3.29	3.76	0.23- 37.71
Printing (n=9)	14.98	13.42	0.03-136.99	1.06	1.73	0.45- 2.95
Total	4.87	11.24	0.03-245.99	1.25	3.90	0.07-104.37
ANOVA table						
Source	DF	F-value		DF	F-value	
Process	4	7.20 ^{***}		4	7.21 ^{***}	

*** P<0.001

Table 7. Concentration of toluene in air and hippuric acid in urine by process in synthetic leather industry workers

Processes	Toluene in air(ppm)			Hippuric acid in urine(g/g creatinine)		
	GM	GSD	Range	GM	GSD	Range
Wet mixing (n=22)	0.35	6.73	0.03- 6.97	0.24	2.25	0.05-0.93
Wet coating (n=37)	0.42	5.68	0.03-19.62	0.21	3.51	0.00-1.21
Dry mixing (n=9)	2.95	12.27	0.04-26.94	0.34	2.58	0.05-1.16
Dry coating (n=21)	11.67	2.89	1.05-53.77	0.52	2.14	0.20-3.47
Printing (n=9)	4.88	7.77	0.04-32.59	0.29	2.82	0.08-1.41
Total	1.24	9.65	0.03-53.77	0.28	2.91	0.00-3.47
ANOVA table						
Source	DF	F-value		DF	F-value	
Process	4	16.52 ^{**}		4	2.98 [*]	

* P<0.05

*** P<0.001

, 20 (20.4 %), 29 (29.6 %), 5 (5.1 %), 5 (5.1 %), 3 (3.1 %)

(7).

10 (10.2 %), 23 (23.5 %), 2 (2.0 %), 2 (2.0 %), 3 (3.1 %)

2, DMF, MEK, toluene

NMF, MEK,

hippuric acid

1 (1.0 %), , toluene 6 (6.1 %), 3 (3.1 %), 6 (6.1 %), 13 (13.3 %), 1 (1 %)

가 . NMF

hippuric acid

DMF , , 가 1 (1 %) (8).

Table 8. Exceeded rates of Korean Criteria of airborne DMF, MEK and toluene and urinary NMF, MEK and hippuric acid by processes

Processes	n	No. of exceeded KPELs(%)			No. of exceeded KBEIs(%)		
		DMF	MEK	Toluene	NMF	MEK	Hippuric acid
Wet mixing	22	10(10.2)	-	-	20(20.4)	6(6.1)	-
Wet coating	37	23(23.5)	-	-	29(29.6)	3(3.1)	-
Dry mixing	9	2(2.0)	-	-	5(5.1)	6(6.1)	-
Dry coating	21	2(2.0)	1(1.0)	-	5(5.1)	13(13.3)	1(1.0)
Printing	9	3(3.1)	-	-	3(3.1)	1(1.0)	-
Total	98	40(40.8)	1(1.0)	-	62(63.3)	29(29.6)	1(1.0)

3. DMF, MEK, toluene 0.25, 0.5, 82 (83.7 %) hippuric acid 1.3587($r=0.4516$, $P<0.001$) , 10
1.0 (, 2000) 2.5 ppm DMF
g/g creatinine 1 MEK Log(MEKU)=
98 DMF (1.0 %) , ACGIH(1999) 0.1859*Log(MEK)-0.0324($r=0.3303$, $P<0.001$)
10 ppm 40 1.6 g/g creatinine 2) , hippuric
(40.8 %), 5.0 ppm 68 (69.4 %), (2.0 %) acid Log(HA)=0.2106*Log(Toluene)-0.568
2.5 ppm 90 (91.8 %) 5($r=0.4497$, $P<0.001$)
. MEK 200 ppm 1 DMF(BEI , 63.3 %)
(1.0 %) , 0.5 , MEK BEI
0.25 100 ppm, 50 ppm (29.6 %)
6 (6.1 %), 20 (20.4 (9).
) . toluene DMF
100 ppm (, 1998) 4. DMF
, ACGIH(1999) TLV 50 NMF
ppm 1 (1.0 %), 25 ppm . DMF ,
9 (9.2 %) 가 , , ,
9 ,
MEK toluene , (n=60), 가 가 , (buccal
DMF 가 1 (90 g) (n=20), 1 cavity cancer) (pharynx cancer)
(90 g) (n=12) 가 (Bardodej Malono-
DMF (10). va, 1987; Redlich , 1990; Walrath ,
NMF 가 1989; Wang , 1991). Koudela Spazier
(, Log(NMF)=0.4119*Log(DMF) (1979)
2000) 40 mg/ +1.2892($r=0.4649$, $P<0.001$) , 가 DMF 10
가 62 63.3 % , 40 90 g ppm 50-60 ppm DMF
mg/ 0.5 , 0.25 20 mg/ , 10 mg/ DMF NMF ,
86 (87.8 %), Log(NMF)=0.5260*Log(DMF)+1.3622($r=0.5967$, $P<0.01$) Kommineni(1980) DMF가
93 (94.9 %) . ACGIH(1999) 5967, $P<0.01$) . Lauwerys
15 mg/ 91 , 90 g (1980) BEI
92.9 % . MEK Log(NMF)=0.2286*Log(DMF)+1.6896($r=0.2592$, $P>0.05$) , mercapturates DMF
2 mg/ 가 29
(29.6 %), 0.5 , 0.25 1.0 mg/ , 0.5
mg/ 54 (55.1 %), Log(NMF)=0.4094*Log(DMF)+ . DMF 10-20 %가 NMF

Table 9. Exceeded rates(%) of Korean Permissible Exposure Limits(KPELs) and Korean Biological Exposure Indices(KBEIs) of airborne DMF by industries

	Materials	Criteria	n	No. of exceeded sample(rate, %)		
				0.25 criteria	0.5 criteria	1.0 criteria
Air	DMF	10 ppm	98	90(91.8)	68(69.4)	40(40.8)
	MEK	200 ppm	98	20(20.4)	6(6.1)	1(1.0)
	Toluene	100 ppm(Korea)	98	9(9.2)	1(1.0)	0(0.0)
		50 ppm(ACGIH)		16(16.3)	9(9.2)	1(1.0)
Urine	NMF	40 mg/ (Korea)	98	93(94.9)	86(87.8)	62(63.3)
		15 mg/ (ACGIH)		97(99.0)	93(94.9)	91(92.9)
	MEK	2 mg/ (Korea & ACGIH)	98	82(83.7)	54(55.1)	29(29.6)
	Hippuric acid	2.5 g/g creatinine(Korea)	98	19(19.4)	4(4.1)	1(1.0)
		1.6 g/g creatinine(ACGIH)		42(42.9)	14(14.3)	2(2.0)

Table 10. Regression equations of urinary NMF and airborne DMF concentration by category of alcohol intake

Dependent variable	Independent variable	Category	n	Regression equation	F	Correlation coefficient(r)
Log(NMF ¹⁾)	Log(DMF ²⁾)	=0	66	Y=0.4119*X+1.2892	17.64	0.4649 ^{***}
		<90 g	20	Y=0.5260*X+1.3622	9.96	0.5967 ^{**}
		90 g	12	Y=0.2286*X+1.6896	0.72	0.2592
		Total	98	Y=0.4094*X+1.3587	24.59	0.4516 ^{***}
Log(MEKU ³⁾)	Log(MEK ⁴⁾)	Total	98	Y=0.1859*X-0.0324	11.76	0.3303 ^{***}
Log(HA ⁵⁾)	Log(Toluene)	Total	98	Y=0.2106*X-0.5685	24.32	0.4497 ^{***}

1) NMF: N-methylformamide in urine, 2) DMF: dimethylformamide in air, 3) MEKU: methyl ethyl ketone in urine, 4) MEK: methyl ethyl ketone in air
 5) HA: hippuric acid in urine ** P<0.01 *** P<0.001

5-10 % mercapturates가
 , 24
 NMF
 가
 .
 가
 NMF, (Mraz Nohova, 1992; Yang , 2000).
 MEK, hippuric acid
 ,
 0.25, 0.5, 1.0 DMF
 ,
 . MEK toluene
 (Mraz, 1987;
 NMF
 Mraz, 1988; Mraz , 1989; Lareo , DMF
 1995a; Sakai , 1995). DMF
 DMF
 가
 15.05 ppm 가
 (Mraz , 1989; Mraz Nohova,
 DMF
 1992). 56.24 mg/
 DMF (2.53-363.00 mg/) ,
 MEK, toluene 90.55 mg/ 가
 (5). , , 1997)
 DMF 가 MEK가 3.29 mg
 MEK toluene 가 Yang / , 가 9.96 3.76
 가 (2000) DMF
 Yang (2000) 가 2.62 ppm(5.30), . MEK
 가 , NMF 14.50 mg/
 , Sakai (1995)
 DMF 가 2.5-10.4 ppm , 24.7±5.4 hippuric acid NMF
 MEK mg/m³ . Lareo Perbellini MEK
 (1995b) DMF 10-20 mg
 toluene /m³ NMF 가 4-93 mg/ 가 , ,
 8

10 (10.2 %), 23 (23.5 %), 2 (2.0 %), 2 (2.0 %), 3 (3.1 %) DMF MEK
가
가 MEK
MEK 1 (1.0 %) 가
, toluene 가
DMF
(conjugated metabolites) NMF
NMF가 , MEK NMF
20 (20.4 %), 29 (29.6 %), 5 (5.1 %), 5 (5.1 %), ACGIH(1999) MEK BEI NMF
3 (3.1 %) MEK
ACGIH(1999) TLV
DMF MEK toluene ,
MEK 6 (6.1 %), 3
(3.1 %), 6 (6.1 %), 13 (13.3 %), 1 (1
%) hippuric acid
1 (1 %) MEK toluene 가
가 가
가 Kawai (1992)
DMF NMF DMF
($r=0.723$)가 DMF toluene
($r=0.443$)
DMF NMF
 $\text{Log(NMF)}=0.4094* \text{log(DMF)}$
DMF MEK +1.3587 DMF 10 ppm
NMF 58.63 mg/
, Bardoje Malonova(1987)
DMF 10 ppm NMF
10 mg/g creatinine
1 Kawai
(1992) DMF 10-20 ppm
NMF 15.8-29.6 mg/g creatinine
Bardoje Malonova(1987)
, MEK 0.25 가
가 20.4 %, toluene 16.3 % 0.4649, 1 0.5967
(4.87 ppm, 1.24 ppm), 1
가 20 % 가 0.2592
, 가 . 1
NMF, MEK, hippuric acid NMF
63.3 %, . Lyle
29.6 %, 1 % (1979) DMF 2 mmol/kg
NMF 15 mg/ 가 4-5 가 ,
ACGIH 92.9 %가 2 g/kg 80 %가
, MEK 0.5 가 55.1 %, 0.25
가 83.7 % . DMF Nohova(1992) DMF 10

손을 담그면 8 시간 동안 10 ppm 의 DMF 에 노출된 것과 같다고 하였다.

DMF, MEK 및 toluene에 복합적으로 노출되는 합성피혁 제조업에서 근로자들의 작업환경 중 DMF 농도가 높게 나타나 작업환경 개선대책이 시급한 것으로 판단된다. 또 ACGIH에서는 DMF의 TLV-TWA 10 ppm에 대한 BEI로 15 mg/l 을 설정하여 권고하였으나, 본 연구에서는 58.63 mg/l 로 나타났다. DMF, MEK 및 toluene에 복합적으로 노출되는 합성피혁 제조업에서 근로자들의 작업환경중 DMF 노출기준 초과가 40.8 %, 요중 NMF는 63.3 % 초과하여 호흡기를 통한 노출농도도 높았지만, 생물학적 대사산물의 기준 초과율은 더 높았다. MEK 역시 생물학적 대사산물인 요중 MEK의 초과율이 높게 나타나 근로자의 작업습관에 의한 피부흡수, 알콜 섭취 등에 의해 생물학적 대사산물 농도가 영향을 받는 것으로 보인다.

V. 결 론

경인지역 일부 8개 합성피혁 제조업체 98명의 남자 근로자들을 대상으로 하여 작업환경 중 DMF, MEK, toluene의 노출 농도를 측정하였고, 작업종료 후 근로자의 요를 채취하여 생물학적 모니터링을 실시하였다.

1. DMF농도는 습식 배합, 습식 코팅, 건식 배합, 건식 코팅, 인쇄에서 각각 8.81 ppm, 15.05 ppm, 6.03 ppm, 5.58 ppm, 5.37 ppm였고, 전체 기하평균 농도는 9.03 ppm으로 공정별 유의한 차이가 있었다. 요중 NMF 농도는 각각 90.55 mg/l, 79.80 mg/l, 39.86 mg/l, 25.23 mg/l, 38.15 mg/l였고, 전체 기하평균농도는 56.24 mg/l로 공정별 유의한 차이를 보였다.

2. MEK 농도는 습식 배합, 습식 코팅, 건식 배합, 건식 코팅, 인쇄공정에서 각각 1.89 ppm, 1.96 ppm, 10.33 ppm, 29.24 ppm, 14.98 ppm였고, 전체 기하평균농도는 4.87 ppm으로 각 공정별로 유의한 차이를 보였다. 요중 MEK 농도는 0.93 mg/l, 0.70 mg/l, 3.29 mg/l, 3.29 mg/l, 1.06 mg/l이

었고, 전체 기하평균은 1.25 mg/l로 공정별 유의한 차이를 보였다.

3. Toluene 농도는 습식 배합, 습식 코팅, 건식 배합, 건식 코팅, 인쇄 공정에서 각각 0.35 ppm, 0.42 ppm, 2.95 ppm, 11.67 ppm, 4.88 ppm이었으며, 전체 toluene 농도는 1.24 ppm으로 공정간 통계적인 유의한 차이가 있었다. 요중 hippuric acid 농도는 0.24 g/g creatinine, 0.21 g/g creatinine, 0.34 g/g creatinine, 0.52 g/g creatinine, 0.29 g/g creatinine이었고, 전체 요중 hippuric acid 농도는 0.28 g/g creatinine으로 공정간 유의한 차이를 보였다.

4. DMF의 노출기준(10 ppm)을 초과하는 근로자는 40명(40.8 %), MEK의 노출기준(200 ppm)초과는 1명(1.0 %), toluene (100 ppm)은 초과 대상이 없었다. 요중 NMF 농도가 40 mg/l 을 초과하는 근로자는 62명(63.3 %), 요중 MEK는 허용기준(2 mg/l) 이상 29명(29.6 %), 요중 hippuric acid는 2.5 g/g creatinine 이상이 1명(1.0 %)이었다.

5. 공기 중 DMF와 요중 NMF 농도간의 회귀직선 및 상관관계는 $\text{Log(NMF)} = 0.4094 \cdot \text{Log(DMF)} + 1.3587$ ($r=0.4516$, $P<0.001$), MEK는 $\text{Log(MEKU)} = 0.1859 \cdot \text{Log(MEK)} - 0.0324$ ($r=0.3303$, $P<0.001$), toluene은 $\text{Log(HA)} = 0.2106 \cdot \text{Log(Toluene)} - 0.5685$ ($r=0.4497$, $P<0.001$)였다.

DMF, MEK 및 toluene에 복합적으로 노출되는 합성피혁 제조업에서 근로자들의 작업환경 중 DMF 농도가 높게 나타나 작업환경 개선대책이 시급한 것으로 생각된다. 작업환경중 DMF와 MEK 농도에 비해 요중 NMF나 MEK의 생물학적 대사산물 초과율이 높게 나타나 근로자의 작업습관에 의한 피부흡수, 알콜섭취 등에 의해 영향을 받는 것으로 보인다.

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