

GC/FID

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The Determination of Methyl Isocyanate in the Workplace by Gas Chromatography with Flame Ionization Detector

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The purpose of this study is the development of the simple and precise sampling and analysis method of methyl isocyanate(MIC) in the work place as their secondary aliphatic amine derivatives by gas chromatography with flame ionization detector.

The urea derivatives are quantitatively and simultaneously derived from MIC with secondary aliphatic amines such as dipropylamine(DPA), dibutylamine(DBA), and dipentylamine(DAA) in methylene chloride.

The method is based on sampling glass tube in XAD-2 resin which is coated with secondary aliphatic amines. The samples are desorbed by 2 M methylene chloride and

analysed using gas chromatography with flame ionization detector(GC/FID).

In the results, the detection limit of the overall procedure and reliable quantity are 0.020-0.027 μg (1.347-1.740 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.529-0.684 ppb) based on a 15 L air volume) MIC per sample. The average desorption efficiencies are 97.96 - 101.23 %. The results of versus storage time are high and stable recovery rates.

Key Words : Methyl isocyanate, Dipropylamine, Dibutylamine, Dipentylamine, GC/FID, Secondary aliphatic amines

I. carbamate (Kirk-Othmer, 1981), 1984 12 2-3 Union Carbide pesticide methyl isocyanate(MIC) 가 (Varma & Guest, 1993; Cullinan et al., 1997), Bhopal gas isocyanate (Bajaj et al., 1993; Jeevaratnam et al, 1993; Cullinan et al, 1996; Vijayan & Sankaran, 1996) 가 (Occupational Safety and Health Administration, OSHA) (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, ACGIH) MIC TWA 0.02 ppm, 0.047 mg/m^3 (Skin) (OSHA, 1985; ACGIH, 1996). MIC fluoresceamine 가 high performance liquid

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chromatography(이하 HPLC)(Dollberg et al, 1980)과 1-(2-pyridyl)piperazine 등의 유도체화 시약으로 전처리된 impinger나 XAD-7 resin을 이용한 자외선 검출기가 있는 HPLC (이하 HPLC/UV)방법(Dollberg et al, 1980; OSHA, 1996) 등이 있다. 최근 impinger에 유도체화 시약으로 dibutylamine(이하 DBA)을 이용하여 HPLC/mass selective detector(이하 MS), GC/MS, 그리고 GC/thermoionic specific detection(이하 TSD)방법(Daniel et al, 1998)이 이루어지고 있으나, 본 연구는 저비용으로 보편적으로 사용할 수 있는 이은정 등(2000)의 GC/FID에 의한 분석방법을 사용하여 공기중 MIC 분석시 저급 지방족 2급 아민인 dipropylamine, dibutylamine, dipentylamine을 resin에 코팅한 새롭고, 간편한 GC/FID방법을 제시하고자 하였다.

II. 실험방법

1. 기기 및 시약

사용한 시약은 Fluka AG사의 dipropylamine, dibutylamine, dipentylamine을 사용하였고, methyl isocyanate는 Curtius rearrangement 방법으로 제조하여 사용하였으며 그 외 시약은 1급 시약을 그대로 사용하였으며, amberite XAD-2와 XAD-7 resin과 silicagel은 Sigma사 제품을 사용하였다. 또한 공기 흡인을 위해 low volume air sampler(LFS 113DC, Gilson, U.S.A.)를 사용하였다.

정량분석을 위하여 Gas chromatography/Flame ionization detector(DS 6200, Donam Instruments Inc. Korea)에 EC-5(Alltech, USA) capillary column을 장착하여 사용하였다.

2. 실험방법

(1) 적합한 resin의 선정

공기중 MIC의 포집방법으로 적합한 resin을 설정하기 위해 요소유도체화 시약

으로 사용된 저급 지방족 2급 아민(dipropylamine) 200 μ l를 40-70 mesh의 silica-gel, XAD-2와 XAD-7 resin 2.5 g에 각각 넣고 15 ml의 methylene chloride를 첨가한 후 evaporator로 진공건조하여 코팅한다. 코팅된 resin을 유리관에 각 120 mg씩 충전한 다음, 유리관의 앞부분에 0.749 mg의 MIC를 주입하고 개인시료 포집기를 사용하여 0.1 ml/min의 유량으로 1시간 동안 흡인한 후 실온에서 24시간 보관하여 methylene chloride로 탈착하여 GC/FID로 회수율을 분석하였으며, 분석조건은 다음 Table 1과 같다. 각 resin별 시료수는 5개씩으로 하였다.

(2) 탈착용매의 선정

XAD-2에 흡착된 MIC의 적절한 탈착용매를 설정하기 위하여 toluene, acetone, isopropyl alcohol과 methylene chloride 10 ml를 사용하여 DPA로 coating된 resin에 흡착된 MIC 요소유도체의 탈착률을 분석하였다.

(3) 분석상 감도와 정확도(sensitivity and precision)

MIC의 허용농도를 기준으로 0.5배, 1배, 2배 농도를 각각 5개씩 만들어 감도와 정확도를 분석하였다.

(4) 각 농도별 탈착률 측정

DPA로 coating된 XAD-2 resin에 허용농도의 0.5배, 1배, 2배의 MIC를 흡착한 후 탈착용매로 탈착하여 탈착률을 측정한다.

(5) 안정성 분석

각 지방족 2급 아민인 dipropylamine(이하 DPA), dibutylamine(이하 DBA)와 dipentylamine(or diamylamine, 이하 DAA)

로 coating된 XAD-2 resin 120 mg이 충전된 유리관에 MIC 0.5322 μ g을 흡착시킨후 low volume 개인시료 포집기를 사용하여 0.1 ml/min으로 흡인하여 밀봉한다. 밀봉된 유리관은 실온(21 $^{\circ}$ C)과 냉장(4 $^{\circ}$ C)으로 분리 보관하여 21일동안 MIC 요소유도체의 안정성을 확인하였다. 시료는 총 36개로 흡착 후 1일, 3일 7일 10일, 14일, 21일로 시료는 각각 3개씩 분석하였다.

(6) 각 요소유도체의 검출한계

각 요소유도체의 GC/FID에서의 검출한계(limit of detection, LOD)는 NIOSH(1995)가 제시한 방법에 따라 10개의 시료를 사용하여 산출하였다. 시료량과 대응하는 면적간의 선형회귀식($Y=mX+b$)을 작성하여 각 시료의 기대값(y)과 표준오차(standard error of regression, sy)를 구한 다음 아래와 같은 식으로 검출한계를 구하였다.
 $LOD = 3sy/m$ (m=기울기),
 $sy = [\sum(y_i - Y)^2 / (N-2)]^{1/2}$ (N = 시료수)

(7) 통계학적 검정

적합한 용매선정과 resin 선정시 탈착률 비교를 위해 SPSS(Statistical package for the social science) 10K를 이용하여 비모수 검정 방법의 Kruskal-Wallis 검정을 실시하였고, 보관기간 및 보관장소에 따른 회수율 비교를 위해 분산분석을 이용하여 유의성을 검정하였다.

III. 연구결과

1. Resin 선정

공기중 MIC의 포집방법에 적합한

Table 1. The operating condition of GC/FID

Description	Condition
Detector	Flame Ionization Detector
Injection volume	1 μ l
Column	EC-5(30m \times 0.32mm \times 0.25 μ m)
Carrier gas	N ₂
Gas flow rate	1.0 ml/min
Split ratio	14 : 1
Oven temperature programing	50 $^{\circ}$ C for 1 min : 10 $^{\circ}$ C/min to 200 $^{\circ}$ C for 5min

resin
resin
Table 2
100.34 %
silicagel, XAD-2

(p<0.05).

Table 2 The desorption rates for each resin of MIC derivatives

Resin	Desorption rate(%)	p-value
Silicagel	80.65±2.38	0.0031
XAD-2	100.34±2.84	
XAD-7	95.36±1.92	

sample size : n=5 ; ^A mean ±SD

2.

MIC

toluene, acetone,
isopropyl alcohol, methylene chloride 2
ml
Table 3
methylene chloride 100.9±
2.93%
(p<0.05).

3. (sensitivity and precision)

0.1873,
0.3745, 0.749 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$

Table 4
MIC (coefficient of
variation, CV) 3.17 %, 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$
24122316 area counts

4.

Coating XAD-2 tube 0.749 mg
MIC 5 15
Table 5
99.23 %

5.

가 가

Table 3 The desorption rates for each eluent of MIC derivatives

Eluent	Desorption rate(%)	p-value
Toluene	88.66±7.82	0.0175
Acetone	84.95±4.35	
Isopropyl alcohol	90.10±7.78	
Methylene chloride	100.9±2.93	

sample size : n=5 ; ^A mean ±SD

Table 4. The sensitivity and precision data of MIC derivative

Target Conc. $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$	0.5×0.1873	1×0.3745	2×0.749	
Area counts	4389825	7238001	17676004	
	4432709	7509998	18786401	
	4510075	7302423	18905723	
	4727816	6996275	17477563	
	4598218	7438268	17890654	
Mean	4531729	7297013	18265085	
SD	135352.8	199561.3	693440	CV average
CV	0.0299	0.0273	0.0380	0.0317

가 가

resin 가 dipropylamine

2
(DPA, DBA, DAA) coating
XAD-2 tube MIC 0.5322 mg

36
3L
, 6 GC/FID
30 3 (21) (4
)

N-methyl-N,N'-
dipropyl urea(MDPU)
98.64±3.12 %,
97.29±3.33 %
(Table 6), N-methyl-N,N'-dibutyl urea(
MDBU)
97.94±3.46, 98.27±3.60 %(Table 7)

, Table 8

N-methyl-N,N'-dipentyl(or diamyl) urea(
MDAU) 97.27±3.30 97.03±4.72
%

MDPU, MDBU,

MDAU
(p>0.05),

(Student-
Newman-Keuls)

(p>0.05).

6.

MIC
(limit of detection) 0.020-0.027 μg
15 L air sample 1.347-
1.740 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.529-0.684 ppb)

Table 5. Desorption efficiency of MIC derivative

Target conc. mg/sample	0.5×0.3745	1×0.749	2×1.490
Desorption efficiency, %	98.7	103.4	94.5
	99.6	98.3	97.9
	101.3	102.0	104.0
	103.2	100.8	96.9
	103.4	100.9	99.1
Mean	101.24	97.96	98.48
SD	2.10	2.54	3.52

Table 6. The storage tests of N-methyl-N,N'-dipropyl urea

storage time (days)	Recovery %					
	(refrigerated)			(ambient)		
0	97.7	92.3	93.1	97.8	94.3	95.3
3	97.0	98.2	95.0	93.9	95.2	97.6
7	97.8	101.3	97.2	98.8	100.5	97.5
10	102.9	92.2	96.8	104.1	96.7	98.5
14	103.8	98.7	100.2	98.9	101.3	103.4
21	97.3	94.2	95.6	101.2	103.4	97.1
mean±SD	97.29±3.33			98.64±3.12		
p-value	0.2197					

Table 7. The storage tests of N-methyl-N,N'-dibutyl urea

storage time (days)	Recovery %					
	(refrigerated)			(ambient)		
0	102.0	100.6	101.5	98.0	102.9	101.8
3	95.6	94.3	90.6	95.1	92.0	90.5
7	97.7	96.8	101.6	101.2	99.0	97.0
10	97.6	101.0	98.6	101.6	100.2	97.4
14	91.3	99.5	97.1	99.7	101.1	95.0
21	103.5	98.4	101.1	96.1	99.2	95.2
mean±SD	98.27±3.60			97.94±3.46		
p-value	0.7859					

Table 8. The storage tests of N-methyl-N,N'-dipentyl urea

storage time (days)	% recovery					
	(refrigerated)			(ambient)		
0	95.2	97.2	89.9	97.4	95.2	101.3
3	99.2	105.0	90.9	92.4	98.0	99.5
7	106.3	93.8	94.4	95.3	105.1	97.7
10	101.1	97.4	95.3	92.6	96.9	97.2
14	102.4	101.9	94.8	101.3	98.6	95.1
21	95.8	94.2	91.7	96.6	92.4	98.3
mean±SD	97.03±4.72			97.27±3.30		
p-value	0.8581					

가

(MIC)

OSHA

Daniel (1998)
dibutylamine

GC/TSD

2

1-(2-pyridyl)piperazine

MIC-dibutylamine
GC/MS, GC/TSD LC/MS

(OSHA Me-

thod No.54)

2

dipropylamine, di-

dibutylamine
pentylamine

GC/FID

XAD-2 resin

200-780 mmHg

mmHg

MIC
가 0.020-0.027 μg (1.347-1.740 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
OSHA method 0.072 μg (4.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1.9
ppb), Danniell GC/TSD
MIC 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
97.03-98.64
%

OSHA method 96.1 % 가

가
(13), GC/FID
가 가
2 , 1
1 ()
2)

GC/NPD GC/ECD

가

methyl isocyanate

GC/FID

2

DPA, DBA, DAA
resin, , ,
XAD-2 methylene
chloride GC/FID
100.9 %
MIC
5
MIC 3.17 %, 1
 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$ 24122316 area
99.23 %
21
가
MIC 0.020-
0.027 μg 15 L air sample
1.347-1.740 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
MIC
2
GC/FID

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