

이철민[‡] · 김윤신 · 노영만 · 김종철 · 전형진 · 이소담

Health Risk Assessment of Exposure to Indoor Air Pollutants in Office Building

Cheol-Min Lee[‡] · Yoon-Shin Kim · Young-Man No · Jong-Chul Kim · Hyung-Jin Jeon · So-Dam Lee.

Institute of Environmental and Industrial Medicine, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea

This study collected and re-analysed the articles of exposure assessment for the indoor environment of offices in journals related environment in Korea since 1990, and estimated the unit health risk on indoor environment. The objective of this study was to offer scientific data for decision-making of policy for improvement and management of indoor air quality on office in Korea.

The pooled concentration for the critical air pollutants in the office was estimated $114 \pm 84 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for respirable particle, $2 \pm 1.6 \text{ ppm}$ for carbon monoxide and $1,008 \pm 983 \text{ ppm}$ for carbon dioxide, respectively. And the pooled concentration for the volatile organic compounds was estimated $11.1 \pm 13.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for benzene, $65.8 \pm 79.8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for toluene, $7.7 \pm 9.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for ethylbenzene, 23.1 ± 25.6

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for m-p-xylene, $5.5 \pm 5.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for styrene and $14.6 \pm 17.9 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for o-xylene, respectively. The result of the risk assessment for the critical pollutants by Monte Carlo analysis showed that the probability of the safety factor exceeded 1 was 36.83% for respirable particle and 99.12% for carbon dioxide, respectively. The unit cancer risk for men and women by inhalation of benzene was 8.9×10^{-6} and 6.1×10^{-6} , respectively. And hazard indexes for toluene, ethylbenzene, m-p-xylene, styrene, and o-xylene were less than 1.

Key Word: Health risk assessment, office, indoor environment, critical air pollutants, volatile organic compounds

I. 서 론

(Indoor Air Quality, IAQ) (Stolwijk, 1992).
, 1970

가

가

(NAS, 1993).

, , ,

가

: 2004 9 9 , : 2004 10 29

[‡] : (17

Tel : 02-2290-1510 E-mail : spica@ihanyang.ac.kr)

Hanyang/Main.
asp)

「
(Lee, 2000).」, 4 (가, , , .
1970)
(Sick Building Syndrome, SBS)
(Lende, 1980; 가
Molbare, 1982; , 2003).
(OSHA)
3 ~ 7
(WHO)
30%가
가
1990
(
, 2004).
가 4 , 1990
18 ~ 19% 3
(
가 가)
4
가 2000 5 ,
2001 21 , 2002 4
(
2004).
가

2. 사무실 실내공기질 데이터베이스 관리 프로그램 작성 및 운영

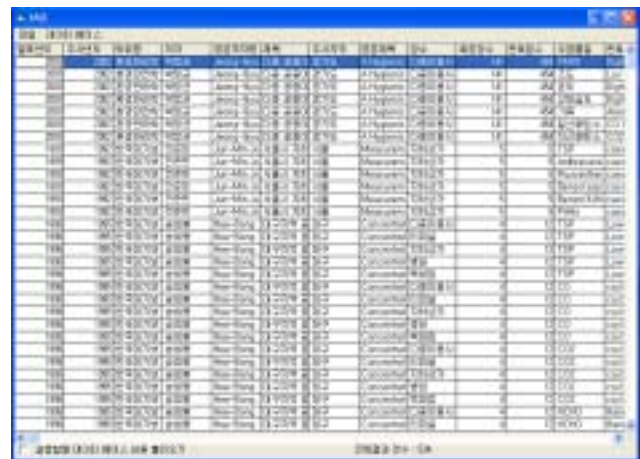
II. 연구방법

1. 사무실 실내공기질 조사 자료 수집

2002 12 30 (6847)
(2003. 6. 30), (2003. 7. 7)
(2003. 7.12)
2003
(http://library.hanyang.ac.kr/dlsearch/TGUI/
spread sheet EXECL



(a)



(b)

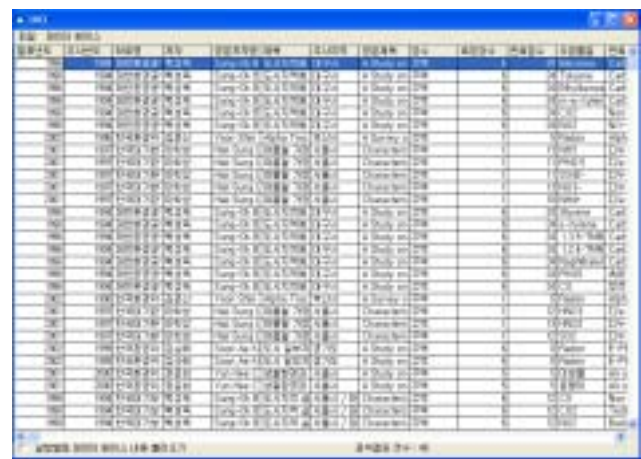
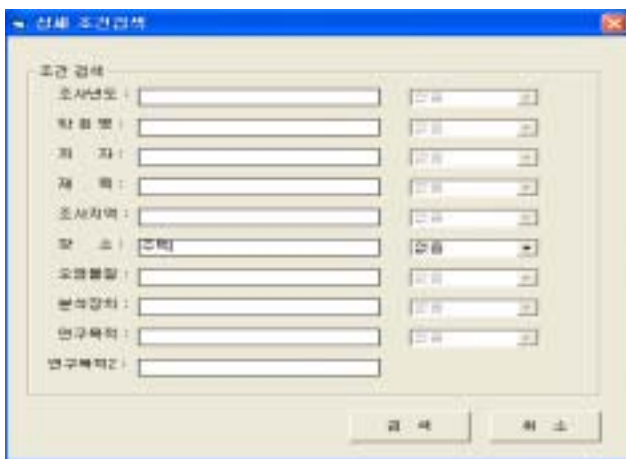


Figure 1. Scheme of the indoor air quality database program :
(a) Main window (b) Database window (c) Search window (d) Result window

3. 자료의 취합 및 분석

1) 2염물질별 병합평균농도 산출

4

가

,

가

가

(inverse-variance-weighted avergae)

(meta-analysis)

(analysis of effect-magnitude measures)

$$\sum \bar{\theta}_i \omega_i \sim N(\theta \sum \omega_i, \sum \omega_i)$$

$$\bar{\theta}_i = N(\theta_i, \omega_i^{-1}), i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

가

$$\omega_i = \frac{1}{\text{var}(\bar{\theta}_i)} \quad (\text{inverse variance}), \quad k$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \dots = \theta_k = \theta \quad \text{가}$$

$$S = \frac{C}{TRV} \times \left(\frac{CTE}{RME} \right)^{MF} \times \left(\frac{C}{TRV} \right)^{UF} \times \left(\frac{C}{TRV} \right)^{MC}$$

, , , 1997, , 2001),

Personal

가 , 25%, 50%, 70%, (2002) Mini-Volume Portable
 , IRIS 90%, 100% Sampler(Model 4.1, Airmetrics Co., USA)
 「Crystal Ball 2000(Decision- PM10
 eering, Inc)」 (2002)
 10,000

(2002)

가 III. 결 과

(average daily dose; ADD)

(EPA, 1989; 1997 , 1. 사무실 실내공기질 조사 자료의
 2001). 수집 및 재분석

Passive Monitor Radon

Cup

(2003) CO integrator(V-01-AN,

Japan) CO₂ integrator(CD-95, Japan)

CO CO₂

ADD : average daily dose(mg/kg-day)

8

C : concentration($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

IR : inhalation rate(m^3/day)

ED : exposure duration(days)

BW : body weight(kg)

AT : averaging time(years)

(1990) 가

Dust Monitor

(1993)

3

4

가

(lifetime average daily dose : LADD)

(charcoal, coconut, 100 mg / 50 mg : Gillian
 Co.)

$114 \pm 84 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$,

$2 \pm 1.6 \text{ ppm}$,

$1,008 \pm 983 \text{ ppm}$

200 ml/min

2 ~ 3

,

1990

GC(Hewlett Packard 5890)

(lifetime time: LT)

(average

time: AT)

(EPA,

(1996)

가

1989; 1997, , 2001).

CO11M(Environment S.A., France)

Benzene $11.1 \pm 13.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, Toluene

$65.8 \pm 79.8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, Ethylbenzene $7.7 \pm$

$9.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, m-p-Xylene $23.1 \pm 25.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$,

Stylene $5.5 \pm 5.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, o-Xylene 14.6

$\pm 17.9 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Tedler Air Sampling

Bag(SKC Inc., UK)

FID Methanizer(Zr/Ni catalytic reactor,

p)Perkin Elmer, USA)가 GC

2. 기준오염물질의 위해성평가

(cancer risk: CR)

30 mg

carbotrap(60/80 mesh,

가

Supel Co.)

(reference concen-

tration: RfC)

CTE RME

SGE BP1 capillary column

4

가

GC

ATD 400(Perkin

가

(hazard

Elmer, UK)

index; HI)

(EPA, 1989;

(1999)

가

Table 2. A summary of indoor air quality in office based on Korean literature review.

Author (year)	Sampling location (period)	Sampling pollutant	Sampling method	Summary (Concentration)
Shin.D.C. et al (1990)	5 sites in Seoul (1989. 2 / 1989. 7)	CO, CO ₂ , NO _x , SO ₂ , TSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * istec detector pump(unico 400), * MOTO(HS-7, Japan) * rarasaniline formalin * ist monitor 	Non-smoke(Summer, Winter) CO-1.4±0.4, 3.1±1.7 CO ₂ -646±148, 741±185, NO _x -0.136±0.008, 0.023±0.010 TSP-86±25, 137±41 smoke(Summer, Winter) CO-2.0±0.9, 4.5±2.5 CO ₂ -806±186, 680±175, NO _x -0.018±0.006, 0.033±0.017 SO ₂ -0.046±0.022, 0.049±0.025 TSP-139±104, 225±92
Shin.H.S. et al (1993)	4 sites in Seoul (1993. 3 ~ 4)	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene o-Xylene m-p-Xylene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * iarcoal, coconut, 100mg/50mg : Gillian) 	Benzene-76.9±63.7, Toluene-434.8±467.4, Ethylbenzene-54±64, o-Xylene-18.5±15.2, m-p-Xylene-46.9±33.2
Baek.S.O. & Kim.Y.M. (1996)	24 sites in Daegu (1994. 8 / 1994. 12 ~ 1995. 1)	CO, CO ₂ , NO ₂ , Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, m-p-Xylene, Styrene, o-Xylene, 1,3,5-TMB, 1,2,4-TMB, Naphthlene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *)11M, Environment. S.A., France * dler air sampling bag(SKC Inc., UK) (GC: Zr/Ni catalytic reactor analysis) * iter Badge(Toyo Roshi Kaisha Inc, Japan) * rtable Pump (Model AFC123, Casella London Ltd., UK) * rbotrap(60/80 mesh, Supeloco Inc, USA) (GC : ATD-400 analysis) * rtable Pump (SP15, Casella London, UK) 	CO-2±1.6, CO ₂ -1008±983, NO ₂ -0.022±0.013, Benzene-11.1±13.1 Toluene-65.8±79.8, Ethylbenzene-7.7±9.3, m-p-Xylene-23.1±25.6 Styrene-5.5±5.2, o-Xylene-14.6±17.9 1,3,5-TMB-8.1±19.1 1,2,4-TMB-18.3±39.2 Naphthlene-6.9±7.2
Hwang.S.M et al. (1999)	18 sites in Daegu & Daejoen (1999. 8 ~)	PM10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * rtable pump 	Daegu(Smoke, Non-smoke) PM10-55.10, 7.66 Daejeon(Smoke, Non-smoke) PM10-59.80, 96.80
Nam.B.H. et al. (2002)	2 sites in Seoul (2000. 4 ~)	PM10, B, Mg, Al, Ti, V, Cr, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Se, Cd, Ba, Ce, Pb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ini-volume portable sampler (Model 4.1, Airmetrics Co., USA) 	PM10-57.5, B-0.540, Mg-0.009, Al-1.097, Ti-0.005, V-0.001, Cr-0.140, Fe-0.487, Ni-0.035, Cu-0.001, Zn-0.830, As-0.001, Se-0.001, Cd-0.001, Ba-0.447, Ce-0.002, Pb-0.027
Bang.S.J. et al. (2002)	4 sites in Seoul & Gyeonggi (2001. 6 ~)	Legionella.spp Bacteria Fungi Coliform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * r Sampler MAS 100 (MERK Germany) 	Legionella.spp-5, Bacteria-230, Fungi-54, Coliform-112
Kim.Y.S. et al. (2002)	5 sites in Seoul (1996. 3 ~ 97.3)	Rn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * don cup(Passive integrate) 	Underground Rn-53.2±28.7 Above ground Rn-32.2±7.1
Park.J.G. & Yoon.J.W. (2003)	Sites in Gyeonggi	TSP, CO, CO ₂	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * gital Dust Indicator(P-5H, Japan), *) Integrator(V-01-AN, Japan) *) Integrator(CD-95, Japan) 	General office TSP-50, CO-1.31, CO ₂ -806.25 Public office TSP-35, CO-1.35, CO ₂ -929.55

Table 3. Distribution for pooled concentration of indoor air pollutions in offices.

Pollutant	Mean	Standard deviation	95% Confidence interval		Reference
			Upper level	Lower level	
PM10	114.000	84.000	278.640	0	Hwang.S.M. et al.(1999), Nam.B.H. et al.(2002)
CO ₂	1008.000	983.000	2934.680	0	Baek S.O. & Kim Y.M.(1996)
CO	2.000	1.600	5.136	0	Baek S.O. & Kim Y.M.(1996)
NO ₂	0.022	0.013	0.047	0	Baek S.O. & Kim Y.M.(1996)
Rn	33.411	6.892	46.919	19.903	Kim Y.S. et al(2002)
Benzene	11.100	13.100	36.776	0	Baek S.O. & Kim Y.M.(1996)
Toluene	65.800	79.800	222.208	0	Baek S.O. & Kim Y.M.(1996)
Ethylbenzene	7.700	9.300	25.928	0	Baek S.O. & Kim Y.M.(1996)
m-p-Xylene	23.100	25.600	73.276	0	Baek S.O. & Kim Y.M.(1996)
Stylene	5.500	5.200	15.692	0	Baek S.O. & Kim Y.M.(1996)
o-Xylene	14.600	17.900	49.684	0	Baek S.O. & Kim Y.M.(1996)

CTE RME

0 ~ 5.10 가 1

4 . 99.12%

가 triangle 가

CTE 0.76 1 (, 1997).

RME , , , , , ,

1.86 1

3. 노출 시나리오 작성

(, 2001), IRIS

0 ~ 3.28 5 가 20

가 1 m³/day .

36.83% 가

IRIS

CTE 20 m³/day , RME

30 m³/day

0.20, 0.51 1 (, (EPA, 1997).

triangle 가

(Smith, 1994). triangle ,

Adams(1993)가

(moderate),

1.01, 2.93 (18~60) (resting) 가 (light)

(: 69.3 kg, : 56.3 kg) 1997 가 .

Table 4. Table 4. Comparison between fixed-point(CTE and RME) and safety facto by Monte carlo simulation.

Pollutant	Fixed Point		Safety factor								
			Monte Carlo								
	CTE	RME	Mean	Max	Min	Percentiles(%)					
PM10	0.76	1.86	0.86	3.28	0	25	50	75	90	95	100
CO	0.20	0.51	0.23	0.91	0	0.49	0.82	1.18	1.51	1.70	3.28
CO ₂	1.01	2.93	1.28	5.10	0	0.13	0.22	0.32	0.41	0.47	0.91
						0.67	1.20	1.80	2.36	2.70	5.10

2004 1.9×10^{-4}
 가 15 ~ 64
 (50) 가 10^{-6} 10^{-4}
 40 ~ 49 44.5
 (30.5) CTE 30.5 ,
 RME 50 , 가
 triangle (: 50 , : 3.6×10^{-5} , 3.3×10^{-5}
 0 , : 30.5) 가 (10^{-6}
 , 2004).
 838 1 .
 가 ,
 CTE (:
 262.7 , : 167.0) , CTE RME
 RME 95% 1
 UCL (, 2001).
 가

2001 IV. 고 찰 1990
 (: 72.84 , : 80.01)

(, 2001; Thompson, 1992).

가
 IRIS .
 가) 가 (, 2002). Benzene
 $9.5 \times 10^{-6} (\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)^{-1}$, $1.1 \times 10^{-5} (\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)^{-1}$,

4. 발암 및 비발암 위해도 평가 가 가 가 ,

6

가
 ,
 CTE
 8.9×10^{-6} , 6.1×10^{-6} 가
 RME 가
 2.3×10^{-4} , 가

Table 5. Fixed assumptions and probability densities used as inputs to risk estimates in offices.

Parameter	Unit	CTE	RME	Distribution type	distribution parameters	Source	
Pollutant	Benzene	$\mu\text{g/L}^3$	11.100	36.645	NM	Mean: 11.100 S.D.: 13.100	Song.H.H 1998, 1992.
	Toluene	$\mu\text{g/L}^3$	65.800	221.410	NM	Mean: 65.800 S.D.: 79.800	Song.H.H 1998, 1992.
	Ethylbenzene	$\mu\text{g/L}^3$	7.700	25.835	NM	Mean: 7.700 S.D.: 9.300	Song.H.H 1998, 1992.
	m-p-Xylene	$\mu\text{g/L}^3$	23.100	73.020	NM	Mean: 23.100 S.D.: 25.600	Song.H.H 1998, 1992.
	Styrene	$\mu\text{g/L}^3$	5.500	15.640	NM	Mean: 5.500 S.D.: 5.200	Song.H.H 1998, 1992.
	o-Xylene	$\mu\text{g/L}^3$	14.600	49.505	NM	Mean: 14.600 S.D.: 17.900	Song.H.H 1998, 1992.
Body weight	Male	kg	57	57	TR	Max : 84 Min : 3.5 Likeliest : 57	Smith, 1994, Lee.S.R,199
	Female	kg	48.7	48.7	TR	Max : 68 Min : 3.4 Likeliest : 48.7	Smith, 1994, Lee.S.R,1999
Exposure duration (Average time)	Male	yr	30.5	50	TR	Max : 50 Min : 0 Likeliest :30.5	Smith, 1994 NSO, 2001 Judgement
	Female	yr	30.5	50	TR	Max : 100 Min : 0 Likeliest : 80.01	Smith, 1994 NSO, 2001 Judgement
Exposure frequency	Male	min/day	262.7	832.67	NM	Mean : 262.7 SD :290.8	Judgement MOE, 2001,
	Female	min/day	167.0	662.88	NM	Mean : 167.0 SD :253.0	Judgement MOE, 2001,
Life time	Male	yr	72.84	72.84	Point	72.84	Thompson, 1992 NSO. 1997
	Female	yr	80.01	80.01	Point	80.01	Thompson, 1992 NSO, 1997
Inhalation rate	Male	m^3/day	20	30	TR	Max : 46.32 Min : 12.96 Likeliest :34.80	MOE, 2001 Adams.W.S. 1993. Judgement
	Female	m^3/day	20	30	TR	Max : 66.24 Min : 10.32 Likeliest :31.92	MOE, 2001 Adams.W.S. 1993. Judgement

NM : normal distribution, TR : Triangle distribution, SD : standard deviation, Max : maximum, Min : Minimum

Table 6. Comparison of fixed-point(CTE, RME) with Monte Carlo unit cancer risk and unit hazard index estimates on hazardous air pollution in offices.

	Sex	Pollutant	Cancer risk										
			Fixed Point		Monte Carlo								
			CTE	RME	Mean	Max	Min	Percentiles					
								25	50	75	90	95	100
Cancer risk	Male	Benzene	8.9E-6	2.3E-4	3.6E-5	1.3E-3	1.7E-9	6.8E-6	1.9E-5	4.4E-5	8.5E-5	1.2E-4	1.3E-3
	Female	Benzene	6.1E-6	1.9E-4	3.3E-5	8.6E-4	8.5E-10	5.7E-6	1.7E-5	4.1E-5	8.1E-5	1.2E-4	8.6E-4
Hazard index	Male	Toluene	3.3E-2	5.3E-1	2.2E-1	14.9	3.7E-6	3.0E-2	8.8E-2	2.2E-1	4.9E-1	7.8E-1	14.9
		Ethyl-benzene	1.6E-3	2.5E-2	1.0E-2	9.9E-1	1.1E-7	1.4E-3	4.1E-3	1.0E-2	2.3E-2	3.7E-2	9.9E-1
		m-p-Xylene	1.6E-2	2.4E-1	9.6E-2	8.8	2.6E-7	1.4E-2	4.1E-2	1.0E-1	2.2E-1	3.4E-1	8.8
		Styrene	1.1E-3	1.5E-1	6.2E-3	1.0	7.4E-8	9.0E-4	2.6E-3	6.4E-3	1.3E-2	2.1E-2	1.0
		o-Xylene	1.0E-3	1.7E-2	6.6E-3	1.0E-1	9.7E-9	9.3E-4	2.7E-3	6.8E-3	1.4E-2	2.3E-2	1.0E-1
	Female	Toluene	2.5E-2	5.0E-1	2.2E-1	33.4	1.6E-5	2.7E-2	8.1E-2	2.2E-1	4.7E-1	7.5E-1	33.4
		Ethyl-benzene	1.2E-3	2.3E-2	1.0E-2	2.1	6.0E-8	1.3E-3	4.0E-3	1.0E-2	2.3E-2	3.6E-2	2.1
		m-p-Xylene	1.2E-2	2.3E-1	9.9E-2	27.4	9.1E-8	1.3E-2	3.9E-2	1.0E-1	2.2E-1	3.5E-1	27.4
		Styrene	8.3E-4	1.4E-2	6.0E-3	3.9E-1	1.1E-7	8.7E-4	2.5E-3	6.5E-3	1.4E-2	2.2E-2	3.9E-1
		o-Xylene	7.6E-4	9.6E-3	7.0E-2	24.5	8.4E-7	8.5E-3	2.6E-2	6.7E-2	1.5E-1	2.1E-1	24.5

Clayton et al.(1993) Janssen et al.(1998) (Koenig et al., 1993; Abbey et al., 1998).

가 , 가 ,

가 Clayton et al.(1993) (Maroni et al., 1995),

가 가 50% Clayton et al. (PAHs)

가 가 (Sisovic et al., 1996).

가

114 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, , 가

150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, , 가

CTE 1 and Sexton, 1983), (Spengler , , (Maroni et al., 1995; Guo et al., 2000).

$114 \pm 84 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$,
 $2 \pm 1.6 \text{ ppm}$,
 $1,008 \pm 983 \text{ ppm}$

가

REFERENCES

Benzene
 $11.1 \pm 13.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, Toluene $65.8 \pm 79.8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$,
 Ethylbenzene $7.7 \pm 9.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$,
 m-p-Xylene $23.1 \pm 25.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, Styrene
 $5.5 \pm 5.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, o-Xylene $14.6 \pm 17.9 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

가

가

1 36.83%, 99.12%

PM-10

Benzene
 8.9×10^{-6} , 6.1×10^{-6}

 10^{-6}

Ethylbenzene, m-p-Xylene, Toluene,
 o-Xylene, Styrene,

1

가

가

가

가

가

2002;28(%):71-76

Track Detector

2003;16(1):81-90

Takao Iida, Alpha
Track Detector

2002;18(1):25-37

(3):39-48

1996;18(2):181-197

1990;6(1):73-84

(VOCs)

1993;9(4):310-319

가 . 2001.

가

1999.

Abbey DE, Burchette RJ, Knutsen SF,
 McDonnell WF, Lebowitz MD, Enright
 PL. Long-term particulate and other air
 pollutants and lung function in
 non-smokers. American Journal of
 Respiratory Critical Care Medicine
 1998;158(1):289-298

Adams WC. Measurement of breathing rate
 and volume in routinely performed
 daily activities, final Report. California
 Air Resources Board(CARB) Contract
 No. A033-205. June 1993. p.185.

Akland GG, Hartwell TD, Johnson TR,
 Whitmore RW. Measureing human
 exposure to carbon monoxide in
 Washington, D.C and Denver,
 Colorado, during the winter of
 1982-1983, Environmental Science and
 Technology 1985;19(10):911-918

Arashidani K, Yoshikawa M, Kawamoto T,
 Matsuno K, Kayama F, Kodama Y.
 Indoor pollution from heating.
 Industrial Heath 1996;34(3):205-215

Clayton CA, Perritt RL, Pellizzari ED,
 Thomas KW, Whitmore RW,
 Özkaynak H, Spengler JD, Wallace
 LA. Particle total exposure assessment
 methodology(PTEAM) study: distribu-
 tions of aerosol and elemental
 concentrations in personal, indoor, and
 outdoor air samples in a Southern
 California community, Journal of
 Exposure Analysis and Environmental
 Epidemiology 1993;3(2):227-250

Coultas DB, Lambet WE. Carbon monoxide.
 In: Sanet JM, Spengler JD. (Eds.),
 Indoor Air Pollution: A Health
 Perspective. Johns Hopkins University
 Press, Baltimore, MD; 1991. p.197-208

Gold DR. Indoor air pollution, Clinics in
 Chest Medicine 1992;13(2):215-229

Institute for Environment and Health(IEH),
 IEH assessment on indoor air quality in
 the home. Institute for Enviornment
 and Health, Leicester, UK, 1996.

- Janssen NA, Hoek G, Brunekreef B, Harssema H, Mensink I, Zuidhof A. Personal sampling of particles in adults: relation among personal, indoor, and outdoor air concentrations. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 1998;147(6):537-547
- Koenig JQ, Larson TV, Hamley QS, Rebolledo V, Dumler K, Checkoway H, Wang SZ, Lin D, Pierson WE. Pulmonary lung function in children associated with fine particulate matter, *Environmental Research* 1993;63(1):26-38
- Lambert WE. Combustion pollution in indoor environments, In: Bardana EJ, Montanaro A. (Eds.), *Indoor Air Pollution and Health*. Marcel Dekker, New York;1997. p.83-103
- Lee SC and M, Chang LY. Indoor air outdoor air quality investigation at schools in Hong Kong, *Chemosphere*; 2000. p.40, p.109-113
- Lende R. Health aspects related to indoor air pollution. *Inter. J. Epidemiology* 1980;9(3)
- Madany IM. Carboxyhemoglobin levels in blood donors in Bahrain, *Science of the Total Environment* 1992;116(1):53-58
- Maroni M, Seifert B, Lindvall T (Eds.). *Indoor Air Quality-a Comprehensive Reference Book*. Elsevier, Amsterdam. 1995.
- Molbare, L., Indoor air pollution due to organic gases and vapors of solvents in building materials. *Environ. Int.* 1982.
- Moriske JJ, Drews M, Ebert G, Menk G, Shceller C, Schöndube M, Konieczny L. Indoor air pollution by different heating systems: coal burning, open fireplace and central heating. *Toxicology Letters* 1996;88(1-3):49-354
- National Academy of Sciences(NAS), Human exposure assessment for airborne pollutants, Washington DC. 1993.
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration(NASA), Bioastronautics Data Book - SP 3006. NASA, Washington, D.C. 1973.
- Otto DA, Hudnell HK. The use of visual and chemosensory evoked-potentials in environmental and occupational health environ. Res 1993;62(1):159-171
- Roman Meininghanus, Amin Kouniali, Corinne Mandin and André Cicolella. Risk assessment of sensory irritants in indoor air-a case study in a french school, *Environment International*; 2003. p.28
- Roughton FJW, Darling RC. The effect of carbon monoxide on the oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve. *American Journal of Physiology* 1994;141(1):17-31
- Scjwarzberg MN. Carbon dioxide level as migraine threshold factor: hypothesis and possible solutions. *Medical Hypotheses* 1993;41(1):35-36
- Sisovic E, Fugas M, Segal K. Assessment of human inhalation exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. *Journal of Exposure Analysis and Environmental Epidemiology* 1996; 6(4):439-447
- Spengler JD, Sexton K. Indoor air pollution: a public health perspective, *Science* 221 (4605);1993. p.9-17
- Sterling TD. Concentrations of nicotine, RSP, CO and CO₂ in non-smoking areas of offices ventilated by air recirculated from smoking designated areas. *American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal* 1991;52(10):564-565
- Stewart RD, Peterson JE, Baretta ED, Bachand RT, Hosko MJ, Herrmann AA. Experimental human exposure to carbon monoxide. *Archives of Environmental Health* 1970;21(2):154-164
- Stolwijk JA. Risk assessment of acute health and comfort effects of indoor air pollution. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 641, p.56-62.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Risk assessment guidance for superfund(RAGS) : volume . human health evaluation manual(HHEM), Office of emergency and remedial response, EPA/540/1-89/002, 1989.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Volume -General factors handbook, Exposure factors handbook, updated to 1989 Exposure factors handbook, National Center for Environmental Assessment, EPA/600/P-95/--2Fa, Chapter and , 1997.