

이익진 · 안규동[‡] · 조광성 · 김남수 · 이성수 · 이병국

A Study on the Soil Pollution in Lead Industry

Ik-Jin Lee · Kyu-Dong Ahn[‡] · Kwang-Sung Cho · Nam-Su Kim · Sung-Su Lee · Byung-Kook Lee

Institute of Industrial Medicine, Soonchunhyang University

This study is to find out which the elements could cause the pollution in the soil, and to what the degree of the pollution has been progressed so far, with samples of the soils from such work places as 6 lead storage battery factories, a primary lead smelting factory, and a litharge factory, and finally from the area that is considered not to have been polluted by any industrial activities. The study variables are the number of employees, the date of foundation of workplace, the amount of use of lead, the size of the land, the size of facilities, and the capacity of dust collector. We inspected the accuracy and the precision of the portable X-ray Fluorescence which has been rarely used in this nation. Followings are the details of our inspection.

1. For the verification of the accuracy and the precision, we prepared three different concentrations. For the accuracy, we had 219.6 % collection rate from low concentration, 97.8 % from middle concentration, and 101.4% from high concentration. We found the variation modules by concentration, for the precision, to be 23.1 % from low concentration, 1.91 % from middle concentration, and 0.66 % from high concentration, the result of which shows us that the portable X-ray fluorescence's accuracy and precision are somewhat low with low concentration, and high with middle or high concentration.

2. The lowest level of pollution in workplace caused by lead was that of D company's with its average concentration was $182 \pm 2.512 \text{ mg/kg}$ the highest, C company's with $72,069 \pm 2.548 \text{ mg/kg}$.

3. We studied the association the date of foundation of

workplace, the amount of use of lead, the size of the land, the rate of the building occupation of the land, lead amount in the soil, the capacity of the dust collector and divided the capacity of the dust collector by the size of the building to find out the relation between the dust collector's affection per unit area and the rate of lead in the soil.

From this study, which indicate the older the date of foundation of workplace, the smaller using lead, occupation of the land, the building occupation of the land, the capacity of the dust collector, the rate of the dust collector's affection per unit area.

4. We made a comparative study of only the groups of the storage battery company in the same way as above. From this study, we had almost the same result as we did from the study on the whole lead-related workplaces; the only different results we got from the variation of the amount the number of employees, which indicates the bigger the number of employees, the less soil pollution. it shows and the result is statistically worthy of attention ($p < 0.05$).

Is judged that use about utilization because it analytical accuracy and precision are high and have a lot of advantages about free medical care pretreatment and sample ore that analysis is difficult with galena specially in concentration more than constant level to inflect portable XRF in measurement about lead concentration among soil in place of business and estimation.

Key Words : Portable X-ray Fluorescence, Pollution in the soil

: 2004 11 1 , : 2004 12 22

[‡] : (646

Tel : 041-530-1761, E-mail : akdong@sch.ac.kr)

I. 서 론

(, XRF 1992), 2 (Litharge; lead oxide) 가 , (, 1999).

II. 연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상 및 시기

6 , 1 5-20 2003 3 12 75 , 6가 , 6 , () 가 4 28 1 . 2. 시료채취 및 분석방법

1) 시료채취 및 준비

가 가 (AAS) EPA Method 6200 가 (Zenz, (ICP) EPA Method 6200 1994). X- XRF 가 , , 10cm 20 50g 2 4 가 150 60mesh 가 1 . 가 (Pirkle , (2001) XRF 2 3 . 2 sample cup 1/4 mil mylar film 가 (, collar) 1/4 mil mylar film . 3

가

Table 1. 나업장의 일반적인 현황

	()	()	(ton/)	(m ²)	(m ²)	(m ³ /min)
A	630	1975	3,250	92,423	43,836	20,000
B	110	1995	3,119	33,058	11,570	5,841
C	64	1977	500	18,559	13,957	-
D	81	1997	913	62,810	18,512	10,720
E	360	1985	3,760	51,570	14,545	26,660
F	300	1988	2,000	46,358	28,384	13,680
G	87	1993	450	18,003	12,872	3,512
H	720	1988	19,000	648,939	243,425	98,299

2) XRF 분석방법

가 recovery rate) |Bias|

¹⁰⁹Cd

X-ray Fluorescence (XL-309 lead analyser, NITON Corp, Bedford, Massachusetts)

XRF EPA METHOD 6200

3

XRF Test Platform(4) sample cup

Duncan Multiple Comparison Test

CV_{pooled} = $\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (CV_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i} \right]^{1/2}$ (4)

I = n .가

CV_i = i

f_i = (- 1)

(NIOSH, 1995; Taylor, 1987).

$$\text{회수율(\%)} = \frac{\text{분석량}}{\text{첨가량}} \times 100$$

(1)

III. 연구결과

1. 휴대용 XRF의 정확도 및 정밀도

3. 자료분석

SAS version 8.0(Statcal Analysis System)

ANOVA(Analysis of Variance) test

(coefficient of variation, CV)

(overall CV, CV_{pooled})

CV_{pooled}

(NIOSH, 1995; OSHA, 1990).

$$CV = \frac{\text{표준편차}(s)}{\text{평균}(\bar{x})} \quad (3)$$

XRF

가

|Bias|, (CV %)

(CV_{pooled} %)

{

(18.9mg/kg), (1,162.0mg/kg),

(5,532.0mg/kg)}

X-ray Fluorescence

2

가

(18.9mg/kg) 219.6%,

(1,162.0mg/kg) 97.8%,

(5,532.0mg/kg) 101.4%

가 (CV

%) (18.9mg/kg) 23.1%,

(1,162mg/kg) 1.91%,

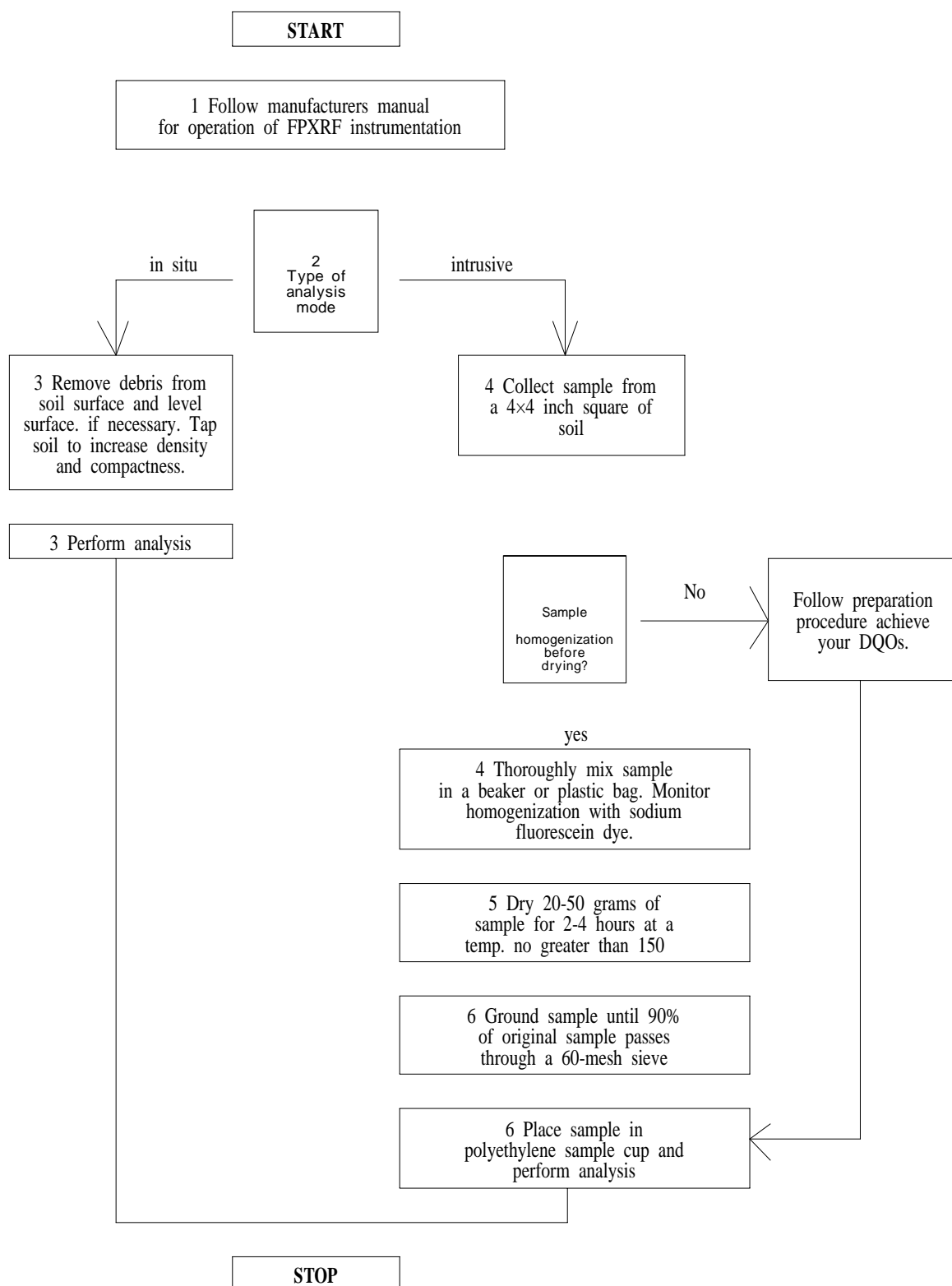
(5,532.0 mg/kg) 0.66%

XRF ()

(CV %)

Table 2. 표준시료의 분석결과

	(18.9mg/kg)	(1,162.0mg/kg)	(5,532.0mg/kg)
1	26.4	1,100.0	5,560.0
2	29.0	1,110.0	5,560.0
3	34.3	1,120.0	5,580.0
4	38.0	1,130.0	5,580.0
5	41.0	1,140.0	5,600.0
6	45.1	1,140.0	5,620.0
7	46.0	1,141.0	5,630.0
8	46.4	1,150.0	5,640.0
9	53.9	1,160.0	5,650.0
10	54.4	1,170.0	5,660.0

**METHOD 6200**

Field portable X-ray Fluorescence spectrometry for the determination of elemental concentrations in soil and sediment

Fig 1. EPA method 6200

(3).

2. 토양 중 납 농도에 관한 결과

4



Fig 2. Sample cup with 1/4 mil mylar film



Fig 3. Sample cup with cap



The NITON test Platform



Placing the NITON on the NITON Test Platform



Firmly latching the NITON flat against the NITON Test Platform

Fig 4. NITON Test Platform | 시료분석 과정

100mg/kg	
20	
A	G
218±2.316mg/kg	230±3.597
mg/kg	100
mg/kg	.
5	
가 가	D
182±2.512mg/kg	, C 가
72,069±2.548mg/kg	가
. 8	1
400	
mg/kg	,
1,000mg/kg	
.	
6	
가 100	, 101
301	3
.	
가	.
7	
.	
500ton	, 501ton
2,000ton	, 2,001ton
10,001ton	10,000ton
4	
.	
(p<0.05).	
8	
.	
30,000m ²	, 30,001m ²
50,000m ²	50,001m ²

Table 3. XRF 기기의 정확도 및 정밀도

	(M)	(SD)	Bias (%)	(Rec %)	(CV %)	(CVpooled %)
	41.5	9.58	119.7	219.6	23.08	
	1,136.1	21.73	2.2	97.8	1.91	13.3
	5,608.0	37.06	1.4	101.4	0.66	

Table 4. 나업장이 소재한 지역의 토양 중 납 농도

(: mg/kg)					
±					
A	4	218 ± 2.316	59	495	
B	4	83 ± 1.073	67	119	
C	4	74 ± 1.197	49	106	
D	4	69 ± 1.105	58	113	
E	4	77 ± 1.419	49	118	
F	4	57 ± 1.323	43	88	
G	4	230 ± 3.597	73	1380	

Table 5. 나업장별 토양 중 납 농도의 평균

(: mg/kg)					
±					
A	20	3,218 ± 2.649	1,080	43,233	
B	8	1,598 ± 10.646	86	251,333	
C	5	72,069 ± 2.548	23,400	186,000	
D	8	182 ± 2.512	67	913	
E	7	667 ± 2.622	281	3,296	
F	8	18,932 ± 8.635	515	239,000	
G	8	9,793 ± 8.660	2,103	665,333	
H	11	5,685 ± 7.054	364	397,000	

Table 6. 크로자수와 토양 중 납 농도와의 관계

()	±	(mg/kg)
100	21	3,454 ± 17.845
101 - 300	16	5,500 ± 12.574
301	38	2,839 ± 4.434
p value		0.599

Table 7. 나업장의 납 사용량과 토양 중 납 농도와의 관계

(ton/)	±	(mg/kg)	Duncan grouping(r)
500	13	21,102 ± 7.448	a
501 - 2,000	16	1,858 ± 17.867	b
2,001 - 10,000	35	2,002 ± 4.465	b
10,001	11	5,685 ± 7.055	ab
F value			5.10
p value			0.003

(r) 0.05 가 , 가 .

Table 8. 나업장의 전체 토지면적과 토양 중 납 농도와의 관계

(m ²)		±	(mg/kg)	Duncan grouping
30,000	13	21,102 ± 7.448		a
30,001 - 50,000	16	5,500 ± 12.574		b
50,001	46	1,761 ± 5.574		b
F value				8.53
p value				0.0005

Table 9. 나업장 건물면적과 토양 중 납 농도와의 관계

(m ²)		±	(mg/kg)
15,000	28	4,257 ± 11.247	
15,001 - 50,000	36	2,521 ± 7.676	
50,000	11	5,685 ± 7.7055	
p value			0.457

(p<0.05), 가 .

10

30,000m² 50,001m² (/) 가

9 2.00 , 2.01 3.00 3.01 11

3

15,000m² , 15,001m² 5,000m³/min , 5,001m³

50,000m² 50,001m² 3 /min 10,000m³/min , 10,001m³

(p<0.05). /min 20,000m³/min 20,001

m³/min 4

Table 10. 나업장 건물면적당 토지면적과 토양 중 납 농도와의 관계

/ ()		±	(mg/kg)	Duncan grouping
2.00	21	20,248 ± 7.479		a
2.01 - 3.00	39	3,273 ± 5.181		b
3.01	15	334 ± 3.088		c
F value				26.36
p value				0.0001

Table 11. 나업장의 집진기용량과 토양 중 납 농도와의 관계

(m ³ /min)		±	(mg/kg)	Duncan grouping
5,000	13	21,102 ± 7.448		a
5,001 - 10,000	8	1,598 ± 10.647		b
10,001 - 20,000	36	2,521 ± 7.676		b
20,001	18	2,471 ± 6.894		b
F value				4.23
p value				0.0083

Table 12. 논물 면적당 집진기용량 비율과 토양 중 납 농도와의 관계

/ ()		±	(mg/kg)	Duncan grouping
0.30	13	21,102 ± 7.448		a
0.31 - 0.49	39	5,434 ± 5.343		b
0.50	23	576 ± 5.933		c
F value				19.92
p value				0.0001

(p<0.05).

14

12

가 1980 , 1981 1990 , 101 300 , 301

가 (/ , 1991 1995 1996 3 (p<0.05),

0.30 , 0.31

0.49 0.50 3 가

(p<0.05).

(p<0.05).

IV. 고 찰

, 가

가

Table 13. 나업장 설립연도와 토양 중 납 농도와의 관계

()		±	(mg/kg)	Duncan grouping
1980	25	5,992 ± 4.873		a
1981 ~ 1990	26	4,624 ± 8.850		a
1991 ~ 1995	16	3,956 ± 10.799		a
1996	8	182 ± 2.5192		b
F value				6.95
p value				0.0004

Table 14. 흑전지 제조회사의 근로자 수와 토양 중 납 농도와의 관계

()		±	(mg/kg)	Duncan grouping
100	21	18,933 ± 1.058		b
101 - 300	8	3,454 ± 8.635		a
301	27	2,140 ± 3.267		b
F value				3.31
p value				0.0443

[illegible]

V. 결 론

TEL(Tetra-ethyl lead),
17mg/kg(Rose , 1979),
20ppm(
1982) Klope (1979)가
(thresholds) 100mg/kg
100mg/kg
(1996)

1. XRF

3

1999; 5(1): 49-65

가

. 2002

가

. 2002

(18.9mg/kg) 219.6%,

(1,162.0mg/kg) 97.8%,

(5,532.0mg/kg) 101.4%

가 (CV %)

(18.9mg/kg) 23.1%,

(1,162.0 mg/kg) 1.91%,

(5,532.0mg/kg) 0.66%

() (CV %)가

REFERENCES

2001

小林 純, 森井ふじ, 村本茂樹, 中島 進, 涌上佳子, 西崎日佐夫. 群馬縣安中市の亞鉛製鍊所を中心とする土壤中のCd, Pb, Zn の分布について. 日本土肥誌 1973; 44: 471-485

Bernard BP, Becker CE. Environmental lead exposure and kidney. J Clin Toxicol 1988; 26: 1-34

Clark S, Menrath W, Chen M, Roda S, Succop P. Use of a field portable X-ray fluorescence analyzer to determine the concentration of lead and other metals in soil sample. Ann Agric Environ Med 1999; 6: 27-32

EPA(Environmental Protection Agency). Analytical methods manual; Method No. 6200, 1998

Manahan SE. Fundamentals of environmental chemistry. Lewis Publisher, 1993, p. 756

Morley JC, Clark CS, Deddens JA, Ashely K, Roda S. Evaluation of portable x-ray fluorescence instrument for the determination of lead in workplace air samples. Applied Occupational and Environmental Hygiene 1999; 14: 306-314

NIOSH. A NIOSH technical report; Guidelines for air sampling and analytical method developmental evaluation. Cincinnati, OH: DHHS (NIOSH) Publication, 1995

NITON Corporation. User's Guide. Version 5.2. [Product Bulletin]. NITON Corporation, Bedford, MA. 1998

OSHA(Occupational Safety and Health Administration). Analytical methods manual. Method No. 121, 1990

Pirkle JL, Brody DJ, Gunter EW, Kramer RA, Paschal DC, Flegal MM, Matte

2000; 6: 9-15

2. 가

,

,

.

D

182±

2,512mg/kg , 가

C

72,069±2,548mg/kg

1996; 17(2): 192-204

3.

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

X-ray

(/),

fluorescence high volume air sampler

,

2004;

가

(

4(1): 71-76

/)

,

,

,

,

,

가

. X-Ray (XRF)

가.

2001; 11(3): 235-240

,

,

(

/

)

,

,

.

,

가

1994; 1(2):

(/)

80-84

(p<0.05).

4.

가

(p<0.05).

가 XRF

, 2000

가

- TD. The decline in blood lead levels in the United States. JAMA 1994; 272(4): 284-291
- Sterling DA, Lewis RD, Luke DA, Shadel BN. A portable X-ray fluorescence instrument for analyzing dust wipe samples for lead; Evaluation with field samples. Environmental Research Section A 2000; 83: 174-179
- Taylor JK. Quality assurance of chemical measurement. ed., Chelsea MI, Lewis Publishers Inc., 1987
- Zenz C. Occupational medicine. Year Book Medical Publishers Inc., Chicago, 1994, pp. 506-509