

## 일부 사업장의 작업환경측정 신뢰성평가 결과

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### A Reliability Assessment for the Exposure Monitoring Results of some Workplaces

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The purpose of this study was to improve the awareness of employers about worker's exposure monitoring and to urge the exposure monitoring service institutes to produce good exposure monitoring results through a reliability assessment for the exposure monitoring results. Exposure monitoring results for harmful factors(harmful substances and physical agents) being exposed to workers provide employers and workers with very useful information in improving their poor working environment. But there have been some cases of occupational diseases due to underestimating or misestimating the concentration of harmful factors. Worker's exposure monitoring is a basic tool in preventing occupational diseases. If the concentration of harmful factors being exposed to workers is underestimated or misestimated, control measures being needed to prevent occupational disease will not be taken due to absence of appropriate monitoring results.

KOSHA conducted a reliability assessment for the exposure monitoring results of a hundred workplaces nationwide. According to the results of the reliability assessment, there were some cases of underestimating or misestimating the concentration of harmful factors. For example some workplaces

have not been conducting the exposure monitoring for some of harmful factors being exposed to workers, some of workplaces have underestimated the concentration of harmful factors comparing to the real concentration of them. These results are because the highest exposed workers to harmful factors were not monitored or the exposure monitoring was conducted under abnormal working condition that concentration of harmful factors was lower than real concentration of them.

In conclusion the deficit of awareness of employers and the exposure monitoring service institutes about a real meaning of the exposure monitoring was one of the reasons why the results of exposure monitoring conducted by some employers were so inappropriate. It seems that this reliability assessment for the exposure monitoring results is necessary for the time being to improve the awareness of employers and service institutes and to guide employers to produce the good results of exposure monitoring.

**Key Words** : exposure monitoring, reliability assessment, harmful substances, harmful factors, occupational diseases, working environment

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### 1. 평가대상

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### 3. 평가방법

( 2005-49 ) NIOSH  
(NIOSH, 1994)

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83  
(Fig. 1).

1. :36
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#### 1. 유해인자 누락 사례

1) n-Hexane Cyclohexane

2) DMF 가

3)

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4)

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#### 2. 노출농도 평가의 부적정 사례

Table 1 가

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#### 3. 평가방법의 부적정 사례

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2) 8

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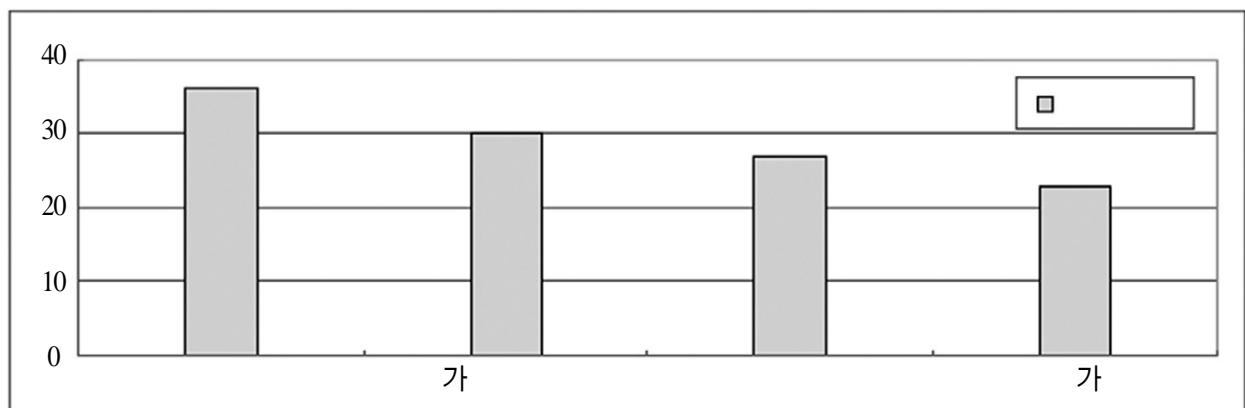


Fig. 1. Cases of the incorrect exposure monitoring

Table 1. Differences between exposure monitoring results conducted by Employers and KOSHA

Harmful factor	Process	Exposure limit	Results of exposure monitoring		Differences
			Conducted by employers	Conducted by KOSHA	
TCE	Degreasing	50 ppm	6.87~11.98	88.84~96.95	8~13 times
TCE	Cleaning	50 ppm	0.45~33.51	228.4~490.5	15~500 times
Asbestos	Mixing	0.1 /cc	0.042~0.066	0.17~0.44	4~7 times
Noise	Rotating	90dB	84.6~85.7	88.6~92.7	6dB
Styrene	Bonding	50 ppm	ND~0.44	36.6~93.9	80~200 times

## REFERENCES

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5) ( 2  
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1) 가

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2) ( )

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