

# 서울·경기 일부지역 다중이용시설실내공기 중 미세먼지와 미세먼지 중 내독소의 농도

전병학<sup>1</sup> · 황유경<sup>1</sup> · 김형아<sup>1\*</sup> · 이세훈<sup>1</sup> · 안규동<sup>2</sup> · 허용<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>가톨릭대학교 의과대학 예방의학교실 · <sup>2</sup>순천향대학교 의과대학 예방의학교실

<sup>3</sup>대구가톨릭대학교 자연대학 산업보건학과

## Indoor Air Concentration of Particulate Matter and Endotoxin in Public Facilities

Byung-Hak Jeon<sup>1</sup> · Yu-Kyung Hwang<sup>1</sup> · Hyoung-Ah Kim<sup>1\*</sup> · Se-Hoon Lee<sup>1</sup> · Kyu-Dong Ahn<sup>2</sup> · Yong Heo<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Catholic University of Korea, Dept. of Prev. Med, Seoul, Korea

<sup>2</sup>Soonchunhyang University, Dept. of Prev. Med, Chungnam, Korea

<sup>3</sup>Catholic University of Daegu, Dept. of Occupational Health, Kyongbuk, Korea

This study was conducted to measure concentrations of particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and endotoxin in thirty public facilities (7 elderly-care facilities, 4 hypermarkets, 4 university hospitals, 7 child-care facilities, 4 subway stations and 4 bus terminals) from September 2004 to February 2007 in Seoul and Gyeonggi-do province.

PM<sub>10</sub> or PM<sub>2.5</sub> was measured with glass fiber filter and mini volume air sampler for 6 to 8 hours in indoor and outdoor of the facilities and expressed as  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . After weighing the filter, endotoxin was analyzed by Limulus Ameobocyte Lysate method (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ ).

PM<sub>10</sub> in indoor air was higher (GM and GSD was 78.00 and 1.92  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , respectively) than the outdoor air (GM and GSD was 60.70 and 2.23  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , respectively, I/O=1.28). All

measurements was not exceeded the national maintenance standard. Elderly-care and child-care facilities showed relatively higher concentrations (83.27  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and 81.75  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ; I/O=2.01 and 1.19, respectively) than hypermarkets or university hospitals. The highest PM<sub>2.5</sub> was seen in child-care facilities (62.15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , I/O=2.42). The I/O of the endotoxin in the PM<sub>10</sub> and the PM<sub>2.5</sub> was exceeded 1.0 (1.37 and 1.57, respectively). Indoor PM<sub>10</sub> was affected by user/day and humidity, and endotoxin in the PM<sub>10</sub> was affected by temperature.

In conclusion, elderly- and child-care facilities are high priority facilities to be improved indoor air quality.

Key Words: Indoor air, Public facilities, Particulate matter, Endotoxin

## I. 서론

24 90 %  
가 , , 가 , ,  
(EPA, 1987).

: 2008 7 29 , : 2008 10 24

† : ( 505 가 ,  
Tel: 02-590-1241, Fax: 02-532-3820, E-mail: kimha@catholic.ac.kr)

(R01 - 2004 - 000 - 10427 - 1)

가 (Indoor Air Quality, IAQ) 가 (Sick Building Syndrome, SBS) (Wood, 1991) 40 % humidifier fever, (Dales et al., 1991). (Spengler & Sexton, 1983). (bioaerosol) 2  $\mu\text{m}$  가 30 % , , , 2 , , , 5 , 100 (EPA, 1987). 5~10  $\mu\text{m}$  5  $\mu\text{m}$  가 . (Kelly et al., 1999; Kim & Kim, 2005). (Donham et al., 1989; Smid et al., 1992), . 가 (suspended particulate matters) 10  $\mu\text{m}$  가 , 가 . ( ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$ ) . ACGIH(American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) 가 (background) RLV(relative limit value) 가 (ACGIH, 1999). 가 2003 5 , 2004 5 ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$ ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$ ,  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$   $\text{PM}_{2.5}$   $\text{PM}_{10}$  ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$  100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 150  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  ( , 2004a).  $\text{PM}_{10}$   $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  가  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  24 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (Battarbee et al., 1997), 1997  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  24 65  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (National Ambient Air Quality Standard, NAAQS) , . (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, NIOSH) 1971~1988 500 , 5 % , 1990 1 , 35~50 % 가 (Seitz, 1989). 가 가  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$   $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  .

264 . . . . .

가 , ' ( , 30 100  $\mu\ell$  microplate 37  
2004b) . Amebocyte 100  $\mu\ell$  2 3  
LAL Reader 405 nm  
PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub> EU/m<sup>3</sup> EU/dust  
 $\mu\text{g}$  .

2. 측정 및 분석방법

1) PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>

47 mm mini volume air  
sampler (MinVol, U.S.A) 5 /min 6-8  
SPSS(Ver 12.0)  
( Geometric Mean, GM),  
(Geometric standard deviation, GSD)  
PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
ANOVA, t-  
PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
(N=149) 가  
(ND, not detected)

24  
24  
CO<sub>2</sub> (IAQ-  
CALC, U.S.A)

2) PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub>

-20  
가 Limulus Ameobocyte Lysate (LAL)  
(Bio Whittaker, Inc) ;  
pH 7.2 Pyrogen-free LAL reagent  
water 5 M $\ell$  , 350 rpm 6

III. 연구결과 및 고찰

1. 일반적 특성

Table 1. General characteristics of the study facilities (N=30)

Group	N	Age of facility (year)	User/day (person)	Temp ( )	Humidity (%)	CO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	Air velocity (m/s)
Elderly care facility	7	6.6 ± 7.5	352.1 ± 285.6	352.1 ± 285.6	41.1 ± 16.2	916.1 ± 352.7	0.0 ± 0.0
Hypermarket	4	3.5 ± 0.5	5750.0 ± 327.9	22.7 ± 1.2	23.3 ± 5.0	1114.6 ± 67.8	0.0 ± 0.0
University hospital	4	16.6 ± 5.4	1750.0 ± 482.2	22.5 ± 0.8	24.6 ± 6.6	1750.0 ± 482.2	0.0 ± 0.0
Child care facility	7	13.4 ± 7.8	167.3 ± 113.0	22.8 ± 2.5	46.0 ± 5.6	881.4 ± 248.6	0.0 ± 0.0
Subway station	4	24.0 ± 4.2	82050.0 ± 7138.1	16.6 ± 1.1	22.5 ± 4.2	1291.0 ± 61.8	0.1 ± 0.1
Bus terminal	4	13.5 ± 8.6	7600.0 ± 7480.3	7.0 ± 0.9	47.4 ± 19.4	1260.8 ± 61.8	0.2 ± 0.1
Mean ± SD	30	12.4 ± 9.1	13524.5 ± 27368.1	19.8 ± 5.8	35.6 ± 14.5	1120.7 ± 563.4	0.1 ± 0.07

1 . 12.4 ± 9.1  
 , 13524.5 ± 27368.1  
 167.3 352.1  
 가  
 82050.0 ±  
 7138.1 가 , 25  
 가 19.8 ±  
 5.8 , 35.6 ± 14.5 %, CO<sub>2</sub> 1120.7 ± 563.4 ppm  
 0.1 ± 0.07 m/s

## 2. PM<sub>10</sub> 및 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 농도

Table 2 PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
 I/O PM<sub>10</sub> 78.00 µg/  
 m<sup>3</sup>, 60.70 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (I/O=1.28) 가  
 106.04 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, 54.98 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (I/O=1.93)  
 (150 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) ,  
 (I/O=2.01), 81.75 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (I/O=1.19) 83.27 µg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 (100 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) 가  
 2 (53.63 µg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 (98.25 µg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 I/O 0.75 1.00 가  
 PM<sub>10</sub> 가 (p=0.38).

PM<sub>2.5</sub> , 38.95 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, 50.70 µg/  
 m<sup>3</sup> 가  
 가 65.69 µg/m<sup>3</sup> 가 , 62.15 µg/m<sup>3</sup>,  
 39.75 µg/m<sup>3</sup> . (I/O)  
 I/O=2.42 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 가 2  
 , I/O=0.91, I/O=0.71  
 (p=0.12).

Fig 1 PM<sub>10</sub> (a) PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
 (b) , , 1 , 3  
 PM<sub>10</sub>  
 가가 , 3.00~5.00  
 µg/m<sup>3</sup> ,  
 . PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
 가 , ,  
 PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
 . EPA PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
 24 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup> ,  
 . PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
 (Tokiwa et al., 1998)  
 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> PM<sub>2.5</sub>가 가 6  
 %, 8 % 가  
 (Pope et al., 2002). PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
 PM<sub>2.5</sub>가 ( ) ,  
 ( )가 24

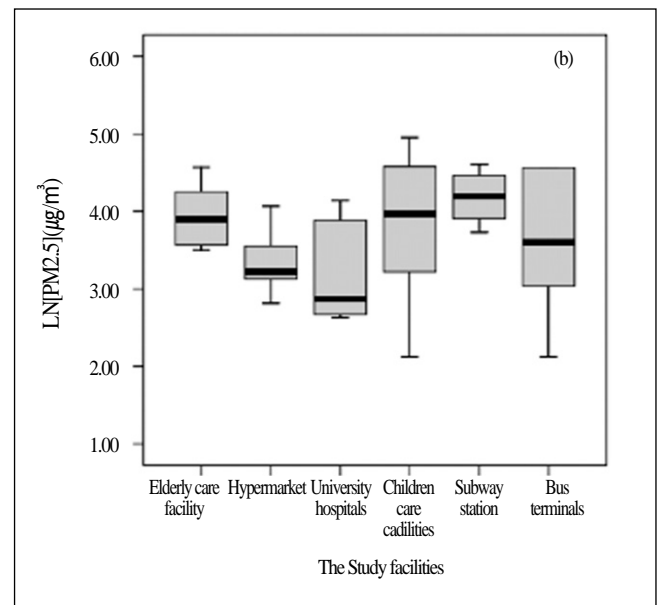
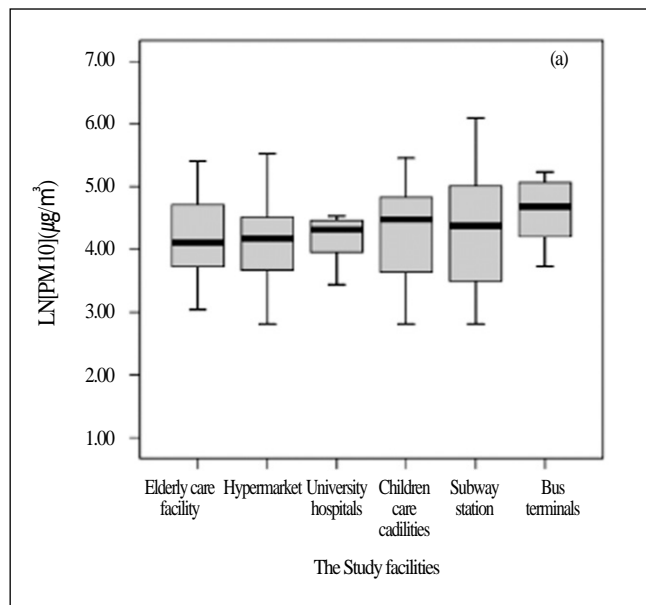


Fig 1. Distribution of PM<sub>10</sub> (a) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> (b) in the facilities.

Table 2. Concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, endotoxin in PM<sub>10</sub> and endotoxin in PM<sub>2.5</sub>

		Indoor						Outdoor						I/O					
		PM <sub>10</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Endo1 (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )	Endo2 (EU/ $\mu\text{g}$ )	PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Endo3 (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )	Endo4 (EU/ $\mu\text{g}$ )	PM <sub>10</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Endo1 (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )	Endo2 (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )	PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Endo3 (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )	Endo4 (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )	PM <sub>10</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Endo1 (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )	Endo2 (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )	PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Endo3 (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )	Endo4 (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )
Elderly care facility (7)	GM	83.27	15.39	6.83	39.75	6.49	13.60	41.43	7.94	9.60	43.30	-	-	2.01	1.94	0.71	0.91		
	GSD	1.86	3.58	3.38	2.55	4.97	4.07	2.72	3.42	2.20	1.23	-	-						
Hyper market (4)	(N)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(2)	(-)	(-)	0.75	1.07	0.74			
	GM	53.63	18.01	3.29	28.06	6.60	4.26	71.76	16.49	4.43	-	-	-						
University hospital (4)	GSD	1.35	2.43	2.43	1.48	2.50	2.40	2.55	2.72	3.17	-	-	-	1.14	1.54	0.99			
	(N)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(-)	(-)	(-)						
Child care facility (7)	GM	81.75	15.11	6.07	62.15	7.47	10.16	68.44	10.73	8.17	25.66	5.07	5.50	1.19	1.41	0.74	2.42	1.47	2.01
	GSD	2.02	2.16	2.02	1.79	3.64	2.33	2.13	2.86	2.51	2.79	1.61	2.84						
Subway station (4)	(N)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1.93	2.36	0.41	0.71	0.62	1.12
	GM	106.04	15.46	4.25	65.69	3.26	21.47	54.98	6.56	10.35	92.44	5.29	19.11						
Bus terminal (4)	GSD	3.92	1.81	2.62	1.41	2.42	2.14	2.08	9.82	4.95	2.71	4.23	13.68	1.00	0.82	1.26	0.34	2.05	1.68
	(N)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)						
Total	GM	98.25	5.26	19.36	29.47	1.19	27.85	98.68	6.39	15.41	95.83	0.58	16.57	1.28	1.37	0.81	0.77	1.57	0.70
	GSD	1.79	2.46	1.92	2.48	2.99	1.18	1.57	1.91	2.02	-	-	-						
	(N)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)						
	GM	78.00	13.57	6.50	38.95	69.17	9.01	60.70	9.87	8.00	50.70	3.93	12.87						
	GSD	1.92	2.81	2.60	2.12	4.14	3.22	2.23	2.98	2.54	2.71	3.12	7.24						
	(N)	(49)	(49)	(49)	(45)	(45)	(45)	(46)	(46)	(46)	(10)	(8)	(8)						

\* GM: geometric mean; GSD: geometric standard deviation; I/O: Indoor/Outdoor ratio; Endo1, Endo2, Endotoxin in PM<sub>10</sub>; Endo3, Endo4: Endotoxin in PM<sub>2.5</sub>

가

50.70  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  EPA  
Abt (2000) 가

가  
(I/O=2-33),  
0.02-0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  ( ),  
0.7-10  $\mu\text{m}$  ( ),  
3-4.3  $\mu\text{m}$

PM<sub>10</sub>  
(Euler et al., 1987; Euler et al., 1988; Abbey et al., 1995),  
(Pope et al., 1991; Pope  
& Dockery., 1992), (Schwartz., 1994a; 1994b),  
가 (Dockery et al., 1992; Katsouyanni et al., 1995)  
. Li (1994) TSP ( ), PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
PM<sub>10</sub> 20 % 40 %가  
150  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  TSP PM<sub>10</sub>  
(r=0.99) PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
0.75 0.83, I/O 0.60  
TSP  
PM<sub>2.5</sub> (p=0.37).  
(  
, , , , , , , ,  
가 , , .  
가 ,  
가 - -  
(gas-to-particle conversion),  
, , , ,

가 1  
2  
(Pluschke, 2004).  
가  
3. PM<sub>10</sub> 및 PM<sub>2.5</sub>중 내독소의 농도  
Fig 2 PM<sub>10</sub> (a) PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
(b) , , , 1 , 3  
PM<sub>10</sub>  
가 , ,  
, PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
, PM<sub>10</sub>  
13.57 EU/ $\text{m}^3$  (I/O=1.37) 가  
가 가 (18.01 EU/ $\text{m}^3$ ) 가  
(5.26 EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )  
(p=0.24).  
가  
2.4 (I/O=2.36) 가 . PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
6.17 EU/ $\text{m}^3$  가  
(3.93 EU/ $\text{m}^3$ ) (I/O=1.57)  
(p=0.15, Table 2). PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>10</sub>  
PM<sub>2.5</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub> (r=0.49,  
p=0.001 r=0.41, p=0.01). PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
(EU/dust  $\mu\text{g}$ ) 19.36 EU/ $\mu\text{g}$  27.85 EU/ $\mu\text{g}$   
(2005)  
가 가

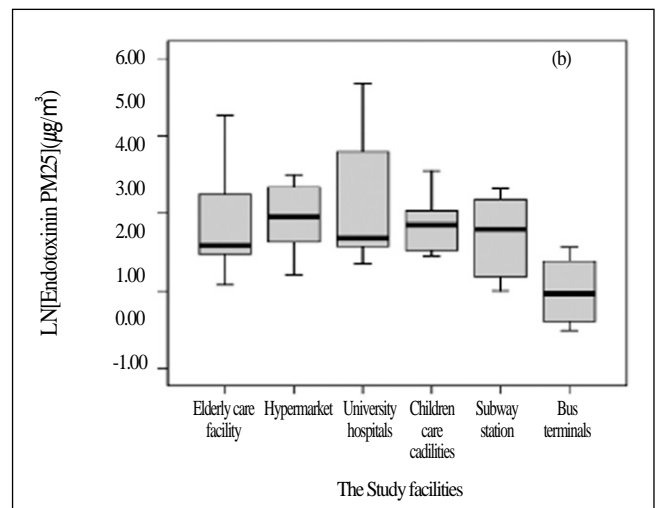
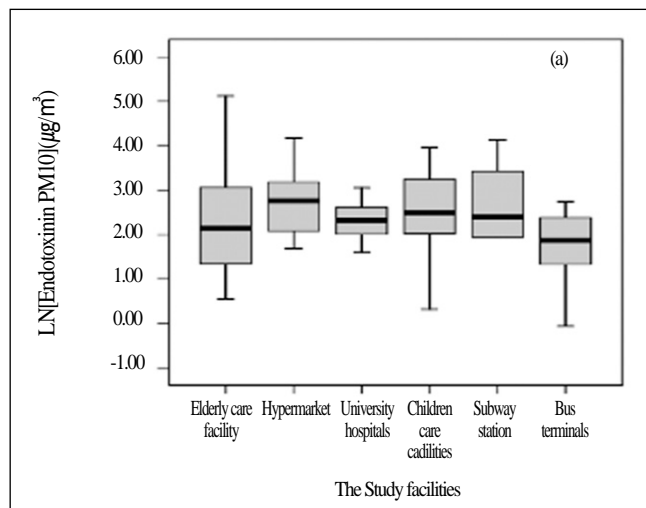


Fig 2. Distribution of endotoxin in PM<sub>10</sub> (a) and endotoxin in PM<sub>2.5</sub> (b).

3576~7455 EU/g 가 가 가 PM<sub>10</sub> 가 , Osman (2007) 가 , PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub> , 95.8 EU/dust mg 가 1000 , 1001-10000 , 10001 -PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub> lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-protein complex (amphiphilic) , 10001 107.15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  ( 150  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  가 ) 가 ( ) , PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub> (Burrell & Ye, 1990; Gordon et al., 1992), 가 ~50 , , , PM<sub>10</sub> 가 , PM<sub>10</sub> EU/ $\text{m}^3$  (Zock et al., 1998). 가 (Michel ;  $\cdot \text{PM}_{10} (\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3) = 7.47 ( ) + 0.016 ( ) + 3.420$  (p=0.001)  $\cdot \text{PM}_{10} (\text{EU}/\text{m}^3) = 0.059 ( ) + 1.063$  (p=0.02) et al., 1996; Park et al., 2001) (White, 2002).

Table 3 , PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub> 5 , 6-14 , 15 ?

**Table 3. Concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub>, endotoxin in PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and endotoxin in PM<sub>2.5</sub> according to age of facility and user/day**

		PM <sub>10</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Endotoxin in PM <sub>10</sub> (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )	PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Endotoxin in PM <sub>2.5</sub> (EU/ $\text{m}^3$ )
		GM GSD (N)	GM GSD (N)	GM GSD (N)	GM GSD (N)
Age of facility (year)	5	71.15	20.94	41.33	8.03
		2.00(14)	3.11(10)	2.09(12)	4.38(12)
	6-14	79.15	10.78	35.72	4.20
		1.72(18)	2.95(20)	2.20(17)	3.53(16)
User/day (person)	15	82.37	13.76	41.15	7.35
		2.12(17)	2.45(19)	2.16(14)	4.60(17)
	1000	82.44	15.24	49.59	6.90
		1.99(24)	2.77(23)	2.21(20)	4.25(23)
	1001~10000	62.12	13.12	27.36	7.30
		1.42(17)	3.14(19)	1.64(16)	4.00(17)
	10001	107.15	10.14	43.81	2.08
		2.69(8)	2.21(7)	2.4(87)	3.20(5)

가 (Huang &amp; Haghghat, 2002).

#### IV. 결론

2004 9 2007 2 ,  
( , , , , ,  
, 30 )  
.  
PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
;  
12.4 ± 9.1 ,  
13524.5 ± 27368.1 , 19.8 ± 5.8 , 35.6 ±  
14.5 %, 0.1 ± 0.07 m/s .  
PM<sub>10</sub> 78.00 µg/m<sup>3</sup> 60.70 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (I/O=1.28)  
가  
83.27 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (I/O=2.01) 81.75 µg/m<sup>3</sup>  
(I/O=1.19) 가  
2  
(p=0.38). PM<sub>2.5</sub> .  
38.95 µg/m<sup>3</sup> 50.70 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (I/O= 0.77) .  
가 (I/O=2.42).  
PM<sub>10</sub> 13.57 EU/m<sup>3</sup> (I/O=1.37)  
가  
(p=0.24), PM<sub>2.5</sub> 6.17 EU/m<sup>3</sup>  
가 (3.93 EU/m<sup>3</sup>) (I/O=1.57)  
가 (p=0.15). PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>10</sub> ,  
PM<sub>2.5</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub> .  
PM<sub>10</sub> 가  
가 , PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
,  
PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>10</sub>  
,  
PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
가

## REFERENCES

- 2005;31(2):120-126
- 2004a
- 2004b
- Abbey DE, Hwang BL, Burchette RJ et al. Estimated long-term ambient concentrations of PM10 and development of respiratory symptoms in a nonsmoking population. Arch Environ Health 1995;50:139-151
- Abt E, Suh HH, Allen G, Koutrakis P. Characterization of indoor particle sources: A study conducted in the metropolitan Boston area. Environ Health Perspect 2000;108:35-44
- ACGIH. Bioaerosols Assessment and Control. ACGIH 1999.
- Battarbee JL, Rose NL, Long X. A continuous, high resolution record of urban airborne particulates suitable for retrospective microscopical analysis. Atmospheric Environment 1997;31(2):171-181
- Burrell R, Ye S-H. Toxic risks from inhalation of bacterial endotoxin. Brit J Ind Med 1990;47:688-691
- Dales RE, Zwanenburg H, Burnett R, Freanklin CA. Respiratory health effects of home dampness and molds among Canadian children. Am J Epidemiol 1991;134(2):196-203
- Dockery DW, Schwartz J, Spengler JD. Air pollution and dairy mortality: associations with particulates and acid aerosols. Environ Res 1992;59:362-363
- Donham KJ, Haglund P, Peterson Y et al. Environmental and health studies of farm workers in Swedish swine confinement buildings. Br J Ind Med 1989;46:31-37
- EPA. Total Exposure Assessment Methodology (TEAM) Study. EPA 600/S6-87/002 U.S. 1987
- Euler GL, Abbey DE, Hodgkin IF et al. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease symptom effects of long-term cumulative exposure to ambient levels of total suspended particulates and nitrogen dioxide in California Seventh-Day Adventist residents. Arch Environ Health 1988;43:279-285
- Euler GL, Abbey DE, Magie AR et al. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease symptom effects of long-term cumulative exposure to ambient levels of total suspended particulates and sulfur dioxide in California Seventh-Day Adventist residents. Arch Environ Health 1987;42:213-222
- Gordon T, Galdanes K, Brosseau L. Comparison of sampling media for endotoxin- contaminated aerosols. Appl Occup Environ Hyg 1992;7:472-477
- Huang HY, Haghghat F. Modeling of volatile organic compounds



- emission from dry building materials. *Building and Environment* 2002;37:1349-1360
- Katsouyanni K, Zmirou D, Spix C et al. Short-term effects of air pollution on health: a European approach using epidemiological time-series data. *Europ Respir* 1995; 8:1030-1038
- Kelly TJ, Smith DL, Satola J. Emission rates of formaldehyde from materials and consumer products found in California homes. *Environ Sci Tech* 1999;33:81-88
- Kim S-M, Kim H-J. Comparison of formaldehyde emission from building finishing materials at various temperature in under heating system; *ONDOL Indoor Air* 2005; 15:317-325
- Li C-S. Relationships of indoor/outdoor inhalable and respirable particles in domestic environments. *Sci Total Environ* 1994;151(3):205-211
- Michel O, Kips J, Duchateau J et al. Severity of asthma is related to endotoxin in house dust. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1996;154:1641-1646
- Osman LM, Douglas JG et al. Indoor air quality in homes of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Resp Crit Care Med* 2007;176(5):465-471
- Park JH, Gold DR, Spigelman DL, Burge HA, Milton DK. House dust endotoxin and wheeze in the first year of life. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2001;163:322-328
- Pluschke P Ed. *Indoor Air Pollution. 4 · F The Handbook of Environmental Chemistry*. Springer, 2004
- Pope CA, Burnett RT, Thun MJ et al. Lung cancer, cardiopulmonary mortality, and long-term exposure to fine particulate air pollution. *J Am Med Assoc* 2002; 287(9):1132-1141
- Pope CA, Dockery DW. Acute health-effects of PM10 pollution on symptomatic and asymptomatic children. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1992;145:1123-1128
- Pope CA, Dockery DW, Spengler JD et al. Respiratory health and PM10 pollution-a daily time-series analysis. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1991;144:668-674
- Schwartz J. Air pollution and hospital admissions for the elderly in Detroit, Michigan. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1994a;150:648-655
- Schwartz J. PM10, ozone and hospital admissions for the elderly in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota. *Arch Environ Health* 1994b;49:366-374
- Seitz, TA . NIOSH Indoor Air Quality Investigations 1971-1988. In: *The Practitioners Approach to Indoor Air Quality Investigations*. Proc. Indoor Air Quality International Symposium. Weedes, D.M., Gammage, R.B., eds. American Industrial Hygiene Association, Akron, Ohio. 1989:163-171
- Smid T, Heederik D, Houba R et al. Dust- and endotoxin-related respiratory effects in the animal feed industry. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1992;146:1474-1479
- Spengler JD, Sexton K. Indoor air pollution : a public health perspective. *Science* 1983;221(4605):9-17
- Tokiwa H, Nakanishi Y, Sera N, Hara N, Inuzuka S. Analysis of environmental carcinogens associated with the incidence of lung cancer. *Toxicol Lett* 1998;99(1):33-41
- White EM. Environmental endotoxin measurement methods: Standardization issues. *Appl Occup Environ Hyg* 2002;17(9):606-609
- Wood JE. An Engineering approach to controlling indoor air quality. *Environ Health Perspect* 1991;95:15-21
- Zock JP, Hollander A, Heederik D, Douwes J. Acute lung function changes and low endotoxin exposures in the potato processing industry. *Am J Ind Med* 1998;33:384-391