

## 연구활동종사자 작업환경측정 결과 및 제도개선 방향

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## Work Environment Measurement Results for Research Workers and Directions for System Improvement

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### ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** The characteristics of research workers are different from those working in the manufacturing industry. Furthermore, the reagents used change according to the research due to the characteristics of the laboratory, and the amounts used vary. In addition, since the working time changes almost every day, it is difficult to adjust the time according to exposure standards. There are also difficulties in setting standards as in the manufacturing industry since laboratory environments and the types of experiments performed are all different. For these reasons, the measurement of the working environment of research workers is not realistically carried out within the legal framework, there is a concern that the accuracy of measurement results may be degraded, and there are difficulties in securing data. The exposure evaluation based on an eight-hour time-weighted average used for measuring the working environment to be studied in this study may not be appropriate, but it was judged and consequently applied as the most suitable method among the recognized test methods.

**Methods:** The investigation of the use of chemical substances in the research laboratory, which is the subject of this study, was conducted in the order of carrying out work environment measurement, sample analysis, and result analysis. In the case of the use of chemical substances, after organizing the substances to be measured in the working environment, the research workers were asked to write down the status, frequency, and period of use. Work environment measurement and sample analysis were conducted by a recognized test method, and the results were compared with the exposure standards (TWA: time weighted average value) for chemical substances and physical factors.

**Results:** For the substances subject to work environment measurement, the department of chemical engineering was the most exposed, followed by the department of chemistry. This can lead to exposure to a variety of chemicals in departmental laboratories that primarily deal with chemicals, including acetone, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sodium hydroxide, and normal hexane. Hydrogen chloride was measured higher than the average level of domestic work environment measurements. This can suggest that researchers in research activities should also be managed within the work environment measurement system. As a result of a comparison between the professional science and technology service industry and the education service industry, which are the most similar business types to university research laboratories among the domestic work environment measurements provided by the Korea Safety and Health Agency, acetone, dichloromethane, hydrogen peroxide, sodium hydroxide, nitric acid, normal hexane, and hydrogen chloride are items that appear

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higher than the average level. This can also be expressed as a basis for supporting management within the work environment measurement system.

**Conclusions:** In the case of research activity workers' work environment measurement and management, specific details can be presented as follows. When changing projects and research, work environment measurement is carried out, and work environment measurement targets and methods are determined by the measurement and analysis method determined by the Ministry of Employment and Labor. The measurement results and exposure standards apply exposure standards for chemical substances and physical factors by the Ministry of Employment and Labor. Implementation costs include safety management expenses and submission of improvement plans when exposure standards are exceeded. The results of this study were presented only for the measurement of the working environment among the minimum health management measures for research workers, but it is necessary to prepare a system to improve the level of safety and health.

**Key words:** Chemistry laboratory, laboratory workers, exposure assessment, personal exposures, work environment measurement

## I. 서 론

대학교 실험실의 경우 안전보건에 대한 위험성이 항상 상존해 있다. 실험실에는 화학물질로 인한 폭발이나 화재, 추락 등의 안전상 문제뿐 아니라 화학물질에 장기간 반복적으로 노출됨으로 인한 건강상의 문제도 상존하고 있다(Byun, 2011).

다양한 안전보건상의 문제점을 관리하기 위해 2006년 4월 1일 「연구실 안전환경 조성에 관한 법률」 시행 이후 대학교 연구·실험실에 대한 안전, 보건 환경에 대한 관리가 강화되었다. 법령 주요 내용 중 위험물질 및 바이러스 등에 노출될 위험성이 있는 연구활동종사자에 대하여 산업안전보건법 시행규칙 별표 22에 대한 유해인자를 취급하는 연구활동종사자에 대하여 특수건강검진에 대한 내용은 있으나, 연구 환경을 평가할 수 있는 작업환경측정에 대한 내용은 법령 이외 연구실 안전점검 및 정밀안전진단에 관한 지침[과학기술정보통신 고시 제2019-89호] 중 제12조 유해인자별 노출도 평가에 대해 제시되고 있다(MSIT, 2018).

노출도평가 내용 중 국제적으로 공인된 측정방법과 산업안전보건법에 따라 고용노동부장관이 고시한 측정방법에 준하여 실시할 것을 제시하고 있으나, 연구활동종사자의 특성을 고려하여 평가 할 수 있는 방법은 따로 제시하지 않고 있다(MSIT, 2018).

연구활동종사자의 특징은 제조업 형태와 달리 실험실의 특성상 연구에 따라 사용하는 시약들이 변경되며, 사용량 또한 다종소량의 형태를 가지고 있다. 또한 연구(근무)시간이 거의 매일 변경에 있어, 노출기준에 따른 시간 보정도 어려움이 있다. 또한 실험실 환경, 실험 형태 등이 모두 달라 제조업 형태와 같이 기준을 잡기에

어려움 점도 존재하고 있다(Lee, 2015).

이런 사항으로 인해 연구활동종사자의 작업환경측정은 현실적으로 법적 테두리에서 이루어지지 않음에 있어, 측정 결과의 정확성이 떨어질 우려가 있으며, 데이터 확보에도 어려움 점이 있다.

본 연구에서 연구하려고 하는 작업환경측정에 사용되는 8시간 시간가중평균치에 근거한 노출평가는 적절한 방법이 아닐 수도 있으나, 공인된 시험방법 중 가장 적합한 방법으로 판단되어 적용하였다. 연구하고자 하는 측정 프로세스는 연구실안전관리자와 사전 회의 → 회의를 통한 측정계획 수립 → 측정 대상 실험실 분류 및 화학물질 사용 조사 → 측정실시 → 시료분석 → 정량 평가 → 평가 결과에 따른 관리방안 제시 순서로 실시하였다(Byun, 2011).

본 연구의 목적은 현재 대학 학과 특성에 따른 산업안전보건법에 해당되는 물질을 확인하고, 농도를 나타내고자 한다. 즉, 1) 학과에 따른 작업환경측정대상물질 종류, 2) 대상물질 노출농도를 국내 측정 자료와 비교 3) 돌출된 결과를 통해 연구실험실 작업환경측정 제도 개선 방향을 제시하고자 한다.

## II. 대상 및 방법

### 1. 연구 대상

본 연구는 연구실 안전환경 조성에 관한 법률 제정 후 유해인자별 노출도 평가(작업환경측정)를 실시하지 않는 상태에서 17년 12월 인천 지역에 소재한 00대학교 대상으로 작업환경측정을 실시하였다. 연구 활동이 활발한 종합대학을 대상으로 하였으며, 공과대학 중심인 종합대학을 선정하였다.

## 2. 연구 방법

연구 대상인 연구실험실에 대한 화학물질 사용조사, 작업환경측정실시, 시료분석, 결과해석 순으로 진행을 하였다. 화학물질 사용조사의 경우 작업환경측정 대상 물질을 정리한 후 연구활동종사자가 직접 사용현황, 빈도, 주기를 작성하게 하였다. 작업환경측정 및 시료분석은 공인된 시험방법으로 실시하였으며, 결과해석은 화학물질 및 물리적 인자의 시간가중평균치(Time Weighted Average, TWA)와 비교를 하였다(OSHA; sampling and analytical methods, NIOSH; Manual of analytical methods, KOSHA guide, MOEL). 자세한 내용은 다음과 같다.

### 1) 측정대상 및 물질

작업환경측정 대상물질 항목을 각 연구활동종사자에게 배포 후 사용현황, 빈도, 주기(현재 사용 기준)를 직접 작성하게 한 후 임시작업, 단시간작업을 제외한 물질 선정은 다음의 Table 1과 같다.

7개 학과로 조사되었으며, 고분자공학과 14종, 화학과 18종, 화학공학과 36종, 기초의학과 5종, 환경공학과 7

종, 유기응용재료공학과 12종, 생명공학과 9종으로 조사되었다.

### 2) 측정방법

실험 연구는 간헐적 비연속적인 작업이 대부분으로 연구활동종사자들의 노출 패턴도 변이가 크다. 변이가 큰 상황을 감수하고, TWA 노출 수준이 제시되어 있는 결과가 없어 6시간 이상의 측정을 실시하였고, 개인 시료 포집을 적용하였다. 측정 방법에 따라 시료의 채취 전후에 유량보정을 실시하였으며, 각 특성에 맞는 시료 매체를 이용하여 측정을 실시하였다. 측정 방법은 Table 2와 같다.

### 3) 분석방법

분석대상 물질이 다양함에 따라 KOSHA GUIDE, NIOSH Method, OSHA Method에 제시되어 있는 분석 방법으로 분석을 실시하였다(OSHA; sampling and analytical methods, NIOSH; Manual of analytical methods, KOSHA guide, MOEL).

분석 방법 및 분석 조건은 Table 3,4,5,6과 같다.

**Table 1.** Work environment measurement substance

Department	Measuring substance
Department of polymer engineering (1 Point)	Dichloromethane, acetone, toluene, normal-hexane, tetrahydrofuran, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylformamide, toluene-2,4-diisocyanate, acrylonitrile, methyl alcohol, sulfuric acid, heptane, hydrogen chloride, aluminum
Department of chemistry (3 Point)	Chlorobenzene, dimethylformamide, cobalt, hydrogen peroxide, ethyl acetate, chloroform, methyl alcohol, aniline and its analogs, sulfuric acid, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, acetone, tetrahydrofuran, toluene, normal hexane, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, Hydrogen chloride
Department of chemical engineering (6 Point)	Cobalt, chromium, hydrogen peroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ethylene glycol, phenol, titanium dioxide, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, platinum, aluminum, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, benzene, acetone, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl acetate, chlorobenzene, tetra Hydrofuran, toluene, chloroform, normal hexane, 1,3-butadiene, dimethylformamide, acetic acid, formaldehyde, mail alcohol, formic acid, hydrogen chloride, aniline and its analogs, hydroquinone, nickel, manganese, zinc, iron oxide dust
Department of basic medicine (2 Point)	Isopropyl alcohol, acrylamide, methyl alcohol, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen peroxide
Department of environmental engineering (1 Point)	Acetone, acetic acid, dimethylformamide, sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide, titanium dioxide, hydrogen peroxide
Department of organic applied materials engineering (2 Point)	Acetone, isopropyl alcohol, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, phosphoric acid, hydrogen chloride, selenium and its compounds, aluminum, water-soluble hexavalent chromium compounds, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, hydrogen peroxide
Department of Biotechnology (4 Point)	Acetone, isopropyl alcohol, toluene, sodium hydroxide, silver, normal hexane, chloroform, methyl alcohol, sulfuric acid

**Table 2.** Work environment measurement method

Measuring time	Measured over 6 hours (Potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, and ethylene glycol substances are measured according to STEL and Ceiling standards.)	
Measurement and analysis method	KOSHA GUIDE, NIOSH Method, OSHA Method	
Sample collection	Personal sample collection (However, in the case of hydrogen peroxide, samples are collected locally)	
Sample medium	Solid	Aniline, pyridine, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethylene, benzene, acetone, acrylonitrile, isopropyl alcohol, ethylene dichloride, ethyl acetate, chlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran, toluene, trichloromethane, Hexane, heptane, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylformamide, acetic acid, methyl alcohol, acrylamide, hydrazine, ethylene glycol, 1,3-butadiene, methyl ethyl ketone, phenol, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, formic acid
	Fiter	Dihydroxybenzene, lead, nickel, manganese, platinum, selenium, zinc, aluminum, silver, titanium dioxide, iron, cobalt, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, hexavalent chromium, toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
	Liquid	Hydrogen peroxide
	Diffusion	Formaldehyde

**Table 3.** Work environment analysis method

Analysis method	Gas chromatography	Aniline, pyridine, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethylene, benzene, acetone, acrylonitrile, isopropyl alcohol, ethylene dichloride, ethyl acetate, chlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran, toluene, trichloromethane, Hexane, heptane, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylformamide, acetic acid, methyl alcohol, acrylamide, hydrazine, ethylene glycol, 1,3-butadiene, methyl ethyl ketone, phenol
	Atomic absorption spectrophotometer	Dihydroxybenzene, lead, nickel, manganese, platinum, selenium, zinc, aluminum, silver, titanium dioxide, iron, cobalt, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide
	UV/Vis spectrophotometer	Hydrogen peroxide
	Ionchromatography	Hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, formic acid, Cr <sup>6+</sup>
	Liquid chromatography	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate, formaldehyde

**Table 4.** Gas chromatograph analysis conditions

Analyte	Daetector	Preposition	Column	Flow	Equipment condition
Mixed organic solvent	FID, flameionization detector	CS2, 1ml 1% 2-butanol in CS2	HP-1	1.0 mL/min	35°C(15 min)→3°C UP 75°C→75°C(2 min)→3°C UP 89°C
Dimethylformamide		Methanol	BP-20	1.5 mL/min	110°C(8.5 min)
Cellosolve		methylene chloride/methanol(95:5)	BP-20	0.6 mL/min	35°C(10 min)
Stodad Solvent		CS2	HP-1	1 mL/min	50°C→8°C UP 186°C
Acrylonitrile		2%Acetone, CS2	HP-1	1 mL/min	35°C(4 min)→3°C UP 50°C
Methyl ethyl ketone		CS2	BP-20	1 mL/min	35°C(13 min)
1,3-butadiene		CS2	DB-624	0.6 mL/min	35°C(11 min)→50°C→185°C→185°C(3 min)

**Table 4.** Continued

Analyte	Daetector	Preposition	Column	Flow	Equipment condition
Methanol	FID, flameionizat ion detector	5% isopropanol/water	HP-1	1 mL/min	38°C(6 min)→120°C →158°C(7 min)
Phenol		Methanol	BP-20	1 mL/min	190°C(10 min)
Aniline		Extract(ammonium hyroxide, 1-hexanol)	BP-20	2.5 mL/min	150°C(8 min)
Acetic acid		Fornic acid	FFAP	1 mL/min	130°C(11 min)→20°C UP 170°C→170°C(14 min)
Acetonitrile		Methylene chloride/methanol	HP-1	0.8 mL/min	40°C→0.5°C UP 44°C→ 80°C→124°C→124°C(14 min)
Ethylene glycol		Methanol	BP-20	2.4 mL/min	150°C→10°C UP 200°C
Isoamyl alcohol		5% IPA/CS2	BP-20	1 mL/min	70°C(7 min)→15°C UP 140°C→140°C(1 min)
Aniline		Ethanol	BP-20	2.5 mL/min	70°C(7 min)→15°C UP 175°C→175°C(1 min)
Triethylamine		1N NaOH:Methanol	HP-1	1.5 mL/min	70°C(7 min)→15°C up 130°C→130°C(1 min)
Pyridine		Methyl chloride	BP-20	2.5 mL/min	70°C(5 min)

**Table 5.** Atomic absorption spectrometer Analysis, UV–VIS analysis conditions

Analysis equipment	Analyte	Analysis	Wavelength	Preposition
Atomic absorption spectrometer	Lead	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer(Flame)	283.3 nm	nitric acid 2 ml (150°C, 15 min)
	Nickel	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer(Flame)	232.0 nm	
	Manganese	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer(Flame)	279.5 nm	
	Platinum	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer(Flame)	265.9 nm	
	Zinc	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer(Flame)	213.9 nm	
	Iron	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer(Flame)	248.3 nm	
	Selenium	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer(Flame)	196.0 nm	
	Aluminum	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer(furnace)	309.3 nm	
	Silver	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer(Flame)	328.1 nm	
	Titanium dioxide	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer(furnace)	365.3 nm	
UV-VIS	Cobalt	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer(Flame)	240.7 nm	
	Hydrogen peroxide	UV/Vis	410 nm	10 ml 1M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>

**Table 6.** Ion chromatography analysis, high performance liquid chromatography analysis conditions

Analysis equipment	Analyte	Daetector	Preposition	Column	Flow	Mobile phase
Ion chromatography	Hydrochloric acid	Conductivity detector	3.5mM NaCO3 /1.0mM NaHCO3	HPIC-AS14 anion separator	1.2 mL/min	5mM NaCO3 /1.0mM NaHCO3
	Phosphoric acid	Conductivity detector	3.5mM NaCO3 /1.0mM NaHCO3	HPIC-AS14 anion separator	1.2 mL/min	5mM NaCO3 /1.0mM NaHCO3
	Nitric acid	Conductivity detector	3.5mM NaCO3 /1.0mM NaHCO3	HPIC-AS14 anion separator	1.2 mL/min	5mM NaCO3/ 1.0mMNaHCO3
	Sulfuric acid	Conductivity detector	3.5mM NaCO3 /1.0mM NaHCO3	HPIC-AS14 anion separator	1.2 mL/min	5mM NaCO3/ 1.0mMNaHCO3
	Formic acid	Conductivity detector	0.0015M borate 10mL	HPIC-AS4 anion separator	1.0 mL/min	0.0015M borate
	Cr <sup>6+</sup>	UV/Vis	5mL 2% NaOH- 3% Na2CO3. Dilute to 10 mL after heating	Dionex HPIC-AS7,4*250mm	1.0 mL/min	250mM (NH4)2SO4 /100mM NH4OH
High performance liquid chromatography	Toluene-2,4-diiso cyanate	UV detector (254 nm)	Acetonitrile/dimethyl sulfoxide: 90/10 (v/v) solution 2 mL	Altech C8	1.0 mL/min	5/65=50mM Ammonium acetate(pH6.0)/Deionized water(v/v)
	Formaldehyde	UV detector (360 nm)	Acetonitrile 2mL	TOSOH TSKgel ODS-80T	1.0 mL/min	ACN:Deionized water=45: 55

### III. 결 과

총 23개 실험실 중 7개 학과를 구분하여 결과를 제시하였으며, 주요 실험 내용은 합성, 정제, 세척, 추출, 증발 등이 있었다. 작업은 간헐적, 집중적으로 단기간씩 수행이 되었으며, 연구활동종사자들이 프로젝트에 따라 실험을 수행하는 경우가 대부분이었다. 측정대상 물질 선정에서는 유기용제, 산류, 금속류로 구분할 수 있으며, 화학과 관련된 화학과, 화학공학과에서 측정대상 물질이 많은 것으로 조사되었다.

7개 학과 작업환경측정결과는 Table7와 같다. 단, 불검출, 검출한계 미만 항목을 제외한 검출된 물질의 결과이다.

검출된 측정 결과를 살펴보면 화학공학과 12개의 유해인자, 화학과 6개의 유해인자 순으로 시약 실험이 빈번히 이루어지고 있는 학과에서 다양한 유해인자에 노출되는 것을 확인할 수 있다.

노출된 결과를 안전보건공단에서 제시한 국내 작업환경측정 통계적 분석을(Jang et al., 2016) 참조하여, 각 유해인자별 노출 수준을 대조하였다(Table 8).

**Table 7.** Work environment measurement result

Department	Measuring substance	Result	Standard	Exposure level(%) (result/standard)*100
Department of polymer engineering	Normal-hexane	0.5233	50 ppm	1.0
	Acrylonitrile	0.2028	2 ppm	10.1
	Acetone	16.4208	500 ppm	3.3
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0227	1 ppm	2.3
Department of chemistry	Dichloromethane	4.9484	50 ppm	9.9
	Normal-hexane	0.8693	50 ppm	1.7
	Sodium hydroxide	0.0047	C2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.2
	Hydrogen chloride	0.0174	1 ppm	1.7

Table 7. Continued

Department	Measuring substance	Result	Standard	Exposure level(%) (result/standard)*100
Department of chemical engineering	Formic acid	0.0088	5 ppm	0.2
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0626	1 ppm	6.3
	Sodium hydroxide	0.1295	C2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	6.5
	Titanium dioxide	0.0008	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0
	Nitric acid	0.2719	2 ppm	13.6
	Aluminum	0.0003	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0
	Formaldehyde	0.0079	0.3 ppm	2.6
	Hydrogen chloride	0.0013	1 ppm	0.1
	Nickel	0.0002	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0
	Manganese	0.0001	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0
	Aluminum	0.0006	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0
	Iron	0.0024	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0
Department of basic medicine	Hydrogen chloride	0.0144	1 ppm	1.4
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0956	1 ppm	9.6
Department of environmental engineering	Sodium hydroxide	0.1667	C2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8.3
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0716	1 ppm	7.2
Department of biotechnology	Normal-hexane	3.2796	50 ppm	6.6
	Sodium hydroxide	0.1192	C2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	6.0
Department of organic applied materials engineering	Hydrogen chloride	0.0444	1 ppm	4.4
	Sodium hydroxide	0.1167	C2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5.8
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0249	1 ppm	2.5

안전보건공단에서 제시한 산술평균값과 측정 결과를 비교해 보면 일부 유해인자에서 평균치보다 높은 수준을 보이는 것을 확인할 수 있다. 화학과(아세톤-측정 결과: 16.4208 ppm, 안전보건공단 최고치: 8.373 ppm), 화학공학과(과산화수소-측정 결과: 0.0626 ppm, 안전보건공단 최고치: 0.052 ppm), 화학공학과(질산-측정 결과: 0.2719 ppm, 안전보건공단 최고치: 0.027 ppm), 기초의학과부(과산화수소-측정 결과: 0.0956 ppm, 안전보건공단 최고치: 0.052 ppm), 환경공학과(수산화나트륨-측정 결과: 0.1667 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 안전보건공단 최고치: 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>), 생명공학과(노말헥산-측정 결과: 3.2796 ppm, 안전보건공단 최고치: 2.003 ppm), 유기응용재료공학과(염화수소-측정 결과: 0.0444 ppm, 안전보건공단 최고치: 0.035 ppm)로 요약할 수 있다(Jang et al., 2016).

위에서 제시된 산출 평균은 모든 업종의 평균으로서, 대학교 실험실에 적용하기에 무리가 있을 수 있다. 그리하여

가장 관련이 있다고 판단되는 전문과학 및 기술 서비스업, 교육·서비스업과 산출 평균(2002년 ~ 2014년)을 대조하였다(Table 9).

전문과학 및 기술 서비스업과 비교를 할 경우 화학과(아세톤, 디클로로메탄), 화학공학과(과산화수소, 수산화나트륨, 질산), 기초의학과부(과산화수소), 환경공학과(수산화나트륨, 과산화수소), 생명공학과(노말헥산, 수산화나트륨), 유기응용재료공학과(염화수소, 수산화나트륨) 항목에서 연구실 작업환경측정 결과가 더 높게 나왔다(Jang et al., 2016).

교육서비스업과 비교를 할 경우 고분자공학과(노말헥산), 화학과(아세톤, 디클로로메탄, 노말헥산), 화학공학과(수산화나트륨, 질산), 기초의학과부(과산화수소), 환경공학과(수산화나트륨), 생명공학과(노말헥산), 유기응용재료공학과(염화수소) 항목에서 연구실 작업환경측정 결과가 더 높게 나왔다(Jang et al., 2016).

**Table 8.** Comparison of average results of work environment measurement

Department	Measuring substance	Result	Average data from Korea Safety and Health Agency					Standard deviation of the Korea Safety and Health Agency material				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Department of polymer engineering	Normal-hexane	0.5233 ppm	2.003	1.858	2.003	1.632	1.635	5.116	4.157	5.116	3.772	5.102
	Acrylonitrile	0.2028 ppm	0.25	0.333	0.304	0.274	0.382	0.339	0.343	0.299	0.292	0.458
Department of chemistry	Acetone	16.4208 ppm	8.373	8.203	7.992	8.09	7.75	23.91	25.49	23.29	21.95	22.17
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0227 ppm	0.052	0.06	0.046	0.046	0.048	0.105	0.11	0.093	0.083	0.086
	Dichloromethane	4.9484 ppm	6.177	6.07	5.913	5.417	5.257	9.641	9.881	10.24	9.53	9.186
	Normal-hexane	0.8693 ppm	2.003	1.858	2.003	1.632	1.635	5.116	4.157	5.116	3.772	5.102
	Sodium hydroxide	0.0047 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.098	0.104	0.118	0.128	0.15	0.168	0.172	0.182	0.194	0.22
	Hydrogen chloride	0.0174 ppm	0.035	0.031	0.031	0.028	0.026	0.073	0.069	0.059	0.056	0.057
Department of chemical engineering	Formic acid	0.0088 ppm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0626 ppm	0.052	0.06	0.046	0.046	0.048	0.105	0.11	0.093	0.083	0.086
	Sodium hydroxide	0.1295 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.098	0.104	0.118	0.128	0.15	0.168	0.172	0.182	0.194	0.22
	Titanium dioxide	0.0008 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.061	0.052	0.064	0.049	0.041	0.342	0.209	0.306	0.28	0.119
	Nitric acid	0.2719 ppm	0.027	0.029	0.022	0.021	0.017	0.081	0.09	0.092	0.072	0.061
	Aluminum	0.0003 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.024	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.052	0.045	0.039	0.045	0.058
	Formaldehyde	0.0079 ppm	0.047	0.047	0.042	0.035	0.031	0.071	0.069	0.064	0.06	0.054
	Hydrogen chloride	0.0013 ppm	0.035	0.031	0.031	0.028	0.026	0.073	0.069	0.059	0.056	0.057
	Nickel	0.0002 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.004	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.018	0.025	0.021	0.224	0.25
	Manganese	0.0001 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.074	0.066	0.069	0.055	0.05	0.214	0.201	0.214	0.194	0.172
	Aluminum	0.0006 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.513	0.3	0.268	0.25	0.183	0.783	0.539	0.545	0.515	0.47
	Iron	0.0024 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.572	0.465	0.39	0.323	0.272	1.35	1.101	0.903	0.821	0.784
Department of basic medicine	Hydrogen chloride	0.0144 ppm	0.035	0.031	0.031	0.028	0.026	0.073	0.069	0.059	0.056	0.057
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0956 ppm	0.052	0.06	0.046	0.046	0.048	0.105	0.11	0.093	0.083	0.086
Department of environmental engineering	Sodium hydroxide	0.1667 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.098	0.104	0.118	0.128	0.15	0.168	0.172	0.182	0.194	0.22
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0716 ppm	0.052	0.06	0.046	0.046	0.048	0.105	0.11	0.093	0.083	0.086
Department of biotechnology	Normal-hexane	3.2796 ppm	2.003	1.858	2.003	1.632	1.635	5.116	4.157	5.116	3.772	5.102
	Sodium hydroxide	0.1192 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.098	0.104	0.118	0.128	0.15	0.168	0.172	0.182	0.194	0.22
Department of organic applied materials engineering	Hydrogen chloride	0.0444 ppm	0.035	0.031	0.031	0.028	0.026	0.073	0.069	0.059	0.056	0.057
	Sodium hydroxide	0.1167 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.098	0.104	0.118	0.128	0.15	0.168	0.172	0.182	0.194	0.22
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0249 ppm	0.052	0.06	0.046	0.046	0.048	0.105	0.11	0.093	0.083	0.086

이는 연구활동종사자도 일부 항목에서는 작업자 보다 높게 노출되고 있음을 확인할 수 있으며, 연구 내용, 실험 방법에 따라 차이가 있으나 일부 연구활동종사자도

일반적인 근로자보다 높은 농도에 노출될 수 있음을 확인할 수 있다.

**Table 9.** Comparison of professional science and technology service industry and education service industry as a result of measuring work environment

Department	Measuring substance	Result	Industry average (2002 ~ 2014)		Industry standard deviation (2002 ~ 2014)	
			Professional science and technology service industry	Education, service industry	Professional science and technology service industry	Education, service industry
Department of polymer engineering	Normal-hexane	0.5233 ppm	1.352	0.279	3.447	0.601
	Acrylonitrile	0.2028 ppm	-	-	-	-
Department of chemistry	Acetone	16.4208 ppm	5.322	4.486	17.002	14.143
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0227 ppm	0.0401	0.0942	0.0655	0.1044
	Dichloromethane	4.9484 ppm	3.054	2.748	5.447	2.795
	Normal-hexane	0.8693 ppm	1.352	0.279	3.447	0.601
	Sodium hydroxide	0.0047 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.088	0.126	0.15	0.196
	Hydrogen chloride	0.0174 ppm	0.0361	0.0301	0.1188	0.0652
Department of chemical engineering	Formic acid	0.0088 ppm	-	-	-	-
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0626 ppm	0.0401	0.0942	0.0655	0.1044
	Sodium hydroxide	0.1295 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.088	0.126	0.15	0.196
	Titanium dioxide	0.0008 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.099	0.003	0.283	0.003
	Nitric acid	0.2719 ppm	0.019	0.006	0.075	0.008
	Aluminum	0.0003 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.003	0.008	0.01	0.007
	Formaldehyde	0.0079 ppm	0.0283	0.0554	0.0525	0.0656
	Hydrogen chloride	0.0013 ppm	0.0361	0.0301	0.1188	0.0652
	Nickel	0.0002 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0096	0.0007	0.0574	0.0008
	Manganese	0.0001 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0163	0.0097	0.0825	0.0156
	Aluminum	0.0006 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.06	-	0.13	-
	Iron	0.0024 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.258	0.111	0.451	0.285
Department of basic medicine	Hydrogen chloride	0.0144 ppm	0.0361	0.0301	0.1188	0.0652
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0956 ppm	0.0401	0.0942	0.0655	0.1044
Department of environmental engineering	Sodium hydroxide	0.1667 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.088	0.126	0.15	0.196
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0716 ppm	0.0401	0.0942	0.0655	0.1044
Department of biotechnology	Normal-hexane	3.2796 ppm	1.352	0.279	3.447	0.601
	Sodium hydroxide	0.1192 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.088	0.126	0.15	0.196
Department of organic applied materials engineering	Hydrogen chloride	0.0444 ppm	0.0361	0.0301	0.1188	0.0652
	Sodium hydroxide	0.1167 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.088	0.126	0.15	0.196
	Hydrogen peroxide	0.0249 ppm	0.0401	0.0942	0.0655	0.1044

#### IV. 고 찰

제조업 사업장의 화학물질 취급 공정과는 달리 연구 활동종사자 실험 업무는 프로젝트에 따라 사용 물질 현황이 달라진다. 또한 연구, 실험실 특성, 개인 실험 방법에 따라 노출량은 다르게 나타날 수 있다. 이와 같은 이유로 작업환경측정 결과는 프로젝트에 따라 측정하지 않을 경우 크게 의미가 없을 수 있다. 그러나 본 연구는

학과 특성에 따른 화학물질 노출량을 조사하고, 기존 제조업 및 전문과학 기술 서비스업 노출 수준과 비교하여 대학교 연구활동종사자도 높은 수준에 화학물질에 노출되고 있음을 나타내고자 하였다.

측정 결과 도출 할 수 있는 내용은 다음과 같다.

1. 작업환경측정 대상 물질 중에서 화학공학과가 노출되는 항목이 가장 많았으며, 그 다음으로는 화학과로

나타났다. 이는 화학물질을 주로 취급하는 학과 실험실에서는 다양한 화학물질에 노출될 수 있다.

2. 안전보건공단에서 제시한 국내 작업환경측정 결과 통계를 비교한 결과 아세톤, 과산화수소, 질산, 수산화나트륨, 노말헥산. 염화수소는 국내 작업환경측정 평균 수준보다 높게 측정이 되었다. 이는 연구활동종사자도 작업환경측정 제도 안에 관리가 되어야 함을 제시할 수 있다.

3. 안전보건공단에서 제시한 국내 작업환경측정 결과 통계치 중 대학교 연구실험실과 가장 비슷한 업종인 전문과학 및 기술 서비스업, 교육 서비스업과 비교한 결과 아세톤, 디클로로메탄, 과산화수소, 수산화나트륨, 질산, 노말헥산, 염화수소에서 평균 수준보다 높게 보이는 항목이 있어, 역시 작업환경측정 제도 안에 관리가 되어야 함을 뒷받침하는 근거로 나타낼 수 있다.

## V. 결 론

본 연구는 연구활동종사자에 대해 작업환경측정을 실시한 결과를 바탕으로 각종 국내 작업환경측정 자료와 비교를 하였다. 연구활동종사자도 국내 작업환경측정 평균 수준보다 일부 높게 측정되는 항목이 있어 연구활동종사자도 작업환경측정 제도 안에 관리가 되어야 함을 제시할 수 있다.

현재 연구활동종사자 작업환경측정 관련 내용은 연구실 안전점검 및 정밀안전진단에 관한 지침[과학기술정보통신고시 제2019-89호] 중 제12조 유해인자별 노출도 평가를 한다는 내용 이외 구체적인 내용이 들어가야 할 것으로 판단된다.

구체적인 내용은 다음과 같이 제시할 수 있다.

1. 프로젝트 및 연구 변경 시 작업환경측정 실시
2. 작업환경측정 대상 및 방법은 고용노동부에서 정한 측정 및 분석 방법으로 실시
3. 측정결과 및 노출기준은 고용노동부고시 화학물질 및 물리적 인자의 노출기준 적용
4. 작업환경측정 실시 비용은 안전관리비에서 사용
5. 노출기준 초과의 경우 개선방안 제출

본 연구 결과는 연구활동종사자의 최소한의 보건관리 방안 중 작업환경측정에 대해서만 제시를 하였으나, 안전보건 수준을 향상시키기 위한 제도 마련이 필요로 한다.

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