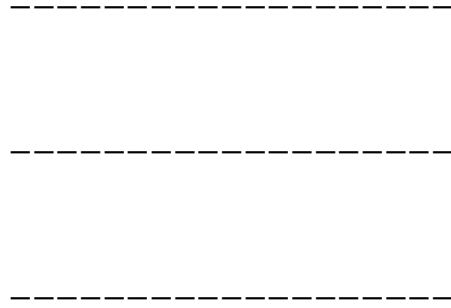


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2.	가	18
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가)	가	18
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1.	21
2.	가	23
1)	23
가)	가	23
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2)	29
3.	31
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2)	33
3)	34
4)	35

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	51
	54

1.	4
2.	6
3.	11
4.	MCL	13
5.	14
6.	,	15
7. ICP-MS	18
8.	22
9.	() (Sv/ Bq)	24
10.	가	26
11.	27
12.	31
13.	35

1.	20
2.	22
3.	32
4.	33
5.	34

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가

(USEPA; US Environmental Protection Agency)

(MCL; Maximum Contaminant Level)

가

가

(exposure parameter)

가

^{238}U (ICP-MS ,
 ppb) 0.23ppb 0.332pCi/ μg
 (total natural uranium) 0.79pCi/ μg

가

(ICRP; International Commission on Radiological Protection)

(Sv/ Bq) $^{238}\text{U}+\text{D}$ oral

slope factor(risk/ Bq) : $10^{-8.78}$

Wrenn

Pharmacokinetic model

(kidney burden, $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$)

Monte Carlos

Simulation

Software Package Crystal Ball

(Version 4.0)

가

가

EF :

Exposure Frequency(, day/ year), ED : Exposure Duration(,

year), f1 : Gastrointestinal transfer fraction(), IR_{water} :

Daily Intake of Water(, L/ day), Conversion factor :

(pCi/ μg) .

$2.21 \times 10^{-4} \text{mSv/ year}$, 2.35×10^{-7} $2.45 \times 10^{-5} \mu\text{g/ g}$

(50%, 90% 95%) (1.01 × 10⁻⁴, 1.99 × 10⁻⁴,
 2.44 × 10⁻⁴ mSv/ year), (2.65 × 10⁻⁸, 1.04 × 10⁻⁷, 1.57 × 10⁻⁷)
 (1.38 × 10⁻⁵, 5.29 × 10⁻⁵, 7.92 × 10⁻⁵ μg/ g) .
 (PE; point estimates) 95% 1.5 가
 가 0.91, 0.31
 가 가 3 5
 1.19 × 10⁻⁴ mSv/ year (90%) 1.38 × 10⁻⁵ 5.29 × 10⁻⁵ μg/ g (50 90%)
 가 .

0.02 3 μg/ g
 0.02 μg/ g (Wrenn,
 1985). 0.02 μg/ g 0.1 mSv (10 mrem)
 7.92 × 10⁻⁵ μg/ g (95%)
 2.44 × 10⁻⁴ mSv/ year (95%) 1.57 ×
 10⁻⁷ (95%) USEPA MCL 30 μg/ L, 30 pCi/ L
 1 × 10⁻⁴ 10⁻³ 가 .

가

가

가 가

•

가

가

(, 1995).

가

가

(, 1995).

가

가

(USDOE, 2001).

(non- negligible radiotoxicity)

²³⁸U, ²³⁴U ²³⁵U

(WHO, 1978;

Malcome-Lawes, 1979)

(UNACEAR, 1993; Eisenbud and Gesell, 1997)

가

.

(USEPA; US Environmental Protection Agency)

(threshold toxicity)

(MCL;

Maximum Contaminant Level)

(USEPA, 1991) MCL

(Rfd; Reference

Dose)

. Rfd

가

가

가

(USDOE, 1996)

가

USEPA

USEPA

MCL

가

가

가

USEPA

가

, , , ,

2000

가

(exposure parameter)

가

1. (Characteristics of Uranium in Ground Water)

(USDOE, 2001).

1.

Isotope	Half-Life (years)	Alpha Particle Energy Mev	Isotopic (percent)	Activity (mBq/ μ gU)	Activity Ratio $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$	Activity $^{235}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$
Natural	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.048
^{238}U	4.468×10^9	4.4147(23%)	99.2745	12.40	-	-
	-	4.196(77%)	-	-	-	-
^{234}U	2.450×10^5	4.724(28%)	0.0055	12.40	-	-
	-	4.776(72%)	-	-	-	-
^{235}U	7.037×10^8	4.364(11%)	0.7200	0.60	-	-
	-	4.395(55%)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	25.40	-	-

Ref : USDOE, 2001

(USDOE, 2001).

^{238}U 99.275%, ^{235}U 0.72%, ^{234}U 0.005% (Lederer and Shirley, 1981)
 $^{235}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ 0.046, $^{235}\text{U}/^{234}\text{U}$ 0.05
 ^{238}U ^{234}U

^{235}U ^{238}U

(UNSCEAR, 1982).

Low ^{235}U

(Lowe, 1997).

^{238}U ^{234}U ^{238}U

가

가

(Banard, 1965; Ivanovich and Harmon,

1982; Remy and Lemaitre, 1990).

^{238}U ^{234}U (secular equilibrium) 100

$^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ 1

- 1

1 (Herranz M, 1999).

, 가 ,

1, 2, 3pCi/ L

$1\mu\text{g}$ 0.68pCi

(SA; Specipic Activity)

(Frederick MP, 2000).

factor)가 (Carolyn TW, 1999) .
 specific activity conversion factor 2 .

2.

Total U	Specific Activity	Conversion Factor
^{238}U	0.335pCi/ μg	$0.335\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g} \times 0.992745\mu\text{g/ g}$ $= 0.332\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g}(0.0123\text{Bq/ } \mu\text{g}) \text{ total U}$
^{235}U	2.16pCi/ μg	$2.160\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g} \times 0.00720\mu\text{g/ g}$ $= 0.0156\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g}(0.000576\text{Bq/ } \mu\text{g}) \text{ total U}$
^{234}U	6.24pCi/ μg	$6.240\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g} \times 0.000055\mu\text{g/ g}$ $= 0.343\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g}(0.0127\text{Bq/ } \mu\text{g}) \text{ total U}$
Sum		$0.691\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g}(0.0256\text{Bq/ } \mu\text{g}) \text{ total U}$

USEPA ^{234}U ^{238}U 가 ,
 ^{238}U $0.332\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g}(0.0123\text{Bq/ } \mu\text{g}) \text{ total U}$ ^{234}U ^{238}U

$0.68\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g}(0.025\text{Bq/ } \mu\text{g})$,

가 ^{234}U ^{238}U

(, $^{234}\text{U/ } ^{238}\text{U}$ activity ratio > 1)가 ,

$0.68\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g}$ 가 .

(conversion factor) 0.79pCi/ μ g (CDHS, 1997) .

2. (Risk Information of Uranium)

(Cancer Effect)

(Non-Cancer Effect)

가

1)

USEPA

(USEPA group A)

USEPA 1991

proposed MCLG 0(zero)

. 가

(USDOE, 2001).

(mSv/ year)

가 (Lens et al, 1998).

2.2mSv/ year

100 가

(ACWA, 2000).

, ICRP(1985)

NCRP(1987) 1mSv(0,1 rem)

0.1mSv

5% (WHO,

1993) .

가

가

(Carolyn TW, 1999).

²³⁸U 5Bq/ y(UNSEAR, 1977)

가 11%

가 (Herranz

M, 1997).

2)

,

.

(2 5%)

(in urine) ,

(US DOE, 2001).

(Hursh and Spoor, 1973)

(Yuile, 1973; Stevens et al, 1980; Morrow et al, 1982).

80%가 , 10% 가
(NRC, 1983).

가 (Wrenn

and Singh, 1982).

(RfD : reference dose) . RfD

() 가 . RfD

가

, mg/ kg-day .

RfD 0.003mg/ kg-day .

RfD Maybard Hodge가

LOAEL 1000

1) .

$$RfD = \frac{LOAEL}{Uncertainty\ factor} = \frac{3mg/ kg/ day}{1000} = 0.003mg/ kg/ day \dots 1)$$

ICRP 1964

end points

threshold value $3\mu g/ g$

(Kocher, 1989)

가 . ,

10

(ATSDR, 1990).

Wrenn

0.02 μ g/ g

(Wrenn, 1985)

(kidney burden, μ g/ g) 1.0 μ g/ g

50 .

3.

Reference Level	Notes	Source
Soluble Compounds		
) 0.003mg/ kg/ day	Based on a LOAEL of 3mg/ kg/ day and an uncertainty factor of 1000	EPA(2000) Maynard and Hodge(1949)
) 0.002mg/ kg/ day	Based on an intermediate-duration (91days) oral exposure of rabbits to a soluble uranium compounds	ATSDR(1999); Gilman et al(1998)
Insoluble Compounds		
) 0.003mg/ kg/ day	Same as for soluble compounds	EPA(2000), Maynard and Hodge(1949)
) compound-specific based on absorption	-	ATSDR(1999); Gilman et al(1998)

Ref : USDOE, 2001

3. (Guide line for Uranium in Drinking Water)

1) (Derivation of Uranium MCL)

MCL 12

MCL 30

(Carolyn

TW, 1999).

MCL

가) The California MCL

) Proposed federal MCL

$\frac{\text{NOAEL} \times \text{body weight} \times \text{RSC}}{\text{uncertainty factor} \times \text{water consumption}}$	$\frac{\text{LOAEL} \times \text{body weight} \times \text{RSC}}{\text{uncertainty factor} \times \text{water consumption}}$
$= \frac{0.2\text{mg/ kg-d} \times 70\text{kg} \times 0.5}{100 \times 2\text{L/ d}}$	$= \frac{2.8\text{mg/ kg-d} \times 70\text{kg} \times 0.2}{100 \times 2\text{L/ d}}$
$= 0.035\text{mg/ L}$	$= 0.02\text{mg/ L}$
$= 35\mu\text{g/ L} \times 0.68\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g}$	$= 20\mu\text{g/ L} \times 1.3\text{pCi/ } \mu\text{g}$
$= 23.8\text{pCi/ L}(0.881\text{Bq/ L})$	$= 26\text{pCi/ L}(0.96\text{Bq/ L})$
$20\text{pCi/ L}(0.74\text{Bq/ L})$	$30\text{pCi/ L}(0.74\text{Bq/ L})$

(70kg)

(2L/ day)

(RSC; Relative Source Contribution),

(Uncertainty Factor), NOAEL(No Observed adverse effect level),
 LOAEL(Lowest Observed adverse effect level)
 (Conversion Factor) .
 MCL 가
 0.68pCi/ μg Proposed federal MCL 1.3pCi/ μg
 (USEPA, 1985)
 (conversion factor) 0.79pCi/ μg (CDHS, 1997) .

2)

USEPA MCL -
 가 (USEPA, 2000).
 MCL 4 .

4. MCL

MCL	Comment	Associated cancer risk
20 μg / L, 20pCi/ L	Protective of kidney toxicity using 100-fold uncertainty factor	5×10^{-5}
40 μg / L, 40pCi/ L	twice the protective level for kidney toxicity	1×10^{-4}
80 μg / L, 80pCi/ L	four times the protective level for kidney toxicity	2×10^{-4}

Ref : Frederick WP, 2000

3)

USEPA Safe Drinking Water
 Act(SDWA) 1996 . proposed
 rule 1991 2 , 2000 4 Notice of Data
 Availability(NODA) .

5.

Entity	Value µg/ L(pCi/ L)
USEPA 1991 proposed MCLG	Zero
OEHHA proposed public health goal	0.2
World Health Organization guideline	2
OEHHA health protective level based on animal data	3
Health Canada 1998 proposed MAC	10
Health Canada IMAC* (expected 2000)	20
California MCL	20
USEPA 1991 proposed MCL	20
Consensus from USEPA 1998 Uranium workshop	20
USEPA Preferred MCL option discussed in Apr. 21. 2000, NODA	20(20)
USEPA Alternative MCL option discussed in Apr. 21. 2000, NODA	40(40) ; 80(80)
Health Canada 1988 MAC	100

OEHHA - California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment,

MAC - Maximum Allowable Concentraion,

NODA - Notice Of Data Availability

* An interim MAC(IMAC) is being set above the propsted MAC based on economic considerations.

Ref : Frederick WT, 2000

USEPA (μg/ L) (pCi/ L)

가 -

(Frederick WP, 2000).

USEPA 2000 7 Federal Register

MCL - 30μg/ L(30pCi/ L)
(Sharfenaker, 2001).

6. ,

Radionuclide	MCL	MCLG	BAT	Standards Health Effects Language for CCRs and Public Notification
Uranium	30μg/ L	Zero	Ion exchange Lime softening, reverse osmosis, enhanced coagulation/ filtration	Some people who drink water containing in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity

BAT - Best Available Technology

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level,

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

CCRs - Consumer Confidence Reports.

Ref : Sharfenaker, 2001

MCL 30 μ g/ L	MCL	1996	(SDWA, Soft
Drinking Water Act)		USEPA가	MCL
		0.9pCi/ μ g	30 μ g
/ L(30pCi/ L)	1×10^{-4}		(ACWA, 2001).
0.9pCi/ μ g		30 μ g/ L	
27pCi/ L			30 μ g
/ L(30pCi/ L)가		(Sharfenaker, 2001).	

•

1.

1)

25 가

20

1L

1/ 100 (5ml) (YAKURI Pure

Chemicals Co.,. Ltd.,) 가

Whatman 0.45 μ m PTFE Syringe Filter

3ml borosilicate tube (HPLC) 5 .

2)

(KINS : Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety) 가

Ultrasonic nebulizer(U-5000 AT, Cetac Tec.

Inc., USA)가 HR-ICP-MS(High Resolution - Inductive Coupled

Plasma - Mass) instrument (Plasma Trace 2, Micromass Co., UK)가

ICP-MS 7 .

7. ICP-MS

Mass (^{235}U)	:	238.051
Sample Introduction type	:	Liquid
Collector	:	multiplier
Dwell Time	:	20
Width Points	:	100
Peak Width	:	2.0
Resolution	:	A

2.

가

1)

(Radiation exposure)

가)

가

ICRP 72(ICRP, 1996)

(Sv/ Bq)

)

$^{238}\text{U+D}$ oral slope factor(risk/ Bq) : $10^{-8.78}$ (ORNL, 1994)

2) (Chemical exposure)

Wrenn Pharmacokinetic model(Wrenn et al, 1985)

(kidney

burden, $\mu\text{g/ g}$)

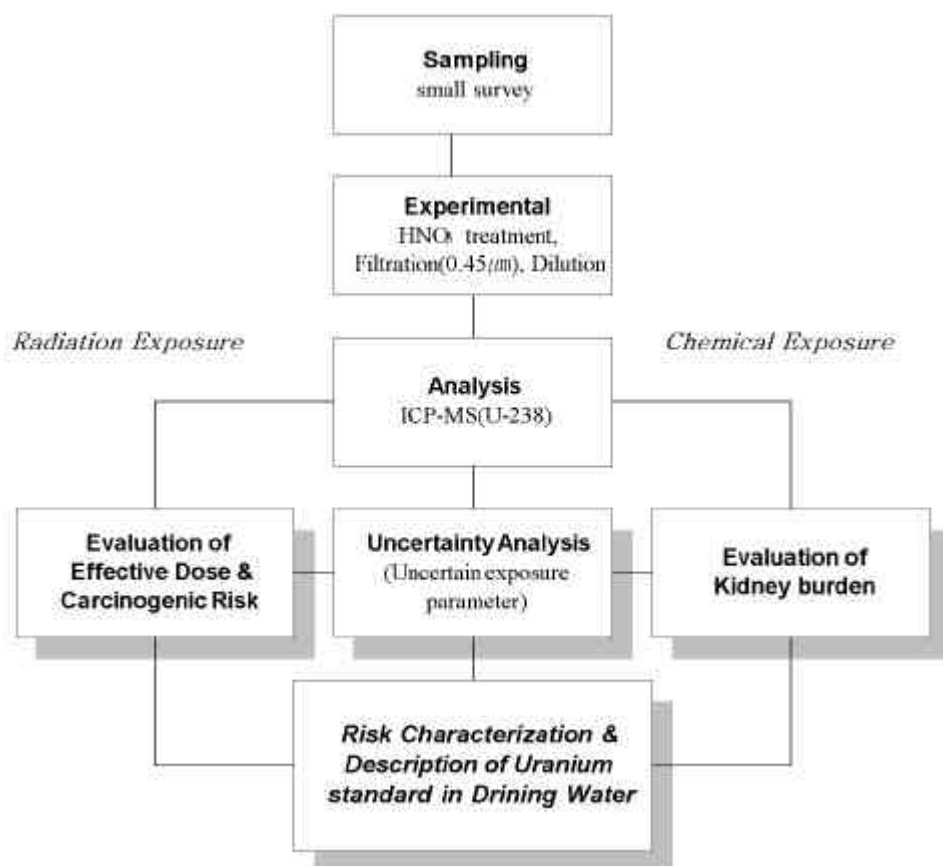
3)

Monte Carlos

simulation (10,000 trial)

software package Crystal

Ball, Version 4.0(Decisioneering Inc, 1997)



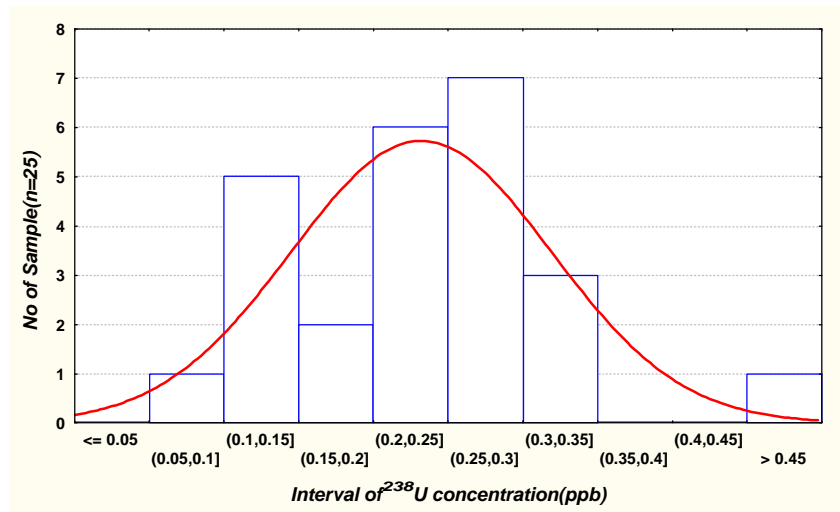
1.

1.

	8	(n=25)	2
	8	3	
ICP-MS	mass(ppb)		
	^{238}U	specific activity	0.335pCi/ μg
0.992745	0.332pCi/ μg		. natural uranium
		0.79pCi/ μg	
	^{238}U	0.23ppb(0.08pCi/ L)	
	0.79pCi/ μg	total natural uranium	^{238}U
	0.18pCi/ L		

8.

^{238}U (ppb)	0.23	0.09	0.21	0.06	0.24	0.46
^{238}U (pCi/ L)	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.15
Natural Uranium (pCi/ L)	0.18	0.07	0.17	0.05	0.19	0.36



2.

2.

가

^{238}U 가 $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ activity ratio)가 ^{234}U ,
 가 $0.68\text{pCi}/\mu\text{g}$
 가 .
 $0.79\text{pCi}/\mu\text{g}$ (CDHS, 1997)
 ^{238}U (ICP-MS
 , ppb) $0.332\text{pCi}/\mu\text{g}$ Natural Uranium
 $0.79\text{pCi}/\mu\text{g}$.

1) (Radiation exposure)

가) 가

ICRP $1\text{mSv}/\text{year}$
 (ICRP, 1991) 가
 (mSv/ year) 가 (Lens et al, 1998).
 ICRP 72 ()

9 .

9. () (Sv/ Bq)

²³⁸ U series	Effective dose coefficients for adults(Sv/ Bq)			
	Inhalation			Ingestion
	F	M	S	
²³⁸ U	5.0×10^{-7}	2.9×10^{-6}	8.0×10^{-6}	4.5×10^{-8}
²³⁴ U	5.6×10^{-7}	3.5×10^{-6}	9.4×10^{-6}	4.9×10^{-8}
²³⁵ U series				
²³⁵ U	5.2×10^{-7}	3.1×10^{-6}	8.5×10^{-6}	4.7×10^{-8}

Ref : ICRP 72, 1996

US DOE

(2))

0.23ppb

2L/ day

가

1)

Committed Effective Dose

$$= C \times IR \times EF \times IDC \dots\dots\dots 2)$$

Committed Effective Dose :
(mSv/ year)

- C (Bq/ L) :
- IR (L/ day) :
- EF (day/ year) : ,
- IDC (Sv/ Bq) :

1)

(mSv/ year)

$$= \frac{0.23 \mu\text{g}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{2\text{L}}{\text{day}} \times \frac{365\text{day}}{\text{year}} \times \frac{4.5 \times 10^{-8}\text{Sv}}{\text{Bq}} \times \frac{1\text{Bq}}{27\text{pCi}} \times \frac{0.79\text{pCi}}{\mu\text{g}} \times \frac{1000\text{mSv}}{1\text{Sv}}$$

$$= 2.21 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mSv/ year}$$

) 가

가

(10).

2.21×10^{-4} mSv/ year (PE, Point Estimates)

10. 가

Radionuclides	Country	Usage	Daily intake of water	Committed dose(mSv/ year)	Effective dose(mSv/ year)	Reference
$^{238}\text{U} + ^{234}\text{U}$	Northeast Spain	Drinking (river water)	2L/ day		1.1×10^{-3}	Pujol et al, 2000
^{238}U	Brazil	Agricultural (river water)	-		1.5×10^{-2} (adults) 1.0×10^{-2} (10years) 1.0×10^{-3} (1years)	Lene et al, 1997
^{238}U	Brazil	Drinking (spring water)	1.2L/ day		1.4×10^{-4}	Mazzilli et al, 1998
^{238}U	Hong-kong	Drinking (Tap water)	2L/ day		1.1×10^{-3}	Yu KN et al, 1999

)

Uranium oral slope factor(ORNL, 1994)

$$\text{Risk} = [\text{SF}_{(\text{ing})} \times \text{U}_{(\text{water})} \times \text{ED} \times \text{EF} \times \text{IR}_{(\text{water})}] \dots\dots\dots 3)$$

11.

Parameter	Definition(units)	Default Value
$\text{U}_{(\text{water})}$	Uranium concentration in groundwater simulant(Bq/ L)	-
ED	Exposure Duration(y)	30(EPA,1991)
EF	Exposure Frequency(d/ y)	350(EPA,1991)
$\text{IR}_{(\text{water})}$	Water ingestion rate(L/ d)	2(EPA,1991)
$\text{SF}_{(\text{ing})}^{\text{a}}$	$^{238}\text{U}+\text{D}$ oral slope factor(risk/ Bq)	$10^{-8.78}$ (ORNL, 1994)

^a $^{238}\text{U}+\text{D}$ includes the parent isotope and its short-lived radioactive decay(D) products

Ref : Elles MP et al, 2000

0.23ppb

2L/ day 가

2)

$$= \frac{0.23\text{ug}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{2\text{L}}{\text{day}} \times \frac{10^{-8.78}}{\text{Bq}} \times \frac{1\text{Bq}}{27\text{pCi}} \times \frac{0.79\text{pCi}}{\text{ug}} \times \frac{350\text{day}}{\text{year}} \times 30\text{year}$$

$$= 2.35 \times 10^{-7}$$

2) (Chemical exposure)

(kidney burden, $\mu\text{g/g}$)

Wrenn Pharmacokinetic model(Wrenn et al, 1985)

4) .

$$\text{Kidney Burden } (\mu\text{g/g}) = \frac{C_w \times I_w \times f_i \times \times T \times M_k}{u \times \log_2} \dots\dots\dots 4)$$

- C_w : ($\mu\text{g/L}$ or ppb)
- I_w : (2L/ d 가)
- f_i : (1.22%)
- : (7.70%)
- T : (12.2)
- u : (310 g)
- M_k : (0 1.0, 1.0 가)

0.23ppb

2L/ day

가

3)

$$= \frac{0.23\mu\text{g}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{2\text{L}}{\text{day}} \times \frac{12.2\text{day}}{310\text{g}} \times 0.693 \times 0.0122 \times 0.077$$

$$= 2.45 \times 10^{-5} \mu\text{g/g}$$

3. (Uncertainty Analysis of Exposure Parameters)

2 (point-estimates)

(USDOE, 1996)

가 . 가
 Monte Carlo simulation (10,000 trial) software package Crystal Ball, Version 4.0(Decisioneering Inc, 1997)

12.

Parameters	PE	Distribution	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max	Likliest	Reference
EF(d/ y)	350	Triangular	-	-	180	365	345	Smith, 1994
ED(y)	30	Lognormal	11.36	13.72	-	-	-	Israeli, 1992
IR _{water} (L/ d)	2	Lognormal	1.26	0.66	-	-	-	Smith, 1994
f1	0.012	Lognormal	0.0186	0.0216	-	-	-	Wrenn, 1985
conversion factor(pCi/ μg)	0.67	Normal	0.79	0.10	-	-	-	Wrong, 1999

가 EF : Exposure Frequency(, day/ year),
 ED : Exposure Duration(, year), f1 : Gastrointestinal transfer fraction(
), IR_{water} : Daily Intake of Water(

, L/ day), conversion factor :

(pCi/ µg) .

1)

3 .

EF, IR_{water} conversion factor

Software Package Crystal Ball (Version 4.0) Program

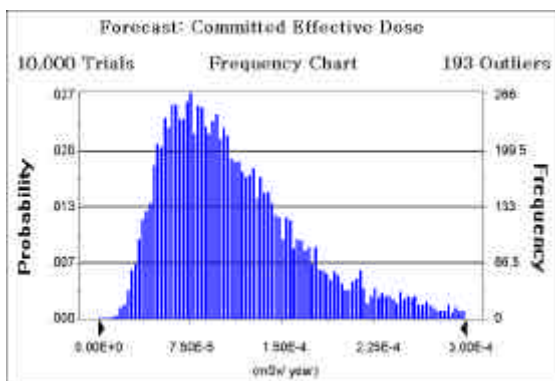
Assumption

Forecast

(50%) 1.01×10^{-4} ,

90 95%

1.99×10^{-4} , 2.44×10^{-4} mSv/ year

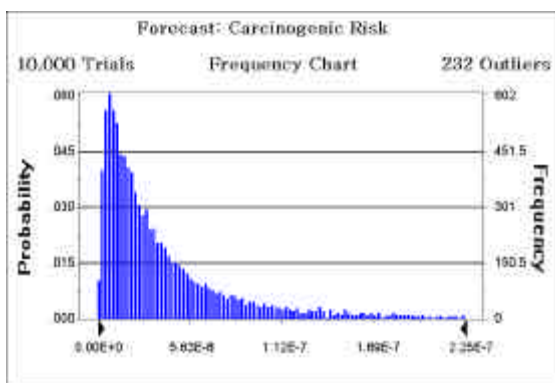


<u>Percentile</u>	<u>mSv/ year</u>
25.0%	6.96×10^{-5}
50.0%	1.01×10^{-4}
90.0%	1.99×10^{-4}
95.0%	2.44×10^{-4}
97.5%	2.84×10^{-4}

3.

2)

4
 conversion factor EF, ED, IR_{water}
 (50%) 2.65
 $\times 10^{-8}$, 90 95% 1.04 $\times 10^{-7}$, 1.57 $\times 10^{-7}$.



<u>Percentile</u>	<u>Risk</u>
25.0%	1.24×10^{-8}
50.0%	2.65×10^{-8}
90.0%	1.04×10^{-7}
95.0%	1.57×10^{-7}
97.5%	2.19×10^{-7}

4.

3)

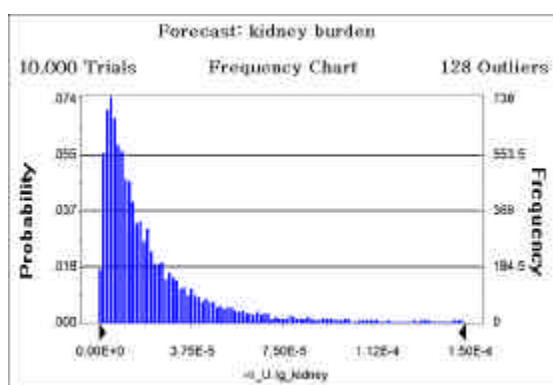
5

IR_{water} fi

(50%) 1.38×10^{-5} , 90

95%

5.29×10^{-4} , $7.92 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{g/g}$



Percentile	$\mu\text{g U/g kidney}$
25.0%	6.74×10^{-6}
50.0%	1.38×10^{-5}
90.0%	5.29×10^{-5}
95.0%	7.92×10^{-5}
97.5%	1.13×10^{-4}

5.

4)

USEPA

multiplicative exposure factor(MEF)

point estimates(PE)

(PE/ MEF)

가

90 95%

(USDOE, 1996).

2

(point-estimates)

(50, 90, 95%)

PE/ MEF(95%)

13.

Estimates	<u>Radiation Exposure</u>		<u>Chemical Exposure</u>
	(mSv/ year)	Risk	$\mu\text{g}_U / \text{g}_{\text{kidney}}$
PE	2.21×10^{-4}	2.35×10^{-7}	2.45×10^{-5}
50%	1.01×10^{-4}	2.65×10^{-8}	1.38×10^{-5}
90%	1.99×10^{-4}	1.04×10^{-7}	5.29×10^{-5}
95%	2.44×10^{-4}	1.57×10^{-7}	7.92×10^{-5}
PE/ MEF(95%)	0.91	1.50	0.31

$2.21 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mSv/ year}, 2.35 \times 10^{-7}$ $2.45 \times 10^{-5} \mu\text{g/ g}$

(50%, 90% 95%) (1.01 × 10⁴, 1.99 × 10⁴, 2.44 ×
 10⁴ mSv/ year), (2.65 × 10⁸, 1.04 × 10⁷, 1.57 × 10⁷)
 (1.38 × 10⁻⁵, 5.29 × 10⁻⁵, 7.92 × 10⁻⁵ μg/ g)
 (PE; point estimates) 95% 1.5 가
 가 0.91, 0.31 가
 가 3 5 1.19 ×
 10⁴ mSv/ year(90%) 1.38 × 10⁻⁵ 5.29 × 10⁻⁵ μg/ g(50 90%) 가

•

가

,

가

(Leggett RW, 1989).

(Wrenn et al, 1985).

(Wrenn et al, 1985)

가

가

가

30(ICRP, 1979a) ,

(ALIs : Annual Limits on

Intakes)

ICRP

ALIs

(ICRP, 1979b).

(ICRP; International Commission on Radiological

Protection, 1964)

6

^{234}U , ^{238}U ,

(MPCs : Maximum Permissible Concentrations)

. MPCs 1g 3 μg
가 .

1/ 10 (ICRP, 1977, 1985; NCRP, 1987b, USNRC, 1988)

. Spoor Hursh

(Spoor and Hursh, 1973) ICRP 6 가

1/ 10 0.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$.

, Wrenn (Wrenn, 1985)

.
1 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ 가 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$
50 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ 150
0.02 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$
. 10

USEPA(US Environmental Protection Agency) NRC(National Research Council)

, , 가 ,

0.25mSv(25mrem)

0.25mSv

(Kocher DC, 1989).

, USEPA

Ra

(USEPA, 1986; Lappenbusch and Cothorn,

1985).

Wrenn

0.02 μ g/ g

. Wrenn

0.02 μ g/ g

0.1mSv(10mrem)

, ICRP(1985) NCRP(1987)

1mSv(0,1 rem)

0.1mSv .

5% (WHO, 1993) .

(ICRP, 1964 ;

1979).

USEPA

(threshold toxicity)

MCL(Maximum Contaminant Level) (USEPA, 1991)

MCL (animal bioassay)

(Rfd; Reference Dose)

RfD 가 ,

가

가 가 .

가

가

가

가

ACWA(Association of California Water Agency)

OEHHA(Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment)가 USEPA

proposed federal MCL 1.3pCi/ μ g 가가

0.79pCi/ μ g Public Health

Goal(PHG) . Wong

(Wong et al, 1999)

가

(US DOE, 1996, ACWA, 2000) .

OEHHA PHG 0.2ppb(0.2pCi/ L) (ACWA, 2000) (ATSDR, 1990)

가

가 .

(Maximum Permissible Concentration : MPC) (, 1996)

MPC

50mSv

MPC

USEPA

US EPA

USEPA MCL

가

가

가(Risk Assessment)

-

가 .

•

USEPA

25

가

가

1. 25 ²³⁸U (ICP-MS
 , ppb) Natural Uranium
 가 0.68pCi/ μ g 0.79pCi/

μ g

²³⁸U (0.23ppb, 0.08pCi/ L), Natural Uranium (0.18pCi/ L)

2. 0.02 μ g/ g 0.1mSv (10mrem) 0.02 3 μ g/ g

0.02 μ g/ g 0.1mSv (10mrem)

$7.92 \times 10^{-5} \mu$ g/ g (95%)

2.44×10^{-4} mSv/ year (95%)

1.57 \times

10^{-7} (95%)

USEPA

MCL 30 μ g/ L, 30pCi/ L

1×10^{-4}

10^{-3}

가

3.

(50%, 90% 95%) (1.01 × 10⁻⁴, 1.99 × 10⁻⁴, 2.44 × 10⁻⁴ mSv/ year), (2.65 × 10⁻⁸, 1.04 × 10⁻⁷, 1.57 × 10⁻⁷)
 (1.38 × 10⁻⁵, 5.29 × 10⁻⁵, 7.92 × 10⁻⁵ μg/ g)
 (PE; point estimates) 95% 1.5 가
 가 0.91, 0.31 가
 가 3 5 1.19 ×
 10⁻⁴ mSv/ year(90%) 1.38 × 10⁻⁵ 5.29 × 10⁻⁵ μg/ g(50 90%) 가

4.

가

가

가 가

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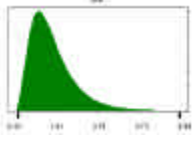
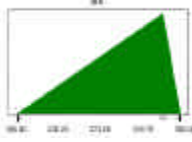
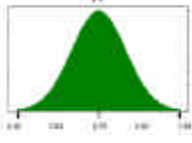
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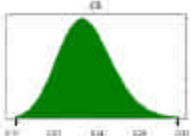
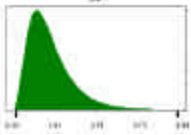
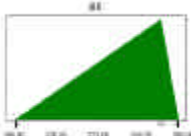

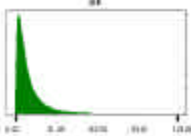
(APPEND IX)

(Parameter Assumptions used in Uncertainty Analysis)


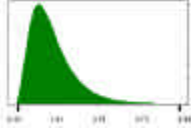
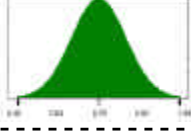
Committed Effective Dose(mSv/year)

Parameter	Assumption	Statistics	Figure
^{238}U ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Lognormal distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 0.00 to +Infinity, Mean value in simulation was 0.23	
		Mean	0.23
		Standard Deviation	0.02
IR_{water} (Daily Intake of Drinking water)	Lognormal distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 0.00 to +Infinity, Mean value in simulation was 1.27	
		Mean	1.26
		Standard Deviation	0.66
EF (Exposure Frequency, d/y)	Triangular distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 180.00 to 365.00, Mean value in simulation was 297.31	
		Minimum	180.00
		Likeliest	345.00
Maximum	365.00		
CF (Conversion Factor, pCi/ μg)	Normal distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 0.00 to +Infinity, Mean value in simulation was 0.79	
		Mean	0.79
		Standard Deviation	0.10

Carcinogenic Risk

Parameter	Assumption	Statistics	Figure
^{238}U ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Lognormal distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 0.00 to +Infinity, Mean value in simulation was 0.23	
		Mean	0.23
		Standard Deviation	0.02
IR_{water} (Daily Intake of Drinking water)	Lognormal distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 0.00 to +Infinity, Mean value in simulation was 1.27	
		Mean	1.26
		Standard Deviation	0.66
EF (Exposure Frequency, d/y)	Triangular distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 180.00 to 365.00, Mean value in simulation was 297.31	
		Minimum	180.00
		Likeliest Maximum	345.00 365.00
CF (Conversion Factor, pCi/ μg)	Normal distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 0.00 to +Infinity, Mean value in simulation was 0.79	
		Mean	0.79
		Standard Deviation	0.10
ED (Exposure Duration, y)	Lognormal distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 0.00 to +Infinity, Mean value in simulation was 11.2	
		Mean	11.36
		Standard Deviation	13.72

Kidney Burden ($\mu\text{g}_U/\text{g}_{\text{kidney}}$)

Parameter	Assumption	Statistics	Figure
^{238}U ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)	Lognormal distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 0.00 to +Infinity, Mean value in simulation was 0.23	
		Mean	
		Standard Deviation	0.02
IR_{water} (Daily Intake of Drinking wate)	Lognormal distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 0.00 to +Infinity, Mean value in simulation was 1.27	
		Mean	
		Standard Deviation	0.66
F1 (Intestinal absorption fraction)	Lognormal distribution with parameters:	Selected range is from 0.00 to +Infinity, Mean value in simulation was 0.019	
		Mean	
		Standard Deviation	0.02

ABSTRACT

A Case Study for Risk Assessment of Uranium in Groundwater

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(Directed by professor, Dong-Chun Shin, M.D., Ph.D.)

In the application of drinking water standards for the public, Wrenn et al recommended that intakes of natural U in the water be limited by consideration of chemical toxicity in the kidney rather than radiation dose; however, both of radiogenic and chemical toxicity should be considered in the assessment of human health effect of uranium because Uranium Isotopes may contribute appreciably to the dose received by humans through internal exposure due to their ingestion.

Considering the drinking water standard of USEPA which is premised on the water supplied through the tap, it is more necessary suggesting the regulations and risk management of uranium based on risk assessment after the consideration of groundwater uses than determining whether uranium

concentration exceeds the MCL or not.

This study was performed in order to evaluate human health effects and estimate the risk due to chemical and radiogenic toxicity of uranium by the ingestion and suggest the probabilistic distribution of the uncertain exposure parameters by uncertainty analysis, and provide the basic knowledge for management of uranium in groundwater through reviewing literatures related risk assessment and regulations of uranium.

The groundwater sampling was carried out in the part of Dong-Gu residential in Dae-Jeon city and all groundwater samples(n=25) were only for drinking use and supplied through the tap.

In the evaluation of health effects due to the radiogenic and chemical toxicity of uranium, conversion factors(0.332pCi/ μg for ^{238}U and 0.79pCi/ μg for total natural uranium) were used to calculate the radioactivity of uranium because ^{238}U concentration(ppb) measured by ICP-MS in this study was just chemical quantity.

The annual effective dose(mSv/ year) and carcinogenic risk was calculated using the committed effective dose per unit ingestion provided by ICRP 72 and $^{238}\text{U}+\text{D}$ oral slope factor(risk/ Bq) provided by ORNL in order to evaluate the health effects due to the radiation exposure. Kidney Burden from chronic ingestion of uranium was also calculated in order to evaluate the chemical toxicity of uranium using the Pharmacokinetic model by Wrenn et al.

Monte Carlo simulation was performed to provide the information of the probabilistic distribution of the uncertain exposure parameters in this

study by the software package Crystal Ball, Version 4.0. and all exposure parameters(EF; Exposure Frequency, day/ year, ED; Exposure Duration, year, f1; Gastrointestinal transfer fraction, IR_{water} ; Daily Intake of Water, L/ day), Conversion factor; pCi/ μg) used in this study were collected from the most recent sources in literatures.

The results showed by the values correspond to the percentile(50%, 90% and 95%) like annual effective dose(1.01×10^{-4} , 1.99×10^{-4} , 2.44×10^{-4} mSv/ year), carcinogenic risk(2.65×10^{-8} , 1.04×10^{-7} , 1.57×10^{-7}) and kidney Burden(1.38×10^{-5} , 5.29×10^{-5} , 7.92×10^{-5} $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$) because point estimates that were calculated in this study could be often conservative and could result in an overestimate of the potential risk.

The PE/ MEF(95%) of annual effective dose showed 1.5 and the PE/ MEF(95%) of carcinogenic risk and kidney Burden showed 0.91 and 0.31. Those values were used to quantify the degree of conservatism present in the exposure parameters and meant the overestimation of point estimates when the PE/ MEF(95%) > 1.

In the application of drinking water standards for the public, the limits for the regulation of uranium in the kidney have the range of 0.02 $3\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$.

Wrenn et al recommended that intakes of natural U in the water be limited by $0.02\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ and this limit corresponds to 0.1mSv/ year. Kidney burden 7.92×10^{-5} (95%) and annual effective dose 2.44×10^{-4} (95%) were evaluated in much low level compared with $0.02\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ and 0.1mSv/ year.

The carcinogenic risk 1.57×10^{-7} (9%) was also much lower than the risk estimate(1×10^{-7}) which corresponds to $30\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ (30pCi/ L).

Uranium concentration in groundwater samples in this study was not representative of uranium concentration in groundwater used for drinking use in Korea but was used to provide the risk assessment methodology of uranium and it would be the better assessment using the proper exposure parameters for our situation.