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2.	13
3.	14
4.	16
5.	17
6.	18
•	19
•	23
	25
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Figure 1. Location of building A and B in university hospital 4

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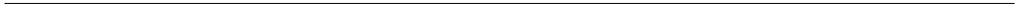
Figure 5. Type of asbestos identified9

A 1968 ,
 가 3 1,777.38m² . B 1978
 , 가 3 1,424.13m² .
 .
 가 .
 ,
 가 , .
 ,
 .
 , 5 52 2 8 27
 79 .
 , ,
 .
 , 0.069 f/ cc, 0.067 f/ cc,
 0.055 f/ cc, 0.048 f/ cc 0.047 f/ cc ,
 0.052 f/ cc, 0.033 f/ cc .
 0.1 f/ cc
 3 (33.3%), 2 (25%) .
 .
 , A B
 가 .
 ,
 .

(p = 0.05).

,
(13m, 2m) (17m, 11m)
가 .

가
가 .



: , , , ,

•

가 , (Doll, 1995; Wagner , 1960). (Frumkin Berlin, 1988) (Stell McGill, 1975), , (Maclure, 1987), (Selikoff , 1981), (McDonald , 1983), (Kagan , 1983), (Becklake, 1976)가 .

, 15-75 fiber × / cc 가 가 (Berry , 1979)

(crocidolite) (amosite) (chrysotile) 가 (37, 38). 15-20

, 가 (Lippmann, 1988).

0.2-2 fiber/ cm³(f/ cc) (, 1994), (NIOSH) 0.1 f/ cc (NIOSH, 1994).

, (EPA) 0.01 f/ cc

3000

가 8
 , 1970 80% (, 1994).
 1970 96%가 1990
 , , 82%
 (, 1998). 5 1960 1970

가
 , 가
 , 가 가 가
 가

(crusher), Diamond Wire Saw

가
 (crusher)
 가

•

1.

A, B 2
(parking office) (central administration)
3 (institute)가 . 2
, , , 가 (Mulhausen
Damiano, 1998). NIOSH 7400, 9002 (NIOSH, 1994),
EPS-600/ M4-82-020 (EPA, 1982) .

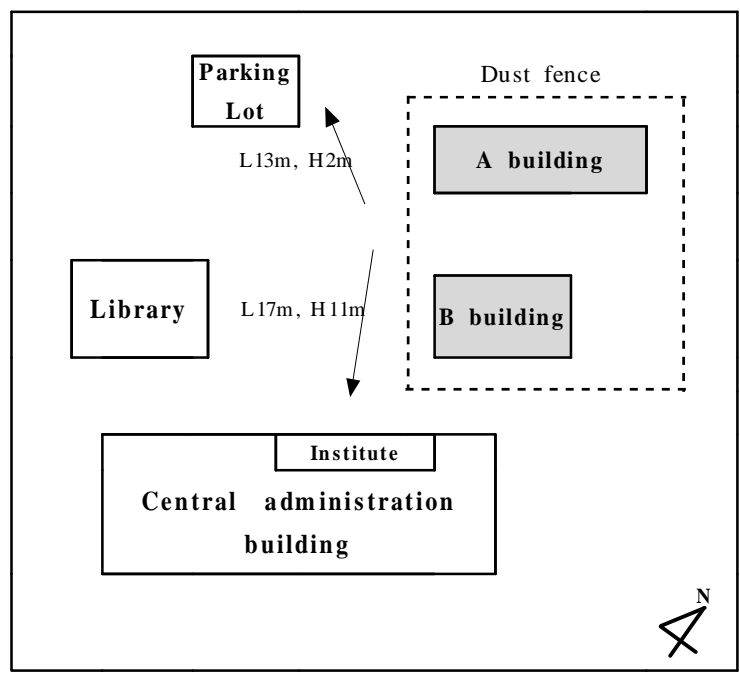


Figure 1. Location of building A and B in university hospital

BUILDING: A and B

PREPARATION:
Safety nets removal
Air conditional removal
Window removal and dust fence
Clearance

ROOF REMOVAL:
Slate
Water proofers
Wood
Insulation

DESTRUCTION:
Rotary crusher
Fixed crusher

SUB-WORK:
Water spray gun

DRIVER:
Dump
Excavators

Figure 2. Process of destruction of building A and B

2.

A, B 2 2000 11 30
 2000 12 28 . A 1968 ,
 가 3 1,777.38m² . B 1978
 가 3 1,424.13m² .
 , 2000 11
 30 2000 12 19 .
 09 , 12 , 18 2.5 , 52.9%, 2.4m/ s,
 1025.1hPa , 26.3%, 19.3%,
 15.8%, 14% , 24.6% .
 3, 4 .
 13m, 2m 17m, 11m



Figure 3. Scene of building A and B before destruction



Figure 4. Scene of building A during destruction

3.

가.

NIOSH 7400 (NIOSH, 1994).

25mm, 0.8 μ m, 50mm

1 2.0

3

EPA NIOSH

poly globe 8

, 2

corning tube

1)

NIOSH 7400 (NIOSH, 1994)

(phase contrast microscopy, PCM)

Proficiency Analytical

Testing(PAT) program

3 , 3

/

, 가

Walton-Beckett Graticule(0.00785mm²)
(Olympus model OA2316, Japan) 400 "A"
가 5 μ m 가 3:1 가
graticule 20 , 100
, 100 가 100

2)

EPA EPS-600/ M4-82-020
(EPA, 1982) NIOSH 9002 (NIOSH, 1994) (polarized light
microscopy, PLM)

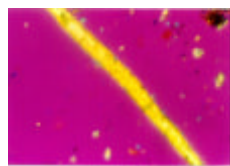
(가) stage 가 NE-SW(-) 가
stage 90°
sign of elongation 가 () 가
가 NE-SW 90°
sign of elongation

() Red retardation plate stage
가 가 ()

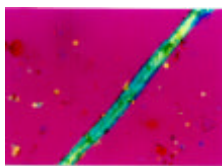
() polarizer (Olympus
N/S) 가 가 (amosite
stage $\pm 2^\circ$) () parallel extinction
가 () extinction

() Red retardation plate

. birefringence 가
 () . , ,
 birefringence가
 ()
 stage . Becke line(
 'halo') 가 , Becke line
 .
 5 가
 .
 8 , , , GF
 ,
 , 2 (5)
 .



1.
(golden yellow)



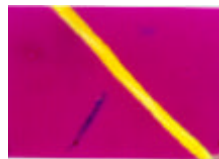
2.
(blue green)



3.
(blue)



4.
(yellow, blue)



5.
(yellow)

Figure 5. Type of asbestos identified

(E)

(C) (1, 2).

$$E = \frac{\left(\frac{F}{n_f} - \frac{B}{n_b}\right)}{A_f}, \text{fibers/ mm}^2. \text{-----} (1)$$

F : , fiber

n_f :

B :

n_b :

A_f : 1 , 0.00785mm²

$$C = \frac{(E)(A_c)}{V \cdot 10^3}, \text{fibers/ cc.} \text{-----} (2)$$

A_c : , 385mm²

V : , 1

SAS window 6.12 .

가

•

1.

가

6 (7.6%), 23 (29.1%), 9 (11.4%),
8 (10.1%) 6 (7.6%) 52
. 8 (10.1%)
19 (24.1%) 27 . 79 (
) (1).

Table 1. Number of samples and descriptions of job characteristics

Jobs	Characteristics	No. of samples(%)
Preparation	Personal air sample at safety nets removal, clearance, air conditional removal, window removal and dust fence work before destruction of inside of buildings.	6(7.6)
Roof removal	Personal air sample at slate, water proofers, wood and insulation removal work during destruction of inside of buildings.	23(29.1)
Destruction	Personal air sample at rotary crusher and fixed crusher work during destruction of inside of buildings.	9(11.4)
Sub-work	Personal air sample at water spray gun work during destruction of inside of buildings.	8(10.1)
Driver	Personal air sample at dump and excavation work during destruction of inside of buildings.	6(7.6)
Parking office	Area sample at parking office(length 13m, height 2m) from dust fence in outside between before work and during work destruction of inside of buildings.	8(10.1)
Institute	Area sample at institute (length 17m, height 11m) from dust fence in outside between before work and during work destruction of inside of buildings.	19(24.1)
Total		79(100)

3.

5 2 7
 . 79 5
 가 가 0.069 f/ cc ,
 0.067 f/ cc, 0.055 f/ cc,
 0.048 f/ cc, 0.047 f/ cc ,
 2 0.052 f/ cc,
 0.033 f/ cc . 0.053 (
 2.458), 0.002-0.419 f/ cc .
 . 1 (16.7%), 1
 (4.4%), 3 (33.3%), 2 (25.0%), 1
 (16.7%), 1 (12.5%), 4 (21.1%)
 . 79 NIOSH REL
 13 (16.5%) , 3 (33.3%), 2 (25.0%)
 가 (3).

Table 3. Distribution of airborne asbestos concentrations by jobs

Type of sampling	Jobs	No. of samples	Airborne asbestos concentrations(f/ cc)			No. of over NIOSH REL(%)
			GM	GSD	Range	
Personal Air Sampling	Preparation ^a	6	0.048	2.114	0.027-0.166	1(16.7)
	Roof removal ^b	23	0.047	1.658	0.018-0.117	1(4.4)
	Destruction ^c	9	0.067	3.169	0.014-0.419	3(33.3)
	Sub-work ^d	8	0.055	2.045	0.015-0.132	2(25.0)
	Driver ^e	6	0.069	2.359	0.030-0.368	1(16.7)
Area Sampling	Parking office ^f	8	0.033	3.713	0.002-0.131	1(12.5)
	Institute ^g	19	0.052	2.151	0.007-0.161	4(21.1)
Total		79	0.053	2.458	0.002-0.419	13(16.5)

a, Safety nets removal, Air conditional removal, Window and dust fence, Clearance; b, Slate, Water proofers, Wood, Insulation; c, Rotary crusher, Fixed crusher; d, Water spray gun; e, Dump, Excavators; f, Length 13m and height 2m from dust fence between outside and inside of building A, B; g, Length 17m and height 11m from dust fence between outside and inside of building A, B; GM, geometric mean; GSD, geometric standard deviation; REL, recommend exposure limit.

4.

0.055 f/ cc,
 0.052 f/ cc,
 0.034 f/ cc
 0.047 f/ cc(1.717), 0.007-0.161 f/ cc .
 , 가
 가 가
 (4).

Table 4. Comparison of airborne asbestos concentrations by presence of insulation in work during of destructions

Category	n	Airborne asbestos concentrations(f/ cc)				
		GM	GSD	Range	F	P
Outside					4.50	0.11
dust fence⁴⁾	24	0.055	2.052	0.007-0.161		
using insulation ^{1,3)}	18	0.052	1.659	0.018-0.117		
Inside*						
dust fence						
no using insulation ^{2,3)}	5	0.034	1.440	0.023-0.055		
Total	47	0.047	1.717	0.007-0.161		

1), Used insulation to roof removal(slate, water proofers, wood, insulation) of building A;
 2), No use insulation to roof removal(wood) of building B; 3), Personal air sample;
 4), Area sample; n, number of samples; *, p=0.09 by Wilcoxon signed rank test.

5. ,
 5 ,
 0.030 f/ cc
 0.056 f/ cc
 0.011 f/ cc,
 0.055 f/ cc 가 (p 0.05).

Table 5. Comparison of airborne asbestos concentrations between inside and outside by dust fence

Category	Airborne asbestos concentrations(f/ cc)						p- value
	Before			During			
	n	GM	GSD(range)	n	GM	GSD(range)	
Inside	3	0.030	1.170(0.027-0.036)	49	0.056	2.102(0.014-0.419)	0.09
Outside	3	0.011	4.606(0.002-0.040)	24	0.055	2.052(0.007-0.161)	0.04*

*, p 0.05 by Wilcoxon signed rank test; n, number of samples; GM, geometric mean; GSD , geometric standard deviation.

6.

6

0.056 f/ cc,
 0.066 f/ cc, 0.052 f/ cc
 0.058 f/ cc(1.982), 0.007-0.419 f/ cc
 (13m, 2m) (17m,
 11m)

Table 6. Comparison of airborne asbestos concentrations by sampling position in work during of destructions

Category	n	Airborne asbestos concentrations(f/ cc)				
		GM	GSD	Range	F	P
Inside					0.44	0.80
dust fence³⁾	49	0.056	2.102	0.014-0.419		
parking office ^{1,4)}	5	0.066	1.693	0.036-0.131		
Outside *						
dust fence						
institute ^{2,4)}	19	0.052	2.151	0.007-0.161		
Total	73	0.058	1.982	0.007-0.419		

1), Length 13m and height 2m from dust fence in outside of building A, B ; 2), Length 17m and height 11m from dust fence in outside of building A, B; 3), Personal air sample; 4), Area sample; n, number of samples; *, p=0.669 by Wilcoxon signed rank test.

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 . 8
 , 1
 .
 1970 80% .
 , 1987 11
 .
 1970 96%가 1990
 , , 82%
 (, 1998). 25% , 21% , 14%
 , 10% (roofing) ,
 5%, 가 4%, 2.5%
 1%가 3/4 (, 1985).
 , , , , ,
 ,
 3
 0.069 f/ cc가 , 0.067 f/ cc,
 0.055 f/ cc, 0.048 f/ cc
 0.047 f/ cc ,
 0.052 f/ cc, 0.033 f/ cc ,
 0.053 ± 2.458, 0.002-0.419 f/ cc .

0.001-0.010 f/ cc(van der Wal , 1987)
 43 235
 0.01 f/ cc 13% 가 0.075 f/ cc(Burdett Jaffrey,
 1986) 가
 가
 가
 5 0.030 f/ cc,
 0.056 f/ cc 2 ,
 0.038 ± 2.483, 0.002-0.419 f/ cc .
 가
 0.011 f/ cc,
 0.055 f/ cc 가 (p 0.05).
 Lange(2001)
 0.01, 0.07f/ cc .
 (1995) 0.0068
 f/ cc ,
 0.119, 0.233 f/ cc(Perkins , 1992)
 .
 0.056 f/ cc, 0.055 f/ cc .
 0.038 ± 2.483, 0.002-0.419 f/ cc .
 0.0004-0.0130 f/ cc, 0.0033 f/ cc(, 1995),
 0.0022 f/ cc(, 1989) .
 가 ,
 ,

가

49 (Chesson , 1990)

가

가

(, 1994).

6

17m 11m

가

Hoskins Brown(1994)

(kilometers) 가

가

가

1.25

7-10%

가

가

가 oversight

(TEM)

가

•

1978 , 가 A 1968 ,
 가 3 1,777.38m² . B
 가 3 1,424.13m² .
 8

(PCM) , , .
 , , .
 , 79

(PLM) . , ,
 , , ,
 , 0.069 f/ cc,
 0.067 f/ cc, 0.055f/ cc, 0.048f/ cc
 0.047 f/ cc , 0.1 f/ cc 3 (33.3%),
 2 (25%) .

, A B
 가 .

, .
 , .
 , .
 , .

(13 , 2) (17 , 11)
 가 .

가 ,
가 .
가
가 .
 ,

1995; 5(2):137-146

91-21 , 1994

1991; 1(2): 144-153

1994

1994; 4(2): 157-167

1993; 3(1): 100-109

, 1985; 263-282

1998; 8: 242-253

62 2 16, 1999

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Abstract

Exposure evaluation of releasing asbestos during building destruction work

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(Directed by Professor Jaehoon Roh, M.D., Ph.D.)

Building A of a hospital university located in Seoul was constructed in 1968 years with asbestos content insulation materials. Building A had three floors on area 1,777.38m². Building B was constructed in 1978 with asbestos and had three floors on area 1,424.13m². Two buildings were destructed and removed simultaneously. Developed nations prefer to enclose destruction sites perfectly but in Korea a building has been destructed by construction workers. So, Korea may have any problem of asbestos exposure.

Therefore, objectives of the study was to identify asbestos type before destruction, to assess exposure level of asbestos by jobs, to exposure levels of asbestos by insulation presence, between before-work and during-work and by sampling position during destruction, therefore, to provide basic data for preventing health of destruction workers.

Eight bulk samples in two buildings were sampled and analysed by polarized light microscopy. For destruction and removal of A, B building, 52 personal air samples and 27 area samples for airborne asbestos concentrations were sampled and analysed by phase contrast microscopy.

The results were as follows;

1. Chrysotile asbestos was found in total 8 bulk samples sampled in before destruction. Crocidolite and glass wool were found in bulk samples of pipe yarn.
2. Exposure level(geometric mean 0.069 f/cc) of driver was the highest, destruction removal 0.067 f/cc, sub-work 0.055 f/cc, preparation 0.048 f/cc, roof removal 0.047 f/cc and institute 0.052 f/cc, parking office 0.033 f/cc. 3 sample(33.3%)of destruction removal and 2 sample(25%) water spray gun exceeded exposure limit of NIOSH. Difference of exposure levels of asbestos by jobs were not statistically significant.
3. Although there was difference of airborne asbestos concentrations by presence of insulation, the difference was not statistically significant.
4. Although there was difference of airborne asbestos concentrations between work before and during by inside, the difference was not statistically significant. Different of airborne asbestos concentration between work before and during by outside was statistically significant(p 0.05).
5. Differences of airborne asbestos concentrations in inside of dust fence, parking office(length 13m, height 2m) and institute(length 17m, height 11m) in outside of dust fence were not statistically significant.

Finally, we confirm that all bulk sample of construction material contained asbestos. For destruction and removal of buildings, asbestos of high concentrations was released in the all job of destruction and this means that protection of dust fence for asbestos was ineffective. So, it is necessary for destruction workers to wear respiratory protective equipments as well as protective clothes. Also, it is necessary to make a dust fence above a destructing building or to isolate a destructing building perfectly.

Key words : asbestos, building destruction, PCM, PLM, dust fence