

1),
2), 3),
1), 2), 3),
1), 1), 1), 1)

Abstract

Monitoring of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons and the Metabolites in Workers Using Coal Tar Paints

Eun A Kim, Jong Tae Lee¹⁾, Eun Hye Kwon, Jong Seong Lee, Yong Hack Lee²⁾,
Hyun Seok Kwag³⁾, Seong Bong Choi, Iu Jin Lee, Jae Hoon Shin, Kwang Jin Shim,
Sang Hwa Urm¹⁾, Sung Jun Kim¹⁾, Hae Sook Shon¹⁾, Jin Ho Chun¹⁾

Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute, KOSHA, Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, Inje University¹⁾, Hwaseong Jungang Hospital²⁾, Wonjin Institute for Occupational and Environmental Health³⁾

Objective: In this study, the exposure levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and urinary 1-hydroxypyrene(1-OHP) were surveyed among the workers using coal tar paint.

Method: The study subjects for the exposed group were 107 male coal tar workers in 10 factories, and for the comparison group were 201 male clerk workers who had never been exposed to coal tar paint. Ambient PAHs, and pre-shift and end-shift urinary 1-OHP were sample and 16 PAHs were analysed. Smoking history was recorded during the survey day.

Results: The geometric mean of ambient concentration of total PAHs was 120.17 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Naphthalene had the highest level among the 16 PAHs. The pre-shift 1-OHP in the exposed group (8.89 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine) was significantly higher than that in the control group (0.29 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine). The end-shift 1-OHP in the exposed group (19.02 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine) was significantly higher than that in the pre-shift (8.89 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine). 1-OHP of smokers was significantly higher than that of non-smokers in both groups. The difference between pre-shift and end-shift 1-OHP in smokers (12.40 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine) was twice as high as that in non-smokers (6.06 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine). The difference of 1-OHP between smokers and nonsmokers was 7.59 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine in pre-shift and 13.96 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine in end-shift. Thus, the effect of smoking and exposure to PAHs on 1-OHP may not be additive. In regression analysis for 1-OHP, the significant independent variables were pre-shift 1-OHP and PAHs. The direction of these variables was positive. When the analysis was performed in workers exposed to higher PAHs, smoking was significant independent variable.

Conclusion: The above results suggest that not only ambient PAHs but also smoking, one of the most important non-occupational PAHs source, influenced the level of 1-OHP. Moreover, the effect of smoking to 1-OHP changed according to the exposure level of PAHs.

Key Words: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon, Col tar paint, 1-hydroxypyrene, Smoking

(polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, PAHs)

(Kang

, 1993) PAHs

가
(Boffetta , 1997). PAHs

PAHs 가(Lee , 1997; Kwon
2000)가 , Lee (2003)
1-OHP, 1-OHPG
Glutathione S-transferase (GST) M1

PAHs 100가
가
(International
Agency for Research on Cancer, IARC)
(Group 1)

T1
PAHs BEI
1-OHP가 가 , PAHs

PAHs naphthalene 10
ppm(50 mg/m³)

PAHs 가
PAHs가 , PAHs 1987).

가 (Robinson 1984,

가
PAHs 가

PAHs
EPA 17가 PAHs benzo(e)pyrene
16가 PAHs
1-OHP

PAHs
EPA 17가 PAHs benzo(e)pyrene
16가 PAHs
PAHs
PAHs 가

PAHs
PAHs 가

PAHs

PAHs
가
Pyrene 1-hydroxypyrene(1-
OHP)
(Jongeneelen , 1986).

1.

가 Rihs (2005)
PAH 1-OHP

가
PAHs
(McClean ,
2004; Partanen , 1995),

20

biological exposure index(BEI)
(Buchet , 1991; Hummelen 1993).

10

Kamangar (2005)
1-hydroxypyrene glucuronide(1-OHPG)

10

가가 PAH가

120
가
Table 2
1-OHP
PAHs
120 120 2001 5 29 2002 5 30
PAHs
가
PAHs 가
107
(76 , 31) 201 (111 , 90)
38.1±10.6 , 5 30
44.8±7.8 , 34.8±7.3, 가
38.2±10.0
10.5
±5.4 , 7.1±6.5 1)
(Table 1).

Table 1. General characteristics of the study group

	Exposed group		Comparison group	
	smoke (n=76)	non-smoke (n=31)	smoke (n=111)	non-smoke (n=90)
Age (years)	38.1 ± 10.6	44.8 ± 7.8	34.8 ± 7.3	38.2 ± 10.0
Body mass index(kg/m ²)	22.4 ± 2.6	22.8 ± 2.0	23.1 ± 3.0	24.2 ± 3.1
Work duration(month)	89.0 ± 107.1	141.8 ± 103.1	137.8 ± 199.5	183.2 ± 252.3
Smoking amount(cigarettes) [†]	10.5 ± 5.4	0	7.1 ± 6.5	0
Pack year	14.2 ± 10.4	-	12.4 ± 8.7	-
Drinking (yes/no) [‡]	66/10	18/13	102/9	63/27
Drinking amount (g/day)	29.01 ± 36.90	11.59 ± 15.80	32.17 ± 33.86	16.29 ± 22.78

[†]: amount of cigarette consumption until sampling

[‡]: drinking frequency is less than one time for a month

unit: mean ± standard deviation

Table 2. Distribution of the exposure group by the job categories

	Smoker	Non-smoker
Spray painter using coal tar paint in ship-building industry	49 (63.5)	15 (48.4)
Spray painter using coal tar paint in steel-pipe manufacturing industry	18 (23.7)	9 (29.0)
Mixing and packing workers in using coal tar paint manufacturing industry	9 (11.8)	7 (22.6)
Total	76 (100.0)	31 (100.0)

*: amount of cigarette consumption until sampling

[†]: drinking frequency is less than one time for a month

1 piece cassette (PAHs가)
 1 cassette XAD-2 tube
 2g 1 XAD-2 tube 2 L/min
 (Gillian, U.S.A.)
 가
 PTFE filter ()
 XAD-2 tube
 2) 1-OHP PTFE filter가 cyclo
 1-OHP Jongeneelen (1987) hexane 5 ml 가 30
 . XAD-2 tube
 5 ml 가 30
 2 ml 600 µl 2N sodium acetate (pH 5.0) 60 µl 가 XAD-2 tube syringe filter(0.45 µm, Milllex-SR 25MM, Millipore Co.) 16가
 . -glucuronidase/sulfatase (100,000 U/ml) 6 µl PAHs . PTFE filter
 가 37 16
 . Acetonitrile 1 ml 가 10
 10,000xg, 10 XAD-2 tube
 HPLC(Hewlett Packard 1100, USA) . PTFE filter XAD-2 tube 16가
 PAHs 16가 PAHs
 tinine , 1-OHP creati PAHs , 8 가 (Time Weighted
 nine (Table 3). Average, TWA)
 (Table 4). GC/MSD PAHs
 3) PAHs Fig. 1 (Fig. 1).
 NIOSH
 (NIOSH method No. 5515) 4)
 (calibration) sion . PAHs ,
 SAS 6.12 ver-
 PTFE(polytetrafluoroethylene) mem- (Hornung, 1990).
 brane filter (2 µm, 37 mm) XAD-2 (100 mg/50 PAHs, 16가 PAHs 1-
 mg) PTFE membrane filter 3- OHP ,

Table 3. Systems and operating conditions for analysis of 1-OHP by HPLC

Items	Operating Conditions
Instrument	HPLC, HP-1100
Column	Merck RP-18e 100 × 4.6 mm + Zorbax C18 150 × 4.6 mm, 3.5 µm
Mobile phase	A: Acetonitril, B: Deionized water (0 - 16 min) A: 35% B: 65% (16 - 30 min) A: 80% B: 20% (30 - 35 min) A: 100%
Wavelength	(0 - 20 min) Ex 227 nm, Em 355 nm (20 - 45 min) Ex 242 nm, Em 388 nm
Inject volumn	100 µl
Retention time	1-OHP 39.6 min

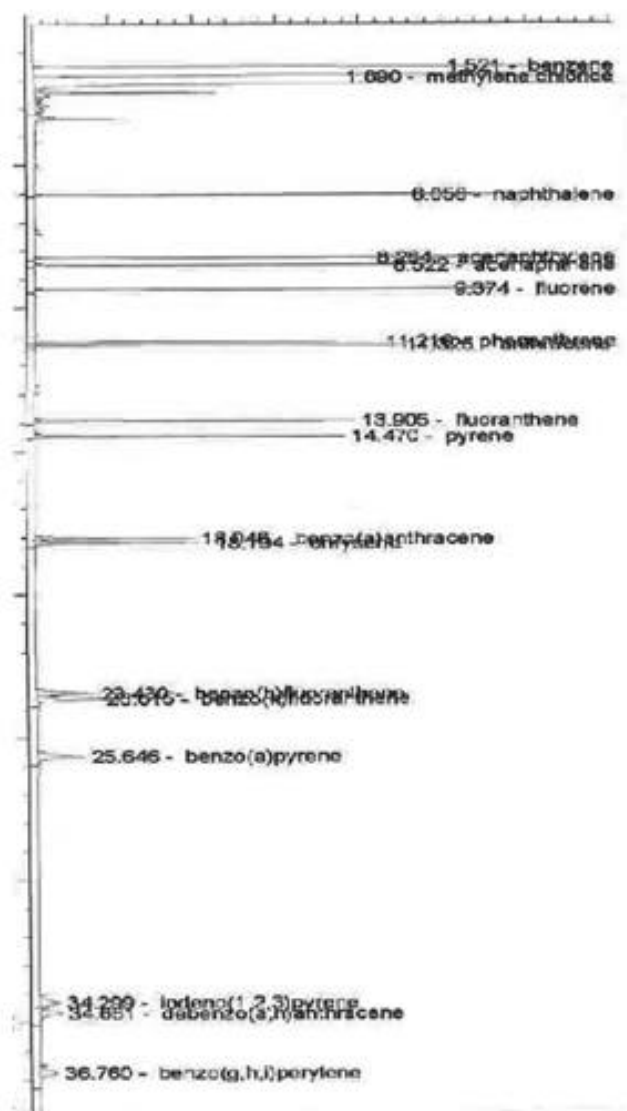


Fig. 1. Gas chromatographic chromatogram of PAHs using HP-5MS capillary column

Table 4. Analytic condition of PAHs by GC/MSD

Variables	Conditions
Systems	
Gas Chromatography	Hewlett Packard 6890 Plus/MSD, HP 5973 Series
Detector	MSD (Mass Selective Detector)
Capillary Column	HP-5MS (30.0 m × 250 μm × 0.25 μm)
Operating Conditions	
Injection Mode	Split (10:1)
Injector Temperature	280
Interface Temperature	280
Oven Temperature Programming	80 (1.5 min) to 220 at 20 / min, hold 1 min, then to 290 at 3 / min, hold 7 min)
Carrier gas	He 0.5 ml/ min
Electron energy	70 eV
Database for searching mass spectrum	Wiley 138 Library

2) 1-OHP

t-test
 paired-t test
 PAHs 1-OHP
 0.05
 3 .
 1) PAHs 가
 PAHs 120.17 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
 0.2 mg/m^3
 16가 PAHs naphthalene 가 , acenaphthene, phenanthrene (Table 5).

creatinine 0.29 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine
 1-OHP 8.89 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$
 1-OHP 19.02 가
 1-OHP 가 0.39 μ
 0.20 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$
 (p<0.01)(Table 7).
 1-OHP 11.90 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine, 4.33 μ
 mol/mol creatinine
 1-OHP 24.35 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine
 10.39 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine
 1-OHP

Table 5. Time weighted average of PAHs in the exposed group

PAHs	GM	GSD	Range
Naphthalene	47.55	7878.92	0.03 - 4963.27
Acenaphthylene	0.64	8459.00	0.07 - 142.30
Acenaphthene	11.35	12033.02	0.08 - 1080.87
Fluorene	7.02	11702.10	0.28 - 967.84
Phenanthrene	8.62	10744.50	0.07 - 1932.33
Anthracene	6.35	6612.36	0.09 - 823.47
Fluoranthene	1.28	13834.71	0.05 - 496.07
Pyrene	1.03	10181.18	0.08 - 270.84
Benz(a)anthracene	0.45	8777.26	0.05 - 146.89
Chrysene	0.52	5992.09	0.10 - 65.24
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.69	3983.63	0.26 - 104.11
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.75	3543.38	0.32 - 76.04
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.66	3858.59	0.30 - 166.46
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.23	5970.32	0.06 - 71.93
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.44	2318.98	0.34 - 29.99
Benzo(ghi)perylene	0.29	4631.30	0.08 - 49.45
Total PAHs	120.17	6862.36	4.47 - 6311.63

GM: geometric mean, GSD: geometric standard deviation, Unit: $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Table 6. 1-OHP concentration in total subjects

	comparison group (n=201)	Exposed group (n=107)	
		pre-shift	end-shift
1-OHP(GM \pm GSD)	0.29 \pm 2.00	8.89 \pm 5.23*	19.02 \pm 5.23 [†]

GM: geometric mean, GSD: geometric standard deviation, Unit: $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ creatinine

* : p<0.01 by t-test between comparison and pre-shift of the exposure group

[†] : p<0.01 by paired t-test between pre-and end-shift of the exposure group

1-OHP creatinine, 가 12.40 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$ 가 PAHs
 가 6.06 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$ creatinine PAHs
 가 2 (Table 8). , PAHs 0.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
 1-OHP , 1-OHP PAHs
 1-OHP , 0.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, PAHs 0.4 μ
 , PAHs 0.4 μ
 가 1-OHP 가 , g/m^3 PAHs 1-
 BMI (Table 9). , PAHs가 0.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
 1-OHP , (Table 11).
 1-OHP
 PAHs , ,
 BMI, (Table 10).

Table 7. 1-OHP by the smoking in the comparison group

	Smoker (n=111)	Non-smoker (n=90)
1-OHP(GM \pm GSD)	0.39 \pm 1.82*	0.20 \pm 1.85

GM: geometric mean, GSD: geometric standard deviation, Unit: $\mu\text{mol/mol}$ creatinine

*: p<0.01 by t-test

Table 8. Pre-shift and end-shift 1-OHP concentration by the smoking in the exposed group

	Smoker (n=76)		Non-smoker (n=31)	
	pre-shift	end-shift	pre-shift	end-shift
1-OHP (GM \pm GSD)	11.90 \pm 4.80 *	24.35 \pm 4.14 [†] *	4.33 \pm 5.29	10.39 \pm 6.71 [†]

GM: geometric mean GSD: geometric standard deviation, Unit: $\mu\text{mol/mol}$ creatinine

[†]: p<0.01 by paired t-test between pre-and end-shift

*: p<0.01 by t-test between smoker and non-smoker

Table 9. Regression analysis for 1-OHP in the comparison group

Independent variables	Dependent variable	
	1-OHPa	CI
R ²	0.271*	
Intercept	-2.010*	-2.662 ~ -1.537
Smoking amount ^b	0.015	0.003 ~ 0.033
Interval ^c	-0.003*	-0.005 ~ -0.000
Age(years)	0.030*	0.017 ~ 0.043
BMI ^d	-0.222	-0.464 ~ 0.019
Drinking ^e	0.169	-0.197 ~ 0.534

: regression coefficients estimates, CI: 95% confidence interval

^a: log transformed value

^b: amount of cigarette consumption until sampling

^c: minuets from last smoking to sampling of urine

^d: 1 (≥ 25 kg/m²) vs 0 (< 25 kg/m²)

^e: 1 (Yes) vs 0 (No)

*: p<0.05

Hummelen (1993) PAHs 19.65 µg/m³ (1992) 0.1 ~ 1.2 µg/m³, Mielyska (1997)
 , Jongeneelen (1990) 0.1 ~ 15.1 µg/m³
 6.9 ~ 13.9 µg/m³, Buchet (1991) 0.2 ~ 255 µg/m³, PAHs Kwon
 g/m³, Joneneelen (1992) 0.3 ~ 0.7 µg/m³ 23) 34.47± 1.53 µg/m³, Lee
 가 9.9 ~ 840 µg/m³ (Ny , 1997), PAHs (1997) PAHs
 Benzo(a)pyrene Ny (1993) PAHs 가 , PAHs
 0.9 ~ 48 µg/m³, Jongeneelen 가 ,

Table 10. Regression analysis for end-shift 1-OHP in the exposed group

independent variables	Dependent variable	
	End-shift 1-OHP ^a	CI
R ²	0.773*	
Intercept	1.095	-0.010 ~ 2.200
Pre-shift 1-OHP	0.645*	0.513 ~ 0.777
Total PAHs(mg/m ³) ^a	0.201*	0.091 ~ 0.311
Smoking amount ^b	0.015	0.054 ~ 0.789
Interval ^c	0.000	-0.003 ~ 0.003
Age(years)	0.012	-0.006 ~ 0.031
BMI ^d	0.071	-0.393 ~ 0.534
Drinking ^e	0.233	-0.330 ~ 0.796

: regression coefficients estimates, CI: 95% confidence interval
^a: log transformed value
^b: amount of cigarette consumption until sampling
^c: minuets from last smoking to sampling of urine
^d: 1 (< 25 kg/m²) vs 0 (> 25 kg/m²)
^e: 1 (Yes) vs 0 (No)
 *: p<0.05

Table 11. Regression analysis for end-shift 1-OHPa by exposure level of PAHs

Independent variables	Low PAHs(n=75)		High PAHs (n=25)	
		CI		CI
R ²	0.725*		0.935*	
Intercept	1.880*	0.364 ~ 3.400	2.095*	0.638 ~ 3.552
Pre-shift 1-OHP	0.708*	0.535 ~ 0.881	0.445*	0.254 ~ 0.637
Total PAHs (mg/m ³) ^a	0.377*	0.196 ~ 0.558	0.214	-0.133 ~ 0.562
Smoking amount (cigarettes) ^b	0.026	-0.027 ~ 0.079	0.115*	0.063 ~ 0.167
Interval ^c	0.000	-0.003 ~ 0.004	-0.002	-0.009 ~ 0.005
Age (years)	0.010	-0.012 ~ 0.032	-0.006	-0.029 ~ 0.016
BMI ^d	-0.071	-0.633 ~ 0.487	0.462	-0.283 ~ 1.207
Drinking ^e	-0.044	-0.869 ~ 0.782	-0.093	-0.747 ~ 0.549

: regression coefficients estimates, CI: 95% confidence interval
^a: log transformed value
^b: amount of cigarette consumption until sampling of urine for the survey day
^c: minuets from last smoking to sampling of urine
^d: 1 (< 25 kg/m²) vs 0 (> 25 kg/m²)
^e: 1 (Yes) vs 0 (No)
 *: p<0.05

(Joneneelen, 1988)가

PAHs Lee (2003)
1-OHP 1-OHP가
가 PAH
(Robinson 1984, 1987).
(Robinson, 1984; Robinson, 1987).
(Silvano Meier, 1984).
PAHs
120.17 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Kwon (2000)
benzo(a)pyrene 0.66 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.3~166.461)
PAHs 가
1-OHP pyrene, pyrene PAHs
PAHs
naphthalene 47.55 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, pyrene
1.03 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 16가 PAHs naphthalene
가
1-OHP가
0.745 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$ (Lee, 1997), Hummelen (1993)
1-OHP가 1.3-2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g creatinine}$
Jongeneelen (1990) 1-OHP가
11.2 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$
가 0.51 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$,
가 0.17 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$
6~35
1992
0.3~4.8 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$. 1997
Mielyska (1997) 1-OHP 0.07-
7.76 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$, 1-OHP 0.06-
18.92 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$
1-OHP가 0~40 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$,
1-OHP가 3.7~11 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creati-$

nine
0.28 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$, 0.26 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$
10 1-OHP가
(Jongeneelen, 1995).
1-OHP, Kang
(1999)
1-OHP 73.26 $\text{nmol}/\text{mol creatinine}$
가, Kim (1999)
1-OHP
1-OHP
0.33 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$
1-OHP Lee
(1997) 0.74 $\text{nmol}/\text{mol creatinine}$,
Kim (1999) 6.15 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$
1-OHP 8.89
 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$, 0.29 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$
Kim (1999),
Jongeneelen (1990)
1-OHP
1-OHP 19.02 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$
1-OHP PAHs
가, PAHs Benzo(a)pyrene
Rubin (2001)
가
PAHs 가
DNA 가
Buratti (2000) 20
1-OHP 가 371
ng/L, 160 ng/L, 10
157 ng/L, 10~20
154 ng/L, PAH 525
ng/L
1-OHP
1-OHP 가 0.39 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$,
가 0.2 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$
1-OHP
1-OHP 가

가 . 1-OHP 1-OHP , PAHs가 0.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

1-OHP PAHs

7.59 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$ 1-OHP 가 13.96 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$ PAHs가 가 , PAHs

1-OHP 0.19 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$ BMI

1-OHP 가 가 가 PAHs PAHs 가

PAHs 1-OHP 가 가 PAHs PAHs

Jongeneelen (1990) 1-OHP (Sherson , 1992).

1-OHP 3 가 가 , PAHs

가 PAHs 가 , PAHs가 pyrene 1-OHP PAHs

가 10 가 , Jongeneelen 가 , 1-OHP 1-¹⁷⁾

(1990) PAHs 120.17 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ OHP 가 BEI 가

1.0-77.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 1-OHP PAHs

가 12.40 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$, PAHs

가 6.06 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol creatinine}$ 가 1-OHP PAHs

2 가 0.201(, 0.51~2.20) PAHs

가 PAHs Jongeneelen (1992)

1-OHP BMI Vaananen (2005) McClean (2004)

BMI PAHs , VanRooij (1993)

1-OHP PAHs PAHs

1-OHP BMI, PAHs benzo(a)pyrene 75%가 ,

PAHs 50%가 ,

0.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ PAHs PAHs 가

PAHs

PAHs

1-OHP PAHs

DNA 가 가

가가

PAHs

PAHs 1-OHP

107

PAHs 201

PAHs

1-OHP

PAHs 120.17 μ g/m³, 167가

PAHs Naphthalene 가

Acenaphthene, Phenanthrene

1-OHP 8.89 μ mol/mol creatinine

0.29 μ mol/mol creatinine

1-OHP 19.02 μ mol/mol creatinine

1-OHP

PAHs 1-OHP

1-OHP

가 12.40 μ mol/mol creatinine, 6.06 μ mol/mol creatinine

2

OHP 7.59 μ mol/mol creatinine

1-OHP

1-OHP 13.96 μ mol/mol creatinine

PAHs

1-OHP

1-OHP

1-OHP,

PAHs

BMI, PAHs

: PAHs

1-OHP

PAHs

1-OHP

PAHs

Kamangar F, Strickland PT, Pourshams A, Malekzadeh R, Boffetta P, Roth MJ, Abnet CC, Saadatian-Elahi M, Rakhshani N, Brennan P, Etemadi A, Dawsey SM. High exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons may contribute to high risk of esophageal cancer in northeastern Iran. *Anticancer Res* 2005;25(1B):425-8.

Kang SK, Ahn YS, Jeong HG. Occupational Cancer in Korea in the 1990s. *Korean J Occup Environ Med* 2001;13;(4): 351-9 (Korean)

Kang JW. The Baseline Level of Urinary 1-hydroxypyrene in General Korean Population. *Chungbuk Med J* 1999;9(2):125-32. (Korean)

Kwon EH, Lee YH, Oh JY, Choi JK, Lee DH. A Study on exposure assessment of Coke - Oven Workers to Coke Oven Emissions and Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons. *Korean Ind Hyg Assoc J* 2000;10(2):53-7. (Korean)

Kim H, Lim HS, Kang JW, Lee HL, Kim YD, et. al. Effects of occupation, life style and genetic polymorphism of CYP1A1, GSTM1, and GSTT1 on urinary 1-hydroxypyrene and 2-naphthol concentration. *Korean J Occup Environ Med* 1999;11(4):546-56. (Korean)

Lee SK, Nam CH, No BE, Lee YS, Cho KH. Exposure Assessment and Effect of Hygienic Measures for Reducing Total Exposure for Workers Exposed to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Using 1 - OH - pyrene in Urine. *Korean Ind Hyg Assoc J* 1997;7(2): 264-78. (Korean)

Boffetta P, Jourenkova N, Custavsson P. Cancer risk from occupational and environmental exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. *Cancer Causes Control* 1997;8:444-72.

Buchet J P, Geenart J P, Mercado-Calderon F, Delavingnette J P, Cupers L, Lauwerys R. Evaluation of exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in a coke production and graphite electrode manufacturing plant: assessment of urinary excretion of 1-hydroxypyrene as a biological indicator of exposure. *Br Jr Ind Med* 1991;49:761-8.

- Buratti M, Colombi A, Pellegrino O, Brambilla G. Urinary excretion of 1-hydroxypyrene as a biomarker of exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons from different sources. *Biomarkers* 2000;5(5): 368-81.
- Hornung RW, Reed LD. Estimation of Average concentration in the presence of nondetectable values. *Appl Occup Environ Hyg* 1990;5:46-51.
- Hummelen P V, Gennart J P, Buchet J P, Lauwerys R, Kirsch VM. Biological markers in PAH exposed workers and controls. *Mutat Res* 1993;300:231-9.
- Jongeneelen FJ, Hos RP, Anzion RBM, Theuws, JLG, Henderson PT. Biologic monitoring of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons : metabolites in urine. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 1986;12:137-43.
- Jongeneelen FJ, Anzion RB, Henderson PT. Determination of hydroxylated metabolites of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in urine. *J Chromatogr* 1987 Jan 23;413:227-32.
- Jongeneelen FJ, Scheeper TJ, Groenendijk A, Aerts L, Anzion R, Bos R P, Veenstra SJ. Airborne concentration, skin contamination, and urinary metabolite excretion of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons among paving workers exposed to coal tar derieved road tars. *Am Ind Hyg Assoc J* 1988; 49(12):600-7.
- Jongeneelen FJ, Veen HG. Ambient and biological monitoring of cokeoven workers: dterminants of the internal dose of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. *Br J Ind Med* 1990; 47:454-61.
- Jongeneelen FJ. Biological exposure limit for occupational exposure to coal tar pitch volatiles at cokeovens. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health* 1992;63:511-6.
- Jongeneelen FJ, Bos RP, Henderson TH. Exposure to Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in petrochemical industries by measurement of urinary 1-hydroxypyren. *Occup Environ Med* 1995;51:250-8.
- Lee KH, Ichiba M, Zhang J, Tomokuni K, Hong YC, Ha M, Kwon HJ, Koh SB, Choi HR, Lee KH, Park CG, Cho SH, Hirvonen A, Strickland PT, Vermeulen R, Hayes RB, Kang D. Multiple biomarkers study in painters in a shipyard in Korea. *Mutat Res* 2003;540(1):89-8.
- McClellan MD, Rinehart RD, Ngo L, Eisen EA, Kelsey KT, Wiencke JK, Herrick RF. Urinary 1-hydroxypyrene and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon exposure among asphalt paving workers. *Ann Occup Hyg* 2004 ;48(6):565-78.
- Mielyska D, Brasxcsyriska L, Siwinska, A, Smolik L, Nunak A, Sokal A. Exposure of coke-oven workers to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons based on biological monitoring results. *Am Ind Hyg Assoc J* 1997;58: 661-6.
- Ny ET, Heederik D, Kromhout H, Jongeneelen FJ. The relationship between polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in air and in urine of workers in a soderberg potroom. *Ad Ind Environ Hyg* 1993;54(6):277-84.
- Partanen TJ, Boffetta P, Heikkila PR, Frentzel-Beyme RR, Heederik D, Hours M et al. Cancer risk for European asphalt workers. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 1995;21(4):252-8.
- Rihs HP, Pesch B, Kappler M, Rabstein S, Rossbach B, Angerer J, Scherenberg M, Adams A, Wilhelm M, Seidel A, Bruning T. Occupational exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in German industries: Association between exogenous exposure and urinary metabolites and its modulation by enzyme polymorphisms. *Toxicol Lett* 2005;157(3): 241-55.
- Robinson M, Laurie RD, Bull RJ, Stober JA. Carcinogenic effects in A/J mice of particulate of a coal tar paint used in potable water systems. *Cancer Lett* 1987; 34(1):49-54.
- Robinson M, Bull RJ, Munch J, Meier J. Comparative carcinogenic and mutagenic activity of coal tar and petroleum asphalt paints used in potable water supply systems. *J Appl Toxicol* 1984;4(1):49-56.
- Rubin H. Synergistic mechanisms in carcinogenesis by polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and by tobacco smoke: a bio-historical perspective with updates. *Carcinogenesis* 2001; 22(12):1903-30.
- Silvano M, Meier JR. Mutagenicity of coal tar paints used in drinking water distribution systems. *Sci Total Environ* 1984; 39(3):251-63.
- Sherson D, Sigsgaard T, Overgaard E, Loft S, Poulsen HE, Jongeneelen FJ. Interaction of smoking, uptake of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and cytochrome P450IA2 activity among foundry workers. *Br J Ind Med* 1992;49(3):197-202
- Vaananen V, Hameila M, Kalliokoski P, Nykyri E, Heikkila P. Dermal exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons among road pavers. *Ann Occup Hyg* 2005;49(2):167-78.
- VanRooij JG, De Roos JH, Bodelier-Bade MM, Jongeneelen FJ. Absorption of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons through human skin: differences between anatomical sites and individuals. *J Toxicol Environ Health* 1993;38(4):355-68.
- Van Schooten FJ, Jongeneelen FJ, Hillebrand MJ, van Leeuwen FE, de Loeff AJ, Dijkmans AP, van Rooij JG, den Engelse L, Kriek E. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon-DNA adducts in white blood cell DNA and 1-hydroxypyrene in the urine from aluminum workers: relation with job category and synergistic effect of smoking. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 1995;4(1):69-77.