

資料

## 大阪府内の住宅における実生活環境下での化学物質 (HCHO, NO<sub>2</sub>, VOC, SVOC) による室内空気汚染

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## Residential Air Pollution by Chemicals (HCHO, NO<sub>2</sub>, VOC and SVOC) under Normal Living Conditions in Osaka Prefecture

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### 要 旨

大阪府内に立地し建築（改築，改装を含む）後半年以上経過した105軒の住宅を対象として化学物質による室内空気汚染の実態を調査した。調査期間は2003年6月～2004年1月であり，各住宅における化学物質の捕集は，普段の生活環境下において24時間行った。捕集された二酸化窒素及びホルムアルデヒドは比色法，揮発性有機化合物（VOC）38種及び準揮発性有機化合物（SVOC）39種はGC/MSにより定量した。二酸化窒素（中央値：35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ），ホルムアルデヒド（31 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ），トルエン（22 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ），酢酸エチル（12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ）の濃度レベルが比較的高く，高濃度の $\alpha$ -ピネン（最高値：1800 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ），*p*-ジクロロベンゼン（1770 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ）が検出された住宅もあった。室内濃度が厚労省指針値を超過した物質は*p*-ジクロロベンゼン（10%）のみであった。ホルムアルデヒド及び二酸化窒素濃度は冬季に高かった。SVOCのなかではフタル酸ジ-*n*-ブチル及びフタル酸ジ（2-エチルヘキシル）等の室内濃度レベルが高く，多くのフタル酸及びリン酸エステル類の室内濃度は冬季よりも夏季において高かった。共力剤S-421の室内空気中からの検出頻度は高く，9割の住宅より検出された。これまでに室内空気汚染物質として報告例のないメトキサジアゾンを含む13種の殺菌剤・殺虫剤が室内空気中より検出された。

### Abstract

Indoor air pollution by chemicals was examined in 105 residences, for which final construction (including renovations) had been completed at least half a year earlier, in Osaka from June 2003 to January 2004. The airborne compounds were collected for 24 hours under normal living conditions. Collected nitrogen dioxide and formaldehyde were measured using the colorimetric method while 38 volatile organic compounds (VOC) and 39 semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC) were analyzed using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. The median concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ), formaldehyde (31 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ), toluene (22 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ), and ethylacetate (12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) were relatively high among the compounds studied, and high concentrations of *a*-pinene (maximum: 1800 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) and *p*-dichlorobenzene (1770 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) were found in several residences. The concentrations of *p*-dichlorobenzene alone exceeded the indoor guideline values of Japan in 10% of the examined residences. The indoor concentrations of formaldehyde and nitrogen dioxide were significantly higher in winter than in summer. The indoor concentrations of di-*n*-butylphthalate and di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate were high among SVOCs, and the concentrations of many phthalates and phosphates were significantly higher in summer than in winter. S-421, a synergist, was found in indoor air of a high 90% of the residences. Thirteen

fungicides and insecticides containing metoxadiazone, which was not known as an indoor air pollutant, were found in the residential air samples.

**Key words:** formaldehyde, nitrogen dioxide, VOC, SVOC, indoor air pollution, residence.