



Evaluating Worker Exposures – The Future Is Arriving

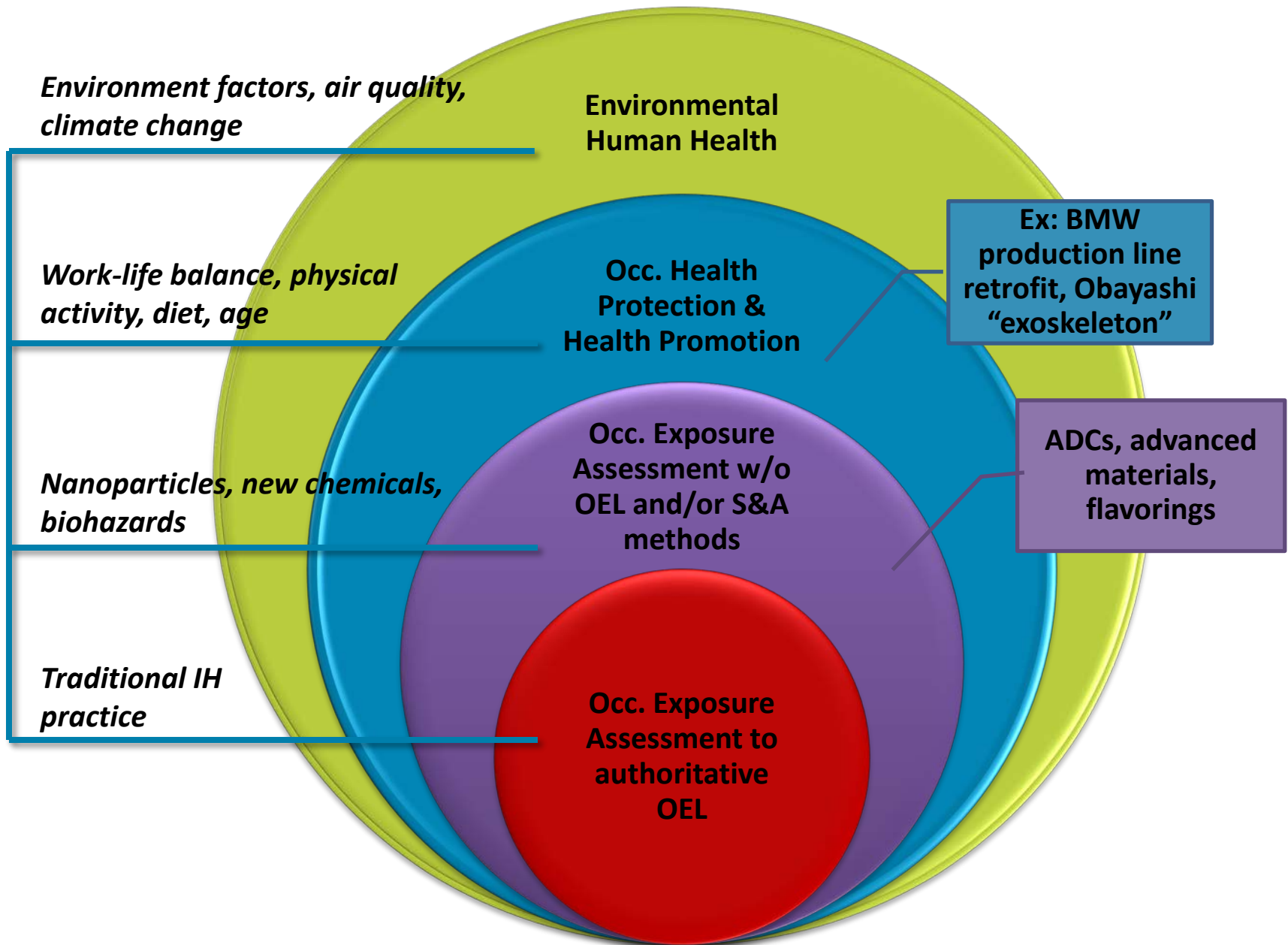
The Risk Assessment & Control Landscape – Measuring Up to the Task, Defining the Future

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Move Forward with Confidence





The World of Occupational Health Risk Evaluation

The IH Decision-making Framework and Process

Anticipate and Recognize



Evaluate



Control and Confirm Protection



Constant communication, continuous improvement



Risk Assessment

Hazard Assessment

Identify and define dose-response relationships and "Hazard Criteria"

- Occupational Exposure Limits
- Skin Notations, ...
- Hazard Bands



Exposure Assessment

Collect all "relevant and reliable" exposure information for assessment against and refinement of the "Hazard Criteria"

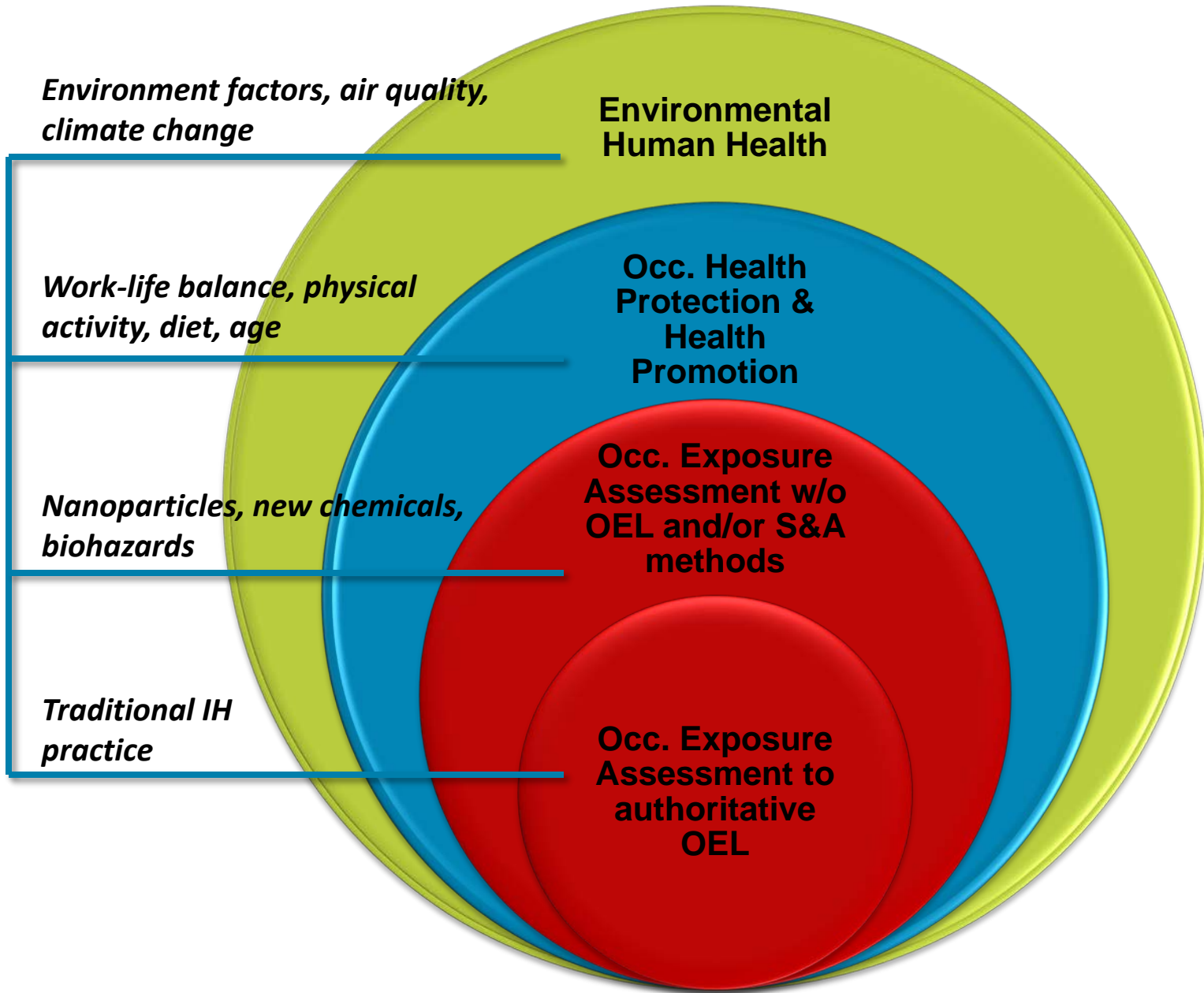
Risk Characterization

Characterize risks associated with "realistic" combinations of hazards and exposures

Risk Management

Use the Hierarchy of Controls to apply "appropriate" controls and programs and confirm protection





The World of Occupational Health Risk Evaluation

Management Systems Approach

Establish OSH policy

Allocate resources

Identify hazards. OEBs
and/or exposure limits

Assess potential risk
from exposure



- ▶ Establish policy
 - Policy addresses chemical agents without authoritative OELs
 - Example: Columbia University <http://www.ehs.columbia.edu/SafeUseOfChemicals.html>

***“...to protect laboratory workers from adverse health effect
...regardless of what hazardous substances are used.”***

- ▶ Allocate resources
 - OEB Tier 1; IH
 - OEB Tier 2; IH with specialized expertise, occupational toxicologist
- ▶ Identify hazards and exposure limits or bands
 - Ex. NIOSH OEB Guidance Document (pending) and AIHA BoK
- ▶ Assess potential risk from exposure

Assessing Potential Exposure Risks



Qualitative Example: dimethyl dicarbonate

(CAS 4525-33-1)

Signal word: **Danger**

Acute toxicity via inhalation (**Acute Toxicity 2**)

Corrosive to skin (**Skin Corr. 1B**)

OEB: **Band D/E**

No authoritative OEL

No sampling or analytical method

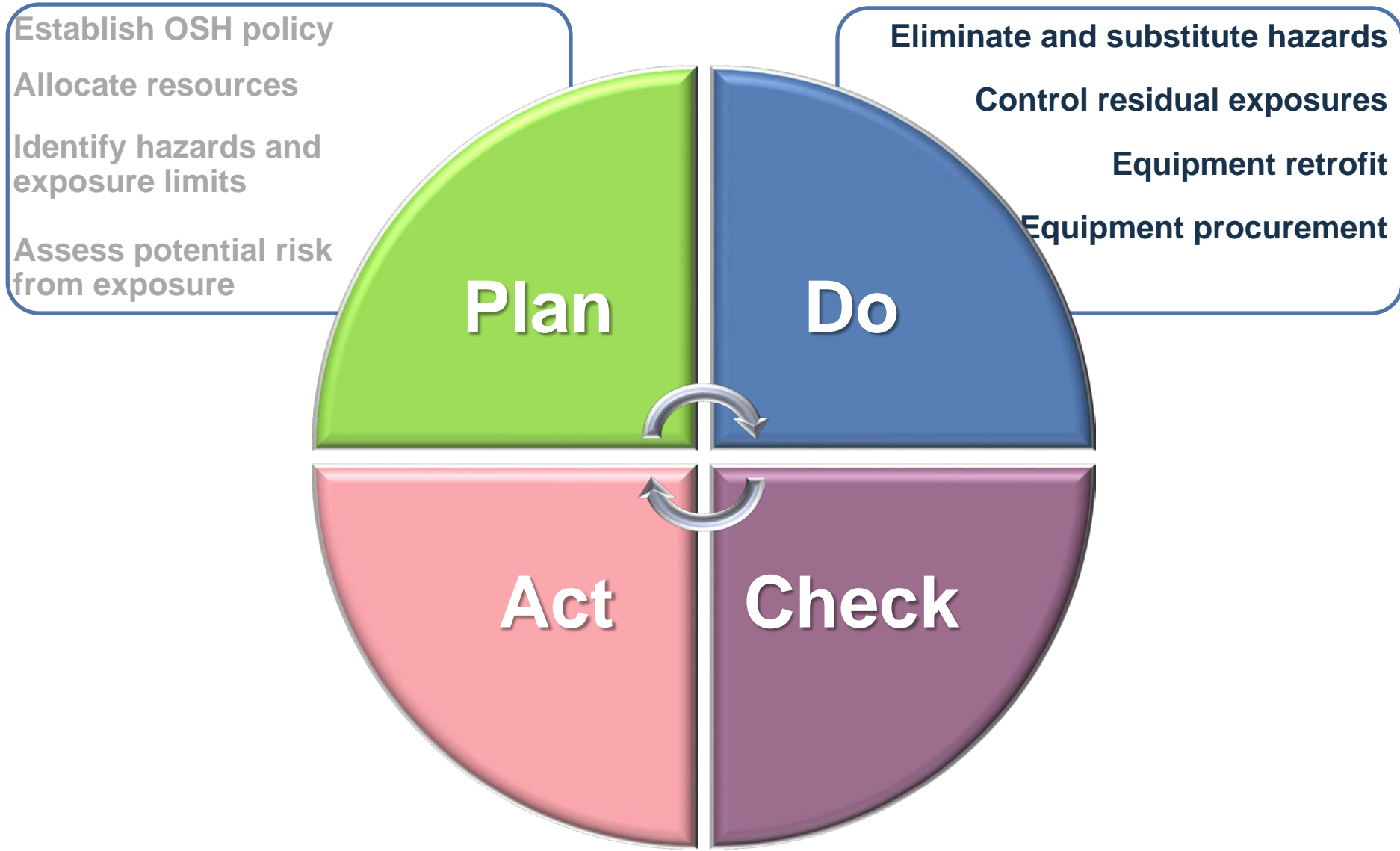
No sensor technology



**Well within our
IH capabilities!**

- ✓ Consider substitution
- ✓ Closed transfers
- ✓ Ventilation known to control exposures to < 1 PPM
- ✓ Skin and eye protection, RPE
- ✓ Access to safety shower and eyewash
- ✓ Life cycle assessment; from receipt to ultimate disposal

Management Systems Approach

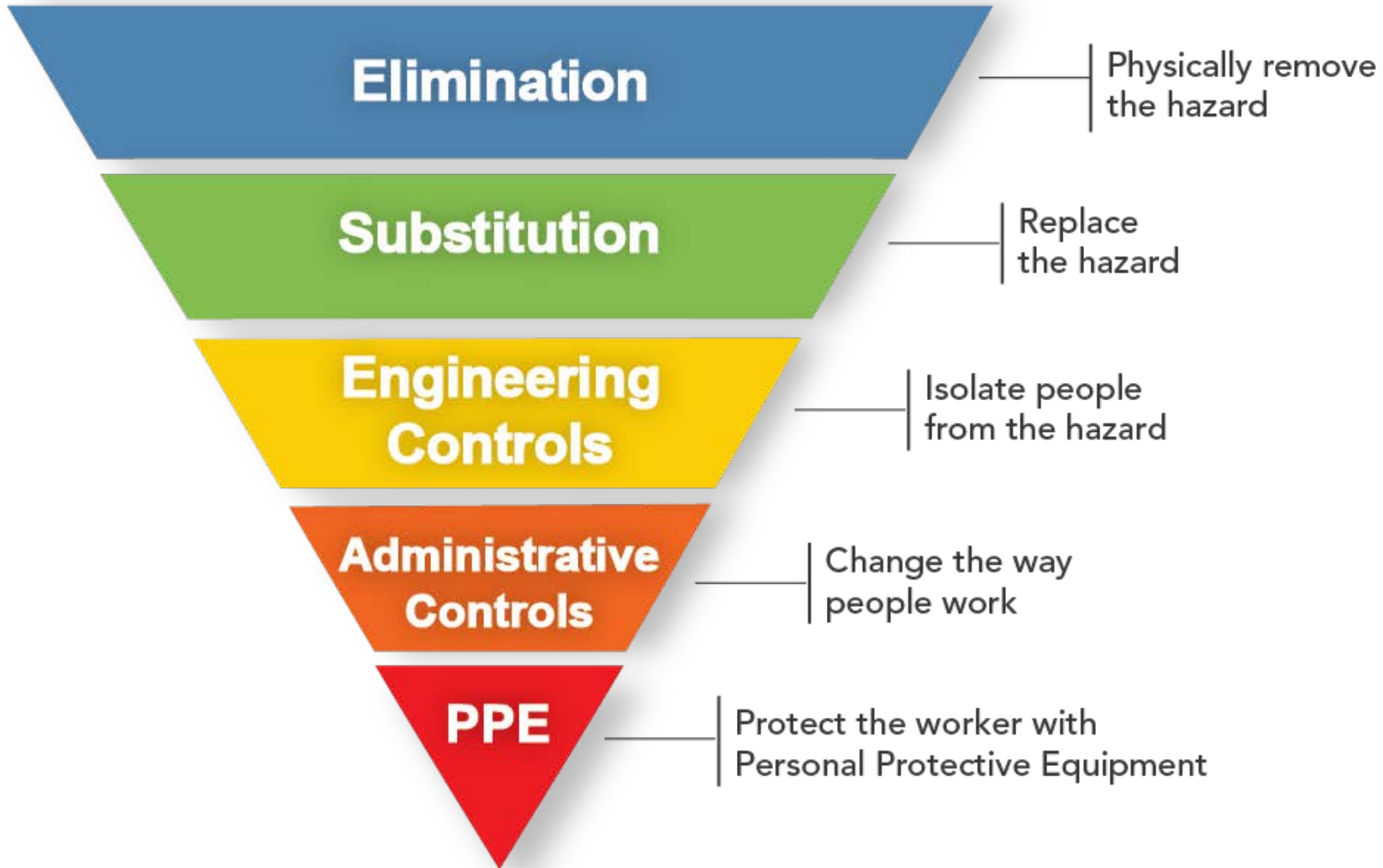


Hierarchy of Controls

Most effective



Least effective



Courtesy of NIOSH

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/noisecontrol/>

► Eliminate and substitute hazards

- Tier 1 provides a rapid and defensible method
- GHS Hazard Categories that prompt “D” and “E” OEBs indicate the potential for irreversible health effects at relatively low doses

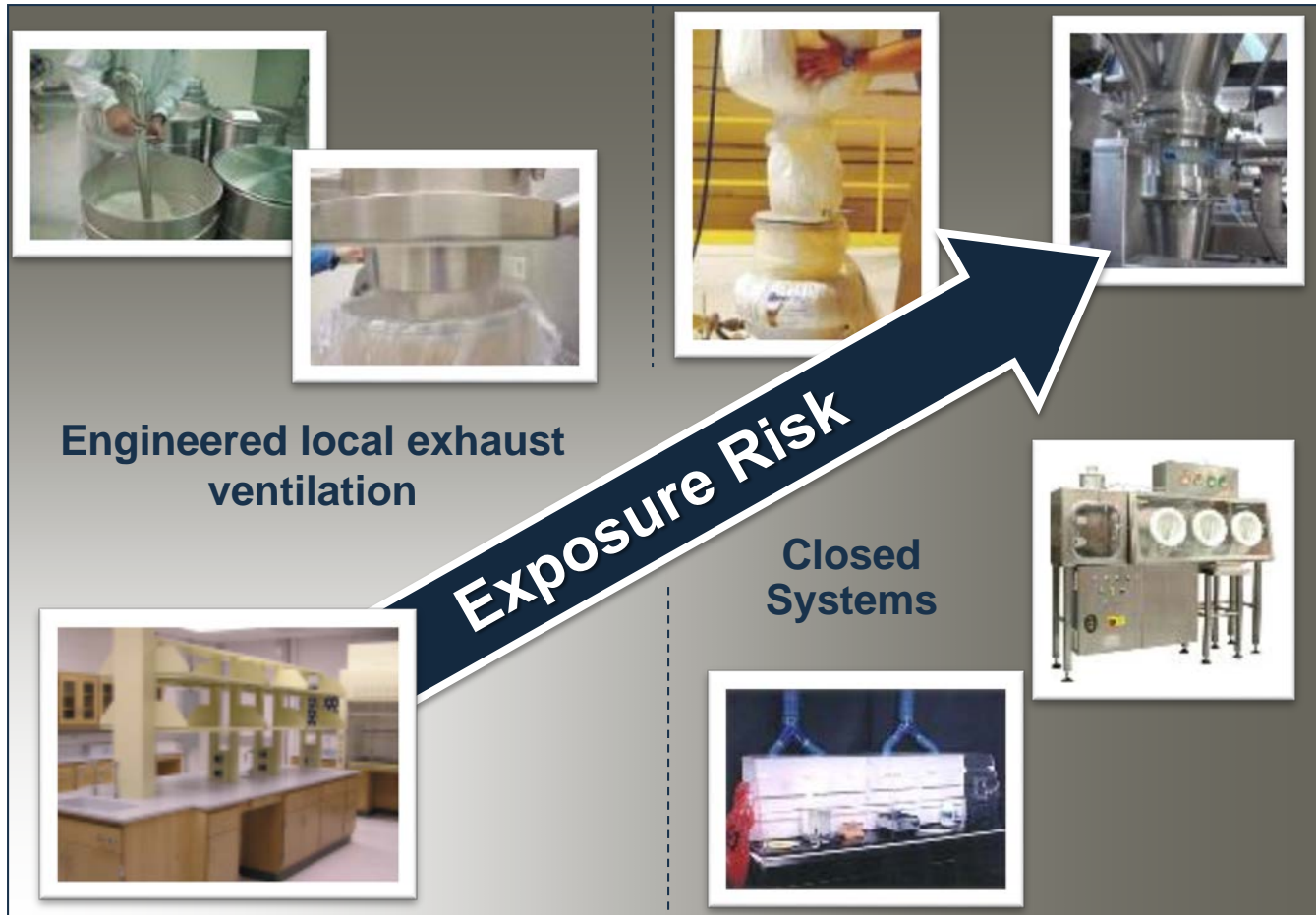
Hazard Class	Hazard Category			
Acute Toxicity	1	2	3	4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	1A	1B	1C	2
Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation	1	2A	2B	
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	1			
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	1A	1B	2	
Carcinogenicity	1A	1B	2	
Reproductive Toxicity	1A	1B	2	Lactation
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Repeated Exposure	1	2		

Selecting the Appropriate Controls

mild / reversible → **GHS Hazard Statements** → severe / irreversible

kilograms
↑
Quantity
↑
milligrams

8 hours
↑
Task Duration
↑
15 minutes



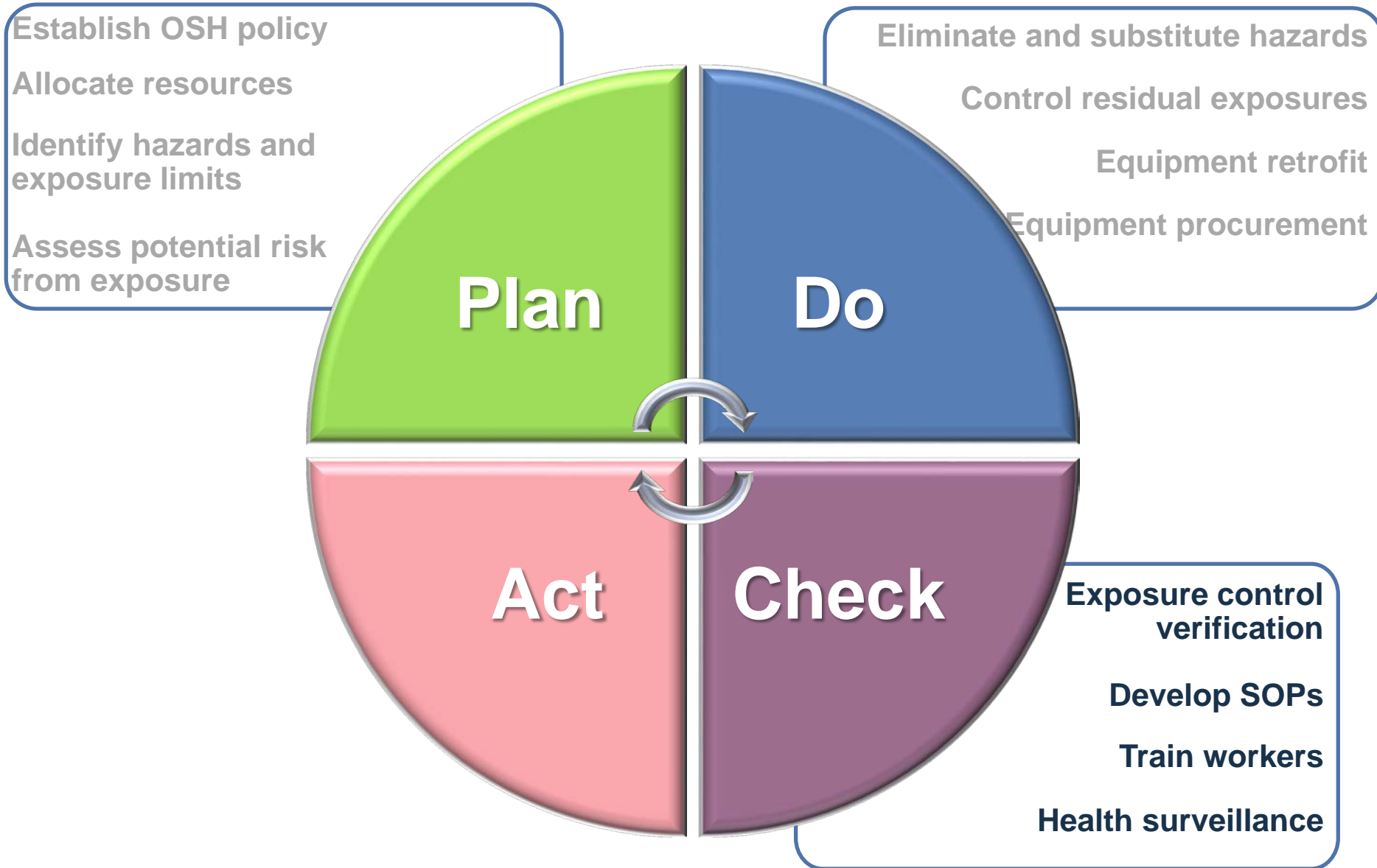
slurry/suspension → agglomerated → highly disperse
Physical Form

Including ALL Chemical Hazards into the Design Process



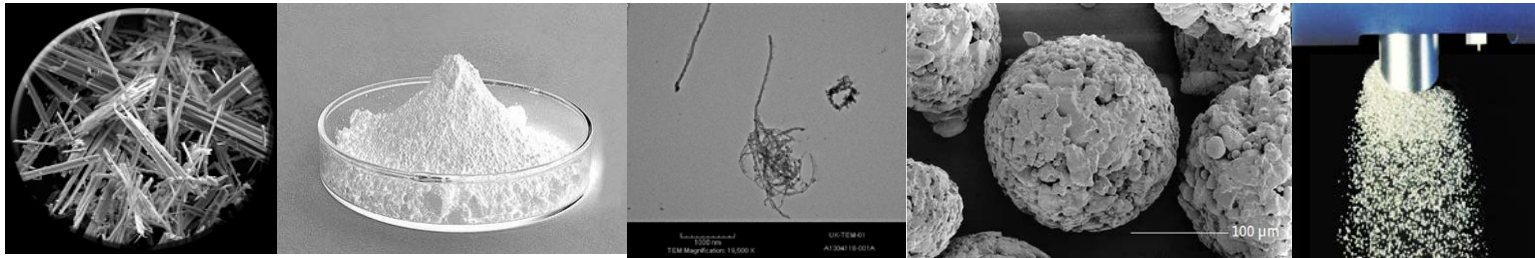
Stage	Activities
Conceptual Design	Establish IH goals, identify IH hazards and associated regulations and standards. Identify relevant OELs and/or agents of concern.
Preliminary Design	Eliminate hazards, if possible. Substitute less hazardous agents / processes, and establish risk minimization targets for remaining hazards (OELs and OEBs). Qualitative exposure assessment; develop control alternatives.
Detailed Design	Select controls. Conduct Process Hazard Reviews.
Procurement	Develop specifications and include in procurements. Develop test protocols for factory acceptance testing and commissioning.
Construction	Construction site safety and contractor safety.
Commissioning	Factory acceptance and operational qualification testing. SOPs. Exposure assessments. Mgmt. of residual risks.
Start Up and Occupancy	Education. Management of change. Modification of SOPs.

Management Systems Approach



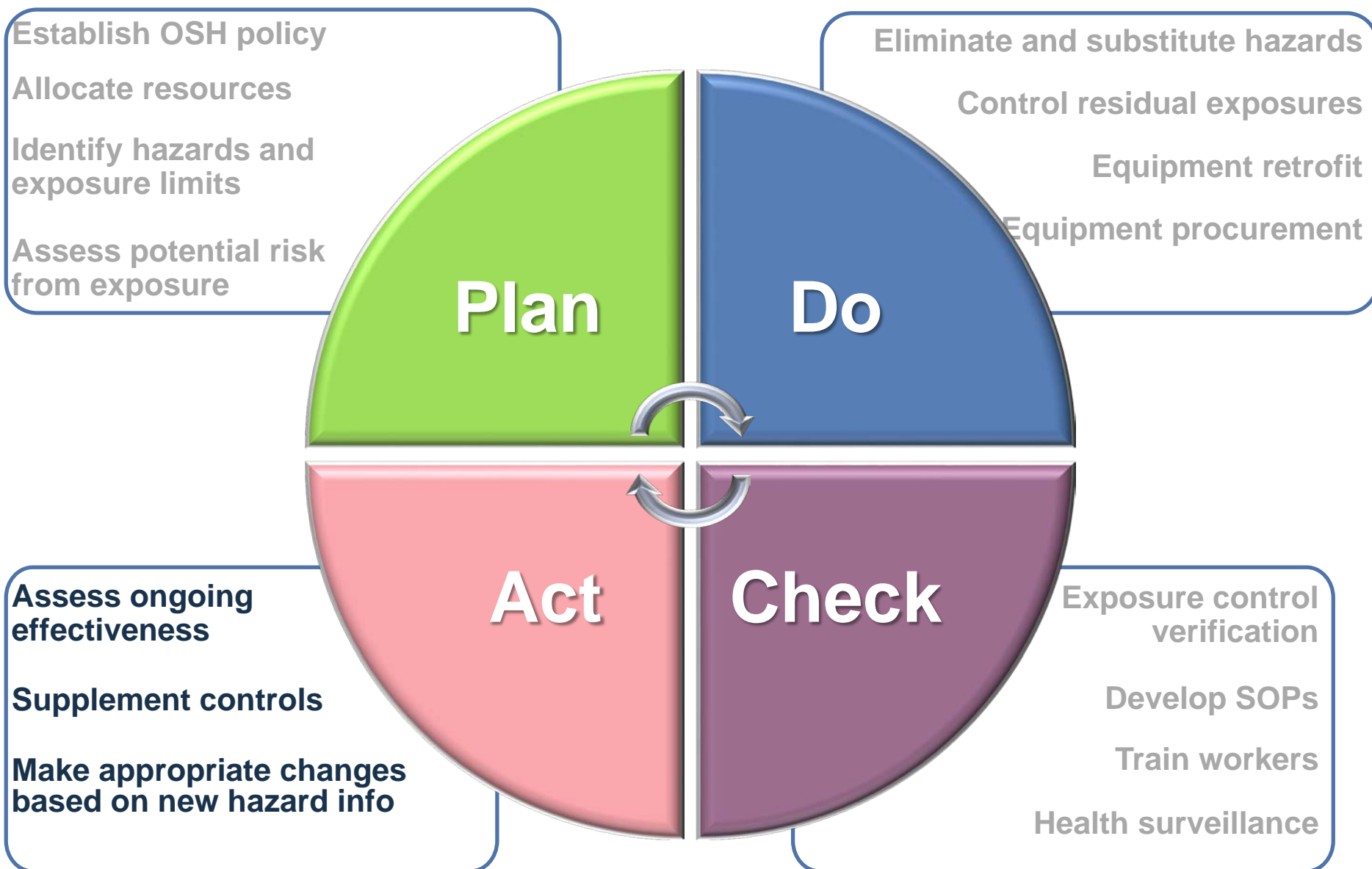
► Exposure control verification

- Historical data
- Modeling
- Surrogates must consider
 - Physical Form
 - Morphology
 - Limit of Detection
 - Particle Size
 - Hygroscopy
 - Flowability



- Exposure control verification using surrogates must replicate the work environment, including work practices and PPE, that the workers will use

Management Systems Approach



- ▶ Make appropriate changes based on new hazard info
- ▶ Recent examples
 - Pesticides
 - Fumigants
 - Carbon nanotubes and nanofibers
 - Nano silver
 - Beryllium
 - Silica
 - Flavorings

Business Value of Worker Health



- ▶ Estimated costs of \$250B*/year
 - The medical costs associated with occupational disease and injury: \$67B
 - Productivity costs \$183B, including current and future lost earnings and fringe benefits

*Leigh, J. P. (2011), Economic Burden of Occupational Injury and Illness in the United States. Milbank Quarterly, 89: 728–772.

- ▶ An Integrated Health and Safety Index has been proposed
 - Translates the impact of employer health and safety programs into business value for the investment community

Ultimately, the value of a company can be seen as the health of its workforce

Dr. Robert McLellan, co-author of Integrated Health and Safety model

Integrated Health and Safety Index



AIHA Strategic Direction and Content Priorities



- ▶ **Vision:** Elimination of Workplace Illnesses
- ▶ **Mission:** Creating Knowledge to Protect Worker Health
- ▶ **Content Priorities:**
 - Exposure Banding/OEL Process
 - Sensor Technologies
 - Emerging Markets/Global IH/OH Standard of Care
 - IH Value Strategy/Business Case Development
 - Changing Workforce Demographics/Environment
 - Big Data/Data Management and Interpretation





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VERITAS

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