



Alignment & improvement of Hazard Banding (HB/OEB)

Theo.Scheffers@tsac.nl

Session G1 8th International Control Banding Workshop
Session 3 – Hazard Banding/Occupational Exposure Banding
Tue, 9/25: 1:45 PM - 2:45 PM

The 11th International Occupational Hygiene Association (IOHA)
International Scientific Conference



IOHA 2015 (London)



The most comprehensive database of OEL's and measurement methods

The need for international alignment of OH tools

And IOHA's role in this



www.dohsbase.com
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Theo Scheffers alignment of OH Tools
7ICBW – Tuesday 28 April 2015 10:30-12:00

The wealth of 'chemicals in the workplace control tools'

- OELVs

- Health hazard classifications

- Hazard Banding Engines

- Exposure Models **Stoffenmanager®7**

- Compliance Statistics

- Handling Mixtures

- Strategies

EH40/2005

NEG THE NORDIC EXPERT GROUP

ED 984

TRGS 900

Gefahrstoffe (AGS)

Baua: Ausschuss für Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz

International Agency for Research on Cancer
World Health Organization

GHS

EU/CLP

Baua: Einfaches Maßnahmenkonzept für Gefahrstoffe
EMKG
Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
PROGRAMME ON SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK AND THE ENVIRONMENT
SAFework
CHEMICAL CONTROL TOOLKIT

The technical basis for COSHH essentials: Easy steps to control chemicals

IFA

ecelec

+ >20 HB-Engines from institutions etc

AIHA Exposure Assessment Committee
IH SkinPer
IH Mod m

chesar

ART ADVANCED REACH TOOL

EXPOSTATS

IHDataAnalyst

Altrex Chimie

BWStat

BSOH

SPEED

HYGINIST
HYGINIST version 4.3.4

Multilingual IHSTAT+

DOHSB SE
((COMPARE))

miXie

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \left(\frac{C_i}{OELV_i} \right) \leq 1$$

Sum Score

Lead substance

XLUNIFAC DPD+

Testing Compliance with Occupational Exposure Limits for Airborne Substances

EN 689
May 2018

A Strategy for Assessing and Managing Occupational Exposures

ECHA
Chapter R.14: Occupational exposure assessment

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE SAMPLING STRATEGY MANUAL

Baua:
TRGS 402

British Occupational Hygiene Society
Pride Park Derby
DE24 9EL, UK
www.bohs.org

Vederlandsche Vereniging voor Arbeidshygiene
Postbus 1762
5602 BT Eindhoven
The Netherlands
www.arbeidsgezondheid.nl



hazard banding engines in control banding tools



- OELVs
- Health hazard classifications
- 40+ GHS/CLP HB/OEB-Engines
- Control Banding tools
- Compliance Statistics
- Handling Mixtures
- Strategies



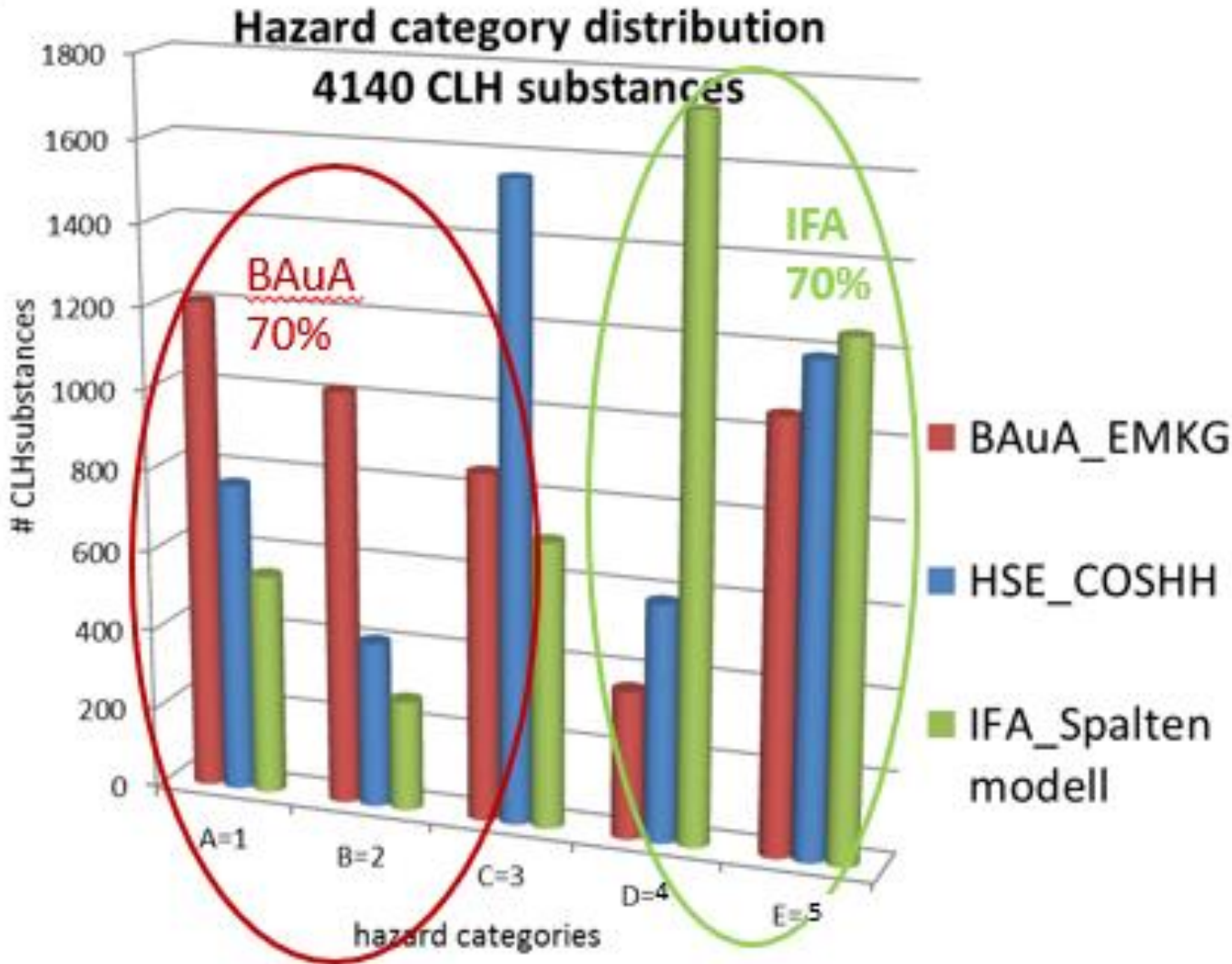
✓ Stoffenmanager®7



Expert driven allocation of H-codes

Hazard band	DGUV IFA Spaltenmodell	HSE COSHH	BAUA EMKG (inhalation)*	Solvay OEB
 E/5	300, 310, 330 (Tox) 340, 350, 350i (CM) EU032 (Tox gas release)	340, 341, 350(i) (CM) 334 (S) EU070 (Tox)	340, 350, 350i (CM) 360 _F (R)	372 (Tox) 340, 350 (CM) 334 (ICS)
D/4	301, 311, 331, 370, 372 (Tox) 341, 351, 360 _{xy} (CMR) EUH029, EUH031 (Tox gas release) 317, 334, 318, EUH070 (ICS)	300, 310, 330, 372 (Tox) 351, 360 _{xy} , 361, 362 (CR)	300, 330, 372 (Tox) 360 _D (R) EUH032 (Tox gas release)	300, 310, 330; 370, 373 (Tox) 314 (+ cat A), EUH071 (ICS), 341, 351, 360 _{xy} (CMR)
C/3	302, 312, 332(Tox) 314 (pH ≥ 11,5, pH ≤ 2), 371, EUH071 361 _{f/d} , 373, 362 non-toxic gases which may cause asphyxiation	301, 311, 331, 314, 370, 373 (Tox) 317, 318, 335, EUH071 (IC)	301, 331, 314, 370, 371, 373 (Tox) 334 (S) 341, 351, 361f/d (CMR) EUH031 (Tox gas release)	301, 311, 331; 371 (Tox) 304, EUH070 (lung, eye damage) 314 cat B and C, 317, 318, 335 (ICS) 361, 362 (R & Lact)
B/2	315, 319, 335, ** (I) 304, EUH066, 336 (solvents) ***	302, 312, 332, 371 (Tox)	302, 332 (Tox) 318 (C)	302, 312, 332, 336 (Tox) 315, 319, EUH066 (I)
 A/1	substances which experience shows to be harmless (e.g. water, sugar, paraffin etc.)	303, 313, 333(GHS Tox4) 315, 316, (GHS) 319, 320 (I) 304, 305 (Aspiration) 336, EUH066 (solvents) and all H-numbers not otherwise listed	319, 335 (I) 336 (solvent) 304 (Aspiration) Non health hazard H-statement codes	303, 313, 333 (GHS Tox 4) 305 (ICS) 316 (GHS-> noCLP), 320 (GHS eye irr 2b->CLP 319)

Comparing 3 Hazard Banding Engines



Need for alignment in Hazard Banding Engines



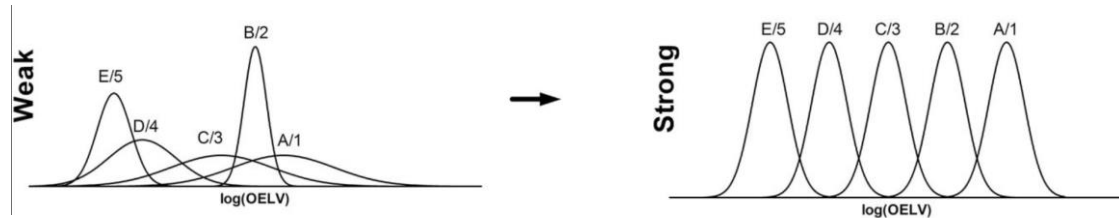
HB-engines variability

Substance	H-codes	Band# per HB-engine		
		IFA	COSHH	EMKG
Maleic anhydride 108-31-6	H302 H314 H334 H317	4	5	3
Diisobutylene (DIB) 25167-70-8	H304 H336	2	1	1
Cumene 98-82-8	H304 H335	2	3	1
Ethanol 64-17-5	(H225) (IARC 1)	-	-	-

In red: the H-code determining the band #
Band# determines control regime

Method to establish and improve the HB/OELV relation

the strength score method



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doi:10.1093/annhyg/mew050



On the Strength and Validity of Hazard Banding

Theo Scheffers^{1,2*}, Blandine Doornaert³, Nathalie Berne⁴, Gerard van Breukelen⁵, Antoine Leplay⁴ and Erik van Miert⁶

ABSTRACT

Hazard Banding (HB) is a process of allocating chemical substances in bands of increasing health hazard based on their hazard classifications. Recent Control Banding (CB) tools use the classifications of

HB	IFA	COSHH	EMKG (inhalation)	Global
OSS=	12	10	14	Maximal
E/5	300, 310, 330 (Tox) 340, 350(i) (Car, M) EU032 (Tox gas release)	EU070 (Tox) 340, 341, 350(i) (Car, M) 334 (S)	340, 350(i) (Car, M) 360F (R)	
D/4	301, 311, 331, 370, 372 (Tox) 341, 351, 360xy (Car, M, R) EUH029, EUH031 (Toxic gas release) 317, 334, 318, EUH070 (I, C, S)	300, 310, 330, 372 (Tox) 351, 360xy, 361, 362 (Car, R) EUH070 (I, C)	300, 330, 372 (Tox) 360D (R) EUH032 (Toxic gas release)	
C/3	302, 312, 332, 371, 373 (Tox) 361 f/d, 362 (R) 314 (pH ≥ 11.5, pH ≤ 2), EUH071 (I, C) non-toxic gases which may cause asphyxiation	301, 311, 331, 314, 370, 373 (Tox) 317, 318, 335, EUH071 (I, C)	301, 331, 314, 370, 371, 341, 351, 361f/d (Car, M, R) 373 (Tox) 334 (S) EUH031 (Toxic gas release)	
B/2	315, 319, 335 (I) 304, EUH066, 336 (solvents)	302, 312, 332, 371 (Tox)	302, 332 (Tox) 318 (C)	
A/1	substances for which experience showed them to be harmless (e.g. water, sugar, paraffin etc.)	303, 313, 333(Tox) 315, 319, 316, 320(I) 304, 305 (Aspiration hazard) 336 (Tox), EUH066 (solvent effect) and all H-numbers not otherwise listed	319, 335 (I) 336 (Tox) 304 (Aspiration hazard) non health hazard H-codes	

<https://doi.org/10.1093/annhyg/mew050>



GHS/CLP H/EUH-code based kick-off levels



Proposed kick-off for dust/aerosols

(basis: COSHH Essentials)

Hazard Group	4	3	2 *	1
H-statements	H334, H340, H341, H350, H350i	H300, H310, H330, H351, H360F/D/FD/Fd /Df, H361f/d/fd, H362, H372	H301, H302, H311, H312, H314, H317, H318, H331, H332, H335, H370, H371, H373, EUH071	H303, H304, H305, H313, H315, H316, H319, H320, H333, H336, EUH066, other H-statements n.o.s., REACH Annex IV
Dusts (mg/m ³)	0,0001	0,01	0,1	1

*: COSHH Essential Groups B+C combined

Proposed kick-off for gases/vapors

(basis: DGUV IFA Spaltenmodell)

Hazard Group	4	3	2	1
H-statements	H300, H310, H330, H340, H350, H350i, EUH032	H301, H311, H317, H318, H331, H334, H341, H351, H360F/D/FD/Fd/Df, H370, H372, EUH029, EUH031, EUH070	H302, H312, H314, H332, H361f/d/fd, H362, H371, H373, EUH071	H304, H315, H319, H335, H336, EUH066, other H-statements n.o.s., REACH Annex IV
Gases/vapors (ppm)	0,001	0,01	0,1	5

<https://www.dohsbase.nl/en/content-2-2-2/kick-off-levels-2014/>



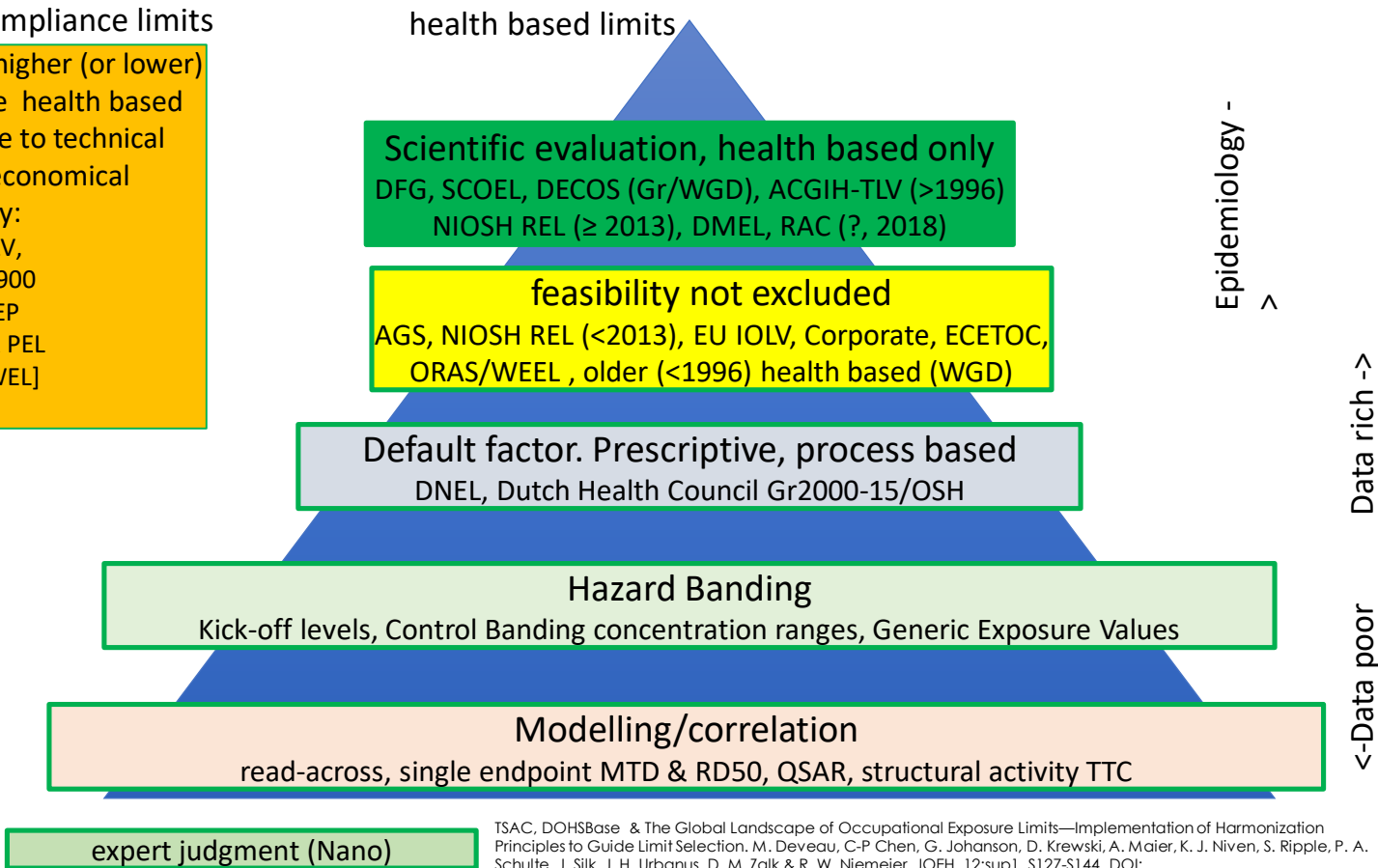
OELV domains and health-based hierarchy

legal compliance limits

may be higher (or lower) than the health based OELV due to technical and/or economical feasibility:

- EU BLV,
- TRGS900
- Fr VLEP
- OSHA PEL
- [UK WEL]
-

health based limits



NVvA Conference 2018

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Advance Access publication 27 September 2017
Original Article

BOHS
The Chartered Society for
Worker Health Protection

OXFORD

IST
Institute for Work
and Health

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

scaht

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Switzerland



Original Article

ART, Stoffenmanager, and TRA: A Systematic Comparison of Exposure Estimates Using the TREXMO Translation System

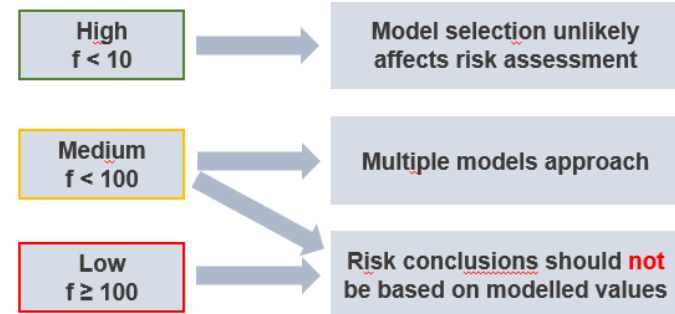
Nenad Savic^{1*}, Bojan Gasic² and David Vemež¹

Abstract

Several occupational exposure models are recommended under the EU's REACH legislation. Due to limited availability of high-quality exposure data, their validation is an ongoing process. It was shown, however, that different models may calculate significantly different estimates and thus lead to potentially dangerous conclusions about chemical risk. In this paper, the between-model translation rules

Conclusion

- Differences of few orders of magnitude
- ART (Tier 2) calculates often higher predictions with exposure parameters that describe higher exposure concentrations (e.g. high VP and conc, spraying etc)
- The tiered approach is not applicable always
- Different model - different risk conclusion
- Multiple model approach reasonable



Developments in last 3 years

- strength based scientific method to improve HB-OELV relation is now available!
- Alignment is supported by EU platform of Industrial Hygiene Societies
- No new CB's
- Good contacts with Pharma , no intention to voluntary improve or align enterprise HB engines
- No response from national institutes on plea to support alignment

Conclusion & Recommendations

- Current HB engines with 5 bands are over precise: 4 bands makes more sense
- Much room to improve HB-OELV relation; strength based method available!
- Claims that >10 different CB's supports SME's is unrealistic
- CB use should be discouraged if no mutual alignment is reached in say 3 years
- Possible solutions:
 - Alignment of I/OH tools must become a part of IOHA strategy
 - IOHA alignment ambassador ?
 - Alignment Award ?
 - support to align tools (EU-platform, ILO?)





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