

# NEG under SCOEL and REACH

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- NEG today
- Network & collaboration
- OEL setting procedures
- REACH and OELs
- Strengths of NEG
- NEG future

### Outline

# Nordic Expert Group for Criteria Documentation of Health Risks from Chemicals

- Task Produce criteria documents as scientific basis for OEL setting by each Nordic country
- Formed 1977
- Funding

Nordic Council of Ministers (yearly funding until 2006) Swedish Work Environment Authority Norwegian government

- Experts from Nordic institutes
- Secretariat
   in Stockholm, Sweden
- www.nordicexpertgroup.org
   all documents can be downloaded (>170)

# **NEG** today

English Danish Finnish Norwegian Swedish

Home

The Nordic Expert Group

Publications

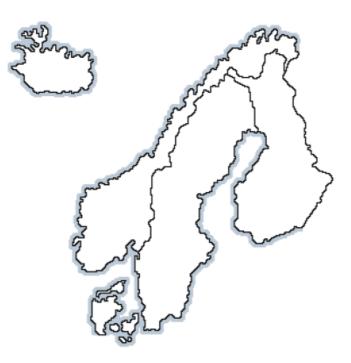
Ongoing projects

Author instructions

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### **Welcome to NEG**



The Nordic Expert Group - a Nordic collaboration for production of criteria documents on chemicals for occupational exposure limits.

First international course on Chemical hazards at the workplace - Occupational exposure limits and implications

18 - 22 August 2008, Sweden

### View document

NEG 30 years anniversary seminar

NEG 30 years anniversary seminar at the Nordic Work Environment Meeting (NAM) 24-27 August 2008, Norway.

### View programme

### **Fungal spores**

New criteria document on fungal spores.

### View document

Microbial volatile organic compounds (MVOCs)

New criteria document on Microbial volatile organic compounds (MVOCs).

View document

### www.nordicexpertgroup.org

# From "simple" chemicals to complex groups, mixtures & issues

- Penicillins
- Cyclic acid anhydrides
- Microbial VOCs
- Fungal spores
- Inorganic acids
- Anesthetic gases (desflurane, isoflurane, sevoflurane)
- Occupational exposure to chemicals and hearing impairment
- Organophosphate esters
- Second-hand smoke
- PCBs
- Halogens
- Unusual working hours and implications in risk assessment of chemicals?
- Silicon carbide production?
- Tunnel work ?

# **NEG** today

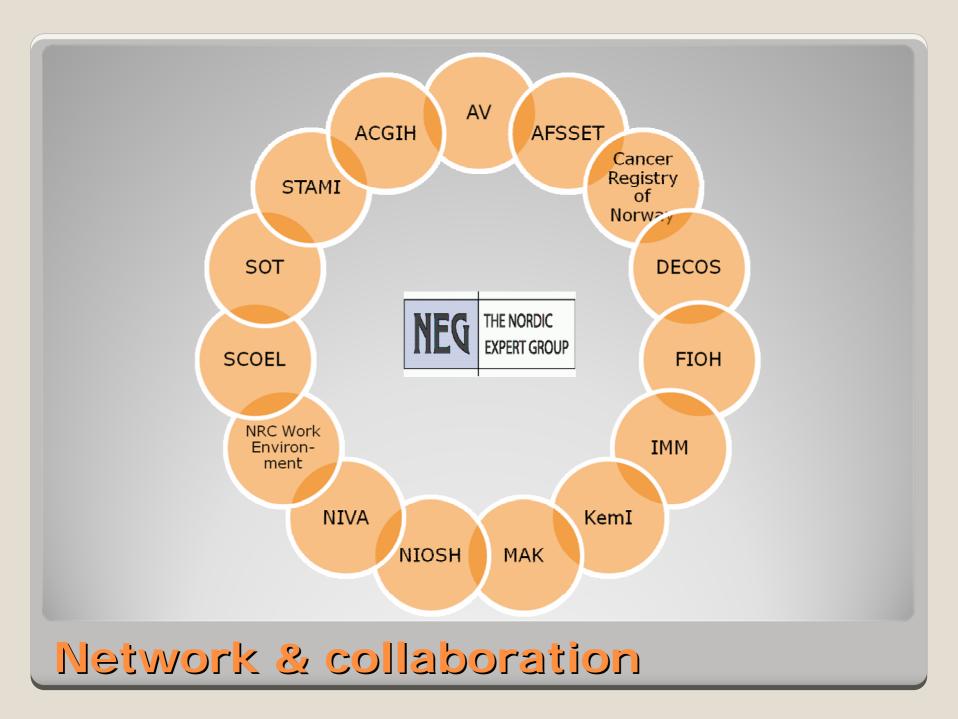
### Target groups

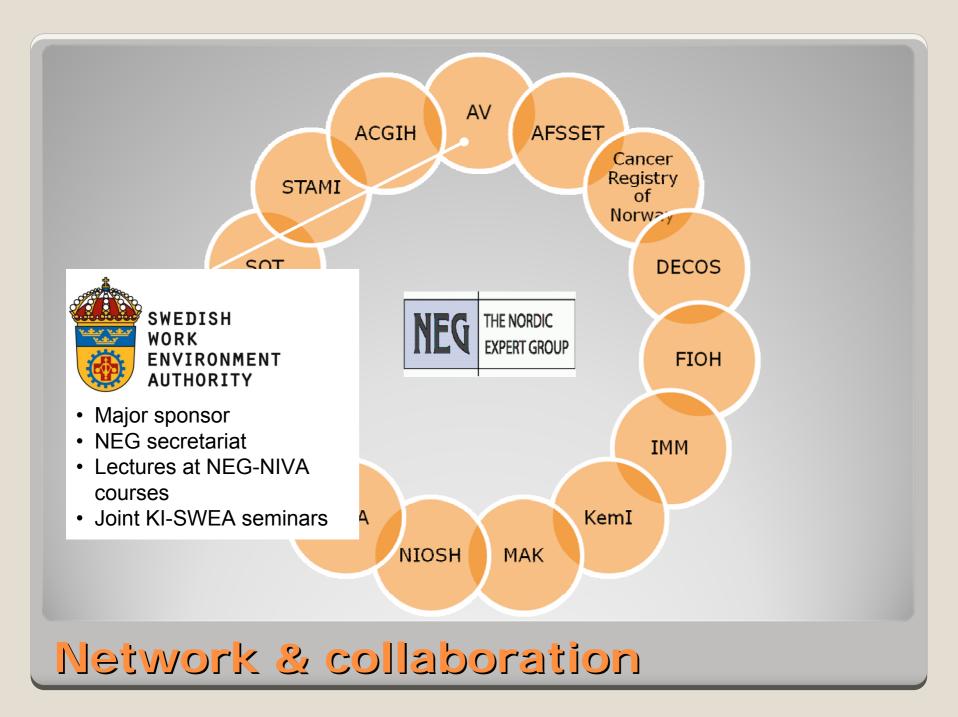
- Nordic regulatory authorities
- International organisations: EU-SCOEL, WHO-IPCS
- National/regional authorities & organisations
- OSH services, toxicologists, researchers etc

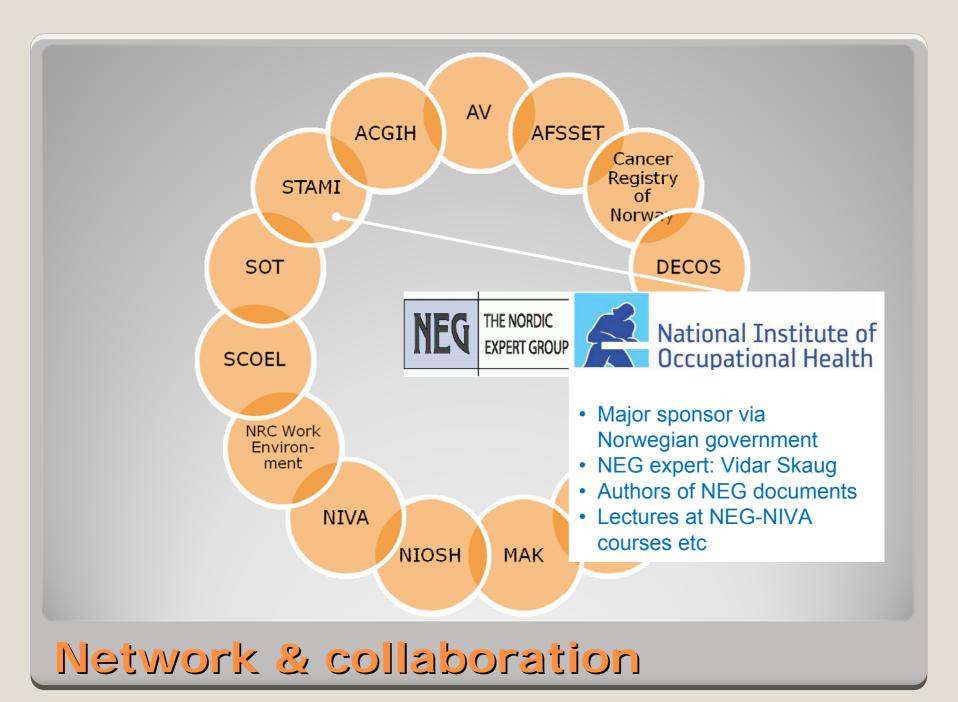
### Why Nordic?

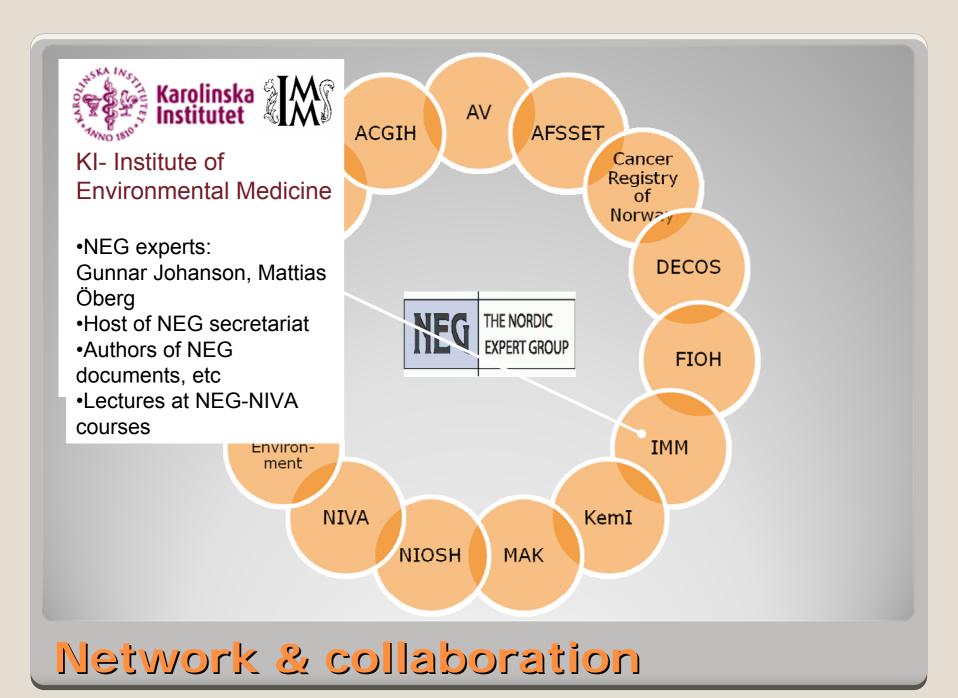
- Stimulate internordic collaboration
- Uniform aproaches and values
- Avoid duplicate work

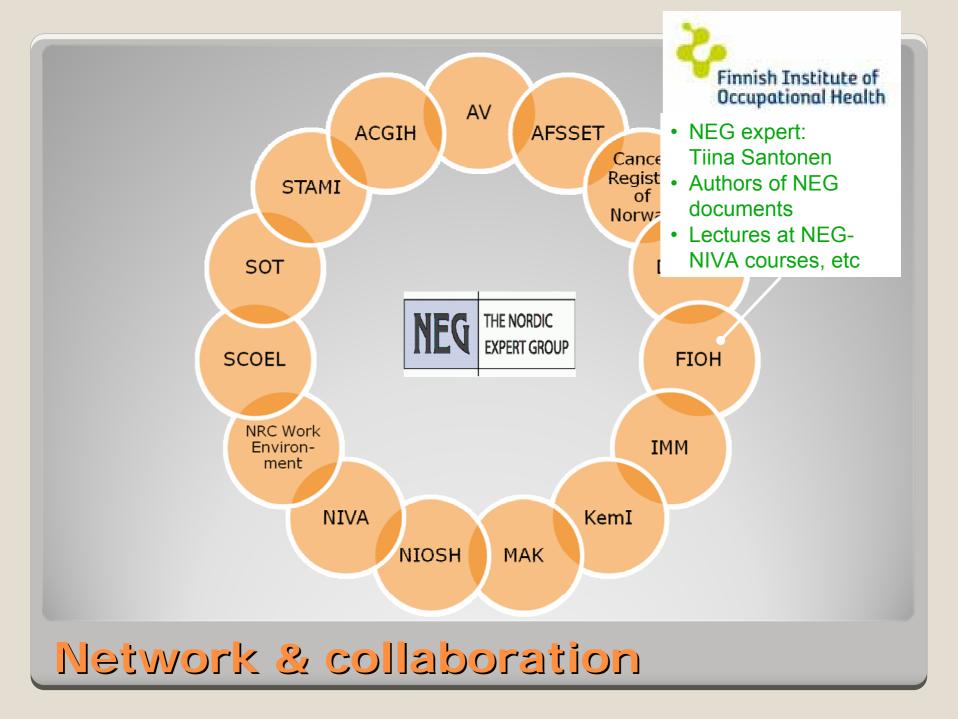
# **NEG** today

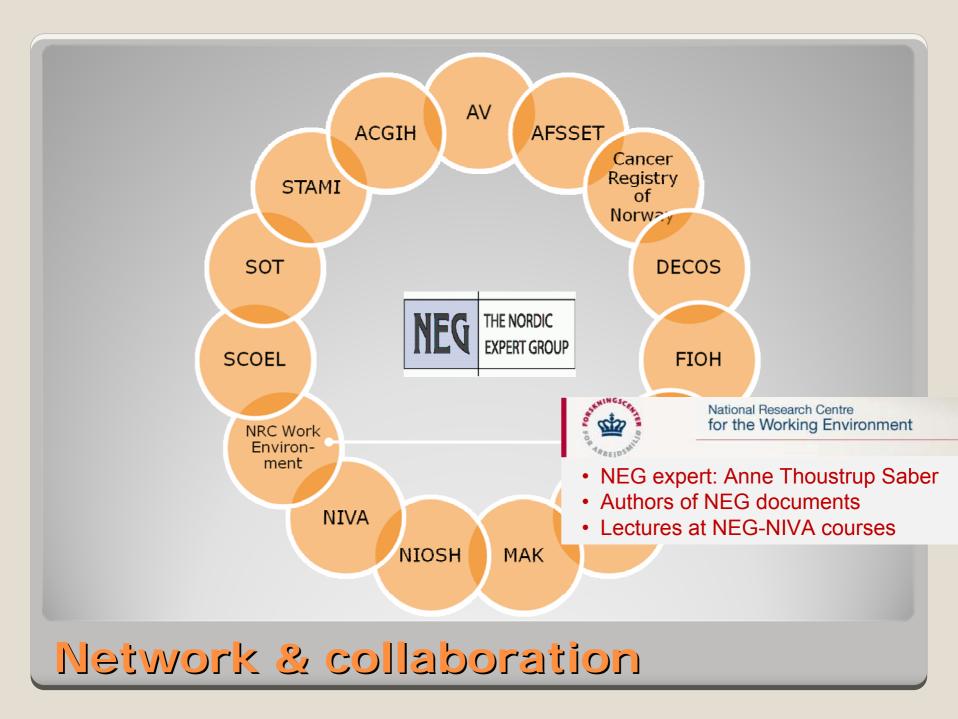


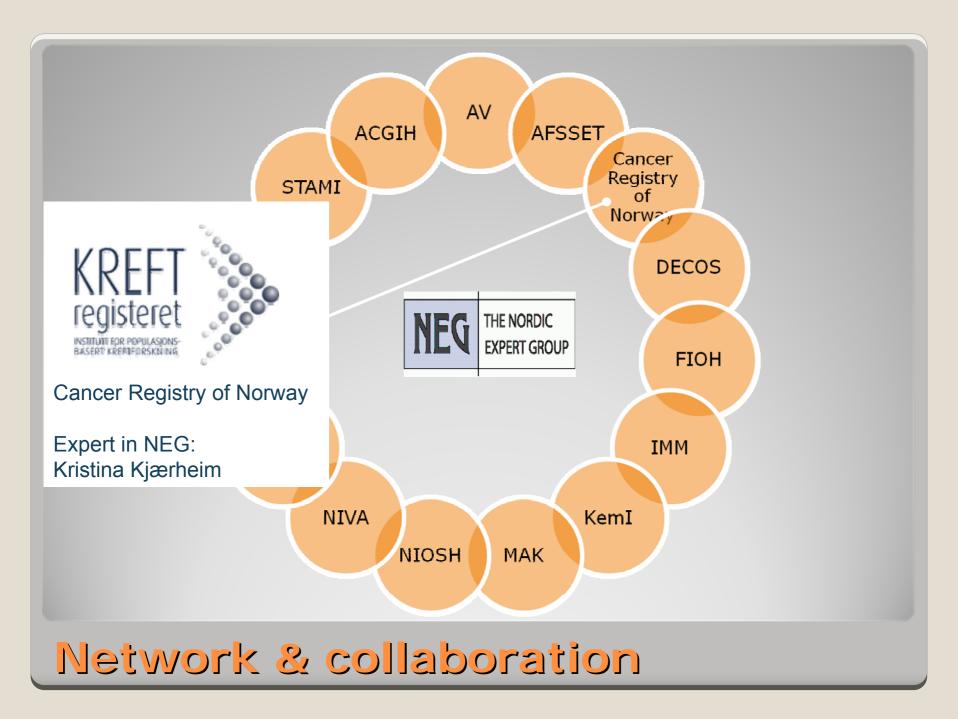


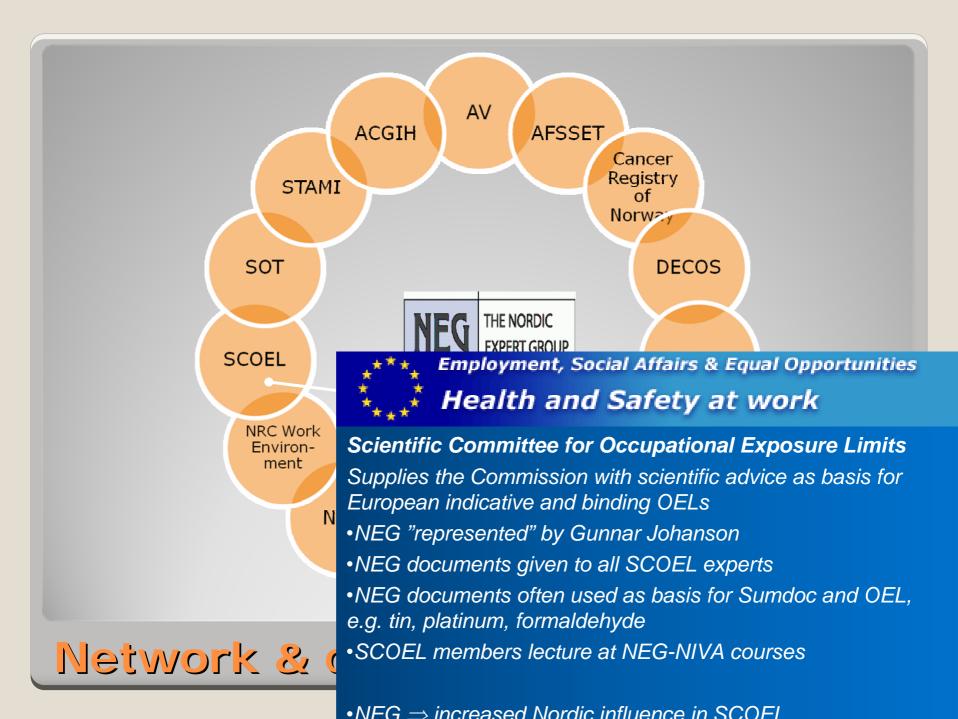














Health Council
Dutch Expert Committee on
Occupational Standards

•Joint development of documents, e.g.

Aluminum\*

Endotoxins\*

Cyclic acid anhydrides

Formaldehyde

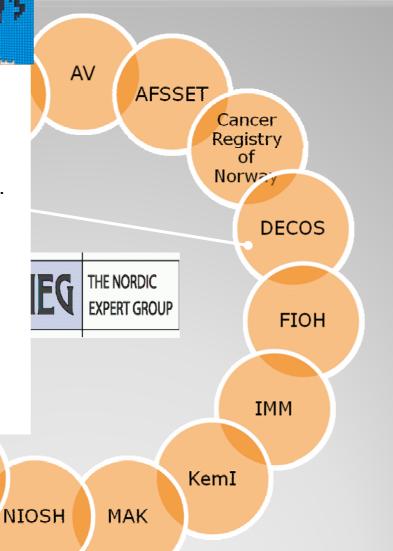
**GBL** 

Hydrogen sulfide

Tetrachloroethylene

Tin

etc



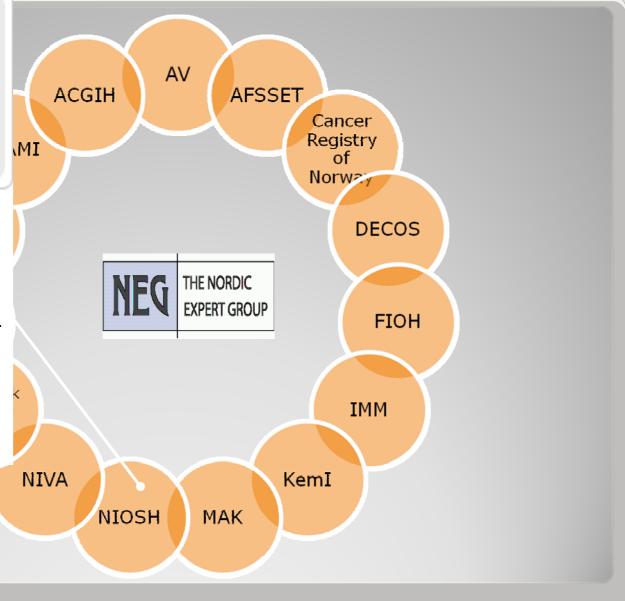
Network & collaboration

**NIVA** 

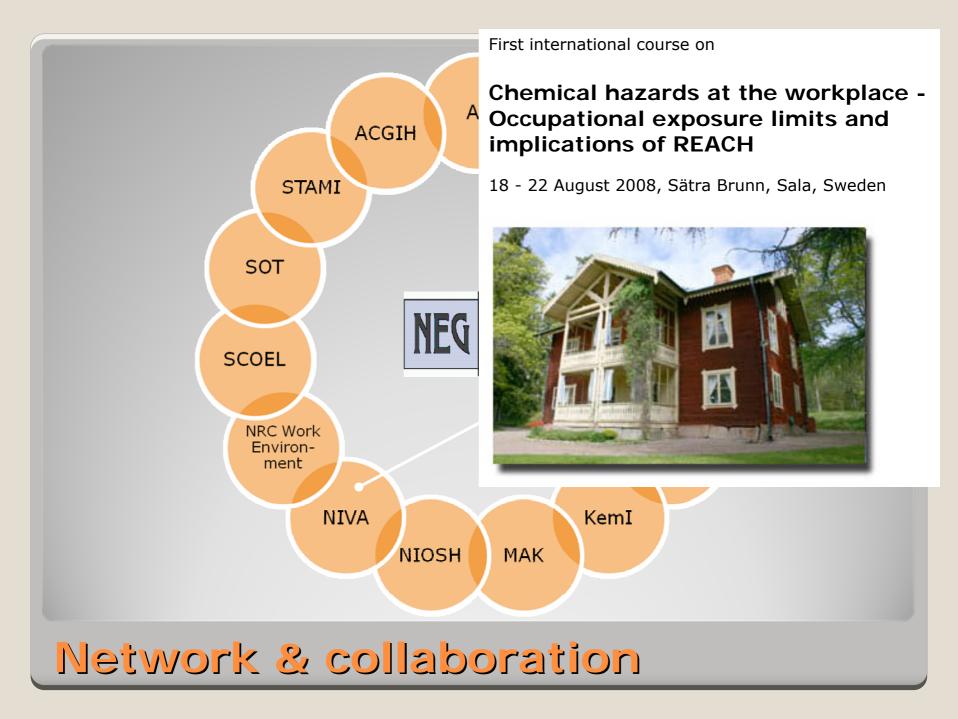


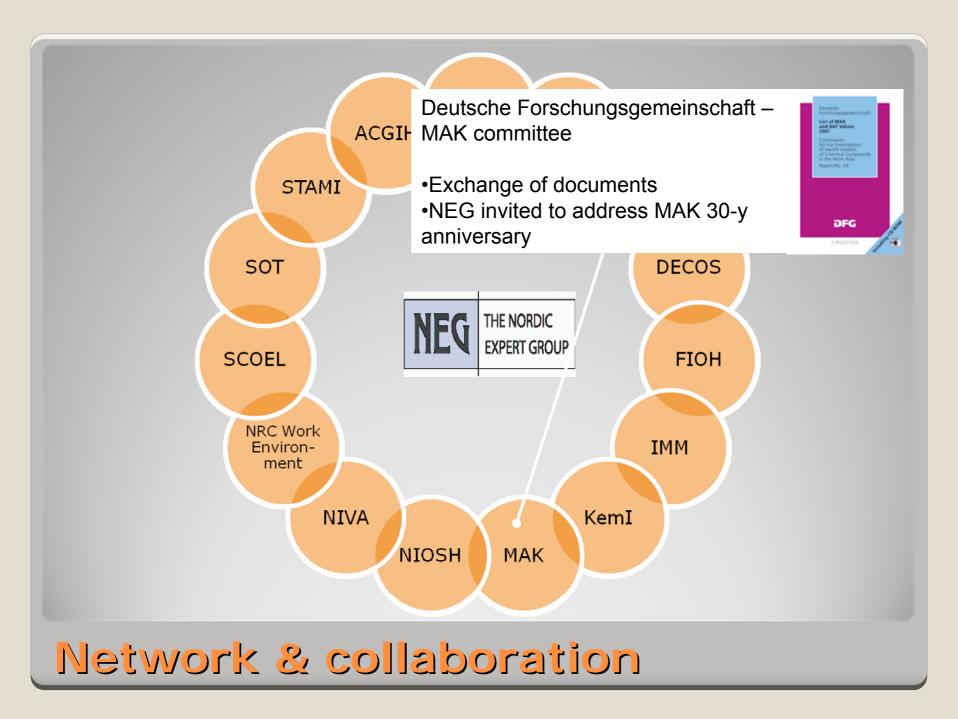
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

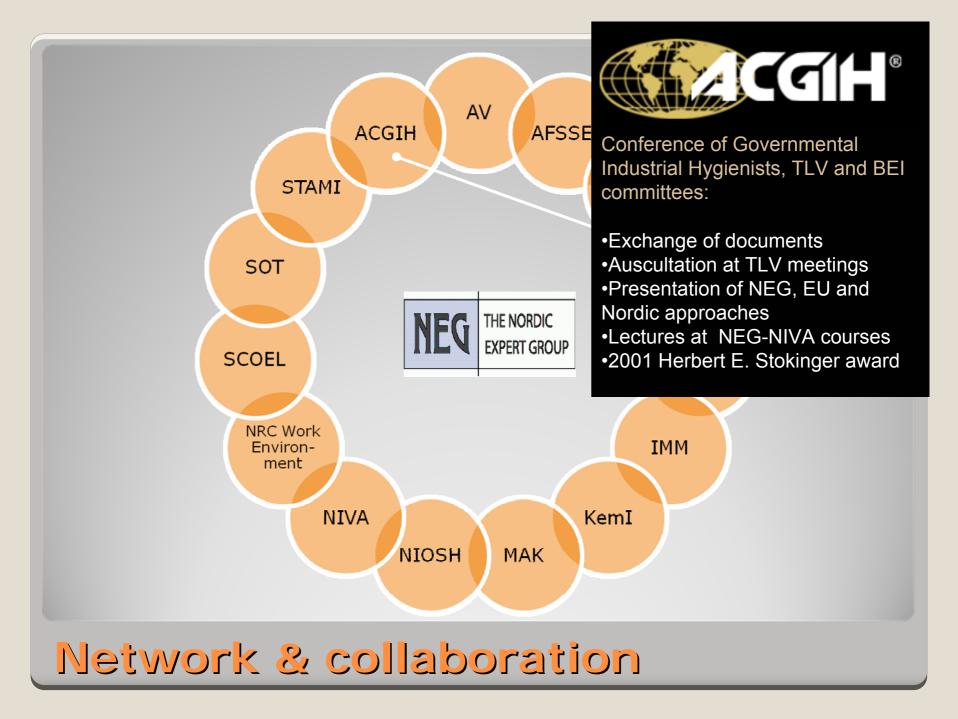
- Joint criteria documents, e.g.
   Organic solvents and hearing impairment
- Exchange of documents
- Lectures at NEG-NIVA courses

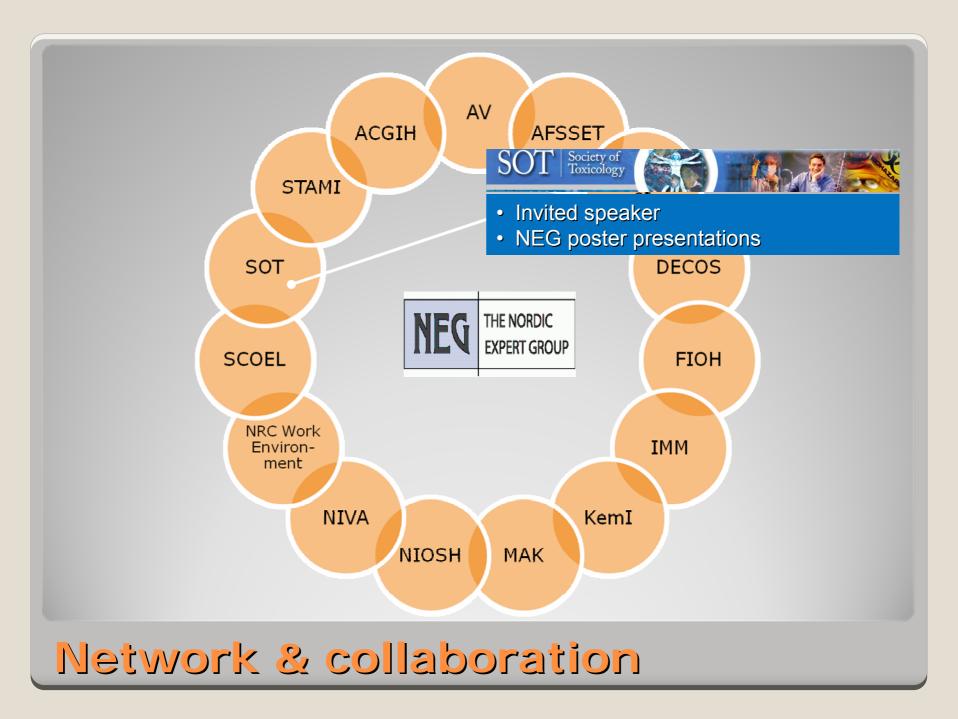


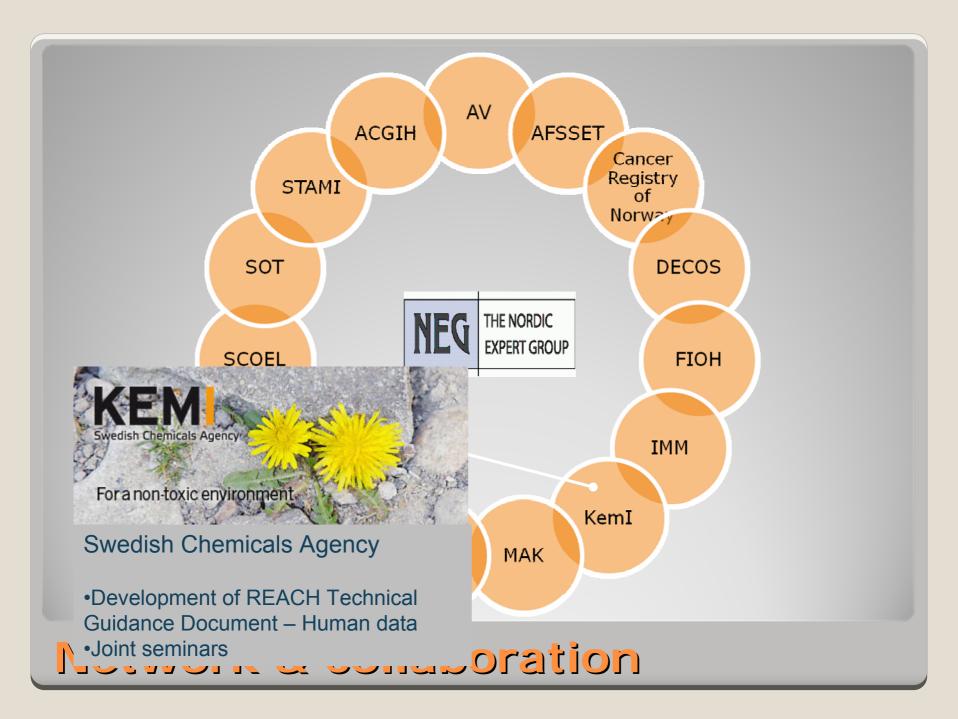
Network & collaboration

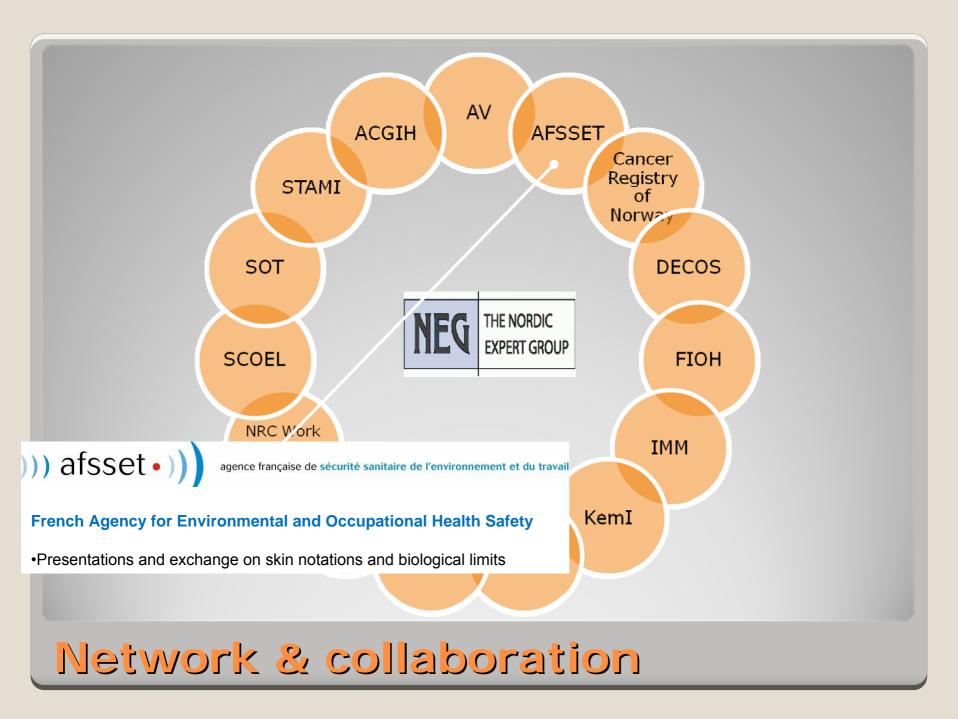












- OELs increasingly implemented as a tool to control chemical hazards at work at European and international as well as national levels...
- …but process is slow (only ≈100 OELs from SCOEL)
- International harmonisation of OELs wanted
  - compilation of scientific data
  - basis for OEL: identification of key studies, critical effect, NOAELs, use of uncertainty factors, etc.
  - numerical value for OEL

- OEL setting may be influenced by (local) risk management requirements, for example:
  - legal requirement (who is protected and how)
  - practical constraints (can it be controlled)
  - socio-economic considerations (cost versus risk)
- Scientific "fashions" may be country-specific
- Key factor must be transparency
- OELs are one of many tools to be used in control of exposure to hazardous substances (CAD, COSHH)

### Why harmonise the OEL setting?

- Harmonisation does not mean all providing an identical answer, but it does mean being able to explain differences
- Good use of scarce resources by sharing (expertise/costs)
- Can promote a higher uniform quality
- Will lead to greater confidence in OELs by Industry, Workers and Regulators
- Provided there is reasonable compliance and enforcement, it can avoid 'social dumping' and lead to sharing of best practice to reduce worker exposure

## General approach for OEL setting

- Comprehensive literature review according to current quality criteria
- Selection of critical health end-point(s) along with knowledge of threshold/non-threshold nature and dose-response relationship
- Selection of key studies for OEL setting
- Understanding of the relevant exposure data for above two steps
- Application of appropriate and explained uncertainty factors to derive an initial 'draft' OEL
- Identification, application and explanation of non-scientific (risk management) influences on the final development of the OEL
- Discussion on the availability of appropriate sampling technology
- Full documentation and publication of all steps and assumptions used in the OEL derivation

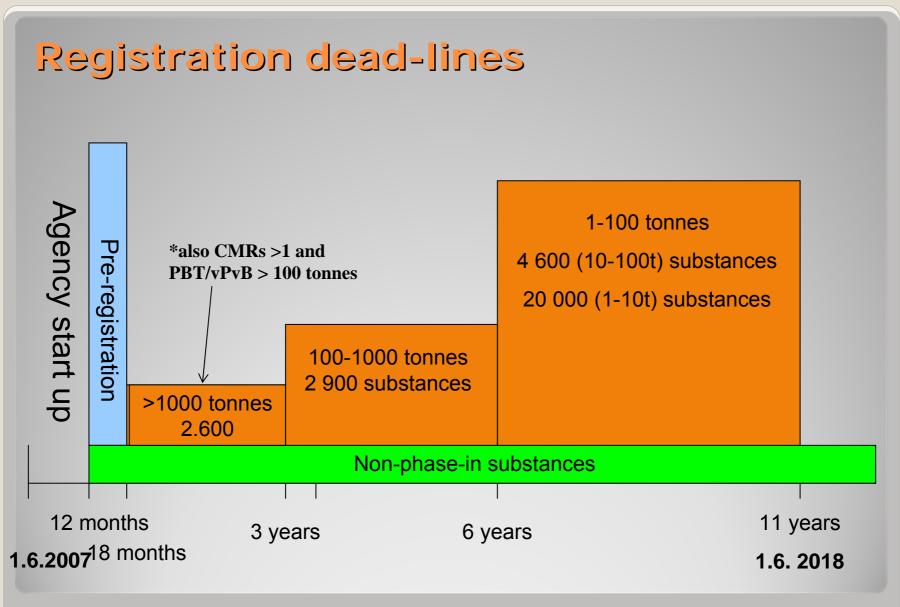
- Global production of chemicals has increased from 1 (1930) to 400 million tonnes per year
- EU chemical industry produces one third
- Chemical sector third largest production field within EU representing 31 000 companies with 1.9 million employees
- 70 000 chemicals marketed in EU
- 30 000 chemicals >1 tonne/year
- 3 800 have undergone in depth testing and are properly classified
- ≈100 OELs set by SCOEL / EU

# REACH and OELs

- REACH shifts responsibility for chemical products safety from EU and member authorities to manufacturers and producers
- These are required to make chemical safety assessments (higher production volume ⇒ more detailed CSA)
- CSA includes devlopment of derived no effect and minimum effect levels (DNELs and DMELs)
- DNELs and DMELs have many similarities with OELs
- Note: EU and national legislations on occupational safety and health - including OELs - remain

### REACH and OELs





# REACH and OELs

Table R. 8-6 Default assessment factors

Assessment facto	r – accounting for differences in:	Default value systemic effects	Default value local effects	
Interspecies	- correction for differences in metabolic rate per body weight	AS <sup>a, b</sup>	-	
	- remaining differences	2.5	1 <sup>f</sup> 2.5 <sup>g</sup>	
Intraspecies	- worker	5	5	
	- general population	10 <sup>c</sup>	10°	
Exposure duration	- subacute to sub-chronic	3	3 h	
	- sub-chronic to chronic	2	2 h	
	- subacute to chronic	6	б <sup>h</sup>	
Dose-response	issues related to reliability of the dose-response, incl. LOAEL/NAEL extrapolation and severity of effect	1 <sup>d</sup>	1 <sup>d</sup>	
Quality of whole database	- issues related to completeness and consistency of the available data	1 <sup>d</sup> I Techni	ral	
	the alternative data	issues related to completeless and consistency of the available data  issues related to reliabilize ACH Technical  the alternative data  Guidance Document:		

AS = factor for allometric scaling (see ]

Not always covering for very young chi

# Guidance Document: How Caution should be taken when the starting to derive no effect levels

t via simple destruction of membranes

тог епестs on skin, eye and Gi tract via local metabolism; for effects on respiratory tract

for effects on respiratory tract.

### Human long-term DNEL for ammonia

Human short-term studies
 Slight sensory irritation

NOAEL

- Animal long-term studies
  - Increased suceptibility to mycoplasma infection
    Histological changes in airways
- Human long-term studies

Holness et al 1989: Average exposure 9.2 ppm
All <50 ppm, most <25 ppm (8-h TWA, personal sampling)
No effects on lung function, symptom prevalence (airways, eyes, skin) or sense of smell

Ballal et al 1998

≥25 ppm (gm, stationary sampling): Higher relative risk of wheezing >25 ppm higher risks of coughing, mucus,

asthma

DNEL = 9.2/5 = 2 ppm

Swedish OEL = 25 ppm (set 1990, now being revised)

### REACH and OELs

# Assessment factors Intraspecies 5 Exposure duration 1 Dose-response, LOAEL to NOAEL, severity Quality of database 1? Overall AF 5

- Long tradition and experience
- Well known and highly regarded
- "...all Nordic authorities use NEG documents as major and reliable sources for OEL setting...
- ...large number of high-quality criteria documents...
- ...gratefully used worldwide...
- ...indispensable contribution to attaining and maintaining healthy work environment..."

Victor Feron & Henrik Nordman in the evaluation of NEG 1992-2001

- Broad network
- No conflicts of interest
- Stronger voice in EU and SCOEL
- Platform to promote European and international harmonisation

# Strengths of NEG

- Main task remains: Continue to produce documents on request by Nordic authorites
- Continue/enhance bilateral collaboration
- Promote European and international collaboration and harmonisation of OELs
- Move back to one-chemical-at-a-time?
- Produce documents for SCOEL ?

### **NEG** future

- Follow up REACH <u>Technical Guidance Document</u>, especially regarding guidance on DNELs and DMELs?
- Review <u>consistency</u> of derivation DNELs and DMELs, as performed by different producers?
- <u>Produce</u> REACH chemical safety assessments, especially DNELs and DMELs, as part of chemical safety reports ??
- <u>Review</u> REACH chemical safety reports ???

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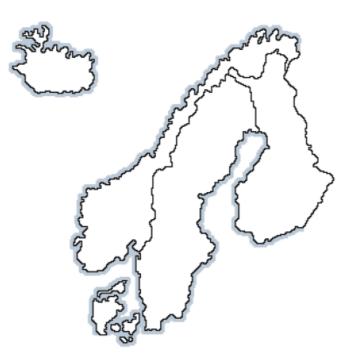
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