

European Experiences in the Development of Approaches for the Successful Control of Workplace Health Risks

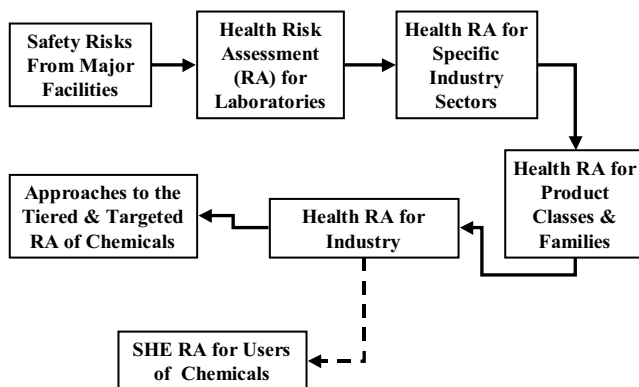
Chris Money
ExxonMobil Petroleum & Chemical

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Outline of Presentation

- Origins and development of control banding approaches for the assessment and management of workplace risks
 - what constitutes the basis for successful schemes ?
- Recent examples of European schemes utilising control banding concepts
 - why have they chosen to use control banding and what impact has this had ?
- What might be the future direction of and needs for any further activity in the area ?

Evolution of Generic Risk Management Approaches



Core Considerations for Successful Control Banding Schemes

- Must be user-friendly
 - understandable by those who operate the scheme and those affected by the outputs
 - capable of implementation with the minimum of training or resource
 - ⇒ “perceived as a benefit and not a burden”
- Underlying concepts must be supported by regulatory and other stakeholders
 - Should provide reliable control advice
- Schemes should be sufficiently flexible to adapt to changing patterns of industry/ regulatory demands
- Need to deliver consistency and transparency throughout the scheme

Recent European Examples of Control Banding

- A number of approaches to help better manage workplace health risks have been developed in recent years within Europe :
 - 1 UIC approach to supply chain SHE risks
 - 2 CEFIC exposure management system
 - 3 ECETOC approach to tiered & targeted RA
- The approaches adapt and build upon previous control banding schemes
 - and extend the concepts to new areas of chemicals risk management

Union des Industries Chimiques

- An initiative of the French chemical industry to address broader SHE considerations using control banding concepts
 - launched by UIC in 1999
- Developed to support the Product Stewardship and Responsible Care aspirations of chemical producers and suppliers
- Directs users at suitable risk management strategies
 - as well as relevant sources of French legislative and industry guidance
- Has received support within France as an example of sensible self-regulation
 - with the caveat that existing legal provisions also apply

UIC Health Risk Matrix

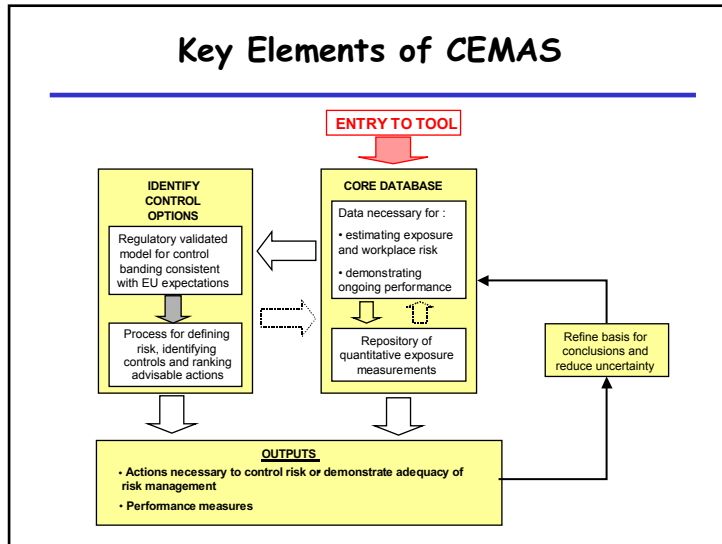
| | | Hazard Class | | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------|---|---|---|---------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Protection Level | 5 | | | | | Level 3 |
| | 4 | | | | | Level 2 |
| | 3 | | | | | Level 2 |
| | 2 | | | | | Level 1 |
| | 1 | | | | | Level 1 |

- Risk levels amount to the probability of effective risk management
- Action levels direct user as the confirmation of protection level effectiveness and/or need for intervention

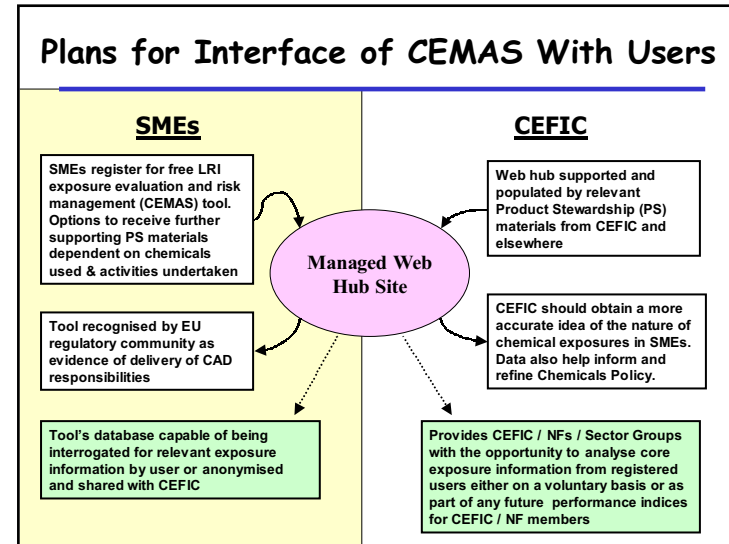
CEFIC CEMAS Approach

- Project undertaken by IOM/University of Utrecht under CEFIC Long range Research Initiative (LRI)
- Seeks to provide a guidance tool for SME users of chemicals that :
 - gathers exposure information as the basis for structured decision -making
 - advises users when exposure monitoring is required
 - is consistent with prevailing regulatory expectations
 - is free
 - is aligned with the principles of Responsible Care and can help provide measures of performance
- Public release of the tool expected to be available during 2003

Key Elements of CEMAS



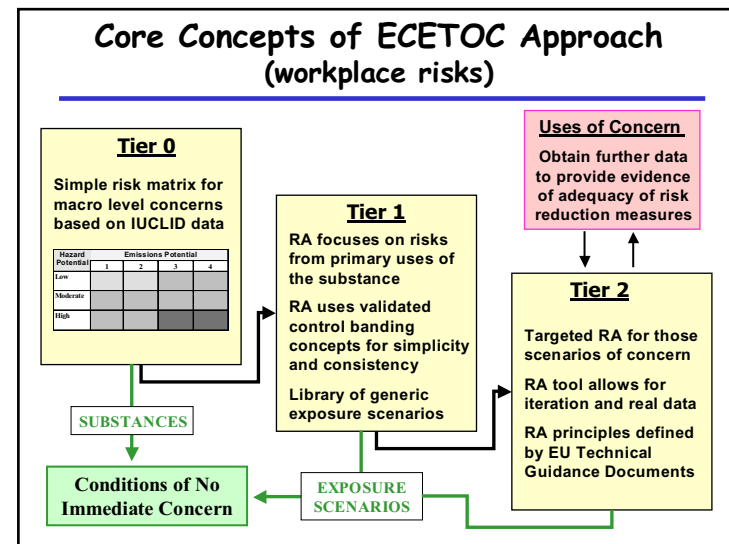
Plans for Interface of CEMAS With Users



ECETOC Scheme for Tiered & Targeted RA

- Addresses some of the key challenges presented by the EU Chemicals White Paper
 - risk assessments required to support registration of chemicals
 - hazard information needs to be proportionate with risks
 - applicable to both human health and the environment
- Approach embraces control banding at the core of its evaluation of workplace and consumer risks
- Accounts for the need for an approach to RA that :
 - enables the RA to be tiered and targeted at those scenarios of most concern
 - is simple, consistent and capable of automation
 - complements parallel systems for chemical regulation at the international level

Core Concepts of ECETOC Approach (workplace risks)



Key Attributes of ECETOC Approach

- **Targets efforts at those scenarios where risks are elevated and require a detailed evaluation**
- **Utilises readily available input information (IUCLID) to enable consistent outputs at the Tier 0 and Tier 1 levels**
- **Outputs in-line with EU H&S expectations**
- **Encourages appropriate use of resources**
 - testing, animal welfare and human skills
 - enhances ability to deliver for all stakeholders
- **Core concepts of approach are capable of extension to other areas of chemicals regulation e.g. testing and registration, prioritisation**

Summary & Future Directions

- **Concepts and applications of control banding for health risk evaluation and management have developed considerably over recent years**
- **Europe has recognised many of the early benefits and built on them :**
 - applicability beyond workplace health risks
 - integration with other initiatives at the business, supplier and regulatory level
 - shelf-life of current developments firmly targeted at medium / long term
- **A period of critical evaluation across available schemes now seems to be appropriate**