

**Acceptable,  
tolerable,  
non-tolerable**

# **Risks at the workplace**



**Herbert. F. Bender, Prof. Dr.**

**BASF SE**

**GUS/TD – Hazardous Material Management**

# Different Exposure Situations

## General Population:

(Pt)



Exposure duration, in total:	75 a
Annual Exposure :	52 w
Weekly Exposure :	7 d
Daily Exposure :	24 h
Exposure group:	everybody including hypersensitive persons

## Workplace situation:

(Wt)



Exposure :	40 a
Annual Exposure :	44 w
Weekly Exposure :	5 d
Daily Exposure :	8 h
Exposure group :	healthy worker

# Starting point of our Discussion

## Report of the Federal Environmental Agencies in 1992:

➔ Risk from the 7 most important environmental carcinogens, in total:

Urban population : **1 : 1,000/Pt**

Rural population: **1 : 5,000/Pt**



The risks for the urban population was assessed as being too high.

**Goal:** adaptation to situation of the rural population

Intermediate step:

Urban population : **1 : 2,500/Pt**



# Risk from X-ray examination

Kind of examination	Risiko
Hand	1 : 10 Millionen
Elbow, knee	1 : 1 Million
<b>Lung, cervical spine, skull</b>	<b>1 : 100,000</b>
Thoracic spine, hip, mammography	1 : 40,000
Lumbar spine, abdomen, CT- head	1 : 10,000
Stomach and small intestine (radiography), CT-spine	1 : 2,000
Large intestine and artery (radiography), CT-thorax	1 : 1,000

Additional mortality risk by one time X-ray examination

Source: Prof. Jung, Uni Hamburg

**Accepted maximum annual radiation dose for employees:**

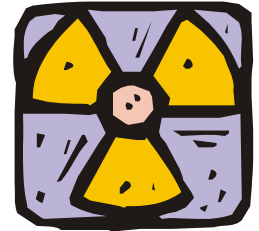
⇒ 20 mS/a

**Accepted maximum lifetime radiation dose for employers:**

⇒ 400 mS

⇒ additional risk cancer :

**2 : 100/Wt**

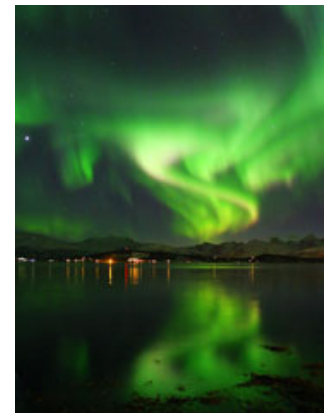


## Natural Radiation Exposure

➔ radiation dose: 1 mS/a

additional risk cancer:

**4 : 1,000/Pt**



# Lethal risks in different branches of economy

Forestry **2.5 : 1,000 /Wt**

Agriculture **3 : 1,000 /Wt**

Construction **2 : 1,000 /Wt**

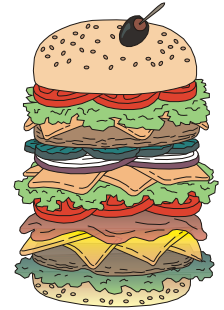
Mining **3 : 1,000 /Wt**

Retail **4 : 10,000 /Wt**

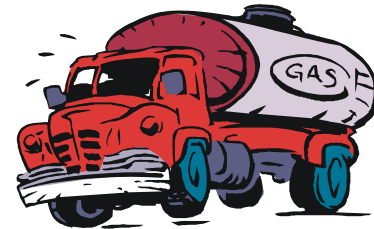
# Common substances risks of every day life

Arsenic in drinking water (10  $\mu\text{g/l}$ ) **5 : 10,000/Pt**

Dioxin in food (2 pg Teq/kg) **3 : 10,000/Pt**



Diesel engine emissions (5 ng BaP/ $\text{m}^3$ ) **2 : 10,000/Pt**



Cadmium in environmental dust **2 : 100,000/Pt**

# Different kind of Carcinogens

A Carcinogen Cat. 1A, 1B or 2 can be quite different!

**Category 1A, 1B**

**Category 2B**

**Category 4**

**Category 5**

**genotoxic  
carcinogens**

have **usually no**  
threshold

**non-genotoxic  
Carcinogens**

**have a threshold**

with  
threshold!

**Accepted risks in different countries, e.g. NL (DECOS),  
USA (EPA)**

**1 : 1,000,000 Pt**

**Calculated for the workplace situations, based  
on the same exposure dose:**

**4 : 100,000 Wt**

**Tolerable Risk: 4 : 1,000 Wt**

**Tolerable Risk:**

Threshold, above which employees should not be exposed

**Acceptable Risk (intermediate, until 2018: 4 : 10,000 Wt)**

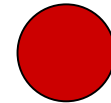
**from 2019: 4 : 100,000 Wt**

**Acceptable risk:**

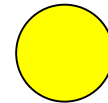
Risk at the workplace without any additional safety measures required by the agencies

## Division into 3 risk areas:

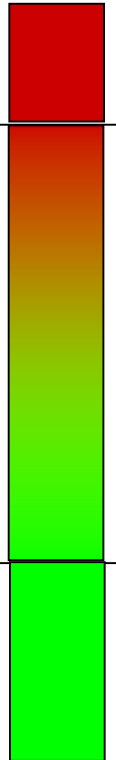
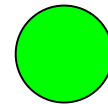
**High risk:** above tolerable limit



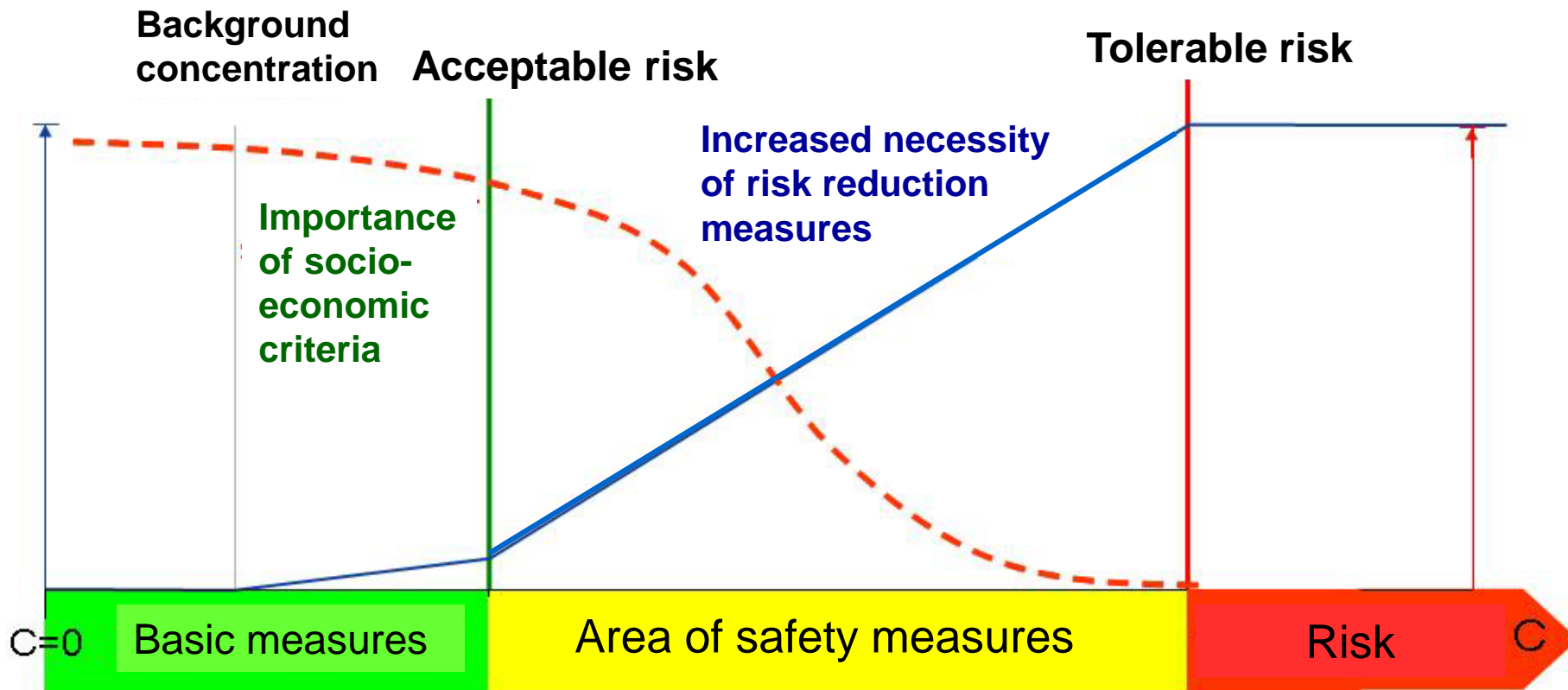
**Medium risk:** between acceptable and tolerable limit



**Low risk:** below acceptable limit



## *Priorisation of the different measure options in dependence of the risk*



**Procedure is needed, if state of the technology is**

→ below tolerable concentration

or even

→ below acceptable concentration

**General principle:**

→ prohibition of degradation

→ former German TRK-values are not allowed to exceed

## Acceptable and tolerable concentration:

⇒ defined as TWA (time-weighted-average) for 8 h shift

## Peak exposure:

⇒ Short time exposure limits (STEL) are established additionally, if needed

## Different assessment duration:

⇒ For particles without acute (to chronic) health effects:  
➔ assessment duration > shift are in discussion

## Consideration of background concentration (ubiquitary):

- ⇒ procedure, if background concentration is above acceptable concentration
  - ↳ nitrosamines

## Analytical limitations:

- ⇒ procedure, if detection limit is above acceptable concentration and can not be reached with reasonable effort
  - ↳ fibres, nitrosamines

## Endogenous carcinogen:

- ⇒ Consideration of endogenous produced carcinogens
  - ↳ ethylenoxide

**Assessment of risks at the workplaces**  
**- a task for real experts -**  
***Thank you very much for your attention!***

