



# BOHS-NVVA DOCUMENT

Testing Compliance with  
Occupational Exposure Limits  
for Airborne Substances

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# WIE BEN IK?

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Coördinatie van werkzaamheden van Shell  
arbeidshygiënisten en contractors

Bestuurslid van de NVVA

Bestuurslid van de CGC



# GESCHIEDENIS VAN HET BOHS NVVA DOCUMENT

2010:

- Vorming NVVA werkgroep nav verzoek BOHS om gezamenlijk document op te stellen
- BOHS komt met eerste concept
- November 2010 commentaar NVVA naar BOHS

2011:

- Ontmoeting NVVA-BOHS begin 2011
- Mid maart nieuwe draft versie
- Augustus goedgekeurde versie komt beschikbaar
- November “**Testing Compliance with Occupational Exposure Limits for Airborne Substances**” gepubliceerd op de website van BOHS en NVVA

# DOEL VAN DE RICHTLIJN

- Leidraad voor arbeidshygiënisten om te bepalen of aan grenswaarden wordt voldaan
  - Niet gericht op het uitvoeren van de metingen
  - Wel gericht op het gebruik van een werkwijze/berekeningsaanpak om ‘compliance-testing’ uit te voeren voor 8-uurs TGG
- 
- Opmerking 1: voordat je gaat ‘compliance testen’, check altijd eerst of er beheersmaatregelen zijn genomen en of deze effectief zijn!
  - Opmerking 2: als je gaat compliance testen, houd er dan rekening mee dat je meer metingen zult moeten verzamelen

# DE INHOUD ( HOOFDSTUK 1)

Chapter 1.  
Preliminary considerations

# DE INHOUD (HOOFDSTUK 2)

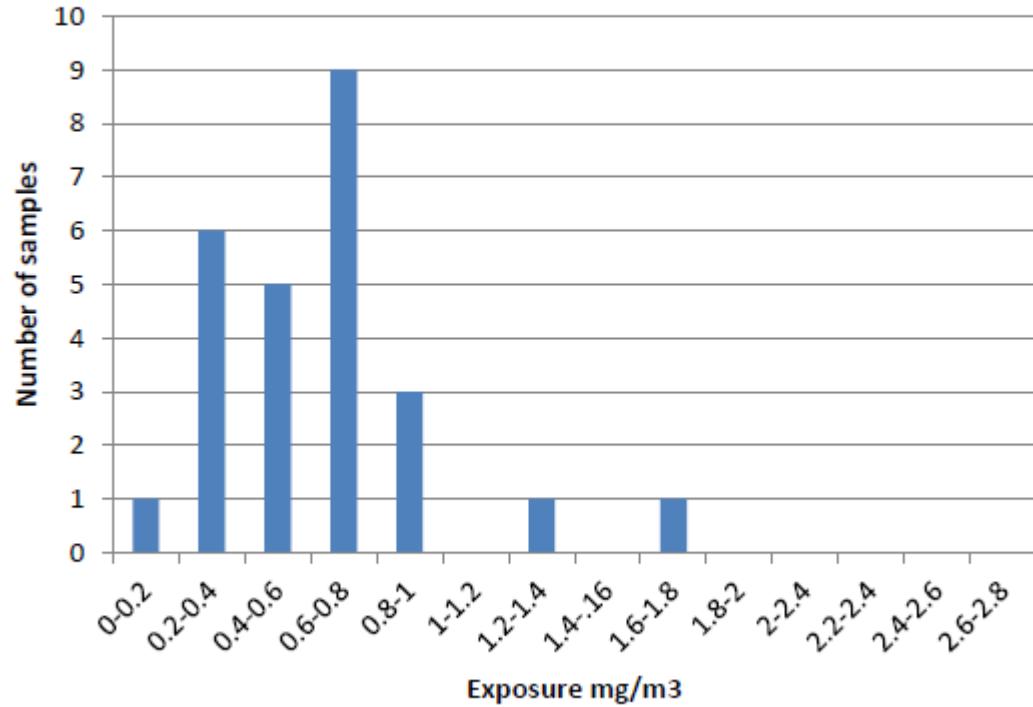
## Chapter 2

### The problem of variability, and the place of this guidance

- 2.1 Variability of exposure
- 2.2 Some evaluation software
- 2.3 How many measurements?
- 2.4 The problems of between-worker and within-worker variability
- 2.5 The problem of compliance
- 2.6 The approach of this guidance

# VOORBEELD (HOOFDSTUK 2)

**Fig 1. Personal exposure measurements in weaving at a cotton mill.**



## VOORBEELD (HOOFDSTUK 2)

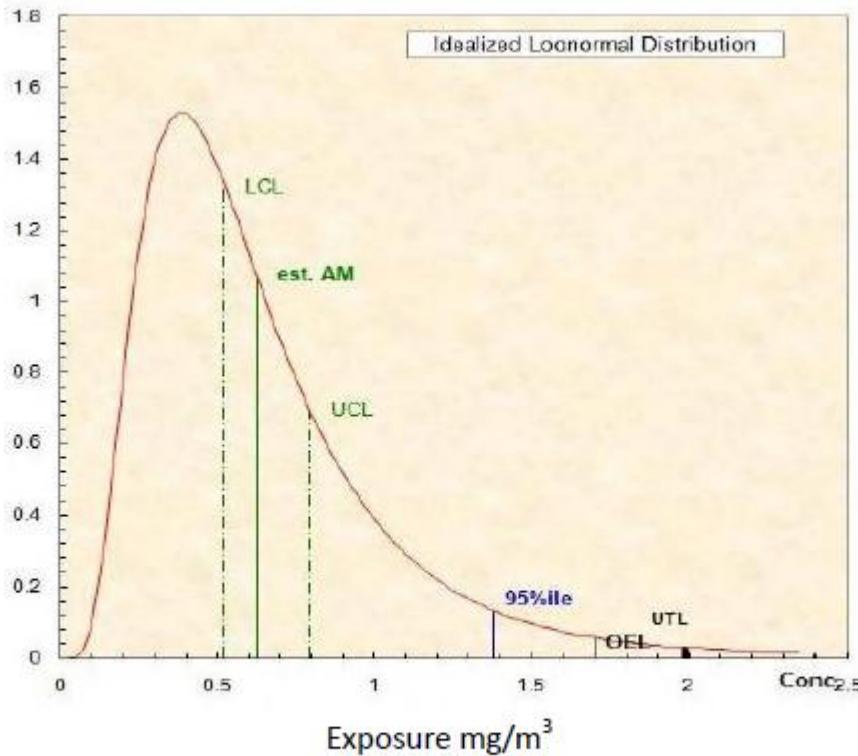


Fig 2. Log-normal curve fitted to the data in Fig 1 using the AIHA tool IHSTAT™

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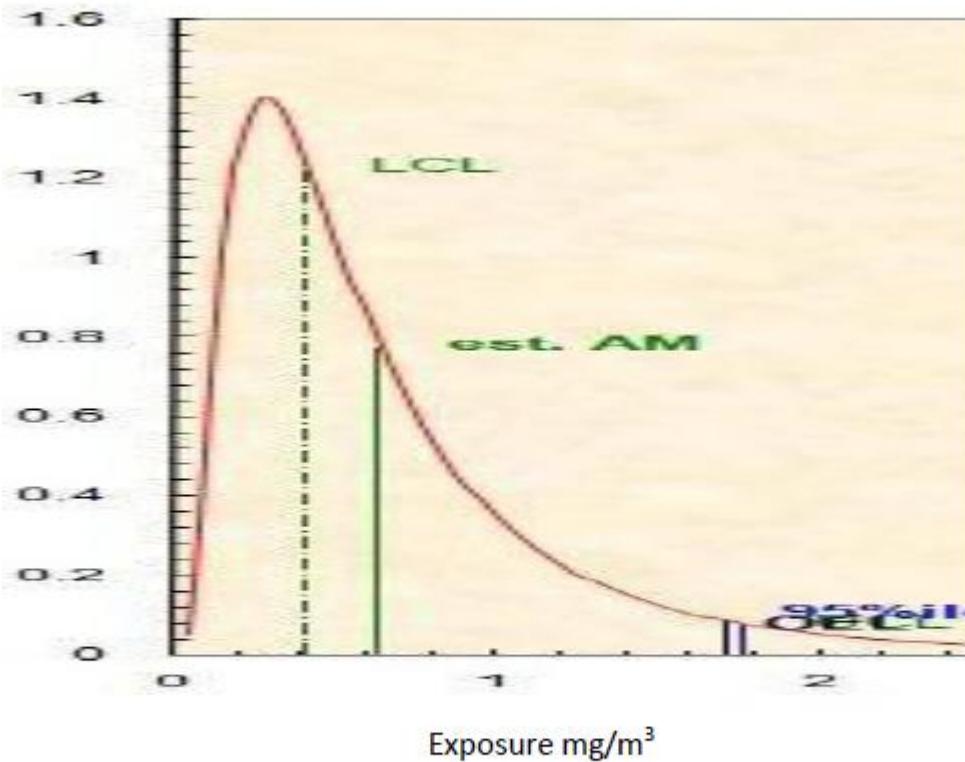


Fig 3. The lognormal distribution fitted by IHSTAT to seven measurements taken at random from the 26 used to produce Fig 2.

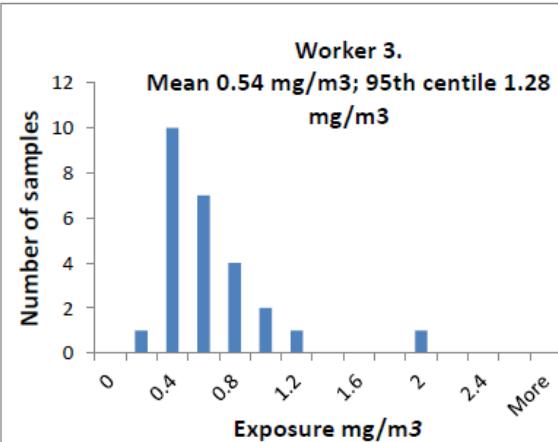
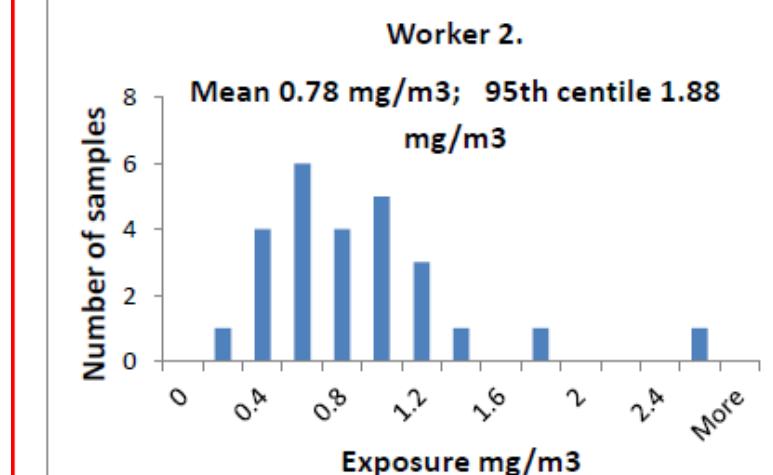
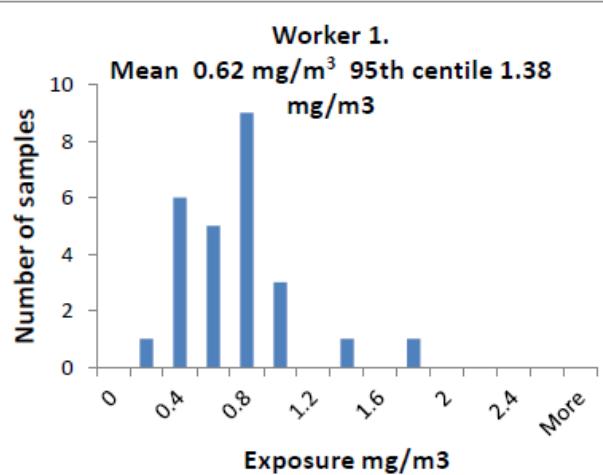
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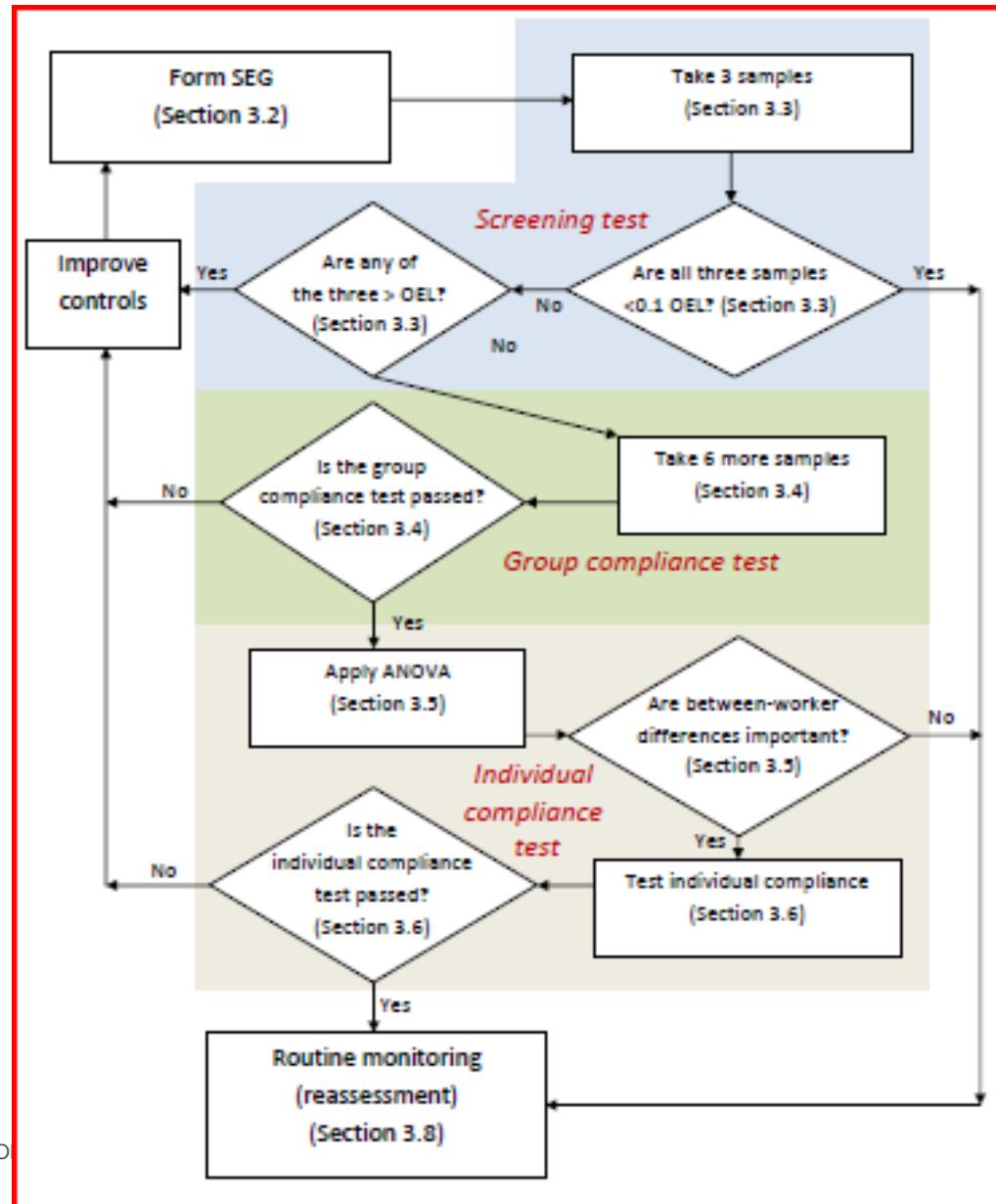
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# DE INHOUD (HOOFDSTUK 3)

## Chapter 3. Recommended method of measuring compliance

- 3.1 Principles
- 3.2 Selection of similarly exposed groups (SEGs)
- 3.3 Screening test
- 3.4 Group compliance test
- 3.5 Analysis of variance (ANOVA)
- 3.6 Individual compliance test
- 3.7 Treatment of values <LoQ
- 3.8 Reassessment
- 3.9 Use of the results

# DE INHOUD (FLOWCHART)



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## STAP 3.3: SCREENING TEST

- Alle drie de resultaten  $<0,1 \times \text{OEL}$ : OEL compliance aangetoond en verdere metingen niet direct nodig (wel moet een plan voor periodieke metingen worden gemaakt)\
- Als een van de drie metingen hoger is dan de OEL: duidelijk geen compliance en verdere metingen overbodig.
- Alle andere gevallen door naar 3.4.

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## 3.4 GROUP COMPLIANCE TEST

	Greg	Joe	Chloe
Mon	-1,83	-0,67	-1,71
Tue	-0,97	-0,51	
Wed	-1,61	-1,05	
Thur	-0,82	-0,36	-0,44
log MG	-1,00		OEL
log Sg	0,54		
U	2,80		

=LN(F9)-C9)/C10

Table 1. Limiting values of U. The OEL is not complied with if U calculated from equation (3) is less than the limiting value given here. Limiting values of U for other sample numbers are given in Annex 2 of France (2009).

Number of exposure measurements	Limiting value of U
9	2.035
10	2.005
11	1.981
12	1.961
13	1.944
14	1.929
15	1.917

# DE INHOUD (HOOFDSTUK 3)

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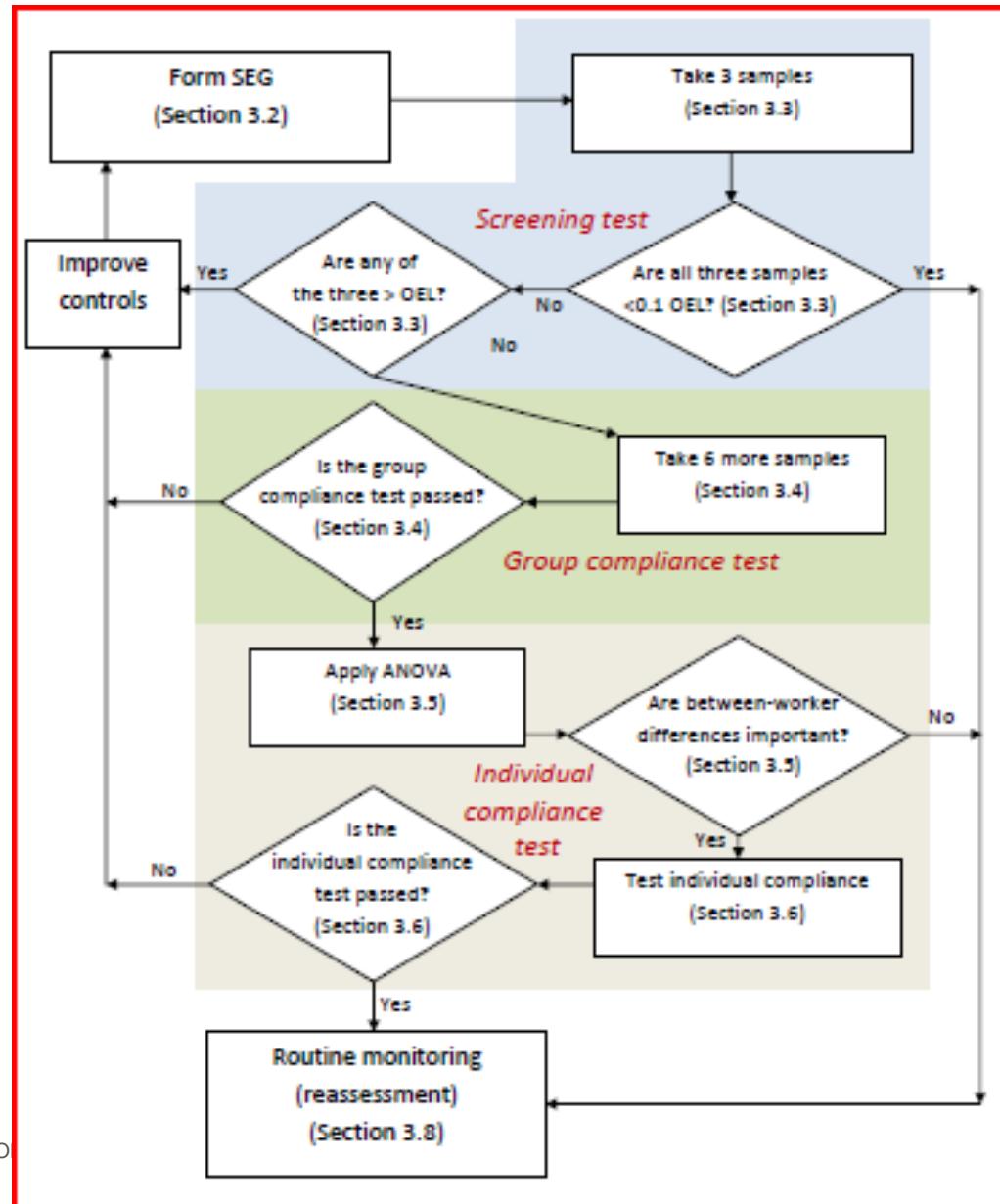
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## 3.5 ANOVA

	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
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21														
22														
23														
24														
25														
26														
27														
28														

Fig. Calculation of the between-worker variance and standard deviation in cells O5 and O6

# DE INHOUD (FLOWCHART)



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## 3.6 CRITERIUM INDIVIDUAL COMPLIANCE

As defined in section 3.1, individual compliance requires <20% probability that any individual has >5% of his or her exposures exceeding the OEL. We estimate this by calculating the parameter

$$H = [\log(OEL) - (\log M_G + 1.645 s_w)] / s_b \quad (4)$$

from Hewett (2005), Appendix A, and then calculating the fraction of the distribution which lies above this value. By our definition (section 3.1) our individual compliance criterion is met if this fraction is <0.2.

## 3.6 VOORBEELD BEREKENING

	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1									
2									
3						sw2	0.257708		N
4	Joe	Chloe				sw	0.507649		$n_1$
5	-0.67	-1.71				sb2	0.056929		$n_2$
6	-0.51					sb	0.238597		$n_3$
7	-1.05					s2	0.314636		k
8	-0.36	-0.44				M	-1.01		$n_0$
9						H	2.961414		
10		OEL	1.7			ind excd	0.001531		
11									
12									
13					Anova: Single Factor				
14									

Fig A18. Calculation of the individual exceedance

It will be seen that the individual exceedance is calculated to be 0.0015, or 0.15%. This means that that it is estimated that 0.15% of workers in the SEG would be expected to have more than 5% of their exposures above the OEL. As explained in the main text (Section 3.6) we propose that the individual compliance test is passed if the individual exceedance is less than 0.2 (ie, that there was a less than 20% chance of any individual in the group having more than 5% of exposures above the OEL).

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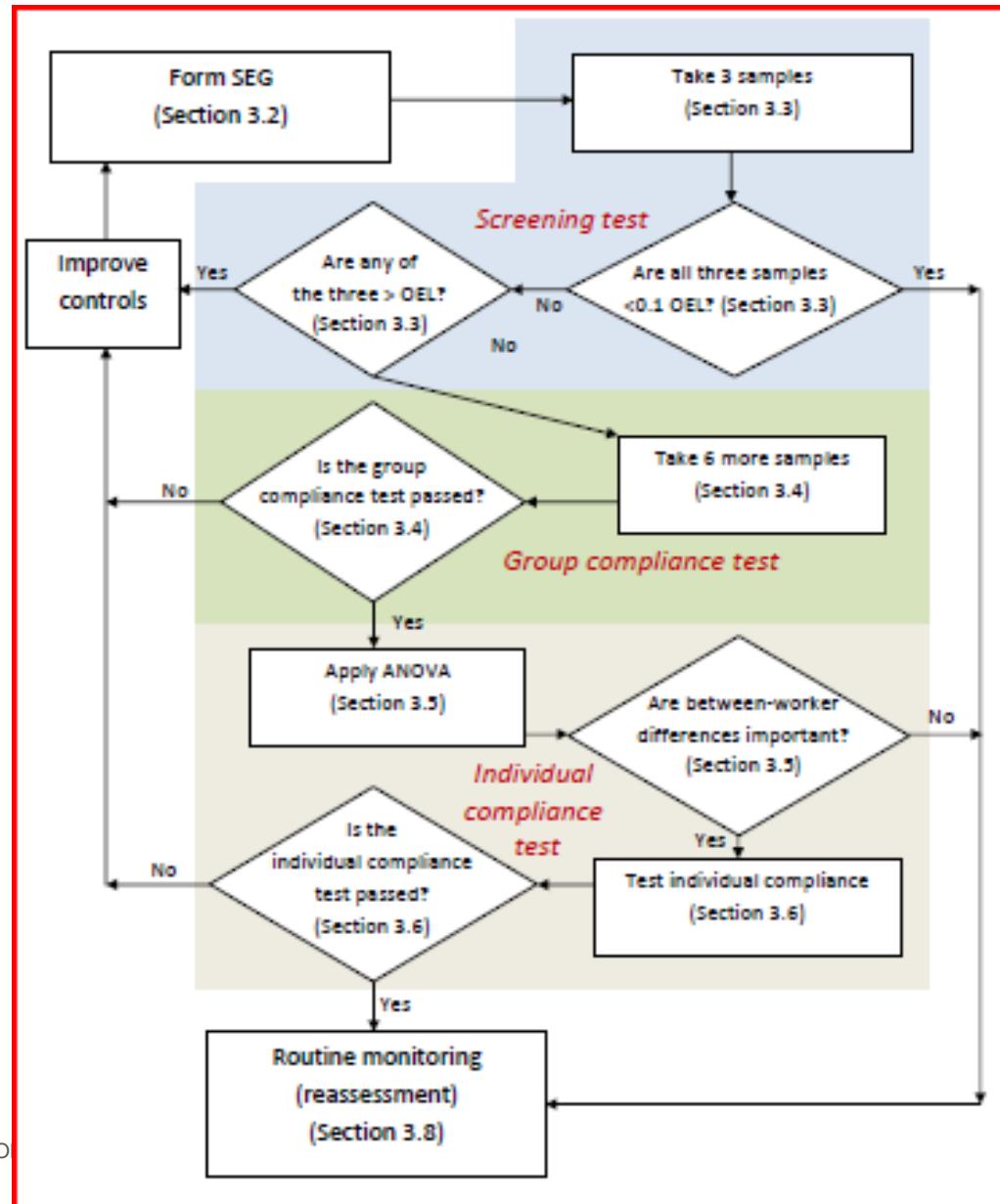
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## 3.8: REASSESSMENT

GM <0.1 OEL	2 yr
0.1 OEL < GM < 0.25 x OEL	1 yr
0.25 OEL <GM< 0.5 OEL	6 months
0.5 OEL <GM	3 months

# DE INHOUD (FLOWCHART)



# VOORBEELD

Logged values									
werknelmers; max. 4 metingen per persoon			metingen > 10% OEL			metingen > OEL			
werk 1	werk 2	werk 3	meting 1	meting 2	meting 3	werk 1	werk 2	werk 3	binnenpersoonsvariantie
meting 1 0,16	0,51	0,18	meting 1 -1,83	-0,67	-1,71				sw2 0,258465563
meting 2 0,38	0,6		meting 2 -0,97	-0,51					sw 0,508395086
meting 3 0,2	0,35		meting 3 -1,61	-1,05					tussenpersoonsvariantie sb2 0,057608555 18,23%
meting 4 0,44	0,7	0,65	meting 4 -0,82	-0,36	-0,43				sb 0,240017822

