

Risk Management Measures for dermal exposure – beyond gloves

Giulia Pizzella & Jan Urbanus





RMM's for dermal exposures





- Why do some diesel pump nozzles leak more than others? Preventative maintenance?
- Contained systems, e.g. Sample points
- Increase distance between person and source, e.g. Long-handled tools

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Protective gloves

- Not every glove is protective for every chemical or petroleum product
 - Need to match glove material with products
 - Glove break-through laboratory testing is standardised (EN 374)
- ▶ Gloves in routine use were tested for diesel and kerosine
 - Some companies used poor quality gloves
- ▶ Gloves assumed to reduce exposure by >80%
 - If proper material, worker trained/supervised
- Awareness: contaminated gloves as source of exposure
 - Proper glove donning and decontamination procedures
 - http://www.esig.org/uploads/ModuleXtender/Publications/161/BPG_UK_web_0611.pdf

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Dermal exposure assessments for REACH dossiers - Outloook

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Observations from studies completed so far





- New area of exposure assessment for downstream oil industry – but required under chemical regulations
- Studies provide 'Tier-2 data' that can override (grossly) conservative Tier-1 estimates
 - But data sets are small, may not be 'representative for the EU'
 - Expensive, labour-intensive, large variability

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Conclusions & Next Steps

- Lack of standardisation of methods and sampling strategies
 - Nature of Petroleum Substances also of relevance (e.g. High viscosity products are handled hot; volatile substances evaporate from skin)
- Exposure pathways can be complex, e.g. button on pump contaminated by hand
- Include in REACH dossiers as 'supporting data' or first obtain larger data sets?



