



Improving Worker Health Risk Identification and Protection

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In conjunction with
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Worker Health and Safety Task Groups

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Examples of CRESPP Projects that Improve Worker Health

- Cross-Complex Evaluation of Occupational Health & Safety Programs
- Evaluating Worker Risks Using Employee Based Analyses
- Beryllium (Be) Biomonitoring at the Hanford Site
- Reproductive Effects of Solvents in Workers
- Registry of Subcontractor Workers at SRS
- Evaluating Barriers to the Use of Respiratory Protection among Hazardous Waste Workers

Radiation

Chemicals

Physical Hazards

Noise

**Health
Monitoring**

**Medical
Monitoring**

**Radiologic
Monitoring**

**Radiation
Protection**



Fire Protection

**Hearing
Protection**

Nuclear Safety

**Non-Occupational
Stress**

**Occupational
Stress**

Energy Sources

Biological Hazards

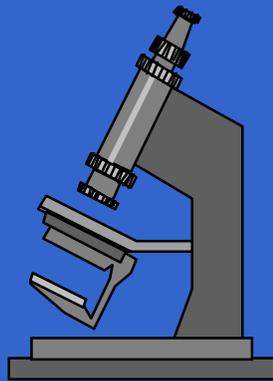
Occupational Health *System* Shields DOE Workers from *Hazards*

Improving Worker Health Risk Identification and Protection: Occupational Beryllium Biomarker Studies

CRESP Research

Relevant to

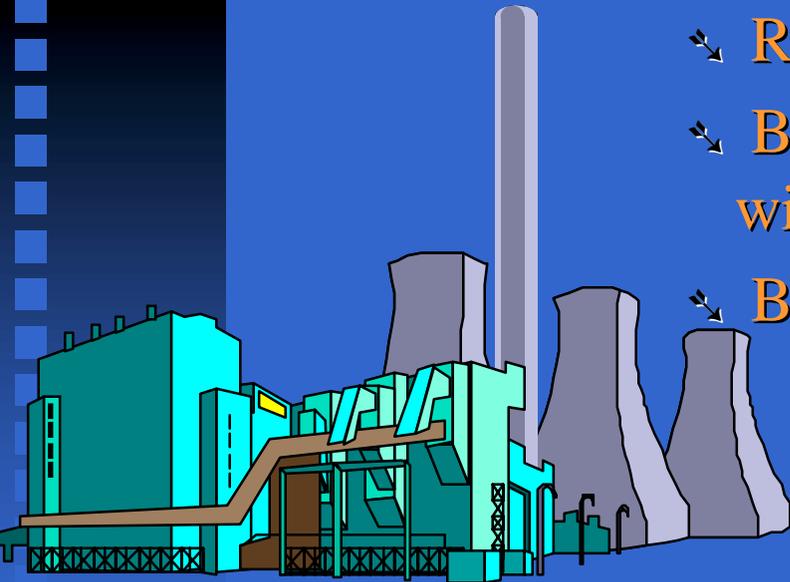
Policy



Why are we interested in Beryllium?

Metal used in ceramics and nuclear industries
during last 50 years

- ↘ Reactor rod fabrication
- ↘ Reactor shielding
- ↘ Beryllium operations in buildings complex wide
- ↘ Bomb casings



Why are we interested in Beryllium? (cont.)

■ Beryllium Can Cause Lung Disease

Acute Beryllium Disease

Chronic Beryllium Disease (CBD)

- ⇒ immune system - mediated pulmonary disease involving chronic inflammation / fibrosis
- ⇒ 1-15% prevalence in exposed workers
- ⇒ variable latency and response

Why are we interested in Beryllium (cont.)?

- Estimated that up to 10,000 current and former workers have been Be exposed
- Workers had been identified at Oak Ridge 4-12 Plant and Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site



CRESP Research has Expanded our Ability to:

- Identify workers that are potentially beryllium sensitive
- Improve diagnostic methods for evaluating beryllium worker health
- Develop expanded use of biomarker information for policy decision making

Science → *Policy*

To Identify Potentially Exposed Workers CRESA used:

■ Top Down Approach

Evaluated job classification/location- Is it anticipated that worker is exposed?

■ Biomarkers

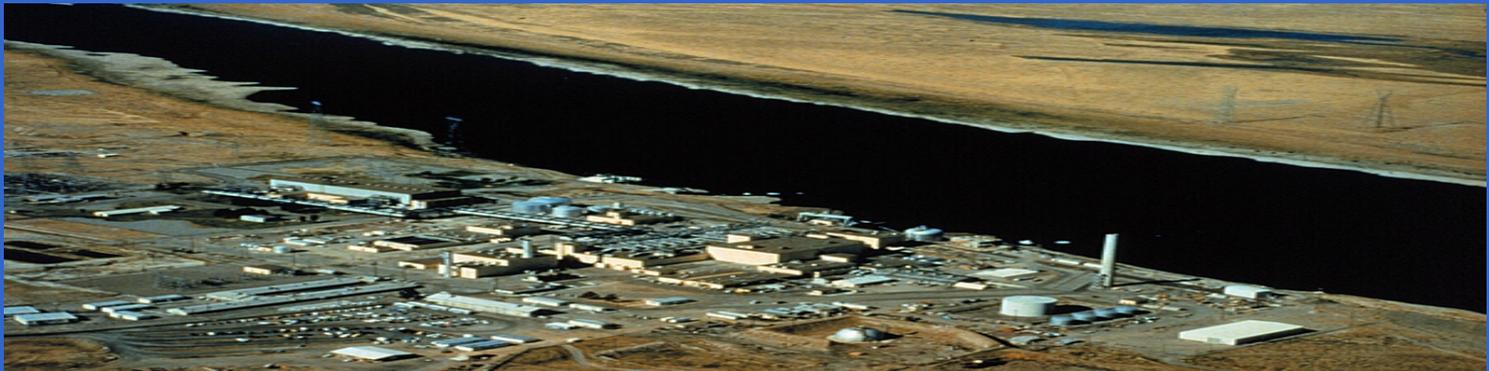
■ Bottom Up Approach – Employee Job Task Analysis (EJTA)

Risk based approach using employee input to identify activities and potential hazards faced by individual workers

To Identify Potentially Exposed Workers CRESA used:

■ Top Down Approach

- ◆ Evaluated job classification/location- Is it anticipated that worker is exposed?
- ◆ 53 buildings identified



To Identify Potentially Exposed Workers CRESA used:

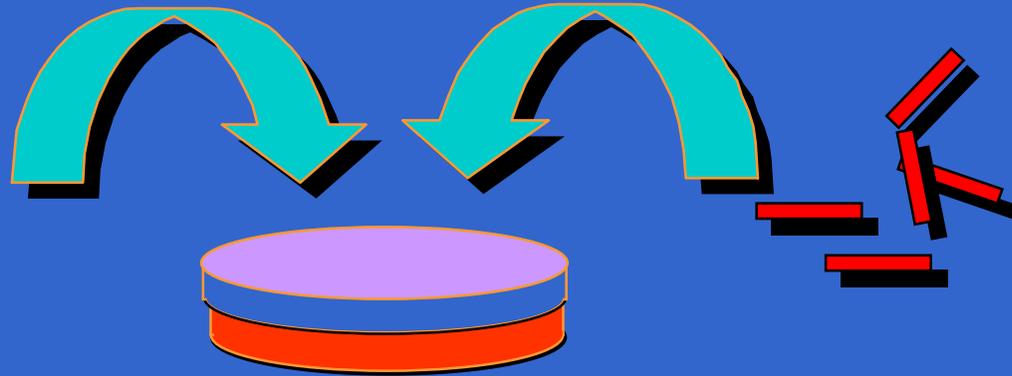
■ Biomarkers

- ◆ Beryllium Lymphocyte Proliferation
Biomarker Test

To Identify Potentially Exposed Workers CRESA used:

- Bottom Up Approach – Employee Job Task Analysis (EJTA)
 - ◆ Risk based approach using employee input to identify activities and potential hazards faced by individual worker
- Over 800 workers have been identified and tested

Beryllium Lymphocyte Biomarker: Proliferation Test

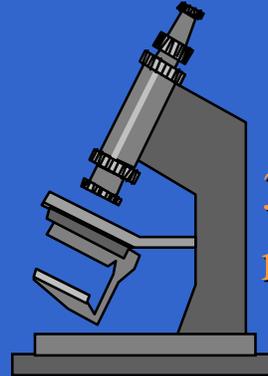


1) Lymphocytes isolated from human blood or lung lavage

4-6 days

2) Lymphocytes cultured with beryllium

3) Assess proliferative response to beryllium



Worker Screening Results at the Hanford Site (In Progress)

- Number of current and former Hanford workers evaluated = 800
- Total number of workers identified as sensitized = 59 (7%)

To Improve our Biological Methods for Evaluating Be Exposed Workers CRESPI is:

- Improving the Lymphocyte Proliferation Biomarker Test
- Evaluating genetic and functional biomarkers (GCS)
- Expanding the amount of biological information available through lymphocyte sub-population analysis

To Improve our Biological Methods for Evaluating Be Exposed Workers CRESPI is:

- Improving the Lymphocyte Proliferation Biomarker Test
 - ◆ Standardizing criteria used for positive response
 - ◆ Expanding mechanistic information available from each assessment

To Improve our Biological Methods for Evaluating Be Exposed Workers CRESPI is:

- Evaluating other genetic biomarkers
 - ◆ Glu-69 susceptibility markers (HLA DP-β1)
 - ◆ Other MHC class II genes
 - ◆ Other polymorphic immune system genes (eg. glutathione-S-transferase)

CRESP Develops Expanded Use of Biomarker Information for Risk Assessment and Risk Management

- Developed risk management framework to show “value of biomarker information” for making occupational health decisions
- Provided input and comments on DOE’s proposed rulemaking for Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention Program

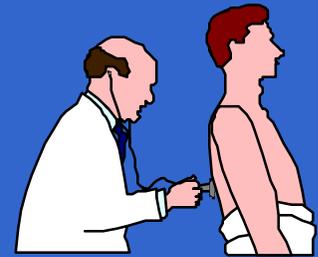
Susceptibility Biomarker Characteristics (HLA DP- β 1)

- Sensitivity high — 97%
- Specificity low — 73%

*Challenge is to determine the value of
this biomarker information to improve
worker risk management decisions*



Value of Information



We have designed decision analytic tools to provide risk managers credible scientific information in a format that can allow for transparent decision making and linkage of biomarker information with

- ↘ Alternative Occupational Health protection policies
- ↘ Clinical testing/intervention
- ↘ Cost-effective measures
- ↘ Levels of medical surveillance

CRESP Research is Putting

Science



Policy



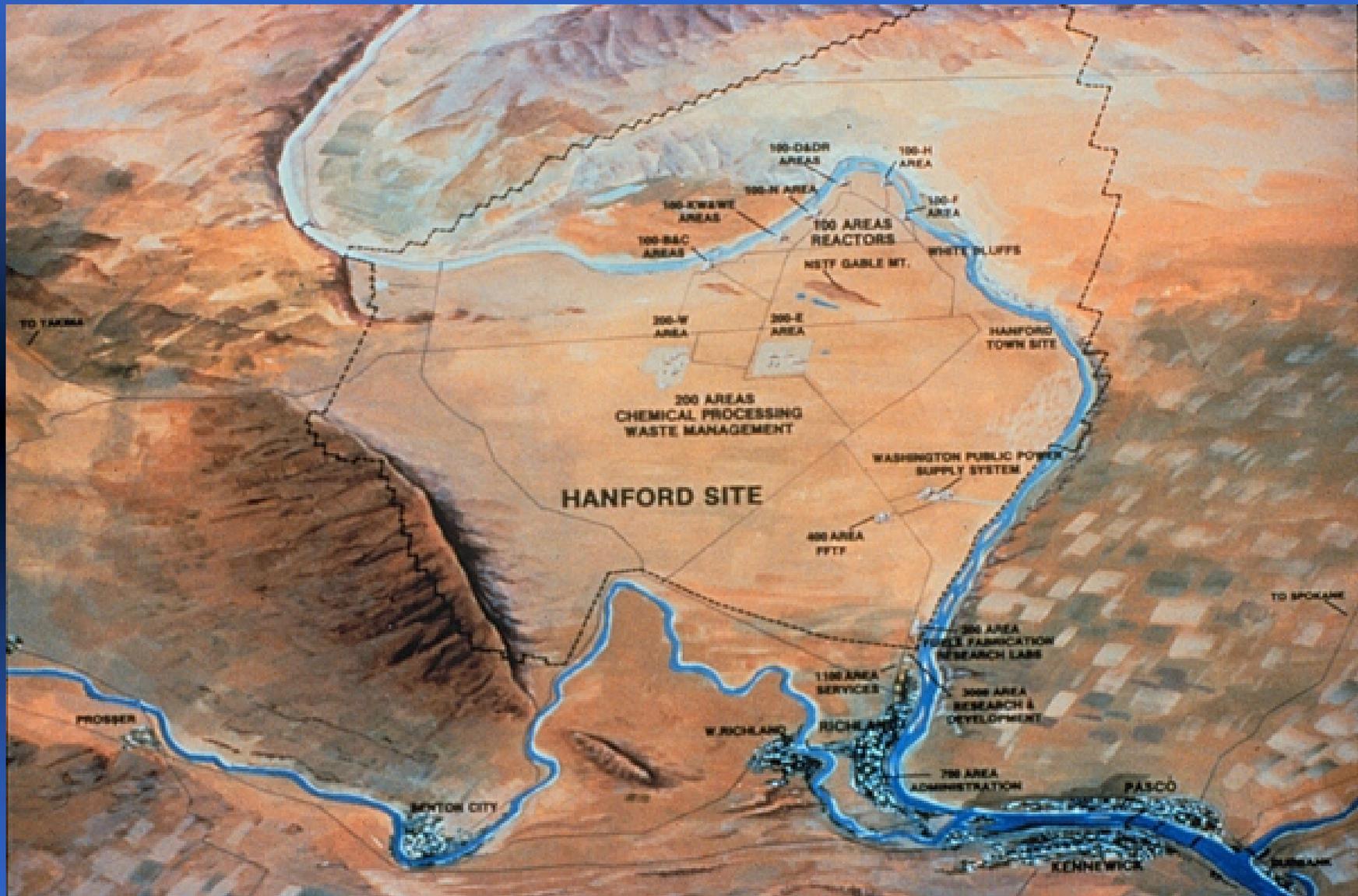
- Be worker standards
- worker surveillance



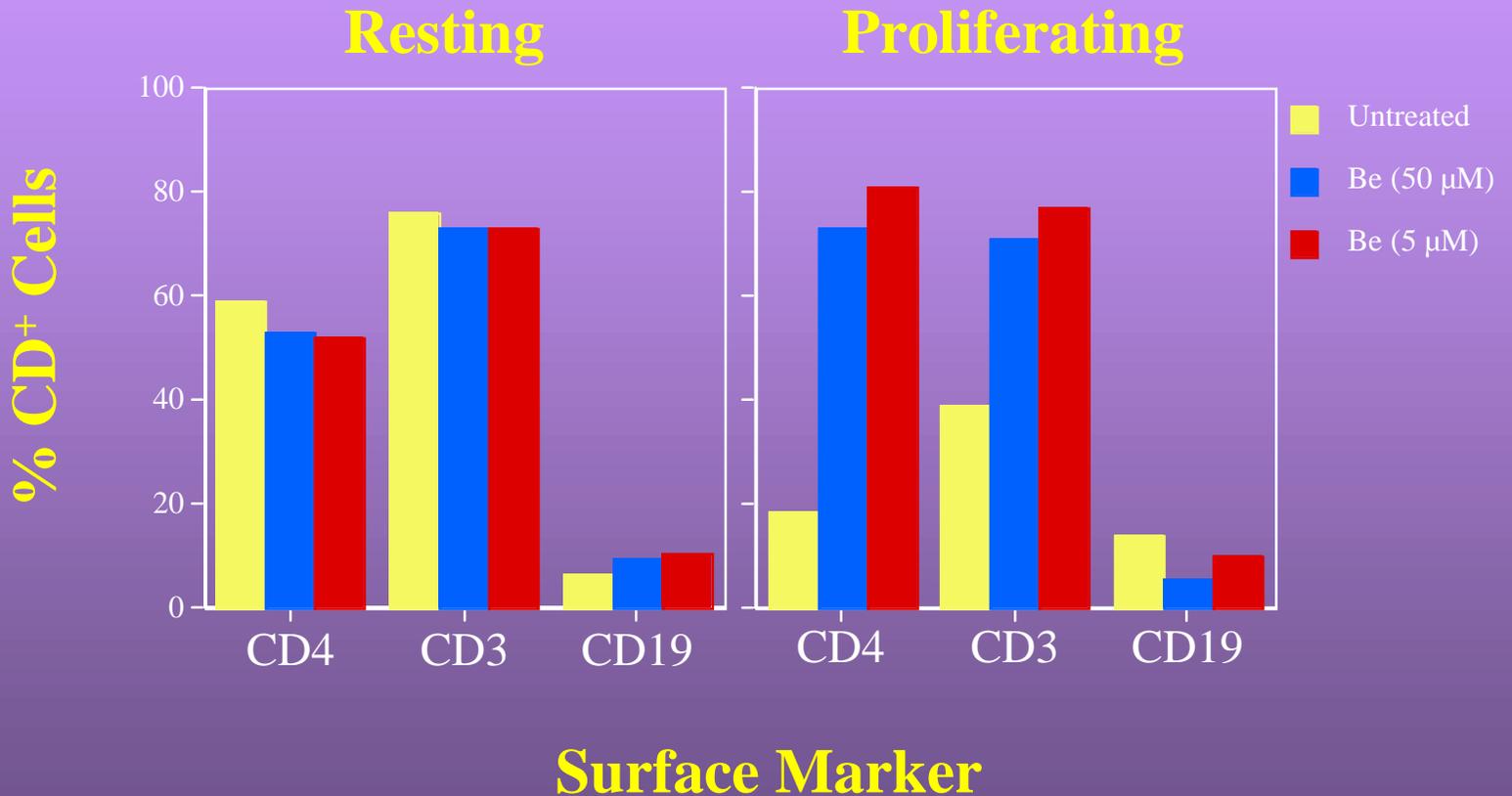
- Testified in support of more stringent action levels for worker protection standards.
- Expanded population eligible for Be medical monitoring.
- Participated in national dialogues in use of Be biomarkers for medical surveillance.
- Participated in laboratory biomarker standardization efforts for DOE biomarker use.
- Worked on development of DOE risk communication plans for Be workers.
- Held conferences with workers and other stakeholders on Beryllium Health Effects (eg. Hanford Health of the Site)

Examples of CRESPP Projects that Improve Worker Health

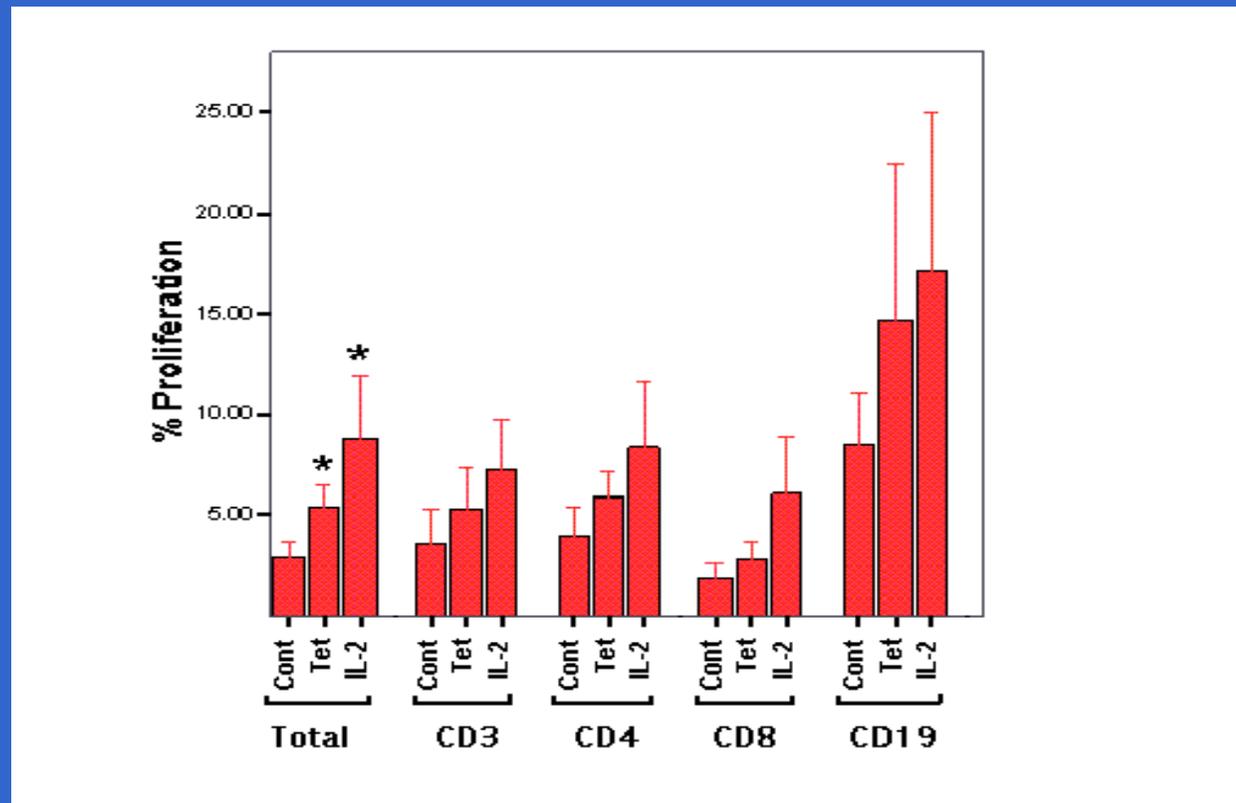
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Analysis of lymphocytes from a worker with CBD



Proliferation Among Lymphocyte Subsets in an unexposed healthy worker



Analysis of lymphocytes from a worker with CBD

