

QUESTIONNAIRE: RISK BACKGROUND

Note: For some of the questions there is more than one correct answer.

1. What do the abbreviations PEC and PNEC mean and in which context are they used?

- PEC: predicted environmental concentration.
- PEC: proper emission control.
- PNEC: predicted no effect concentration.
- PNEC: post nominal effect concentration.

- For the assessment of the environmental risk or
- for describing the risk to human health.

2. Why are PBT's regarded as substances of very high concern?

- They are found far away from their emission source.
- They are not destroyed in the environment and they can accumulate in organisms and have toxic properties.
- They are extremely toxic to aquatic organisms.
- They can have effect on a whole eco-system.

3. How can PNEC be derived for a substance?

- By testing the effect of the substance on different organisms in the compartments water, soil and air, and set the threshold value to the lowest concentration where no effect can be observed.
- By testing the effects of the substance on different organisms e.g. algae, fish and daphnia and divide the concentration where no effect can be observed with a safety factor.
- By testing the effect of the substance on organisms and additionally simulate the effect in the environment.
- By simulating the effect to organisms, plants and human health in models and calculate the safe threshold value.

4. What does partitioning mean?

- It means that a substance is degraded and the remaining parts remain partly in water and partly in soil.
- Partitioning is the movement of a substance between the environmental compartments (water, air, soil)
- It means that the concentration of a substance in the environment can be reduced by moving it from the water into the sediment

5. What does effects with regard to human health mean?

- It means that a substance has toxic properties towards human health.
- It means that a substance can cause damage to the skin and the respiratory organs.
- It means that a substance can cause a certain type of damage to human health.
- It means that a substance can damage human health because of its chemical and physical properties.

6. What can influence the level of exposure?

- The degree of the hazard.
- The degree of the risk.
- The degree of the emission.
- The number of risk management measures that have been implemented.

7. A risk of a chemical is determined by

- The degree of hazard and exposure level.
- The emission rate and risk management measures.
- The exposure level and emission rate.
- The type of damage a substance can cause.

8. In which order should a risk management be implemented?

- assessment, communication, implementation, decision taking.
- communication, assessment, implementation, decision taking.
- decision taking, implementation, assessment, communication.
- assessment, decision taking, communication, implementation.

9. When looking at the risk at the work place - what are the key elements of a risk assessment?

- Determination of the hazard.
- Determination of the exposure level.
- Determination of the exposure pathways.
- Determination of appropriate risk management measures.

10. Which options can reduce the risk of a chemical?

- Substitution of hazardous substances.
- Using personal protection equipment.
- Implementation of good housekeeping practice.
- Implementation of technical measures.