



## WATCH Meeting 25<sup>th</sup> October 2001

# Reducing Exposure to Allergens in Bakeries Joint Project with ABIM

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[www.hsl.gov.uk](http://www.hsl.gov.uk)

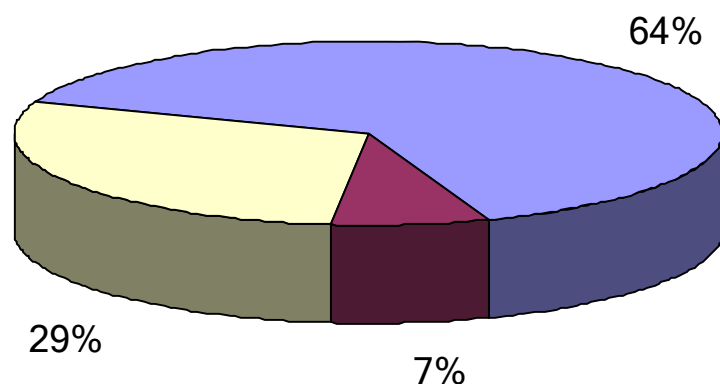
An Agency of the Health and Safety Executive

# Exposure to allergens in baking

- **Summary:** HSE / HSL undertook series of flour dust and exposure survey in large, medium and small bakeries from 1998 to 2005. This worked supported the setting in May 2001 of the Flour dust exposure limit (now WEL) 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8HrTWA. Subsequent work quantified exposure to microbial enzyme allergens, and examined whether flour dust exposures had reduced following introduction of the WEL.



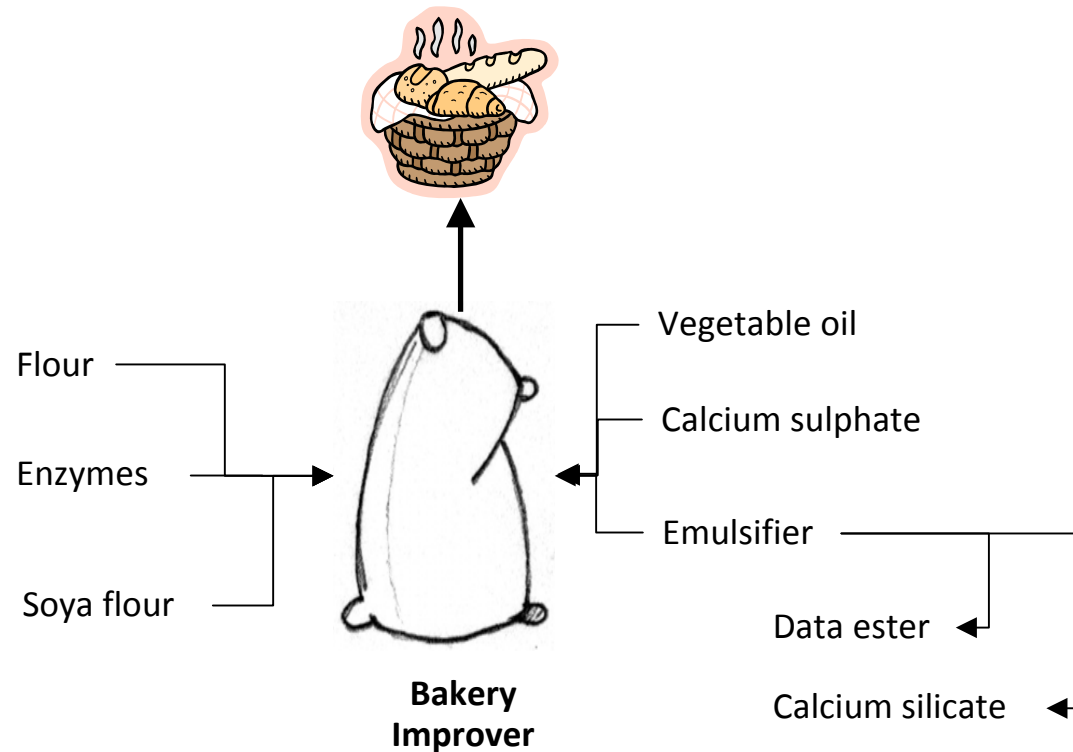
**% Workers sensitised enzymes**



- 87% +ve to wheat & enzymes
- 48% +ve to wheat only
- 13% +ve to enzyme only
- Fungal & bacterial amylase
- Hemicellulase/ Cellulase/ Xylanase
- Glucose oxidase / Amyloglucosidase

# Study: Dustiness of bread improvers

- HSE funded joint study with ABIM started in 2008



# Why reduce the dustiness of improvers?

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Aim: To investigate whether changing the proportions of ingredients in bread improver mixtures reduces their dustiness and consequently the exposure of bakers to allergens

- Improvers contain microbial enzyme allergens
- A process of formulating/ mixing improvers is undertaken in large, medium and small bakeries
- Modifying improver mixtures could control dustiness at source (consistent with CoSHH) rather than relying first on other aspects of a control strategy.
- Controlling dustiness at source is particularly relevant to small non-mechanised bakeries where implementing engineering controls solutions is generally prohibitive because of costs.

# Dustiness testing

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## Standard dustiness testing (rotating drum)



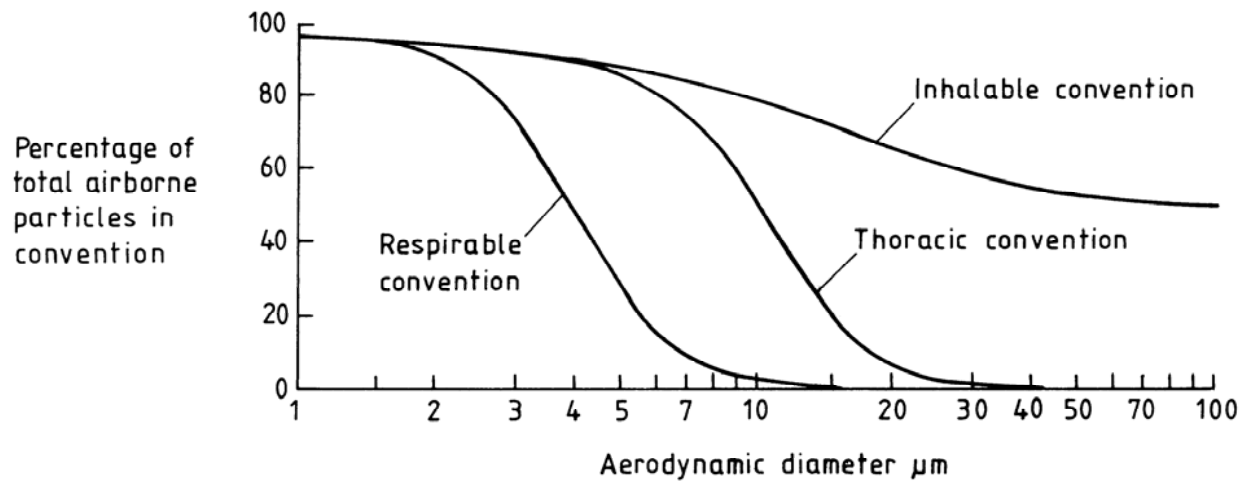
- European standard EN15051 (HSE MDHS 81) separates airborne dust into three health-related fractions (inhalable, thoracic and respirable) for mass measurement. Run at 4rpm and air drawn at 38L/min

## User Test Exposure measurement



- Enclosed chamber allowing manual task to be replicated and dust personal samples and size distribution (Aerosizer™)

# Characterising dustiness

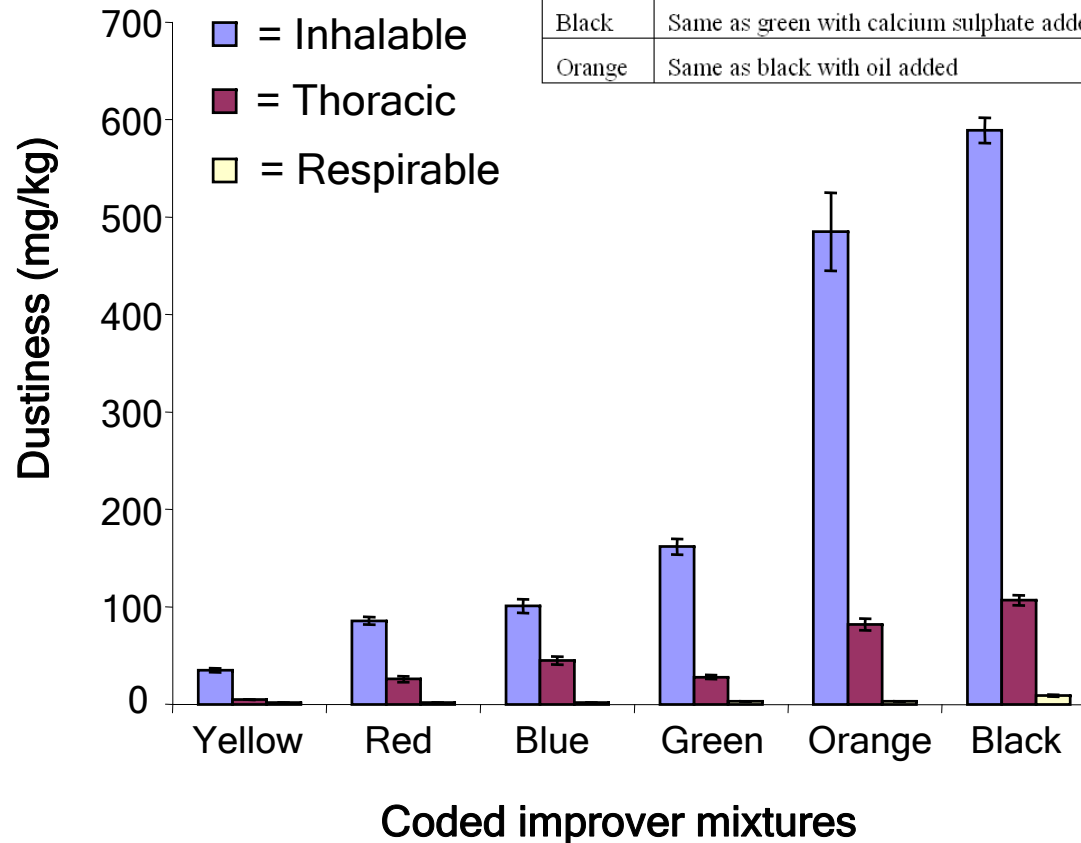


Classification of dustiness according to EN15051

Category of dustiness	Inhalable dustiness mass fraction (mg/kg)	Thoracic dustiness mass fraction (mg/kg)	Respirable dustiness mass fraction (mg/kg)
Very low	<200	<40	<10
Low	200 - 1000	40 - 200	10 - 50
Moderate	>1000 - 5000	>200 - 1000	>50 - 250
High	>5000	>1000	>250

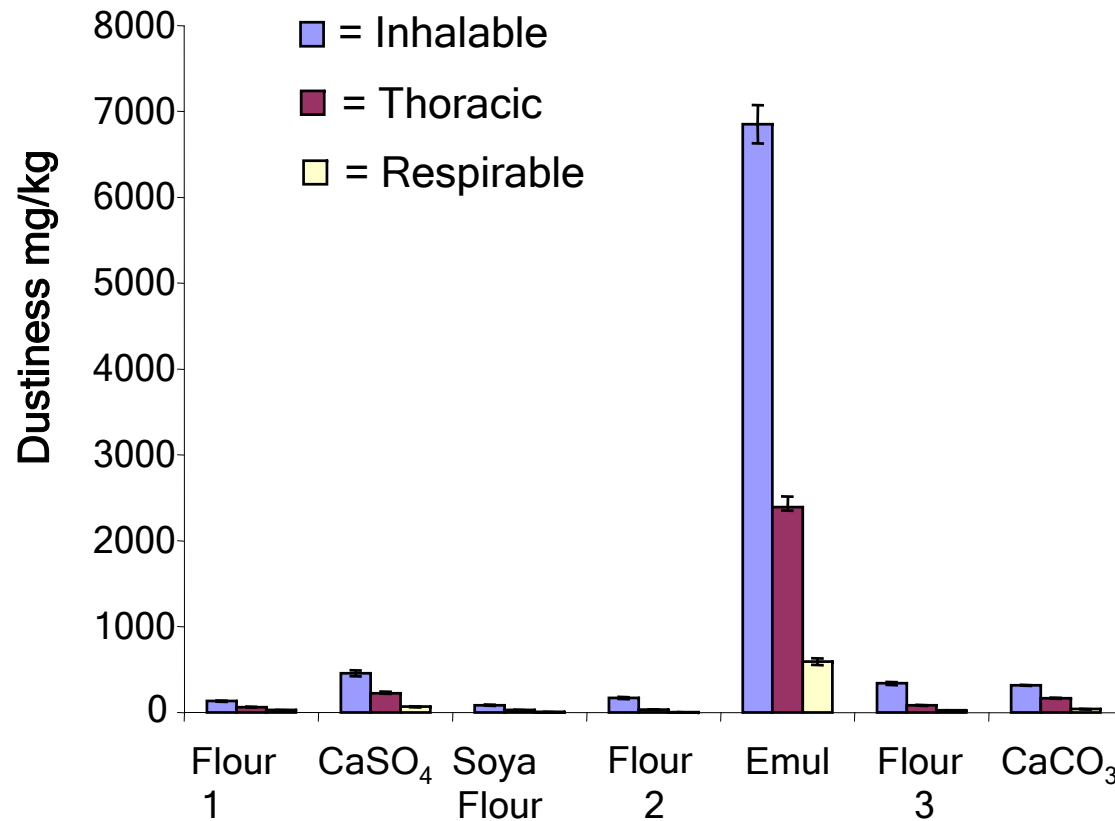
# Dustiness: modified improvers

Sample	Description of sample	Soya	Emulsifier	Ca sulphate	Oil
Blue	Control: flour and ascorbic acid only	None	None	None	None
Red	Control: As blue, with fungal alpha amylase added	None	None	None	None
Yellow	Same as red with soya added	20%	None	None	None
Green	Same as yellow with emulsifier added	20%	20%	None	None
Black	Same as green with calcium sulphate added	20%	20%	25%	None
Orange	Same as black with oil added	20%	20%	25%	2%



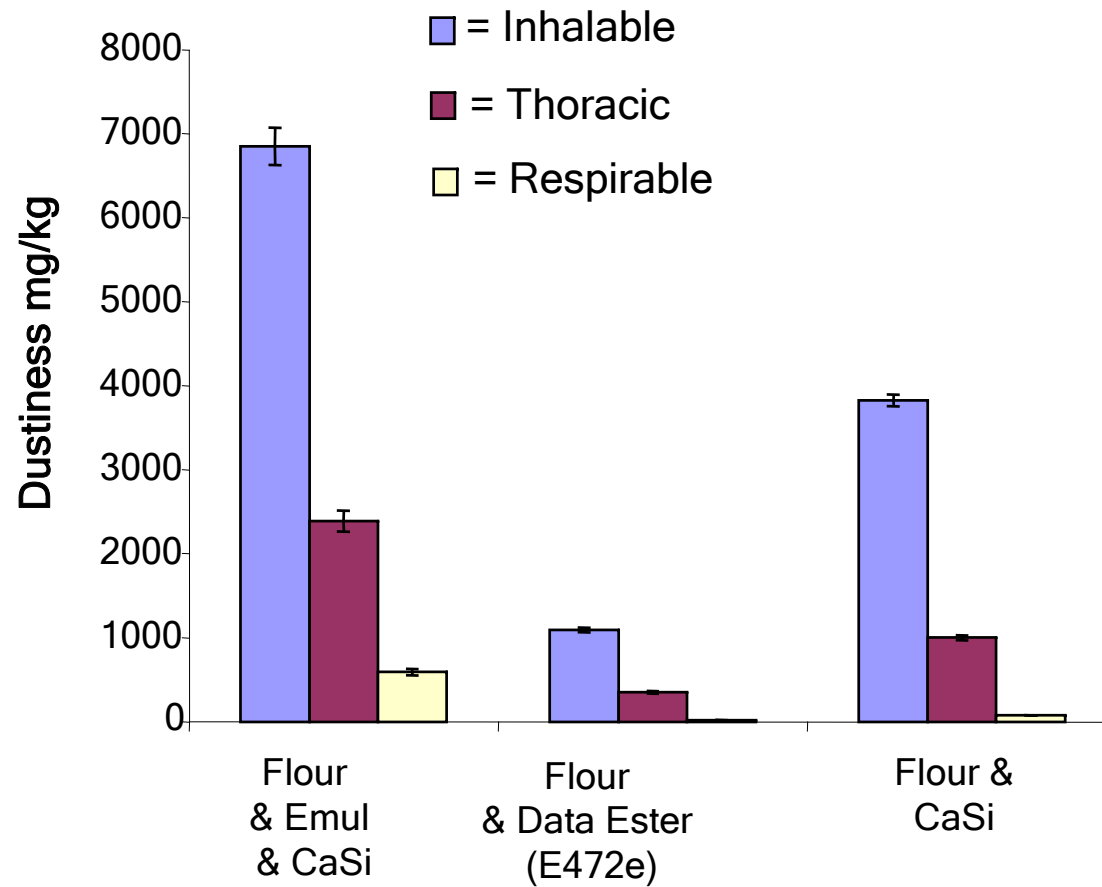
# Dustiness: Improver constituents

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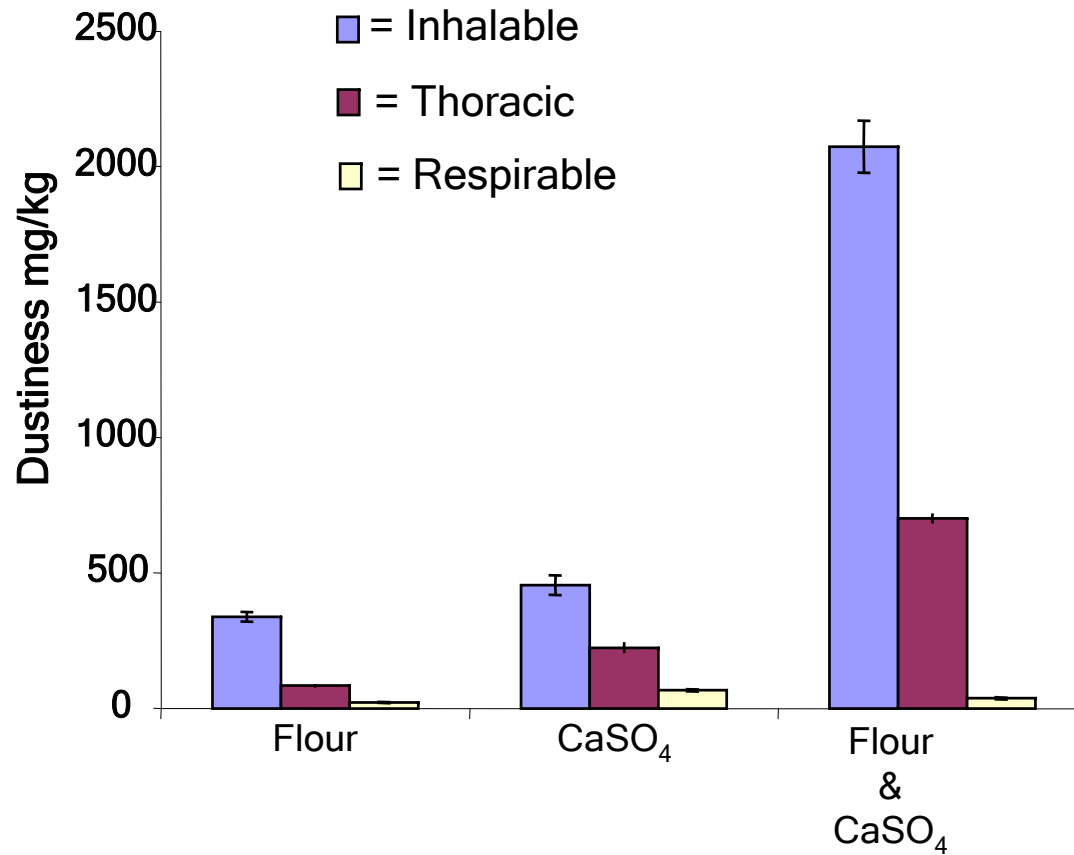
# Dustiness: Emulsifier constituents

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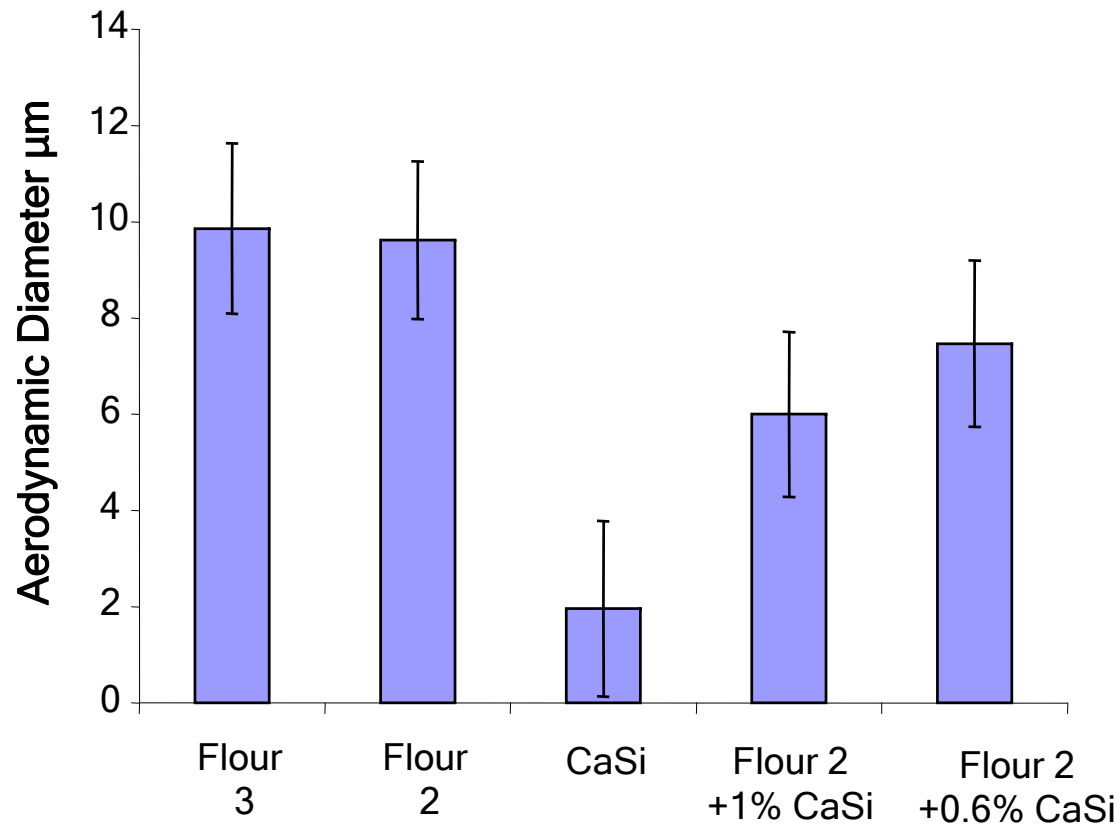
# Dustiness: Calcium sulphate

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# Dustiness: aerodynamic diameter

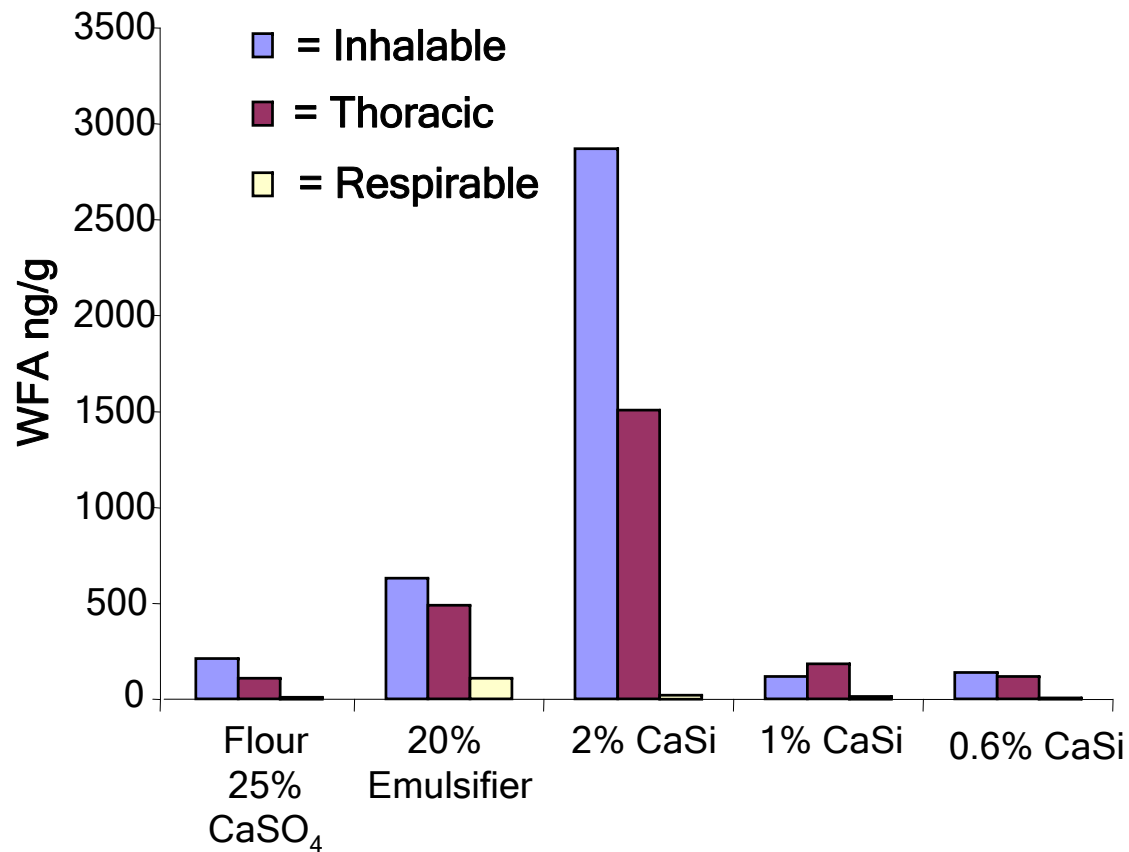
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# Dustiness: Free flow agent & allergens

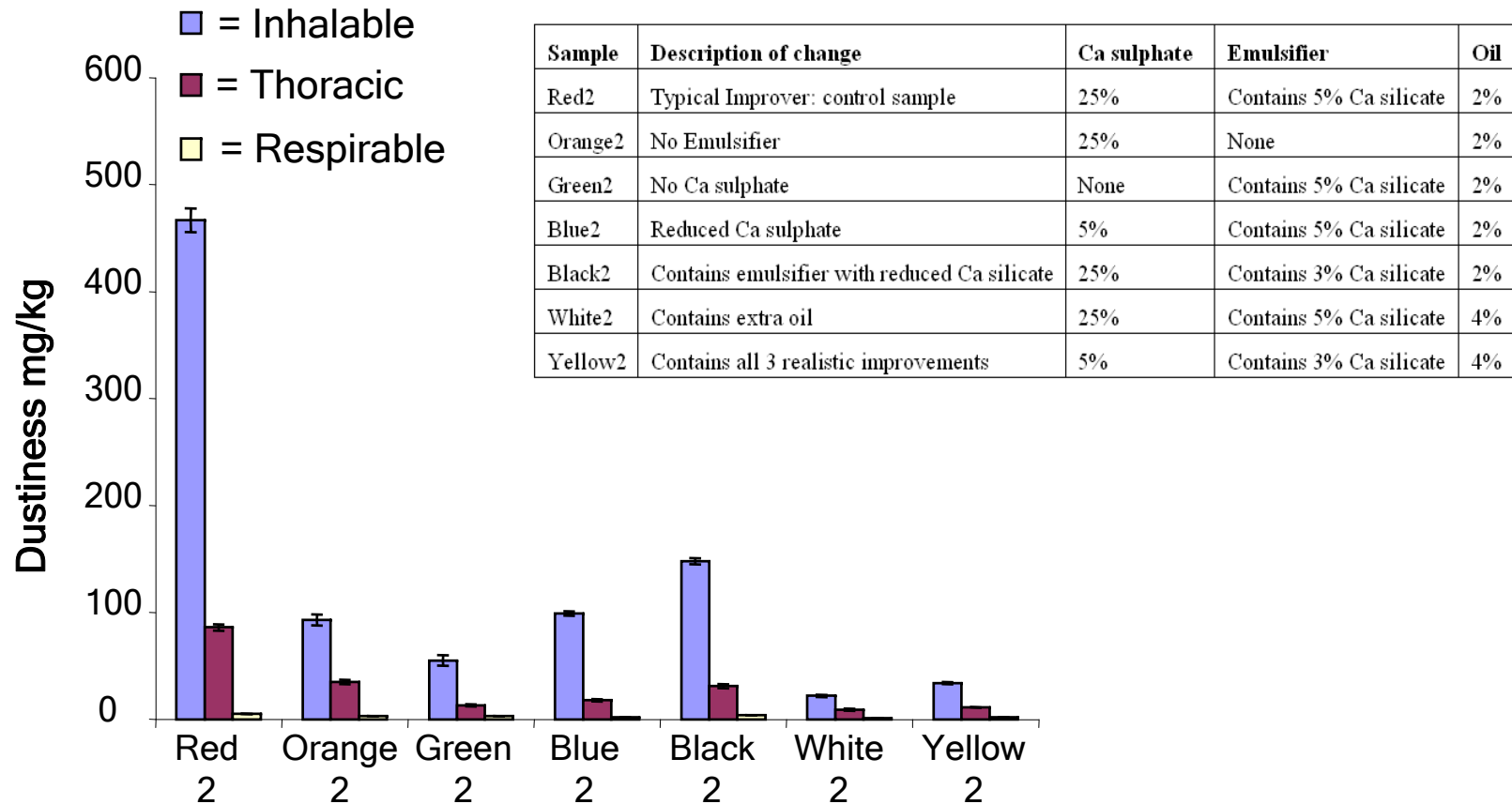
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WFA= Wheat flour antigen



# Dustiness: Modified improver mixtures

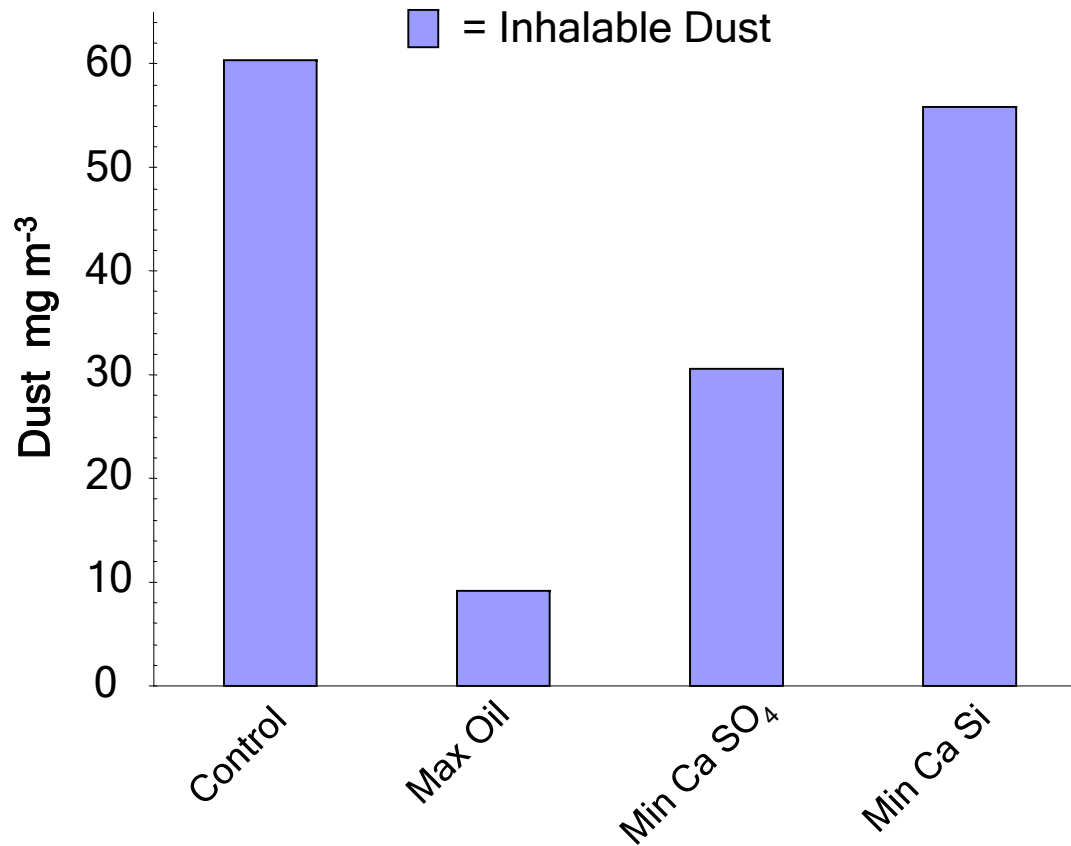
Sample descriptions and key ingredient changes



# User test results: dustiness

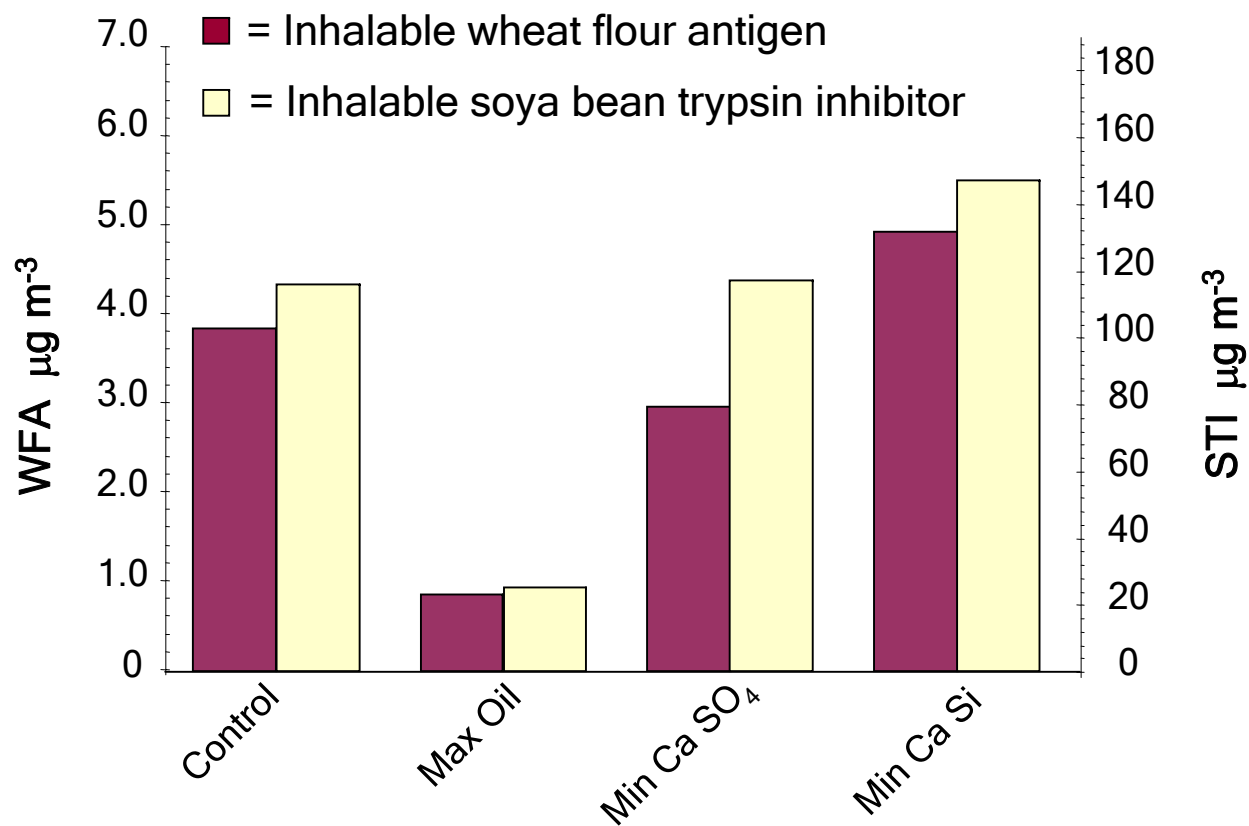
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- Does the formulation of improvers affect exposure to dust?



# User test results: allergen exposure

■ Does the formulation of improvers affect exposure to allergens?



# Acknowledgements

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- Association of Bakery Ingredient Manufacturers (ABIM): Chris Marrant and Brett Makison.
- John Rowley (Allied Bakeries) and Jak Thomas (Federation of Bakers) for their help in arranging a visit to a bakery
- Health and Safety Executive (HSE): Pauline Johnson-Wright, Marie Warburton.

# Annex

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