
KYSELYLOMAKE

Tämä kyselylomake on osa Yhteiskuntatieteelliseen tietoaarkistoon arkistoitua tutkimusaineistoa

FSD2485 Kumulatiiviset kemikaaliriskit ja epävarmuudet - kansainvälinen asiantuntijakysely 2006

Kyselylomaketta hyödyntävien tulee viitata siihen asianmukaisesti lähdeviitteellä.

Lisätiedot: <http://www.fsd.uta.fi/>

QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is part of the following dataset, archived at the Finnish Social Science Data Archive:

FSD2485 Assessing Cumulative Chemical Risks and Uncertainties - International Expert Survey 2006

If this questionnaire is used or referred to in any publication, the source must be acknowledged by means of an appropriate bibliographic citation.

More information: <http://www.fsd.uta.fi/>

Annex A. The questionnaire (screen version)

The questionnaire was internet based and contained 16 pages. Screen captures from each page are presented below.



A questionnaire on integrated risk assessment of cumulative stressors - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Address http://www.finenvi.org/questionnaire/questionnaire.html

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Dear respondent interested in integrated risk assessment

In the EU, environmental and health risks and concerns caused by various chemical substances and other stressors such as hazardous physical and biological factors are subject to professional and public debates. This survey is part of the EU-funded project NoMiracle (<http://nomiracle.jrc.it>), aimed to develop methods for assessing the cumulative risks from combined exposures to multiple stressors. The survey is distributed by the Finnish Environment Institute to experts and key stakeholders involved in risk assessment and management.

We ask for your personal views on a number of questions related to risk and risk management. Your contribution to the survey is highly valuable to ensure an adequate coverage of views. The questionnaire has been tested and it will normally take 15 min to fill in.

The main purpose of the survey is to identify aspects of novel methods for integrated risk assessment of cumulative stressors that experts and stakeholders see as particularly important. The survey's results will promote reflection among researchers and risk assessors and managers on the further development and use of such novel methods. Upon request, we will send you a summary of the results, along with an invitation to attend a NoMiracle meeting in September 2007 where the results will be presented and discussed.

The first section asks for your views on the use of risk related information clustered in three broad topic areas. In the second section we ask you to consider general claims related to risks and their assessment and management. In section three, we ask for your view about the use of maps for complex risks. Finally we ask you to give us some background information for statistical reasons. All information you provide, including your responses to the questions, will be kept strictly confidential.

Dr Hans Løkke
Coordinator of the NoMiracle Project
National Environmental Research Institute, Denmark

Prof. Mikael Hildén
Work Package Leader
Finnish Environment Institute, Finland

If you have any queries, or if you want to receive the results of this study, we will be happy to respond. Please contact Finnish Environment Institute researchers Timo Assmuth, timo.assmuth@ymparisto.fi or Jari Lyytimäki, jari.lyytimaki@ymparisto.fi.

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Importance of different types of information - Areas of risk assessment

Information that should always be used in legally based risk management at the EU level

Information marginally useful in legally based risk management at the EU level

Information marginally useful in public debates on risks related to chemicals

Information that should always be available in public debates on risks related to chemicals

Click on the selected issue, keep the mouse button pressed down and position the item in the graph to indicate simultaneously its role in legally based risk management and in public debates!

If you have no position on an issue, leave it outside the graph.

- Quantitative information on cumulative risks from multiple stressors
- Integrated information on ecological and human health effects
- Empirical validation of model simulations of risks
- Integrated specific information on both exposures and effects
- Information on risks and benefits of substitutes for presently used chemicals
- Information on risks in all life-cycle stages of chemicals and other products

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Importance of different types of information - Variability and uncertainty

Information that should always be used in legally based risk management at the EU level

Information marginally useful in legally based risk management at the EU level

Information marginally useful in public debates on risks related to chemicals

Information that should always be available in public debates on risks related to chemicals

Click on the selected issue, keep the mouse button pressed down and position the item in the graph to indicate simultaneously its role in legally based risk management and in public debates!

If you have no position on an issue, leave it outside the graph.

- Descriptions of the variability of risks to different species
- Descriptions of the variability of risks to humans
- Information on uncertainties with respect to exposures
- Information on uncertainties with respect to effects
- Information on uncertainties in measures to reduce risks
- Justifications for the chosen safety factors

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Importance of different types of information - Risk communication

Information that should always be used in legally based risk management at the EU level

Information marginally useful in legally based risk management at the EU level

Information marginally useful in public debates on risks related to chemicals

Information that should always be available in public debates on risks related to chemicals

Click on the selected issue, keep the mouse button pressed down and position the item in the graph to indicate simultaneously its role in legally based risk management and in public debates!

If you have no position on an issue, leave it outside the graph.

- Qualitative (narrative) descriptions of risks
- Presentations of risks using maps
- Information on the acceptance of specific risks by stakeholder groups
- Information on ways to avoid, eliminate and reduce risks
- Information on different possible precautionary measures
- Information on long term risk scenarios

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Please indicate in how far you agree or disagree with the following claims or suggestions

Claims 1..10 (out of 38)

	Agree fully	Agree partly	Disagree partly	Disagree fully	No position
Risks can be assessed and compared in quantitative terms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All risks to human health can be compared in quantitative terms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Uncertainties related to cumulative risks from multiple stressors can not be quantified by mathematical modelling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The precautionary principle conflicts with evidence-based risk management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risks from non-chemical agents and stressors are more important than those from chemicals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Human health risks of chemicals are more important than their ecological risks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Regarding chemical hazards on average, long-term cumulative risks are more relevant than immediate risks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risk management should always tackle worst risks first	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risk assessment should be clearly separated from risk management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is possible to develop rapid risk assessment methods that provide sufficient results for making prudent risk management decisions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Please indicate in how far you agree or disagree with the following claims or suggestions

Claims 11..20 (out of 38)

	Agree fully	Agree partly	Disagree partly	Disagree fully	No position
Animal testing for new chemicals can be reduced to a fraction of the present by using other types of tests	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is possible to fully standardize risk assessments at a European level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Economic considerations should be completely excluded from risk assessments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risk maps are useful in risk assessments at a European level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risk maps are useful in risk assessments at local (municipal) level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risk maps of high resolution tend to mislead people to believe that depicted risk levels express their individual risk	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
People should have free access to maps of risks in their neighbourhood even if they could be misinterpreted	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risk mapping of cumulative risks from multiple stressors requires too much resources in relation to their information value	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risk management should be strictly based on scientific expertise	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risk assessment should be confined to a group of independent experts without engaging stakeholders or interest groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Please indicate in how far you agree or disagree with the following claims or suggestions

Claims 21..29 (out of 38)

	Agree fully	Agree partly	Disagree partly	Disagree fully	No position
Only stakeholders with direct economic interests should be included in risk management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stakeholder participation in risk management should include all interested parties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fully integrated treatment of risks is precluded by sector differences	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Extrapolation from test animals to humans can provide useful estimates of risks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Using a broad range of risk scenarios is one reliable method to handle uncertainties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The key to dealing with uncertainties is more exact measurement and better validated models	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The precautionary principle should imply that large safety factors are always used	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Safety factors should be adjusted frequently in the light of new empirical data	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Regulatory risk assessments should include an obligatory description of the uncertainties inherent in the assessment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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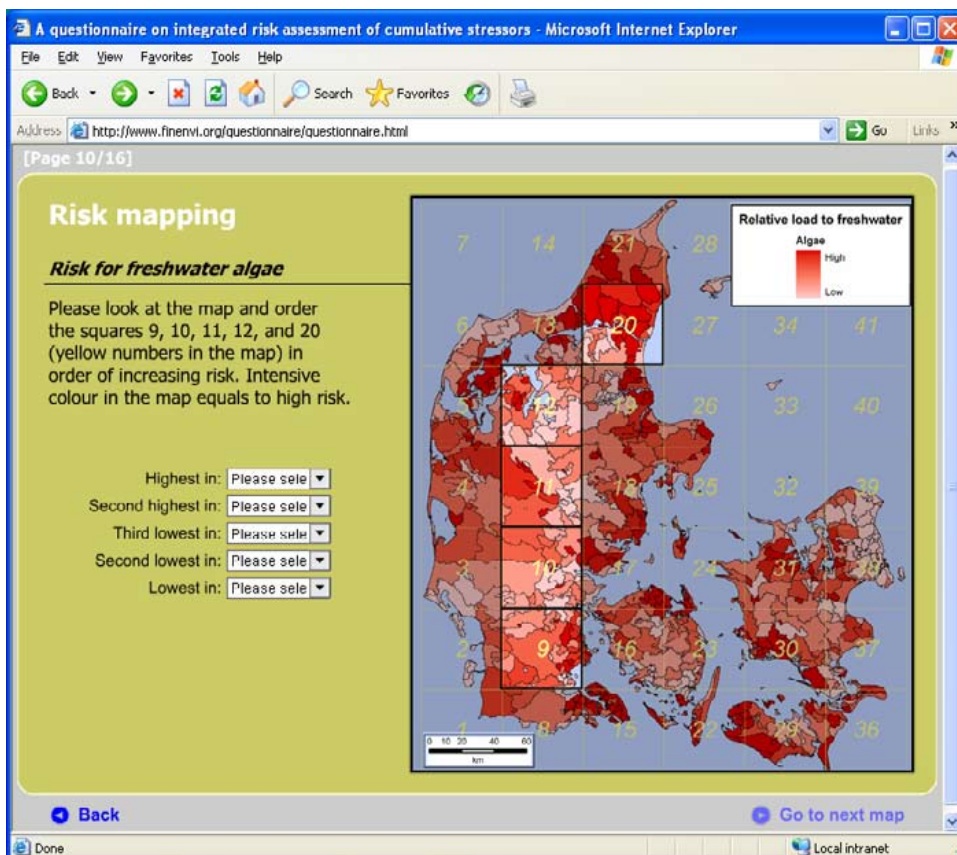
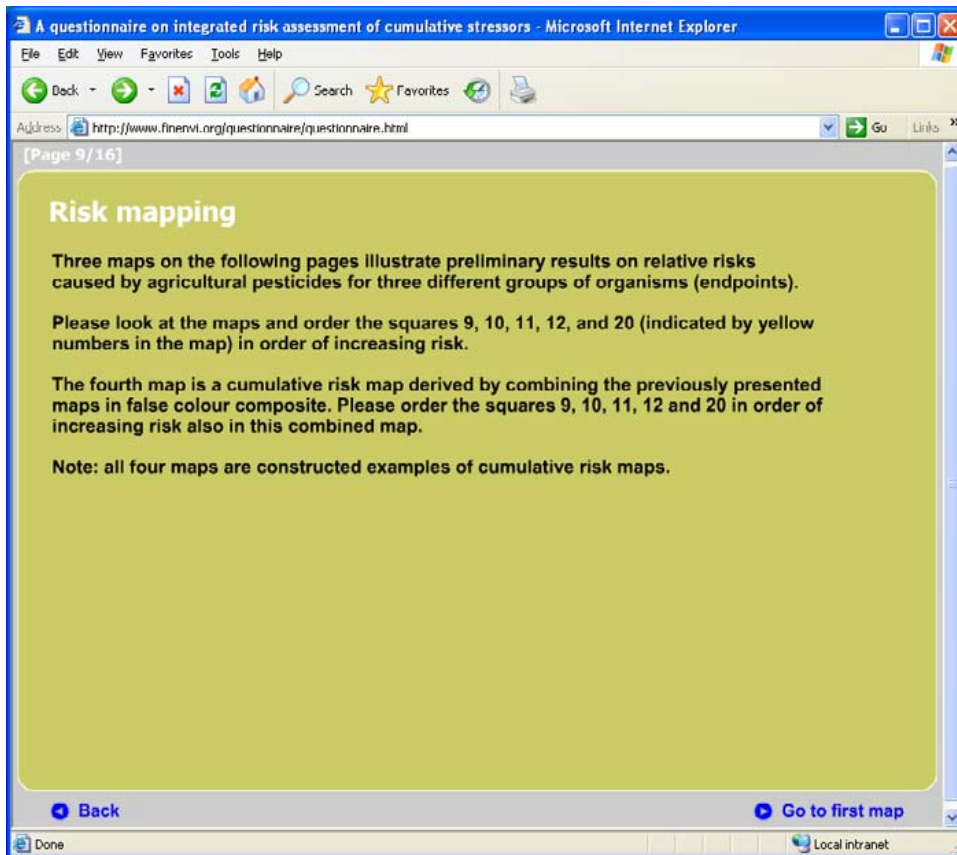
Please indicate in how far you agree or disagree with the following claims or suggestions

Claims 30..38 (out of 38)

	Agree fully	Agree partly	Disagree partly	Disagree fully	No position
Professional judgements by risk experts are heavily influenced by social factors such as political position, affiliation and public attitudes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adverse effects and risks of chemicals are over-represented in scientific literature compared with their benefits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is the task of risk experts to educate the public about the true risks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Most risk controversies are caused by a lack of expert information to the public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pointing out all uncertainties confuses people and makes regulatory decision making more cumbersome	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The media usually exaggerate risks especially when human health is at stake	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
News media should provide more detailed information on risks to the public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risk comparisons are suitable instruments for effective risk communication	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public risk perceptions should influence risk management decisions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Risk mapping

Risk for freshwater *Daphnia**

Please look at the map and order the squares 9, 10, 11, 12, and 20 (yellow numbers in the map) in order of increasing risk. Intensive colour in the map equals to high risk.

Highest in:

Second highest in:

Third lowest in:

Second lowest in:

Lowest in:

* *Daphnia* = water flea, a commonly used crustacean species in aquatic toxicity testing

0 10 20 40 60 km

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Risk mapping

Risk for freshwater fish

Please look at the map and order the squares 9, 10, 11, 12, and 20 (yellow numbers in the map) in order of increasing risk. Intensive colour in the map equals to high risk.

Highest in:

Second highest in:

Third lowest in:

Second lowest in:

Lowest in:

0 10 20 40 60 km

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Risk mapping

Cumulative risk

Please look at this cumulative map and order the squares 9,10,11,12, and 20 (yellow numbers in the map) in order of increasing risk.

Highest in:

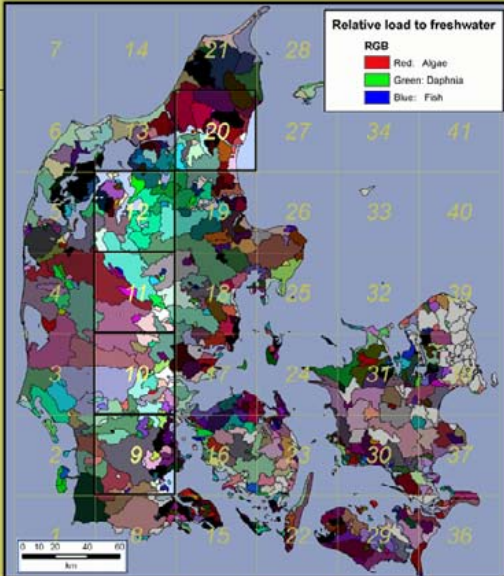
Second highest in:

Third lowest in:

Second lowest in:

Lowest in:

The colour code for inverse colour mixture, illustrating how relative potential risks for the three endpoints mix as they drive the red, green and blue colour. Low risk for all endpoints make up white or light colours, while high risk for all endpoints show as black or dark colours. Other colours, for example cyan, represent a mixture of green (daphnia) and blue (fish) etc.



Relative load to freshwater
 RGB
 Red: Algae
 Green: Daphnia
 Blue: Fish

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Risk mapping

Please indicate how far do you agree or disagree with following statements concerning the combined map

	Agree fully	Agree partly	Disagree partly	Disagree fully	No position
The combined map is easy to understand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The combined map is interesting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The combined map easily confuses non-specialists	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The combined map is a potentially good tool for raising public awareness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The combined map is a potentially good tool for informing decision makers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Background information

Please fill following fields that give us general impression about the survey population. All information will be kept confidential

Gender: Age: Education level:

Main field of expertise: If other, specify:

Working experience in the field of expertise:

Organisation: If other, specify:

Country or international organisation:

Additional comments (general or to specific questions; indicate the question):

Please add your e-mail address if you wish to receive the results of this study. E-mail addresses will not be used together with the answers.
 E-mail address:

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Send the questionnaire

If you have completed the questionnaire, please push the "SEND" button. If you press "Back" you can see and change the answers.

[Send](#)

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