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MULTIMEDIJSKI PRISTUP ODREĐIVANJU GRANIČNIH VRIJEDNOSTI ELEMENATA ŽIVOTNE SREDINE SA ASPEKTA UTICAJA NA ZDRAVLJE SPORTISTA

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Sažetak: Analizirani su nedostaci današnjeg monomedijskog pristupa određivanja graničnih koncentracija zagađenja medija životne sredine (vazduh, voda, hrana) sa aspekta uticaja na zdravlje sportista. Na primjeru zagađenja živom u dva geografska područja pokazana je nekonzistentnost i neekonomičnost ocjene ugroženosti sportista ako su granične vrijednosti donešene u postupku za svaki medij posebno, a na primjeru zagađenja vazduha, vode i hrane fenolom dokazuje se da se u različitim područjima mogu primjenjivati različite granične koncentracije za istu materiju u istom mediju uz primjenu multimedijskog pristupa određivanju graničnih vrijednosti.

Gljučne riječi: sportista, životna sredina, živa, fenol.

Uvod

Cilj utvrđivanja najvećeg broja graničnih vrijednosti elemenata životne sredine je dati osnovu za zaštitu zdravlja, kako osoba koje se bave sportom rekreativno, tako i profesionalnih sportista, od negativnih učinaka izloženosti tim elementima. Te se granične vrijednosti odabiru tako da je mala vjerovatnoća negativnih zdravstvenih učinaka uz nivoe izloženosti ispod tih vrijednosti. Negativni učinak na zdravlje sportista se u tom kontekstu najčešće definiše kao poremećaj fizioloških funkcija ili nastajanje patoloških promjena koje utiču na normalno funkcionisanje organizma ili koje mogu doprinijeti smanjenoj sposobnosti organizma da se zaštiti od dodatnog opterećenja (Đukić, 2008).

Granične vrijednosti se najčešće donose na osnovu pretpostavke zanemarivog ili prihvatljivog rizika za organizam čovjeka. Rizik je statistički koncept. Ocjenjuje se na osnovu odnosa nivoa izloženosti i intenziteta učinka („exposure-effect“) ili nivoa izloženosti i učestalosti učinka („exposure-response“), odnosno doze i učinka („dose-response“, „dose-effect“).

MULTIMEDIA APPROACH TO DETERMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE LIMITS FROM THE ASPECT OF IMPACT ON THE HEALTH OF SPORTSMEN

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Abstract: Weaknesses of the current monomedium approach to determination of environmental exposure limits (air, water, food), from the aspect of impact on the health of sportsmen were analyzed. Applying the example of mercury pollution in two geographical areas, one could find inconsistency and inefficiency of the assessment of the sportsmen vulnerability if the exposure limits were made in the proceeding for each medium separately, while in the example of pollution of air, water and food with phenol it is proven that different limit concentration may be applied in different area for the same elements in the same medium applying the multimedia approach to determination of the limit values.

Key words: sportsmen, environment, mercury, phenol

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of determination of the most limit values of the environmental elements is to give the base for the health protection, both for the persons going in for sports for recreational purposes and professional sportsmen, from the negative effects caused by exposure to those elements. Such limit values are chosen in a way that there is small probability of the negative health effects along with the level of exposure below those values. The negative impact on the sportsmen health is, in that context, mostly defined as disorder of physiological functions or occurrence of pathological changes which affect normal functioning of the body or which may contribute to the reduced body capacity to be protected from the additional burdening (Djukic, 2008).

The limit values are mostly made based on the assumptions of negligible or acceptable risk for the body. The risk is the statistical concept. It is assessed based on the exposure level and exposure-effect or the exposure level and exposure-response, namely “dose-response” and “dose-effect”.

Razlikuju se dvije vrste učinaka:

- učinci s graničnim vrijednostima („threshold effects“), tj. učinci intenzitet, odnosno učestalost koji pada sa smanjenjem izloženosti, odnosno doze, i koji se najčešće smanje na nulu prije nego je nivo izloženosti, odnosno doza, došla do nule (nivo izloženosti je postigao graničnu vrijednost ispod koje nema učinka),
- učinci bez graničnih vrijednosti („non-threshold effects“), tj. učinci kod kojih nema granične vrijednosti, tj. nema tako niskog nivoa izloženosti koja ne bi mogla izazvati učinak (bilo koja izloženost može izazvati učinak; npr. karcinogeni učinci na osnovi genotoksičnosti).

Granične vrijednosti za prvu vrstu učinaka dobivaju se iz krivulja izloženosti doze i učinka iz kojih se ocjenjuje NOAEL („no-observed-adverse-effect-level“, „nivo izloženost bez učinka“). Taj se nivo najčešće dobiva na osnovu eksperimenata na životinjama, ali se može dobiti i epidemiološkim ispitivanjima na sportistima. Danas se granične vrijednosti donose za svaki medij životne sredine nezavisno, praktično ne uzimajući u obzir prisutnost iste zagađujuće materije u drugim medijima životne sredine (Peirce, 1999).

NAJČEŠĆI UTICAJI ELEMENATA ŽIVOTNE SREDINE NA ZDRAVLJE SPORTISTA

Veliki je broj elemenata životne sredine koji mogu prouzrokovati promjene u funkciji organizma sportiste. Pojednostavljen pregled najčešćih promjena prikazan je u tabelama 1-3 (Valić, 2001).

U tabeli 1. prikazani su učinci najčešćih zagađenja koja djeluju na zdravlje ljudi koji se bave različitim vidovima sportskih aktivnosti.

Tabela 1. Zagađenje atmosfere

Elementi / Elements	Učinci / Effects
Oksidi sumpora / Sulfur oxide	Pogoršanje astme i hroničnog bronhitisa / Relapse of asthma and chronic bronchitis Smanjenje plućne funkcije / Reduction of the pulmonary function Nadražaj sluznice nosa i oka / Irritation of the nose and eye mucous membrane
Oksidi sumpora uz atmosferske čestice / Sulfur oxide along with the atmosphere particles	Dodatni uticaj u razvoju hroničnog bronhitisa i emfizema / Additional impact in development of the chronic bronchitis and emphysema Bolesti dišnih organa mlađih kategorija / Illnesses of respiratory organs of younger categories Pogoršanje bronhitisa i kardiovaskularnih bolesti / Relapse of bronchitis and cardiovascular diseases Dodatni uticaj u nastanku raka pluća / Additional impact in the development of lung cancer
Oksidanti / Oxidants	Pogoršanje emfizema, astme i bronhitisa / Relapse of emphysema, asthma and bronchitis Smanjenje plućne funkcije / Reduction of the pulmonary function Nadražaj očiju i dišnog sistema / Irritation of eyes and respiratory system
Ugljen monoksid / Carbon monoxide	Povećan opšti mortalitet i mortalitet od koronarne bolesti / Increased general mortality and mortality caused by the coronary diseases Uzročni faktor ateroskleroze / Causative factor of atherosclerosis
Olovo / Lead	Posljedice kumulativnog djelovanja (oštećenje eritropoeze, perifernog i središnjeg živčanog sistema) / Consequences of the cumulative acting (deterioration of erythropoiesis, peripheral and central nervous system)
Kadmij / Cadmium	Oštećenje pluća, jetre i bubrega / Deterioration of lungs, liver and kidneys
Živa / Mercury	Oštećenje živčanog sistema / Deterioration of the nervous system
Fluoridi / Fluorides	Uticaj na zube i kosti / Impact on teeth and bones
Azbest / Asbestos	Kalcifikacija pleure, karcinom bronha / Calcification of pleura, cancer of bronchi

There are two types of effects:

- The threshold effects, i.e. the intensity effects, namely the frequency which is falling down with the reduced exposure, namely the dose, and which are most frequently brought to the zero before the exposure level, namely the dose reaches zero (the exposure level reached the limit value below which there are no effects),
- The non-threshold effects, i.e. the effects without limit values, namely there is no such a low level of the exposure which might cause the effect (any exposure may cause the effect, e.g. the cancerogenic effects based on gene toxicology)

The limit values for the first type of effects are obtained from the curve of the dose-response and dose-effect and the effects from which NOAEL (“no-observed-adverse-effect-level”, “exposure level without effects”). Such a level is mostly obtained based on experiments with animals, but it may also be obtained applying the epidemiological testing with sportsmen. The limit values are nowadays made for each medium of the environment independently, practically not taking into account the presence of the same polluting matter in other environmental medium (Peirce, 1999).

THE MOST FREQUENT IMPACT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS ON THE SPORTSMEN LIFE

There are a lot of environmental elements which may cause changes in the function of the sportsmen body. The simplified overview of the most frequent changes is presented in the Tables 1-3 (Valic, 2001).

In the Table 1, there are the effects of the most frequent pollution which affect the health of people dealing with different types of the sport activities.

Table 1 – Atmosphere pollution

U tabeli 2. navedena su neka zagađenja hrane i vode koja izazivaju zdravstvene učinke kod osoba koje se bave sportskim aktivnostima. Zagađenja vode i hrane još uvijek uzrokuju najveći broj bolesti među svim elementima životne sredine.

Tabela 2. Zagađenja vode i hrane

Elementi / Elements	Učinci / Effects
Bakterije / Bacteria	Gastrointestinalne infekcije (tifus, kolera, šigeloze, salmoneloze) / Gastrointestinal infections (typhus, cholera, shigellosis, salmonellosis)
Virusi / Viruses	Hepatitis, konjunktivitis / Hepatitis, conjunctivitis
Protozoa i metazoa / Protozoa and metazoan	Amebijaza, shistosomijaza, hidatidoza i dr.parasitske bolesti / Amoebiasis, schistosomiasis, hydatidose, arsenom, chromo
Metali / Metals	Otrovanje olovom, živom, kadmijem, arsenom, hromom / Pollution with lead, mercury, cadmium, arsen, chromo
Nitriti i nitriti / Nitrites and nitrites	Methemoglobinemija / Methemoglobinemia
Nitrozamini / Nitrosamine	Mutageni i karcinogeni učinci / Mutagens and cancerogenic effects
Fluoridi / Fluorides	Učinci na zube i kosti / Effects on teeth and bones
Nafta, fenoli / Oil, phenols	Smanjena pitkost vode / Reduced water drinkability

In the Table 2, there is some pollution of food and water which causes the health effects with persons going in for sport activities. Pollution of water and food still causes most of illnesses among all environmental elements.

Table 2. Pollution of water and food

Tabela 3. Zagađenja tla

Elementi / Elements	Učinci / Effects
Ekskreti čovjeka / Excretes of man	Shistosomijaza, tenijaza, ankilostomijaza / Schistosomiasis, teniasis, ankilostomiase
Kućni otpad / Household waste	Prisutnost prenosioca bolesti / Presence of the illness transmitters
Smeće i prenosioci u smeću / Rubbish and transmitters in the rubbish	Bolesti prenošene glodavcima, bolesti prenošene insektima / Illnesses transmitted by rodents, illnesses transmitted by insects Zagađenje vode i vazduha zbog lošeg odlaganja / Water and air pollution due to bad putting down
Industrijski otpad / Industrial waste	Učinci metala i drugih zagađenja preko prehrambenog lanca / Effects of metal and other pollution through the food chain
Dubriva / Fertilizers	Zagađenja površinskih i podzemnih voda / Pollution of surface and underground water
Pesticidi / Pesticides	Zagađenja vegetacije i ulazak u prehrambene lance / Pollution of vegetation and entrance to the food chain Zagađenja površinskih i podzemnih voda / Pollution of the surface and underground water

Table 3. Pollution of ground

Zdravlje ljudi koji se bave različitim vidovima sportskih aktivnosti može biti ugroženo neposrednom ingestijom vode ili kroz kožu ili preko hrane. Kako pokazuje tabela 2, najvažniji su biološki elementi koji se unose ingestijom, preko kože ili vektorima, i hemijski elementi koji su najčešće posljedica zagađenja vode industrijskim otpadom (Đukić,2009).

Hrana se može zagađati u cijelom lancu od sirovinne preko prerade, transporta, skladištenja i raspodjele do rukovanja prilikom priređivanja obroka, a i vodom koja se pri tome upotrebljava. Glavne su grupe biološka zagađenja (posljedica kontakta hrane s bakterijama, virusima, gljivicama, helmintima i protozoima) i hemijska zagađenja (posebno metali, polihlorirani bifenili te organofosforni, organohlorirani i karbamatski pesticidi), ali treba uzeti u obzir i neka prirodna zagađenja kao što su hepatotoksični i karcinogeni aflatoksini koji proizvode neke plijesni.

Zagađenje tla biološkim elementima još uvijek je među važnim uzrocima infekcija u seoskim i poluseo-

Health of the people dealing with different types of sport activities may be jeopardized by direct ingestion of water or through the skin or through the food. As shown in Table 2, the most important are biological elements taken by ingestion, through the skin or vectors and chemical elements which are most frequently the consequence of the water pollution caused by the industrial waste (Djukic, 2009).

The food may be polluted in the whole chain from the raw material, through the processing, transport, storage and distribution to the handling while preparing some meals, and also with water which is used in this process. The main groups are biological pollution (the consequence of the food contact with bacteria, viruses, fungi, helminthes and protozoa) and chemical pollution (especially metals, polychlorinated biphenyl and organic phosphor, organic chlorinated and carbamate pesticide), but one should also take into account some natural pollution such as hepatotoxic and cancerogenic aflatoxin caused by some toxins.

skim područjima u kojima se obavljaju bazne pripreme sportista, pogotovo u slabije razvijenim područjima (shistosomijaza, leptospiroza, antraks, Q groznica, mikoze, tetanus, botulizam), dok je zagađenje tla otrovnim hemikalijama, koje se sve više primjenjuju u poljoprivredi (đubriva i pesticidi) i industriji (otpadni materijal), opasnost za zdravlje sportista u razvijenim zemljama. Glavni elementi zagađenja tla i učinci koje izazivaju prikazani su u tabeli 3. (Đukić, 2013).

PREDMET ISTRAŽIVANJA

Na primjeru žive u glavnim medijima životne sredine pokazujemo nekonzistentnost i nekonmičnost ocjene ugroženosti sportista od zagađenja koja uzrokuju učinke s graničnim vrijednostima, ako su normativi donešeni u postupku za svaki medij posebno (monomedijski pristup).

Kako samo živa koja je ušla u organizam i koja je tamo zadržana može negativno djelovati, izračunata je količina žive koja se dnevno zadržava u organizmu sportiste uz izloženost graničnim koncentracijama u medijima životne sredine (dnevna retencija iz vazduha, vode, hrane- R_{vazduh} , R_{voda} , R_{hrana}).

REZULTATI I RASPRAVA

Pretpostavljen je sportista težine 64 kg koji udiše prosječno 22 m³ vazduha i pije prosječno 3 litre vode dnevno. Najčešće upotrebljavane granične koncentracije za živu su 1μg/m³ za vazduh i 1 μg/L za pitku vodu i 0,02-0,5 μg/g za različite komponente hrane.

Dnevna retencija žive iz vazduha:

$R_{\text{vazduh}} = \text{granična koncentracija} \times \text{dnevni udah vazduha} \times \text{apsorpcija živine pare (80\%)} = 1\mu\text{g/m}^3 \times 22 \text{ m}^3 \times 0,8 = 17,6 \mu\text{g}$

Dnevna retencija žive iz vode:

$R_{\text{vode}} = \text{granična koncentracija u pitkoj vodi} \times \text{prosječna dnevna količina potrošene pitke vode} \times \text{apsorpcija anorganske žive iz probavnog sistema (<10\%)} = 1\mu\text{g/L} \times 3 \text{ L} \times 0,1 = 0,3 \mu\text{g}$

Dnevna retencija žive iz hrane:

$R_{\text{hrane}} = \text{zbir umnožaka prosječne dnevne potrošnje hrane biljnog i životinjskog porijekla odrasle osobe i graničnih koncentracija žive u toj hrani} \times \text{apsorpcija anorganski odnosno organski vezane žive (pretpostavlja se relativna količina anorganski vezane žive u hrani 80\%)}$.

U tabeli 4. prikazan je način izračuna dopustivog dnevnog unosa žive hranom. Prosječna dnevna potrošnja uzeta je iz ocjene Međunarodne komisije za radiološku zaštitu na osnovu analiza u sedam geografskih regija.

Ground pollution with biological elements is still among important causes of infections in rural and semi-rural areas in which the base preparation of the sportsmen are carried out, especially in poorly developed areas (schistosomiasis, leptospirosis, anthrax, Q fever, mycosis, tetanus, botulism), while the ground pollution with poisonous chemicals, which are more and more applied in agriculture (fertilizers and pesticides) and industry (waste material), danger for the sportsmen health in developed countries. The main elements of the ground pollution and effects caused are presented in Table 3 (Djukic, 2013)

RESEARCH SUBJECT

Applying the example with mercury in main environmental media, we show the inconsistency and inefficiency of the assessment of the sportsmen vulnerability from pollution causing the threshold effects, provided that the standards were made in the proceeding for each medium separately (mono medium approach).

Having in mind that only the mercury which entered the body and which was kept there may have adverse impact, the amount of mercury which is daily kept in the sportsman body was calculated, along with the exposure to the limit concentrations in the environmental media (daily retention from air, water, food- R_{air} , R_{water} , R_{food}).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The assumption is as follows: the sportsman, whose weight is 64 kg who breathes in 22 m³ air on average and drinks 3 l of water on average. The most frequently used limit concentrations for mercury are 1μg/m³ for air and 1 μg/L for drinking water and 0,02-0,5 μg/g for different food components.

Daily retention of mercury from the air:

$R_{\text{air}} = \text{limit concentration} \times \text{daily breathe in of air} \times \text{mercury steam absorption (80\%)} = 1\mu\text{g/m}^3 \times 22 \text{ m}^3 \times 0,8 = 17,6 \mu\text{g}$

Daily mercury retention from water:

$R_{\text{water}} = \text{limit concentration in drinking water} \times \text{average daily amount of the consumed drinking water} \times \text{absorption of the inorganic mercury from the digestive system (<10\%)} = 1\mu\text{g/L} \times 3 \text{ L} \times 0,1 = 0,3 \mu\text{g}$

Daily mercury retention from food:

$R_{\text{food}} = \text{sum of products of average daily consumption of food of vegetal and animal origin of an adult and limit concentration of mercury in that food} \times \text{absorption inorganic, namely organic linked mercury (the relative amount of the inorganic related mercury in food of 80\% is assumed)}$.

In Table 4, there is a method of calculation of the allowable daily amount of mercury with food. Average daily

Apsorpcija anorganski vezane žive iz probavnog sistema je 10%, a organski vezane 95%.

$$R_{hrana} = 52 \times 0,1 \times 0,8(\text{anorg. Hg}) + 52 \times 0,95 \times 0,3(\text{org. Hg}) = 18,98 \mu\text{g}$$

Kako su R_{vazduh} , R_{voda} i R_{hrana} izračunate vrijednosti zadržane količine žive u osoba izloženih graničnim koncentracijama žive u tim medijima, može se zaključiti da bi to trebale biti maksimalno podnošljive količine dnevno zadržane žive u organizmu, tj. one ispod kojih ne treba očekivati negativne učinke. Razlike između tih izračunatih vrijednosti (17,6 μg dan; 0,3 μg dan; 18,98 μg dan) nisu male, pa je teško prihvatiti da su i 0,4 μg d i 18,98 μg d, vrijednosti koje su u odnosu 1:64, prihvatljive maksimalno podnošljive zadržane količine žive u organizmu, tj. one iznad kojih se mogu očekivati negativni učinci. Ipak, ako se te vrijednosti prihvate, dobiva se da je ukupno dnevno podnošljivo zadržavanje žive u organizmu iz svih medija $17,6 + 0,3 + 18,98 = 36,9 \mu\text{g}$ dan. Privremeni podnošljivi sedmični unos (Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake) utvrđen od FAO/WHO Joint Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) samo za aditive hrani je 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ tjelesne težine; 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{sedmično} = 320 \mu\text{g}/64 \text{ kg}/\text{sedmično} = 46 \mu\text{g}/64 \text{ kg}$ dan.

Tabela 4. Dopustivi dnevni unos žive u organizam hranom

Namirnica / Food	Prosječna dnevna potrošnja (g dan) / Average daily consumption (g day)	Dopuštena koncentracija ($\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$) / Tolerable concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$)	Dopušteni dnevni unos (μg dan) / Tolerable daily intake (μg day)
Meso / Meat	125	0,03	3,75
Masti i ulja / Fat and oil	31	0,3	9,3
Riba / Fish	23	0,5	11,5
Jaja / Eggs	19	0,05	0,95
Mlijeko i proizvodi / Milk and products	360	0,02	7,2
Žitarice, brašno, riža / Cereals, flour, rice	323	0,04	12,9
Povrće, voće / Vegetables, fruit	325	0,02	6,5
Ukupno / Total			52,1

U tabeli 5. prikazane su konkretne situacije iz dva područja u kojima je dokazana izloženost živi iznad graničnih koncentracija. U tim je područjima potrošnja ribe s relativno visokim koncentracijama žive značajna (prosječno 350 g ribe sedmično); u drugim namirnicama sadržaj žive je zanemarljiv.

consumption is taken from the assessment of the International Commission for radiological protection based on the analyses in seven geographic areas. The absorption of the inorganically linked mercury from digestive system is 10%, while it is 95% when it comes to the organically linked one.

$$R_{food} = 52 \times 0,1 \times 0,8(\text{anorg. Hg}) + 52 \times 0,95 \times 0,3(\text{org. Hg}) = 18,98 \mu\text{g}$$

Since the R_{air} , R_{water} and R_{food} are the calculated values of the retained amount of mercury with persons exposed to the limit concentrations of mercury in those media, it can be concluded that it should be at maximum tolerable amounts of daily retained mercury in the body, i.e. the ones below which the negative effects should not be expected. Differences between those calculated values ((17,6 μg day; 0,3 μg day; 18,98 μg day) are not small, so it is difficult to accept that both 0,4 μg d and 18,98 μg d are the values that are in the ratio 1:64 acceptable at maximum tolerable retained mercury amounts in the body, i.e. the ones above which the negative impacts may be expected. However, if those values are accepted, it is understood that totally daily tolerable retention of mercury in the body from all media $17,6 + 0,3 + 18,98 = 36,9 \mu\text{g}$ day. Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake determined by FAO/WHO Joint Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) only for the food additives is 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ of the weight; 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{weekly} = 320 \mu\text{g}/64 \text{ kg}/\text{weekly} = 46 \mu\text{g}/64 \text{ kg}$ day.

Table 4. Tolerable daily intake of mercury in the body with food

In Table 5, there are concrete situations in two areas in which the exposure to mercury above the limit concentrations is proven. In those areas, the fish consumption with relatively high concentration of mercury is significant (350 g of fish weekly); in other kinds of food, the content of mercury is negligible.

Tabela 5. Koncentracija i zadržavanje žive u dva područja**Table 5. Concentration and retention of mercury in two areas**

Područje / Area	Vazduh / Air	Voda / Water	Riba (50g d) / Fish (50g d)
Koncentracije / Concentration			
A	1,5 µg/m ³	100 µg/L	0,5 µg/g
B	0,01 µg/m ³	10 µg/L	0,4 µg/g
Dnevno zadržavanje u organizmu / Daily retention in the body			
A	20m ³ x1,5µg/m ³ x0,8 =24µg	2L x 100µg/Lx0,1 =20µg	50gx0,5µg/gx0,95 =24µg
B	<0,16µg	=2µg	=19µg
Ukupno dnevno zadržavanje (µg d) / Total daily retention (µg d)			
Područje A / Area A: 24 +20+24=68		Područje B / Area B: 0,16+2+19=21	

Prekomjerno dnevno zadržavanje u području A: ukupno dnevno zadržavanje-maksimalno podnošljivo dnevno zadržavanje = 68-32=36 µg dan. Uz zabranu upotrebe pitke vode koja sadrži živu smanjilo bi se prekomjerno zadržavanje na 36-20=16 µg dan. Uz zadržavanje iste prosječne potrošnje ribe, trebalo bi iz prehrane isključiti ribu sadržaja žive iznad 0,15 µg/g (smanjenje: 50 g ribe x 0,35 x 0,95 = 16,6 µg d) i pored normativne monomedijske granične koncentracije žive za ribu od 0,5 µg/g. Druga bi mogućnost bila smanjiti potrošnju ribe na jednu trećinu sadašnje (potrebno smanjenje potrošnje: 16 : /0,5 x 0,95/ = 33,7 g, dakle na 50-34=16 g d, odnosno 112 g sedmično). Na taj način bi se smanjilo ukupno dnevno zadržavanje žive u organizmu na prihvatljivo, pa ne bi bilo neophodno postići tehnički komplikovano i skupo smanjenje koncentracije žive u vazduhu ispod normativne granice od 1 µg/m³.

Ukupno dnevno zadržavanje u području B mnogo je manje od maksimalno podnošljivog (21 µg d < 32 µg d), pa je stanje u medijima životne sredine prihvatljivo za sportiste. Ipak, uz primjenu monomedijskog normativnog pristupa trebalo bi, značajno smanjiti koncentraciju žive u pitkoj vodi koja je 10 puta viša od normativno dopuštene (10 µg/L : 1 µg/L).

U multimedijском pristupu donošenju normativa dopustilo bi se prekoračenje granične vrijednosti u jednom mediju, ako su koncentracije u drugim značajno niže od graničnih, a sve uz uslov da nije prekoračeno maksimalno podnošljivo ukupno dnevno zadržavanje zagađujuće materije u organizmu sportiste iz svih medija životne sredine.

Na primjeru fenola prikazujemo kako se mogu izvesti i opravdano primjenjivati različite granične koncentracije za istu materiju u istom mediju uz primjenu multimedijского pristupa donošenju normativa. U tabeli 6. prikazane su pretpostavljene koncentracije fenola u tri medija životne sredine u dva područja.

Excessive daily retention in the area A: total daily retention – maximum tolerable daily retention = 68-32=36 µg day. Prohibition of use of the drinking water which contains mercury would reduce the excessive retention to 36-20=16 µg day. With retention of the same average consumption of fish, the fish of the mercury content of more than 0,15 µg/g (reduction: 50 g of fish x 0,35 x 0,95 = 16,6 µg d) also apart from the standard monomedia limit concentration of mercury for fish of 0,5 µg/g, should be excluded from human consumption. Another possibility would be to reduce the consumption of fish to one third of the current (the required reduction of consumption: 16:/0,5 x 0,95/= 33,7 g, so to 50-34=16 g d namely 112 g weekly). In that way, total daily retention of mercury in the body is acceptable, so it would not be necessary to achieve technically complicated and expensive reduction of the mercury concentration in air below the standard limit of 1 µg/m³.

Total daily retention in the Area B is much less than maximum tolerable (21 µg d < 32 µg d), so the situation in the environmental media is acceptable for sportsmen. However, the application of monomedia standard approach should significantly decrease the mercury concentration in the drinking water which is 10 times more than the one allowed by the standard (10 µg/L : 1 µg/L).

In the multimedia approach to determination of standard, the excess of the limit values (10 µg/L : 1 µg/L) in one media would be allowed, provided that concentrations in other ones are considerably lower than the limit ones, everything provided that the maximum tolerable total daily retention of the polluting matter in the sportsman body from all environmental media is not exceeded.

Applying the phenol example, we show how to conduct and apply in a justified way different limit concentrations for the same matter in the same media applying multimedial approach to development of standard. In Table 6, there are assumed concentrations of phenols in three environmental media in two areas:

Tabela 6. Koncentracije fenola u dva područja

Područje / Area	Atmosfera / Atmosphere ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Voda / Water ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)	Dimljeno meso / Smoked meat ($\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$)
A	3 ^a	1 ^b	2 ^c
B	104 ^d	10 ^e	18 ^f

a - područja bez specifičnih izvora zagađenja

b - najčešće koncentracije u pitkoj vodi

c - najniža koncentracija mjerena u dimljenoj šunki i kobasima

d - područje s izvorima emisije fenola

e - zagađena voda

f - najviša koncentracija mjerena u dimljenoj šunki i kobasima

Table 6. Concentration of phenol in two areas

a - area without specific sources of pollution

b - the most frequent concentration in drinking water

c - the lowest concentration measured in the smoked ham and sausages

d - area with sources of the phenol emissions

e - polluted water

f - the maximum concentration measured in the smoked ham and sausages

Tabela 7. Izračunati dnevni unosi fenola iz pojedinih medija u organizam odrasle osobe, koja se bavi sportskim aktivnostima, izraženi u $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ tjelesne težine

Table 7. Calculated daily intakes of phenol from some media in the body of an adult, going in for sport activities, expressed in $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ of body weight

Medij / Media	Područje / Area A	Područje / Area B
Atmosfera / Atmosphere	$\frac{3\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \times 22\text{m}^3}{64\text{kg}} = 1,03\mu\text{g}/\text{kgd}$	$\frac{104\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \times 22\text{m}^3}{64\text{kg}} = 35,8\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
Voda / Water	$\frac{1\mu\text{g}/\text{L} \times 2\text{L}/\text{d}}{64\text{kg}} = 0,03\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	$\frac{10\mu\text{g}/\text{L} \times 2\text{L}/\text{d}}{64\text{kg}} = 0,3\mu\text{g}/\text{kgd}$
Dimljeno meso (200 g sed.) / Smoked meat (200 g sed.)	$\frac{1/7 \times 200 \times 2\mu\text{g}/\text{g}}{64\text{kg}} = 0,89\mu\text{g}/\text{kgd}$	$\frac{1/7 \times 200 \times 2\mu\text{g}/\text{g}}{64\text{kg}} = 8,0\mu\text{g}/\text{kgd}$

U tabeli 7. prikazani su izračunati prosječni dnevni unosi fenola u organizam odrasle osobe koja se bavi sportskim aktivnostima. Kako je apsorpcija fenola u organizmu iz svih medija visoka, brza i podjednaka, pretpostavljena je praktično potpuna apsorpcija.

Ukupni dnevni unos fenola u organizam u području A je $1,03 + 0,03 + 0,89 = 1,95 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg d}$, a relativni dnevni unos iz pojedinih medija je $1,03/1,95 \times 100 = 52,8\%$ iz vazduha, $0,03/1,95 \times 100 = 1,5\%$ iz vode, te $0,89/1,95 \times 100 = 45,6\%$ iz hrane..

Ukupni dnevni unos fenola u području B je $35,8 + 0,3 + 8,0 = 44,1 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg d}$, a relativni dnevni unos je $35,8/44,1 \times 100 = 81,2\%$ iz vazduha, $0,34/44,1 \times 100 = 0,7\%$ iz vode, te $8,0/44,1 \times 100 = 18,1\%$ iz hrane.

Maksimalno podnošljivi ukupni dnevni unos fenola za odraslu osobu koja se bavi sportskim aktivnostima (ocijenjen toksikološki na osnovu ispitivanja na štakoru pa ekstrapoliran na čovjeka) je $60 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg d}$. Maksimalno podnošljivi dnevni unos iz pojedinog medija može se izvesti dodjeljivanjem toj vrijednosti iste proporcije koja je dobivena izračunavanjem relativnog unosa na osnovu analize prosječne izloženosti dotične populacije, kako je prikazano u tabeli 8.

In Table 7, there are the calculated average daily intakes of phenol in the body of an adult going in for sport activities. Since the phenol absorption in the body from all media is high, quick and roughly equal, the full absorption was practically assumed.

Total daily intake of phenol in the body in the Area A is $1,03 + 0,03 + 0,89 = 1,95 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg d}$, while a relative daily intake from some media is $1,03/1,95 \times 100 = 52,8\%$ from air, $0,03/1,95 \times 100 = 1,5\%$ from water, and $0,89/1,95 \times 100 = 45,6\%$ from food.

Total daily intake of phenol in the Area B is $35,8 + 0,3 + 8,0 = 44,1 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg d}$, while a relative daily intake is $35,8/44,1 \times 100 = 81,2\%$ from air, $0,34/44,1 \times 100 = 0,7\%$ from water, and $8,0/44,1 \times 100 = 18,1\%$ from food.

Maximum tolerable total daily intake of phenol for an adult going in for sport activities (toxicologically assessed based on the tests applied with rats and extrapolated to the man) is $60 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg d}$. Maximum tolerable daily intake from some particular medium may be obtained allocating the same proportions to that value which was obtained by calculating the relative intake based on the analysis of the average exposure of the respective population, as presented in Table 8.

Tabela 8. *Maksimalno podnošljivi dnevni unosi u područjima A i B izraženi na kilogram tjelesne težine osoba koje se bave sportskim aktivnostima*

Medij / Media	Područje / Area A	Područje / Area B
Atmosfera / Atmosphere	$60 \mu\text{g/kg d} \times 0,528 = 31,7 \mu\text{g/kg d}$	$60 \mu\text{g/kg d} \times 0,812 = 48,72 \mu\text{g/kg d}$
Voda / Water	$60 \mu\text{g/kg d} \times 0,015 = 0,9 \mu\text{g/kg d}$	$60 \mu\text{g/kg d} \times 0,007 = 0,42 \mu\text{g/kg d}$
Hrana / Food	$60 \mu\text{g/kg d} \times 0,456 = 27,4 \mu\text{g/kg d}$	$60 \mu\text{g/kg d} \times 0,181 = 10,86 \mu\text{g/kg d}$

Table 8. *Maximum tolerable daily intakes in the Areas A and B expressed per kg of the body weight of persons going in for sport activities*

Iz tih vrijednosti podnošljivih relativnih unosa mogu se izračunati granične koncentracije fenola za pojedine medije.

ZAKLJUČAK

Granična koncentracija određene zagađujuće materije u pojedinim medijima životne sredine ne mora biti jednaka u svim geografskim područjima, kao što je to danas kao posljedica monomedijskog pristupa donošenju tih vrijednosti. Takva granična koncentracija u jednom mediju može biti viša, ako su koncentracije istovremeno u drugom ili ostalim medijima niže. To je važno ne samo pri ocjenjivanju ugroženosti sportista nego posebno pri eliminisanju ugroženosti. Može se izabrati sniženje koncentracije zagađenja u mediju u kojem je to tehnički i ekonomski najlakše učiniti, ili bilo koju kombinaciju postupaka, uz uslov da ukupni unos u organizam sportiste ne pređe unos toksikološki ocijenjen kao podnošljiv.

U multimedijском pristupu donošenju normativa dopustilo bi se prekoračenje granične vrijednosti u jednom mediju, ako su koncentracije u drugim značajno niže od graničnih. Na primjeru fenola pokazano je kako se mogu izvesti i opravdano primijeniti različite granične koncentracije za istu materiju u istom mediju uz primjenu multimedijского pristupa donošenju normativa.

Izjava autora

Autori pridonijeli jednako.

Konflikt interesa

Mi izjavljujemo da nemamo konflikt interesa.

Limit concentrations of phenol for some media may be calculated from those values of the tolerable relative intakes.

CONCLUSION

Limit concentrations of some polluting matter in some environmental media should not be equal in all geographical areas as it is today, being the consequence of the monomedia approach to making those values. Such limit concentration in one media may be higher, provided that concurrently the concentrations in another or other media are lower. It is important not only while estimating the vulnerability of the sportsmen but especially while eliminating the vulnerability. Reduction of the pollution concentration in the media may be chosen or any combination of procedures provided that the total intake in the body of the sportsman does not exceed the intake toxicologically assessed as tolerable.

In the multimedia approach to development of the standard, the excess of the limit value in one media would be allowed if the concentrations in other are considerably lower than the limit ones. It was shown applying the phenol example how to conduct and apply in a justified way different limit concentrations for the same matter in the same media applying multimedia approach to development of the standard.

Authorship statement

The authors have contributed equally.

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We declare that we have no conflicts of interest.

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