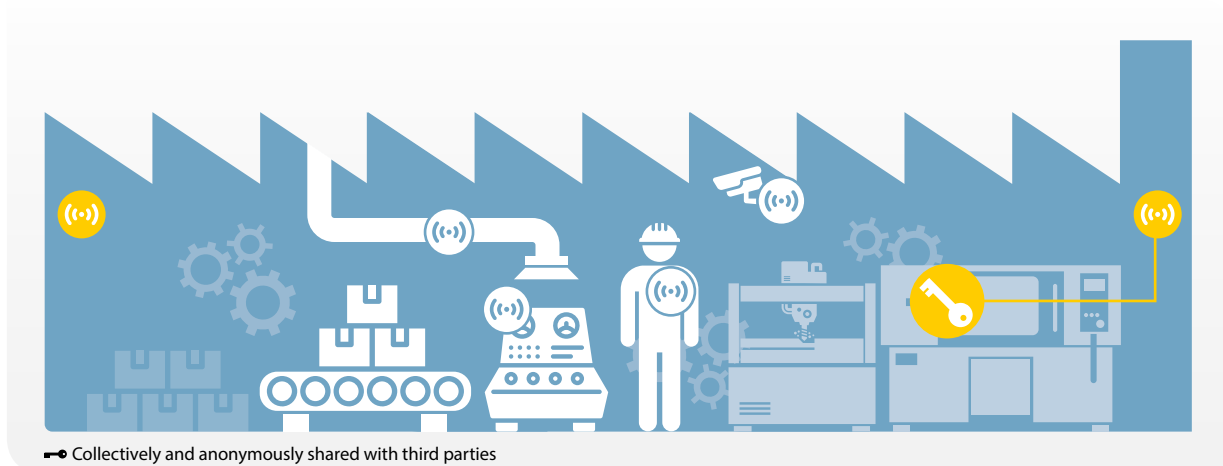


STATIONARY EXPOSURE SENSORS



Stationary sensors are carefully distributed throughout the work environment. The concentration of a chemical substance is continuously measured. Modelling tools are used to draw a substance concentration map of the area, making high-concentration zones visible; this allows the location of a source to be identified.

Advantages	Disadvantages
The distribution of substance concentrations in a work environment become visible.	The distribution of substance concentrations within an area says nothing about the exposure levels of individual employees.
High-concentration zones can be identified.	This insight does not automatically mean that employees in these zones would not be permitted or required to continue working.
Sources can be identified and control measures can be implemented accordingly.	The accuracy of modelled concentration maps is lower than that of the stationary measurements themselves.

ETHICS

- Concentration maps are not very accurate and this can give rise to a false sense of security (*trust*);
- Decisions have to be made on the continuation of work activities in high-concentration zones (*responsibility*) and the affected employees (*justice, self-determination*);
- Having to continue working in a high-concentration zone can feel uncomfortable (*well-being*);
- The source of a problem may be identified as the behaviour or working methods of an employee; this information can be used to rectify employee behaviour (*responsibility, health*), but could also be used in their assessment during an employees' performance reviews (*trust*).