If these are necessary assumptions for using the PAF, it follows that they should also apply to the framework described here, To comply with these conditions, our health benefit model should only be used for TUR interventions or policies that eliminate a toxic chemical at the source. In our case study, we assumed that a new policy to prohibit the use of TCE or PERC would eliminate any TCE or PERC exposure among workers. However, in practice, TUR interventions commonly reduce the use of toxic chemicals with process modifications or administrative interventions like training, rather than completely eliminating their use. This is because of feasibility constraints, such as the economic burden of alternatives. This suggests a cautious interpretation of the estimated health benefits of TUR policies when the target chemical is not completely eliminated.

Selection of the target chemicals and diseases is another limitation of this approach. The method investigates the health impacts of exposure and illness by reviewing published studies. However, there are serious knowledge gaps concerning the health effects of exposure to industrial chemicals. For example, only a small portion of risk assessments including epidemiological studies of the 85,000 chemicals in commerce have been performed and published (Villanueva et al., 2014; Wilson & Schwarzman, 2009). Publication bias may mean that studies showing no association between exposure and disease are not likely to be published. The lack of chemical-specific studies makes it difficult to collect relevant studies of industrial chemicals. (Villanueva et al., 2014). Therefore, there is a possibility that the health benefits analysis model cannot be used due to the lack of information on target chemicals or diseases.

Moreover, there is uncertainty about the extent to which the health benefits and costs identified in a specific epidemiology study can be generalized. It is critical to understand that the method was not designed to evaluatehealth benefits of one facility since each facility has distinct working conditions that might lead to different health benefits and costs. Conducting a comprehensive review before calculating a PAF or conducting additional uncertainty analysis is recommended..