Overview of the carcinogens activities under the Roadmap and the Healthy Workplaces campaign.

Elke Schneider, Senior project manager, EU-OSHA

Roadmap on Carcinogens Conference
“Working together to eliminate occupational cancer”
Helsinki, 27 – 28 November 2019
EU-OSHA support to action on carcinogens
Preventing risks from carcinogens one of the strategic objectives of the HWC 2018/19

- A joint HWC18/19 info sheet on carcinogens
- Promotion of ongoing actions on the webpage
- Support to or organisation of at least an annual event
- Promotion of selected tools and instruments
- Support to the European Commission
- Case studies and good practices

Info sheet

- Key points
- Importance of workplace risk assessment, where to find information
- Hierarchy of prevention measures applied to carcinogens
- Occupational exposure limits (OELs) and monitoring
- Maintenance and incidents, emergency plans and monitoring in case of incidents
- Consultation of workers, information and training
- Health surveillance
- Notification and record-keeping
- Measures for workers who may be particularly at risk
- Rodmap on carcinogens
- Examples of guidance and information materials
• Ensuring safety at a pesticide manufacturing plant through effective maintenance
• Replacing hazardous resin with 3D printing to make moulds
• Aiming for zero harm through training and communication
• Controlling exposure to dangerous chemicals when treating surgical instruments
• Managing the risks posed by hazardous chemicals in a pharmaceutical company
• Integrating chemical safety into efficient manufacturing
• Managing the risks posed by hazardous chemicals in a pharmaceutical company
• Implementation of a chemical and hazardous waste management system in higher education and research
• Educating young people about working safely with chemicals
• No Time to Lose campaign
• Preventing exposures to diesel engine emissions and other exhaust gases during car inspection
• Training OSH experts in using EU legislation on chemicals in practice
• Substitution of carcinogenic and neurotoxic solvents used for tanning
• Controlling chemicals in the cleaning sector — less is more
• Minimising formaldehyde exposure through substitution of resins
• Controlling worker exposure to chemicals during adhesive manufacturing
• Limiting exposure to dangerous substances in the cleaning sector
• Minimising influence of residual contamination after illegal narcotics production on human health
• How to stop using CMR solvent (Perchlorethylene) to characterise coated aggregates for recycling in paved surfaces.
• Responsible handling of asbestos-containing putty in the glazier trade
• Dust reduction in potato sorting
• Substituting Hazardous Chemical Agents and introducing prevention improvements (hairdressing)
• Safe work practices for advanced drilling in materials containing carbon nanotubes.
Pre-campaign survey - Worker groups “at risk”

- Pregnant and breastfeeding, early pregnancy
- Women in fertile age
- Maintenance
- Workers with chronic diseases
- Green jobs
- Women
- Non-standard working arrangements
- Migrant
- Hairdressers (cosmetics use)
- Poor awareness of asbestos among young workers
- Young workers and biocides
- Untrained workers

Are there any specific worker groups that are considered particularly "at risk" from dangerous substances in your Member State?

Are there any ongoing or planned activities in relation to the exposure of the identified vulnerable worker groups to dangerous substances?
Survey among our Focal Points - Actions

- Vocational school visits – Truck: game, NAPO film, quiz
- Day of chemical safety at work for primary school children
- Inspection campaigns, e.g. rel. to specific carcinogens, such as Cr(VI)
- Exposure assessment – inspection and measurement
- Training courses for labour inspectors
- Training, guidance/tools, incl. linked to new legislation
- Health surveillance incl. spec. guidance, e.g. those formerly exposed to occupational carcinogens
- National or regional strategies, e.g. on the prevention of occ. diseases
- Includes REACH/CLP, e.g. focus on safety data sheets and labelling, and how to translate info for workplaces
Survey among our Focal Points - Focus

- **SMEs**
- **Groups:** young construction workers, young people.
- **Sectors:** agriculture; aquaculture; basic chemistry; cleaning; construction, engineering, hairdressers; healthcare; leather; metallurgy/metalworking; repair of cars and motorcycles; rubber & plastics; transport (road, sea and rail); wood.
- **Substances:** asbestos, benzene, classified CMR substances, chromium(VI), diesel/DME, nickel, UV, welding fumes, silica, (hard)wood dust.
Pre-campaign survey - What are considered to be the main concerns for micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in your Member State relating to dangerous substances?

- Lack of awareness
- Lack of information
- Not understanding legislation
- Confusion with other legislation (REACH)
- Not understanding safety data sheets
- Lack of expertise
- Lack of qualified personnel
- Lack of access to coherent information
- Exposure control at the workplace
- Training of workers
- Information they get is too general (not applicable, not practical).
- Substitution
Thank you for your attention!

schneider(a)osha.europa.eu