Voting session 1: Testing and warming up
In which country do you usually work?
Have you been in Helsinki before?

- Yes: 16
- No: 9
- Don't know: 0
Who do you represent?

- Employers: 6
  - European Union: 2
  - OSH-experts / -services: 1
- Workers: 5
  - Labour inspections: 3
  - Consultancies: 0
- Governments: 8
  - Research organisations: 0
  - Others: 0
Are you dealing with the topic ‘carcinogenic substances at work’ yourself?

- Yes: 18
- No: 8
- Don’t know: 1
Did you already sign up as a friend of the 'Roadmap on Carcinogens'?

- Yes, of course: 10
- No, but will do soon now: 9
- No: 6
Is 'your' country a 'formal friend' of the 'Roadmap on Carcinogens'? 

- No: 5 
- Yes: 18 
- Don't know: 3
ROADMAP ON CARCINOGENS

Presentations Elke Schneider and Jos de Lange
Voting session 2: facts & figures (according to ESENER)
What percentage of companies report to have chemical or biological substances present in the establishment?
What are the top-3 sectors that report substances being present?

- Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply: 23
- Manufacturing: 15
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing: 17

Additional sectors: Education, human health and social work activities: 3
IT, finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities: 0
Trade, transport, food, accommodation and recreation activities: 2
Public Administration: 0
Approx. how many occupational cancer deaths do we have in the EU each year?

- 2: 14,000 - 24,000
- 23: 60,000 - 110,000
- 0: 2.5 mio - 3 mio
And what is that figure for Finland? (5.5 mio inhabitants)
Table 1: Rough division of occupational cancer by EU28 member states and subterritories within the EU in 2011 and new ILO data released in 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Occupational cancer deaths</th>
<th></th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Occupational cancer deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>11,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Jersey</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2098</td>
<td>2079</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>1445</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2326</td>
<td>2238</td>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1285</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>7874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1163</td>
<td>1135</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>2457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>12,623</td>
<td>12035</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>4498</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>18,180</td>
<td>17706</td>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>1211</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1678</td>
<td>2131</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>446</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guernsey</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>10,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1806</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>14,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Man</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total EU: 106,307
And 102,517

Table from J. Takala - ILO data 2017
Voting session 3: Obstacles and solutions
Do you think this approach to tackle exposures to carcinogens on construction sites will produce a successful result over the 3y Strategy period?

- Yes: 22
- No: 0
- Don't know: 1
Is E-learning used in your country to instruct and inform workers exposed to dangerous substances?

- Yes: 8
- No: 6
- Don't know: 10
What do you think are the main barriers to effective prevention of exposure to carcinogens in the workplace?

1st: Lack of awareness and education among workers and managers

2nd: The fact that occupational cancer is often a long-latency issue

3rd: Health issues given low priority compared with safety

4th: Financial constraints

5th: Other (please specify during discussion)
Please prioritise the following interventions: what is needed to tackle exposure to carcinogenic substances?

1st: Legislation, binding occupational exposure limits
2nd: Monitoring of actual exposure in my sector/country
3rd: Campaigns & communication aimed at businesses and workers
4th: Toolboxes, practical solutions
5th: Development of interventions, innovation
6th: Inspections
The majority of companies know about the STOP-principle when it comes to working with hazardous substances.
ROADMAP ON CARCINOGENS

Presentation Linda Wouters, Belgian Federal Public Service Employment, Labour ....
Voting session 4: The future
Do occupational physicians in your country participate in research/surveys?

- Yes: 12
- No: 2
- Don't know: 7
What could facilitate participation (of occupational physicians in research)? - more answers possible

- Pay them
- More financial support by the government
- Encourage interaction with labour inspectors
- That they weren’t too busy.
- A digital platform for gathering the results
- More time to fill in the survey. Money to pay extra for physicians.
- To make clear the purpose and aims of the study!
- Financial support
How would you spend 100 million Euro’s of investment funds to gain max. impact?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Raising awareness (campaigns/communication)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16%</td>
<td>Better/more inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16%</td>
<td>Training/instruction of employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Development of practical interventions/solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>Implementation of solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Availability of good practices and solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Development of more and lower binding exposure limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Measuring exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Sensoring/biомonitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is the message you would send to someone who works with carcinogenic substances? (more answers possible)

- Protect yourself!
- Call an inspector
- Be strong! Continue!
- Take care!
- Use PPEs
- STOP!
- Don't work white this
- Your health first!
- Protect yourself
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use prevention methods and substitutes</td>
<td>Use PPEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use ppe's!</td>
<td>Make a better use the competence of labour inspection resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask for external help if your employer does not seem to respect safety at work</td>
<td>Use PPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Understand and know your substance BEFORE you start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have only one life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Find information!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is the message you would send to someone who works with carcinogenic substances? (more answers possible)

Be aware of risks!

Risk assessment

Be careful!

RETIRE!

Your health is most impory

They REALLY are dangerous! Always protect yourself the best way possible. If your employer is not aware try to educate him.

To inform himself for dangerous substances at work and to work a right way.

Don’t mess with the bad stuff. But if you have to, do the risk assessment and all the preventive measures that are needed.
THANKS!