

We strive to reduce the risks of ill-health and accidents in working life and

to improve the work environment viewed from all aspects.

This is what we do

- Rules and recommendations (e.g. Chemical hazards in the working environment) – at head office
- Supervision by inspectors in 5 regions
- Occupational injury statistics
- Information



Supervision

Inspection activities and monitoring of markets, aimed at sectors with the greatest risks of ill-health and accidents.

Read about our inspections:

http://www.av.se/inenglish/inspections/

Examples of factors impacting on the working environment

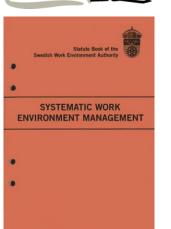
- work supervision
- l working time
- I work postures
- l lighting
- I dangerous substances
- l work equipment

- workload
- scope for action
- working movements
- **I** noise
- I heat and cold
- **I** machinery

Systematic Work Environment Management



AFS 2001:1 with amendments



These rules define basic stipulations for work environment management

The rules explain and define procedures to be followed by employers in discharging their work environment responsibilities

The rules are a transposition of EU framework directive 89/391/EEC to Swedish law

Method



- **I** investigate
- l assess the risks
- I document the risks
- l carry out measures
- I write an action plan
- I check the measures effectuated

To bring home

- Workers are most exposed and most at risk
- Supervision of both suppliers and employers is necessary
- 3. Check the information from the user's perspective



Risk Assessment - different roles

Producer

hazards of the chemical and risk in the intended use

User company

risk in their own handling of the chemical

State /authorities

provide regulations, guidance and limit values for some substances

To consider when using a hazardous chemical product

Legislation on

- Work environment
- Handling of Flammable and explosive goods
- Transport of dangerous goods
- Civil protection against accidents (fire extinguisher etc)
- Reach and other chemical legislation
- Environmental protection
- Electrical installations
- Eventual specific legislation

	The Work Environ- ment legislation	Different scopes	
Risks to nature	Risks to workers	Risks to public	
The Chemical Legislation	Chemical risks		
	Risks from machinery		
	Stress		
	Musculoskeletal disorders		
	Violence		
	Etc.		

REACH ANNEX II
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE COMPILATION OF SAFETY DATA SHEETS

General requirements for compiling a safety data sheet

0.2.1. The safety data sheet shall enable users to take the necessary measures relating to protection of human health and safety at the workplace, and protection of the environment ...

0.2.2. The information provided by safety data sheets shall also meet the requirements set out in Council Directive 98/24/EC. In particular, the safety data sheet shall enable employers to determine whether any hazardous chemical agents are present in the workplace, and to assess any risk to the health and safety of workers arising from their use.

To assess the chemical risks include

Identify the hazards (collect information and investigate)

- List the hazards of different types
- Find out their hazardous properties from SDS:s and labels
- Find out the rules applicable for each hazard
- When and how can anyone get harmed or be exposed?

Estimate the size of the risks

- Is the exposure clearly below the limit value?
- If not: Reduce exposure or investigate in detail
- Can the dermal exposure lead to harm? (Compare with the information)
- Are incidents that can cause damage likely?

Decide if measures are necessary (risk evaluation)

- The exposure can be over the limit: Take action
- Probable dermal exposure may cause harm: Action
- Unplanned incident involves unacceptable risk (probability x consequence)
- Action required by law

Step in the risk assessment	Routes of exposure/ hazard					
	Inhalation	Skin contact	Ingestion	Fire	Reactions	
Intrinsic properties	Volatile Dangerous to inhale Acute and chronic injuries	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking	Dangerous if swallowed	Highly flammable	No dangerous reactions are mentioned	
Do the properties constitute a risk i our use?	Yes, the content in the air may be high. Very high in case of spillage.	No, only risk of splashing	No, no ingestion hazard	Yes, an explosive mixture can be formed in the assembly At spillage in the whole room.		
Is the risk so great that it needs to be addressed?	Yes			Yes		

Chemical hazards are more than just dangerous chemicals!

- Fumes from hot work, ex. welding
- Dusts from ex. grinding
- Lack of oxygen in confined spaces
- Chemicals on the surface of articles
- Natural allergenic substances
- Risk of burning on hot water etc.
- Cosmetics and medicins can be harmful

The employer must consider all risks to health and safety

Basis for our provisions

EU-directives for the work environment

Example: Chemicals agents directive

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:1998:131:0011:0023:EN:PDF

ILO-conventions

Example: Chemicals convention

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_I NSTRUMENT_ID:312315:NO

Obligations for suppliers

Example: SDS and label

 Occupational accidents, work-related diseases and other experience

Some useful links for risk assessment and planning work environment

COSHH essentials:

http://www.coshh-essentials.org.uk/

Stoffenmanager:

https://stoffenmanager.nl/Default.aspx



https://osha.europa.eu/en

ILO — International Labour Organisation

http://www.ilo.org/safework/

Toolbox for risk assessment (Control banding)

http://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/protection/safew ork/ctrl_banding/toolkit/icct/index.htm

Swedish Work Environment Authority: www.av.se / Other languages

How to assess the chemical risks (advice):

http://www.av.se/dokument/inenglish/themes/chemicalrisks.pdf

Functioning System

- Regulations in force
- Guidance
- Co-operation: producer-user-authorities
- Inspections
- Legal action

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