

Supplementary material to: *Lißner, L.; Zayzon, R.: Is the European Directive 98/24/EC on Chemical Agents effective? – Evaluation of its practical implementation at workplaces. Gefahrstoffe – Reinhalt. Luft 71 (2011) No. 6, p. 247-254.*

EVIDENCE	WHAT WORKS! Successes	GOOD PRACTICE and REASONS	WHAT DOESN'T WORK! Challenges	INSUFFICIENT PRACTICE and REASONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
EVIDENCE BASE					
Availability and quality of data on production and use of chemicals	National aggregated, statistical and obligatory data	Nordic Product Registers' Reason: High transparency even concerning work environment	No national data available in many MS.	Few reliable data outside Nordic MS Monitoring of work environment is obviously not seen as ambitious public task but as private matter	Provide long term statistical data on: – Production and use of chemicals, preparations and chemicals in products;
Disease registers or aggregated data from occupational health surveillance	National aggregated, statistical and obligatory data	Cancer and Disease Registers in Northern and Eastern Member States	No national data available in many MS.		Provide long term statistical data on: – Disease registers or aggregated data from occupational health surveillance (e.g. cancer, skin and lung diseases);
Exposure databases, job exposure matrices and aggregated data of measurements	National aggregated, statistical and obligatory data	Public or partly public exposure and measurement databases in some MS, e.g. Finland, France, Germany, Poland, Romania, etc.	No national data available in many MS.		Provide long term statistical data on: – Exposure databases, job exposure matrices and aggregated data of measurements.
OSH in general – Quantitative data and overall descriptions of systems	Surveys and Observatories	EU Dublin Foundation EU OSHA Risk Observatory European Scoreboard ILO – Surveys on Trade Union Experience WHO – Country profiles OSH FIOH-WHO - Work and health country profiles of 22 European Countries. Large number of national studies, only a minor part available in English e.g. Denmark, France, Spain, Netherlands , Germany	Often very general data No surveys available in many MS.		More specific data on practices and exposure at workplaces

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Strategy or policy evaluation	Studies evaluating aspects of national OSH strategies	'KEMI-Visionen', Evaluation of the 'Chemical goals' of the OSH Strategy 200 to 2005, Denmark VAST-evaluation Evaluation of the governmental program VAST on 'Enhancement of Occupational Safety regarding Chemicals', Netherlands			Evaluation on issues such as e.g.: – prevention level in enterprises – effectiveness of legislation and enforcement activities, – application and effectiveness of OELs, – substitution barriers and promoters etc
Studies	Scientific studies covering the national situation or the situation in some selected MS	'Kemikaalit ja työ' ('Chemicals and work'), Finland 'Arbeitsmedizinische Vorsorge in sechs Ländern der Europäischen Union' (Occupational Health Care in six EU Member States), Germany 'Policy overview of occupational exposure limits', Topic Centre Work Environment of the EU-OSHA			Research on issues such as e.g.: – prevention level and chemical management in enterprises (quality of risk assessment. organisation of OSH) – effectiveness of legislation and enforcement activities, – application and effectiveness of OELs, – evaluation of training of OSH-practitioners, – effectiveness and quality of health surveillance and protective and prevention services, – effectiveness of typical RMM, – substitution barriers and promoters etc.

<u>CADimple</u> <u>ISSUE</u>	<u>WHAT WORKS!</u> <u>Successes</u>	<u>GOOD PRACTICE</u> <u>and REASONS</u>	<u>WHAT DOESN'T</u> <u>WORK!</u> <u>Challenges</u>	<u>INSUFFICIENT</u> <u>PRACTICE and</u> <u>REASONS</u>	<u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>
RISK ASSESSMENT (RA)					
Application of RA in enterprises and its role in risk identification and assessment	<p>RA in many enterprises, also in SMEs where chemicals play a major role for the business.</p> <p>In many MS there are well developed support capacities for enterprises, run by governments, business associations or social partners</p>	<p>Quantitative figures: Around 50% of enterprises have performed an RA.</p> <p>Many tools and support activities (see list of tools in references)</p> <p>RA in every enterprise by 2011 - Denmark</p>	RA in SME or enterprises with low OSH capacities and knowledge.	Low awareness and knowledge. Concern to trigger expensive RMM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidance, sector specific and suited to the needs combined with personal advice or financial support for SMEs. Paper and online versions needed. - Sector specific online based interactive risk assessment tools including options such as printing out the obligatory risk assessment documents, highlighting deficits, presenting options for improvement and automatically generating instruction sheets. - Enforcement strategy on RA (Denmark)
Quality of RA	High quality RA is achieved in enterprises with well developed OSH capacities or extensive external support.	Many good tools and guidance documents	Many critical statements arguing that high quality RAs are an exception.		<p>Certification or quality control systems for external services</p> <p>Quality check by authorities.</p>
Costs	Low costs of standard RA (Swedish and UK figures)		High quality or non-standardized RA can be expensive.		
Connection of RA and RMM	Good connection between RA and RMM, if enterprises apply OSH management or similar organizational systems.		RA is often seen as unavoidable legal requirement and results only in formal documentation	Many critical statements from respondents from all MS: 'RA only paperwork with no practical consequences'	

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RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES (RMM)					
Awareness	Awareness campaigns successful for certain 'scandalized' chemicals and chemicals in consumer products		Awareness raising in certain sectors with low knowledge and low overall OSH awareness		Create awareness at enterprise level by highlighting and illustrating the negative long term effects of high and long term exposure to chemicals.
Connection between RA and RMM	Systematic follow up of OSH RA results Quality management systems				Sector specific or work process related reference cases and good practice examples Monitoring of the implementation of the practical outcome of RA
Guidance	Sector related guidance				Guidance, sector specific and suited to their needs, combined with personal advice or financial support for SMEs. Paper and online versions needed.
Easy access to all guidance documents	National portals on RA and RMM	Standardised good practice solutions			National portals run by large associations or tripartite consortia, such as e.g. in Austria, support an easy access.
Exchange of good practice on national or European level					Develop further support for European exchange of practical knowledge

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HEALTH SURVEILLANCE					
HS and its effective application and its role in risk identification and assessment	Support of internal OSH in general and risk assessment capacities in particular	Good knowledge of work environment, exposure and health effects	Low knowledge of chemicals, no practical knowledge of the workplace situation, only medical diagnosis of the health situation of the individual worker	Many critical statements from respondents from all Member States	Define precisely the details of HS for chemically exposed workers in national secondary legislation. Details on, and frequencies of, the specific medical examinations which are part of health surveillance have to be established in national secondary legislation.
Deficits of knowledge of workplaces and cooperation between HS services and enterprises	Enterprises employ external HS services who visit the workplaces.	Positive examples from respondents or literature from all Member States	Many enterprises employ external HS services which only make medical diagnoses and do not visit the workplaces.	Many critical statements from respondents from all Member States	Strengthen the connection between medical examination and RMM at workplaces. – Employ services which visit and inspect workplaces. – Improve cooperation between physicians /occupational hygienists and OSH practitioners in enterprises in RA and RMM – Provide exposure data to HS services.
Qualification and quality	Formal demands for external HS services.		Unregulated market in many MS. Low qualification of personnel regarding chemicals	Many critical statements from respondents from all Member States	Certification or quality control systems
Use of data for epidemiological research	Very few MS aggregate the measurement data from authorities or other sources into a database.	Finland			Support of epidemiological research. Data from HS should be aggregated to support research and epidemiological studies. This is extremely relevant for chemicals due to the long latency periods of many chemically induced diseases.
Use of results and mistrust by workers		Data protection		ILO study shows bad examples from some Acc. States	Prioritisation of RMM-measures instead of transfer or firing of workers.

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