

ARBOCATALOGUE

A Dutch Phenomenon

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Introduction

The Netherlands are known for their polders

Our policy-making is often called
'poldering':

making deals between employers, unions
and government

Health and Safety Act in the Netherlands

Changed in 2007: less detail-legislation,

more responsibilities for employers and workers

Health and Safety Act in the Netherlands

Changed in 2007: government sets general goals (OEL's for CMR substances, noise-values etc)

but not the means by which these goals are to be achieved

PROCESS

Change from Governmental to Private rules:
the making of Arbo(=working-environment) catalogues started in
2006

Main process = selecting priority topics within the branche, mostly
based on inspection-data in the past

PROCESS

In principle the making of Arbocatalogues is a responsibility of branche-employersorganizations and – workersunions.

Experts, such as occupational hygienists, are used for datacollection, formulating best practices

The government finally approves on general criteria

PROCESS

The way in which this works in practice varies widely between branches and/or topics.

Illustration by 3 examples

(There are 160 different Arbocatalogues today !
Covering 6 to 25 topics per Arbo catalogue)

1. Biological agents in regional watermanagementcompanies

(safe dikes and clean surfacewater)

Proces: a committee of experts and experienced workers from within the companies formulated the catalogue; assisted by microbiological/occupational hygiene experts

1. Biological agents in regional watermanagementcompanies

Form: a Risk Assessment format in Word + a document with extensive information on each possible agents

1. Biological agents in regional watermanagementcompanies

Risk Assessment Model

Nr	Illness and biological agents	Route of exposure	Tasks	E x B x W = R	Number Exposed	Controls
1	Giardiasis Giardia lamblia. Small, one cellular, organism	Human or animal faeces. Contaminated water can enter through splashes on lips or through dirty hands in the human gastro-enteric system	Waste water	$3*3*3=27$	40	Personal hygiene PPE : Gloves
			Mud	$3*3*3=27$	20	
			Canal	$3*3*1=9$	50	
			Border maintenance	$3*1*0.5=1.5$	30	
			Dead animals	$3*3*1=9$	14	
			Solid waste	$3*1*1=3$	30	
			Live animals	$3*3*1=9$	10	
			Humans	$3*2*1=6$	80	
2	Cryptosporidiose Cryptosporidium parvum. Small, one cellular, organism	Human or animal faeces. Especially rodents: musk-rat. Contaminated water can enter through splashes on lips or through dirty hands in the human gastro-enteric system	Canal	$3*3*3=27$	10	Personal hygiene PPE : Gloves
			Border maintenance	$3*1*0.5=1.5$	30	
			Kadavers	$3*3*1=9$	14	
			Zwerfafval	$3*1*1=3$	30	
			Levende dieren	$3*3*1=9$	10	



R < 20	(4)	Low priority
20 < R < 70	(3)	Medium priority, possible risk, attention
70 < R < 200	(2)	High priority, important risk, action necessary
R > 200	(1)	Urgent, take immediate action

2. Surgical smoke in Hospitals



Process: A dedicated Institute was organized by employers and unions

Form: The Hospital catalogue is a website with a lot of useful information

2. Surgical smoke in Hospitals



The website provides some information on hazards of surgical smoke (no OEL or risk assessment method)

Mainly promotes the use of 'on-tip extraction'



3. DieselMotorExhaust in motorvehicle-maintenance

Process: tripartite consultation (inspectorate, unions, employers) led to setting a branche limit of:

10 μg EC/m³ in 2008 + a yearly measurementprogram + best practice-sheets

3. DieselMotorExhaust in motorvehicle-maintenance

Proces: yearly setting of new OEL

10 μg EC/m³ in 2008

8 μg EC/m³ in 2009

7 μg EC/m³ in 2010

7 μg EC/m³ in 2011

creating awareness

minimum of good practices obliged



3. DieselMotorExhaust in motorvehicle-maintenance

From 2012 on:

minimum of good practices obliged + additional awareness of use of controls

Measurements of outside background concentrations

(New developments: In 2014 the subject Electro Vehicles/Hybride Electro Vehicles was added!)

Conclusions & Remarks

- many data and good practices are available
- the process of limit setting is not always clear
- many topics have been covered, but dispersed over many branches; 'you have to know your way around'
- will the information be kept actual?
- will there be funding of new risk assessment instruments / new controls?

In March 2015 an evaluation showed that awareness of the existence of a branche catalogue and the use inside companies needs attention

Thank you

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