

NOFER (Poland)

1. Name / title of the data source:

Central Register of Data on Exposure to Carcinogenic or Mutagenic Substances, Mixtures, Agents or Technological Processes

2. Originator / owner of the data source:

Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Poland

3. Time period of data collection and frequency of updates:

Data collected annually from 1999. From 2005 our list of carcinogenic or mutagenic chemical substances is in accordance with EU classification of chemicals (DSD/DPD and CLP).

4. Language(s) covered in the data source:

Polish

5. Geographical area(s) covered in the data source:

Poland

6. Publication form and reference:

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7. Legal background and/or reason for data collection:

Regulation of Ministry of Health from 24 July 2012 on carcinogenic or mutagenic chemical substances, their mixtures, agents or technological processes in working environment

8. Content of the data source:

More than 450 substances (on their own or in mixtures) including coal and petroleum derivatives

Exposure measurement data at enterprise level

Some sector data

9. Constraints for using the data source:

Only accessible for specific user groups (e.g. authorities etc.): Competent Authorities involved in health protection (e.g. sanitary inspection)

BAuA (Germany)

1. Name / title of the data source:

- BAuA measurements report

2. Originator / owner of the data source:

- BAuA

3. Time period of data collection and frequency of updates:

- 1996 - 2007

4. Language(s) covered in the data source:

- German

5. Geographical area(s) covered in the data source:

- Germany

6. Publication form and reference:

- Partially published on BAuA website www.baua.de

7. Legal background and/or reason for data collection:

- See below

8. Content of the data source:

- Measurement reports by the dangerous substances measurements unit of BAuA

- Exposure data and contextual data

- Roughly 3500 measurements

9. Constraints for using the data source:

- Access may be granted by request

- Confidential information will not be released, but anonymised data may be

HZZZSR (Croatia)

1. Name / title of the data source: Registry of workers exposed to carcinogens and mutagens
2. Originator / owner of the data source: Croatian Institute for Health Protection and Safety at Work/ same as data source owner

3. Time period of data collection and frequency of updates: Since 2010, updates every month.

4. Language(s) covered in the data source: Croatian

5. Geographical area(s) covered in the data source: Republic of Croatia

6. Publication form and reference: Special register. Not published.

7. Legal background and/or reason for data collection: Pravilnik o zaštiti radnika od rizika zbog izloženosti karcinogenim i/ili mutagenim tvarima NN 40/07(Ordinance on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to carcinogens and / or mutagens)

8. Content of the data source:

Data on exposed workers is collected for regular compliance monitoring, post compliant and accident check, notification of exposure due to legal requirements, disease notifications.

- Information on substances; The Register covers substances that are carcinogens and/or mutagens classified according to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (classified H350, H350i and H340). Substances are identified by CAS number. In case of mixtures their composition is identified according to MSDS.

- Work and work conditions: Information on work history, personal protective equipment and health surveillance is provided. Task, duration and frequency of exposure are specified. Four levels ISCO code is used to indicate occupation.

- Workers: the number of exposed workers is provided per substance. Age, gender, qualification are specified/

- Sector and company: Four levels of NACE codes, but there is no information on company size.

9. Constraints for using the data source: the Register is not publicly available.

HU RODEE (Hungary)

1. Name / title of the data source: Foglalkozási betegségek és fokozott expozíciók nyilvántartása/
Registry of occupational diseases and excessive exposures

2. Originator / owner of the data source: Országos Tisztifőorvosi Hivatal (Munkahigiénés és Foglalkozás-egészségügyi Főosztály)/Office of the Chief Medical Officer (Department of Occupational Health). Usually the case (original data) is reported to the regional labour inspectorate by the physician suspecting the occupational origin of a disease. Data on registered cases is collated at the Office of the Chief Medical Officer.

3. Time period of data collection and frequency of updates: data is collected continuously and compiled annually.

4. Language(s) covered in the data source: Hungarian.

5. Geographical area(s) covered in the data source: Hungary.

6. Publication form and reference: Report to the government, not published.

7. Legal background and/or reason for data collection: 27/1996. Regulation (VIII. 28.) on occupational diseases and cases of increased exposure notification and investigation/27/1996. (VIII. 28.) NM rendelet a foglalkozási betegségek és fokozott expozíciós esetek bejelentéséről és kivizsgálásáról.

8. Content of the data source:

The Registry uses the European Occupational Diseases Statistics (EODS) methodology as well as the European Schedule Reference number for diseases and is based on the national List of occupational diseases related to chemicals.

- Information on substances. In principle it covers any substance or mixture. Chemicals are identified by name.

- Measurements of airborne chemicals and biomonitoring reports are annexed, if available. The time

spent in the suspected occupation is reported.

- Information on workers: The number of exposed workers may be searched by substance, but also per target organ, per region, per sector, per country (national level). Gender and age are also included.

- Work and working conditions: Four digits NACE (TEÁOR '08) is used to identify the sector of activity and four digits ISCO (FEOR-08) is used for occupations. Personal protective equipment (PPE), health surveillance, technical measures (e.g. ventilation) and organisational measures (e.g. employee training, written working instructions, changes of working procedures) are among the collected data.

9. Constraints for using the data source: Complete dataset is accessible only for the database owner. Compiled data is in a statistic report

Expossm (Romania)

1. Name / title of the data source: Register of measured exposure to chemicals in the workplace

2. Originator / owner of the data source: The National Institute for R&D on Safety and Health at Work- Alexandru Darabont, Bucharest- INCDPM

3. Time period of data collection and frequency of updates: data has been collected since 2008

4. Language(s) covered in the data source: Romanian

5. Geographical area(s) covered in the data source: the whole country

6. Publication form and reference: not published

7. Legal background and/or reason for data collection: Get an overview of the level of exposure to airborne chemicals at the workplace

8. Content of the data source: The measurements have been made by INCDPM, mostly for legal compliance monitoring and - to a lesser extent- for post compliant and accident check.

- Information on substances: Substances are identified by name and CAS number. There is no restriction on the type of substances included. However, there are considerable differences between the frequencies by which various substances have been measured, determined by the request from enterprises.

- Information on the method for sampling and analysis is provided, as well as information on the temperature and pressure at the sampling point.

- Work and work conditions: Information on the task and working conditions are provided, including exposure time per day and per work phase.

- Information on workers: no information on age, gender, or number of exposed workers is provided, except for the cases of post compliant/accident investigations.

- Information on sector and company. Sector is provided by four digits NACE code. Company size is classified according to the number of workers: below or above 250 employees.

9. Constraints for using the data source: - The source is accessible only by the owner

ASTR (Slovakia)

1. Name / title of the data source: Automatic System of Sorting of Risks (ASTR)

2. Originator / owner of the data source: Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic

3. Time period of data collection and frequency of updates: Data about occupational exposure are collected till 1995 and the database is updated once in a year.

4. Language(s) covered in the data source: Slovak

5. Geographical area(s) covered in the data source: Slovak republic

6. Publication form and reference: Annual report of activities of Regional Public Health Authorities of the Slovak Republic in 2013: http://www.uvzsr.sk/docs/vs/vyrocná_správa_SR_2013.pdf

7. Legal background and/or reason for data collection: Act 355/2007 Coll. on the promotion and

protection of public health

8. Content of the data source:

Occupational diseases statistics are included in statistical yearbooks of the Statistical Office of the Slovak republic (<http://slovak.statistics.sk>) or in the reports of National Health Information Centre (<http://www.nczisk.sk/en/Pages/default.aspx>)

ASTR database covers an exposure to 150 chemical factors approximately, mostly substances.

- Information on substances; The Register covers substances that are carcinogens, mutagens and/or toxic to reproduction classified according to EC Regulation 1272/2008. Substances are identified by CAS number and chemical name and process generated substances (e.g. welding fumes, diesel exhaust emissions etc.)

- Work and work conditions: ASTR database provides only information about the number of workers in risky professions (i.e. if their occupational exposure limit value has been exceeded). No other information about the measurement method, values etc. is included. ISCO code is used to indicate occupation.

- Workers: the number of exposed workers is provided per substance, per sector and per occupation

- Sector and company: NACE codes are used to identify the sector, but there is no information on company size.

9. Constraints for using the data source: -

Bau BG (Germany)

1. Name / title of the data source: Berufsgenossenschaft der Bauwirtschaft - BG Bau, Expositionsbeschreibung, Einbau von konventionellem Walzasphalt im Strassenbau, 2008. Retrieved 12.04.2016, from <http://www.bgbau.de/gisbau/fachthemen/expo/doku/ExpoWalzasphalt.pdf>

2. Originator / owner of the data source: Berufsgenossenschaft der Bauwirtschaft, <http://www.bgbau.de/>

3. Time period of data collection and frequency of updates: Data collection from 1993 to 2007, in total 821 measurements

4. Language(s) covered in the data source: German

5. Geographical area(s) covered in the data source: Germany

6. Publication form and reference: Berufsgenossenschaft der Bauwirtschaft - BG Bau, Expositionsbeschreibung, Einbau von konventionellem Walzasphalt im Strassenbau, 2008. Retrieved 12.04.2016, from <http://www.bgbau.de/gisbau/fachthemen/expo/doku/ExpoWalzasphalt.pdf>
Publication online available.

7. Legal background and/or reason for data collection:

Process- and substance-specific criteria are adopted into the Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances "Process- and substance-specific criteria (VSK) for identifying and assessing inhalation exposure" (TRGS 420, 2014) based on a decision by the Committee on Hazardous Substances (AGS). The prerequisite for this is the presence of exposure descriptions according to the requirements of these technical rules, including a specification of the protective measures associated with the process- and substance-specific criteria and the check of their effectiveness. The data were collected to be used for the exposure description.

8. Content of the data source: The document contains aggregated data from the measurements carried out in the period 1993 to 2007.

Work processes, tasks and occupations are described in detail in the publication.

Measurement methods are described in detail in the publication: measurements were carried out over two hours during exposure. Tasks workers are not exposed to fumes and aerosols from hot bitumen are: setting up the construction site, moving machines, waiting times etc.

Environmental/ambient conditions on road construction sites are not constant, because

- The construction site moves with average speed of 1-5 m/min with changing surroundings,

- Construction site follows the road course
- Wind directions and speed change often
- Finisher has to be moved several times

Measurements were carried out according to the BGIA Standard method: Analysenverfahren zur Bestimmung von Benzo[a]pyren und anderen polycyclischen aromatischen Kohlenwasserstoffen (PAH) DGUV Information 213-525.

9. Constraints for using the data source: Source has to be mentioned.

Chempyl (Poland)

1. Name / title of the data source: CHEMPYL DATABASE

2. Originator / owner of the data source: Central Institute for Labour Protection – National Research Institute (CIOP-PIB)

3. Time period of data collection and frequency of updates: The database was modernised and continuously updated since 2011.

4. Language covered in the data source: Polish

5. Geographical area covered in the data source: Poland

Publication form and reference: website available at:

http://www.ciop.pl/CIOPPortalWAR/appmanager/ciop/pl?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=P14400132071346315291310

6. Legal background and/or reason for data collection: In accordance with the 98/24/EC Directive and the Regulation of the Minister of Health of 30 December 2004 (Journal of Laws 2005 No. 11 item 86), an employer is obliged to determine whether the working environment contains a hazardous chemical agent and to carry out and document an assessment of the occupational risk posed by this agent. The ChemPyl database was established as a tool to help manage the risk related to chemicals present at workplaces. The information collected in the ChemPyl database aims at helping website visitors to perform the assessment of occupational exposure and risk and to reduce or avoid the harmful effect of chemical and dust agents on employees' health. Practical examples, specific to a particular economic sector, presented in an employer-friendly way can constitute an important support to perform the occupational risk assessment.

7. Content of the data source: The ChemPyl database gathers the most useful material regarding exposure to chemical agents and dust in the occupational environment. A set of information on chemical substances with established hygienic standards, methods for measuring them at workplaces, and their physical and chemical, as well as toxicological properties or first aid information has been prepared there. A new item of the base includes also a set of practical information on occupational exposure to harmful substances, the results of qualitative and quantitative tests for the selected instances of workplaces or in selected technological processes from various economic sectors and the assessment of related occupational risk. The database contains real examples of measurements of chemicals and risk assessment at workplaces. It is possible to select sectors, type of company and work processes.

8. Constraints for using the data source: Publicly available