KAN Brief
3/21
Kommission Arbeitsschutz und Normung

# Safety and health at work in the EU

EU legislative procedures
EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2021-2027

# Content

## Lead topic



## Themes






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**Kai Schweppe**
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# Europe sets the stage

With its new Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work, the European Commission recently presented a comprehensive package of measures for the coming years. This shows once again that Europe is increasingly the focal point for establishing the legal principles of occupational safety and health and product safety.

This makes it even more important for the German occupational safety and health community to participate effectively in the drafting of directives and regulations and to assist in closing gaps where they remain, as for example in the area of product safety. Through its close contacts to the German ministries, KAN has considerable opportunity to comment on legislative processes relevant to OSH taking place at the European Commission. KAN's Brussels office, which opened in 2020, now also provides a direct line of communication to committees and Members of the European Parliament and to other players in politics and standardization. This broadens KAN's scope to play a part in developments and ultimately contribute to greater worker safety. We should exploit this new level of influence to the full. «

# EU legislative procedures and scope for exerting influence

The topics of occupational safety and health and product safety are now strongly influenced by European legislation. But what form exactly do the corresponding legislative procedures at EU level take, and how can interest groups contribute to them?

European legislation is created cooperatively by the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Member States, the last of these organized in the Council of the EU. To ensure that legislative work does not take place in an ivory tower, i.e. divorced from the realities of users, interest groups must have the opportunity to contribute their expertise from the field at an appropriate point in the process. These opportunities must be identified and exploited for each item of legislation. An EU legislative procedure usually takes the following form:

The proposal for legislation is drafted by the European Commission following extensive consultations with stakeholders and the public. These consultations therefore provide the first opportunities for influence to be exerted, even before the proposal is drafted. The text is then passed to the Council and the Parliament, which assume responsibility for the process. These two legislative bodies now usually work together closely as equals, and must therefore ultimately agree on a text. In the Council, the representatives of the Member States work out the nitty-gritty of the texts in working groups chaired by the rotating Council Presidency, and develop their position. At the same time, the relevant specialised committees in the European Parliament are tasked with preparing the parliament's position. The political composition of the committees mirrors that of the plenary of MEPs, numbering 705 in total. Of the 20 standing specialised committees, two are of particular technical relevance to occupational safety and health and standardization: the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection, whose responsibilities include standardization, and the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, which is responsible for safety and health at work.

### The technical work is carried out in the committee

Each of the seven political groups appoints an MEP from within its ranks to lead work on the subject in the committee, one group assuming the lead in this process. The lead representative of the leading group, the "rapporteur", first draws up a draft report amending the Commission's proposals. The rapporteur must organize the majorities for the proposed changes in his or her own group, in the committee and finally at Plenary level. Where a position is effectively set in stone at national level by the government majority, the rapporteur must often bring considerable persuasion to bear at EU level. He or she is also valued as a contact by the stakeholders, who are all keen to discuss the potential impacts of the proposal on "their cause" and put forward their arguments. Whenever legislation has been tabled, the big challenge for each interest group is to be a valuable contact for the MEPs and to contribute relevant expertise at the right time.

The committee usually meets several times for discussion. The meetings are held in public. The Commission is available to answer questions, and comments on the debate between the MEPs. Hearings with experts can be also be organized. Once the draft report is available, the "shadow rapporteurs" from the six other political groups and all MEPs on the committee are at liberty to submit proposals for amendments. This is therefore another point at which it is worthwhile for interest groups to present their own positions. Finally, the rapporteur has the task of negotiating compromises and bringing about a majority in favour of the "report" in the committee. If the text is then adopted in the Plenary, Parliament has established its position.

### Resolving social problems swiftly but thoroughly

This process ("reading") is iterated once or several times, depending on the nature of the procedure and whether agreement has been reached with the Council. That, at least, is the theory. Since the 1990s, it has been permissible to complete the procedure at first reading: this enables responses to social problems to be found swiftly when the solution is to take the form of legislation. It is in fact now the standard procedure for the Parliament, the Council and the Commission to conduct their negotiations in an informal trilogue even before the first reading has been completed. Once the negotiators have agreed upon a text, the Council of the 27 Member States and the Plenary of the Parliament must still formally confirm it before the legislative text is published in the Official Journal of the EU in all official EU languages, and subsequently enters into force. In most cases, transitional periods lasting several years allow the Member States and, in particular, the affected parties to adjust to the new legal situation.

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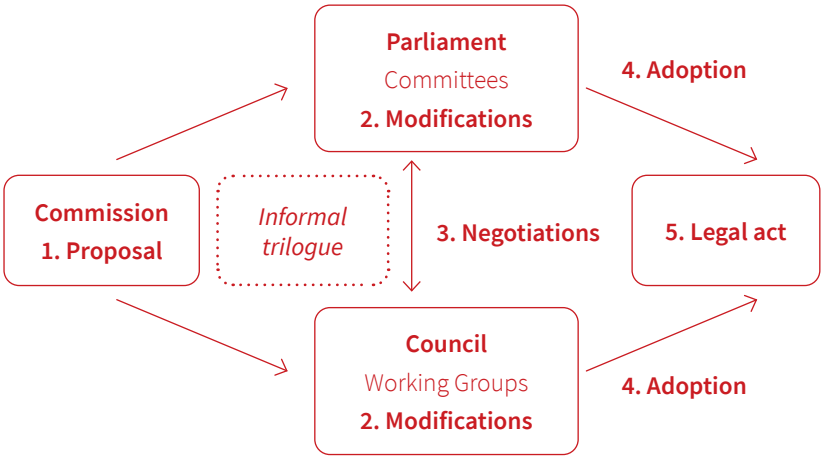


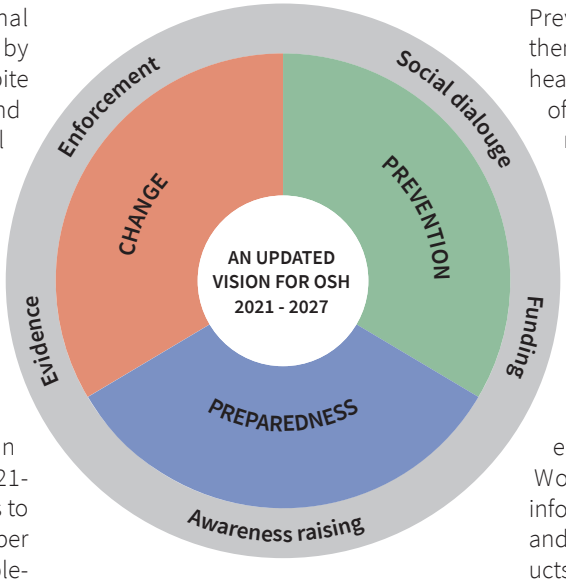

**EU legislative procedure** (regulations, directives)
*simplified illustration*

# Change, prevention and preparedness

## The new EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2021-2027 is intended to help address risks to workers associated with the digital and green transitions.

The number of fatal occupational accidents in the EU decreased by 70 % between 1994 and 2018. Despite this progress, over 3,300 fatal and 3.1 million non-fatal occupational accidents still occurred in the EU in 2018. 200,000 workers also die each year from work-related diseases.

The European Commission drew attention to these figures, which give pause for thought, on 28 June 2021 at its presentation of the new Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2021-2027[1]. The aim of the framework is to mobilize the EU institutions, Member States and social partners to implement common priorities in occupational safety and health.




### Three broad objectives: change, prevention and preparedness

The new strategy's main theme is the "green, digital and demographic transition" of the world of work. The strategy is to ensure that the "green transition", i.e. the EU's preparations for a carbon-neutral future, is not achieved at the expense of workers' health. The EU's planned renovation wave under the European Green Deal is intended to make Europe's buildings more energy-efficient. At the same time however, it will undoubtedly increase construction workers' exposure to asbestos. For this reason, the Commission makes provision for reduced limit values in the Asbestos Directive for 2022. Existing limit values are also to be reviewed and amended (as in the case of lead) or new values established (as in the case of cobalt); these substances are used in technologies for the generation of renewable energy and in lithium batteries. For this purpose, the Chemical Agents Directive is to be amended in 2022 and the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive in 2024.

With respect to the progressive digitalization of work and the risks presented by it, the framework document also draws attention to the Commission's proposals for a regulation governing machinery products and another regulation governing artificial intelligence. Above all however, it places particular emphasis on the subject of workers' mental health, which in the past has frequently been neglected. Even without the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, the digital transformation at the workplace often challenges and overwhelms the human psyche in a variety of ways. For this reason, the Commission has announced an EU initiative to assess problems in workers' mental health caused by digital work and propose guidelines for countermeasures by the end of 2022. The Commission further intends to ensure that the European Parliament's call for a "right to disconnect", i.e. the right not to be reachable at all times, is taken up. The social partners are called upon to update their agreements regarding the psychosocial and ergonomic risks of digital work by 2023. The Commission has also announced its intention to revise the Workplace and Display Screen Directives by 2023 in order to take better account of new technological developments and the needs of older workers.

Prevention continues to be a core theme of the occupational safety and health strategy. More investigations of workplace accidents, more information for workers, and finally stricter enforcement of safety and health regulations are intended to help achieve the ambitious goal of Vision Zero. The work-related causes of cardiovascular diseases and musculoskeletal disorders are still not sufficiently researched, nor are employees and employers adequately aware of them. Workers must also be better informed and trained in the handling and use of dangerous medical products or chemicals such as reprotoxic substances. The Commission has therefore also announced updated guidelines for 2022 and a revision of the EU rules on dangerous substances, in particular with the aim of more effectively preventing reproductive diseases, diseases of the respiratory tract, and above all cancer, which is the main cause of work-related deaths in the EU.

Under the third heading, Preparedness for future crises, the Commission has outlined a contingency procedure for future potential health crises. This particularly includes a mechanism for Member States to notify the Commission of the occurrence of crisis-related occupational health hazards and corresponding national safety and health plans.

In 2023, the Commission will carry out a mid-term review with all stakeholders, and if necessary make adjustments to the framework.

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[1] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0323

# Brexit – implications for standardisation and legislation

The article is a personal view based on conversations with key players and the author's experience as former head of the HSE Safety Unit (UK market surveillance of work products, product safety policy) and former chairman of a number of EU wide bodies including the ICSMS System, the Machinery ADCO Group (EU market surveillance authorities) and the MACHEX Group (inspection policy concerning the use of work equipment). Philip Papard was also a member of the EU Commission's editorial team drafting the Machinery Directive Guide.

The UK had a troubled history in the European Economic Community/EU. Part of its negativity was linked to the lingering memory of the British Empire, when the English ruled a large part of the world and used this position to build a very beneficial (for the UK) trading system. The Empire is gone but is remembered by the older generation. I remember visiting the local "Home and Colonial Store" with my grandmother in the 1950s to buy groceries from across the Empire. Couple this with the UK not having been invaded since 1066 and it is easy to understand why some UK citizens are not as interested in European cooperation as those who suffered fascism, death, and destruction in mainland Europe. Instead, they look to former Empire countries where English is the main language – the USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa.

## Why Brexit?

Brexit was presented during the referendum as a restoration of sovereignty, but with little detail of what it would mean. We were fed images of millions of Turkish immigrants flooding the UK; stories about the EU banning the English cup of tea; and notions of being able to trade easily with both all of Europe and the rest of the world as we had done prior to joining the European Economic Community (EEC). There was talk of the Norwegian model or being like Switzerland – but little detail of what Brexit really meant. There was almost no discussion of how the Single Market was beneficial to UK industry and the influence the UK had via its seat at the table in the development of legislation and harmonised standards – issues all too technical for the level of debate seen.

## The hard Brexit

As a result, we got Brexit but did not know what it meant. The consequences of this hard Brexit are only now beginning to be understood by the UK public, but there is still a long way to go before the implications are fully understood, a fact not helped by the Covid-19 pandemic clouding the effects.

Prior to Brexit the UK was very influential in developing and maintaining EU product legislation and in development of the related harmonised standards. It was a key player in developing and rolling out the ICSMS system, which supports the interchange of information on inspected products among all market surveillance authorities (MSAs) and avoids wasted duplication of their work. The UK now no

longer has access to this system and its cooperation with EU MSAs has diminished. The UK was also central in the development of worker safety legislation. This included setting up and running the DG Employment's MACHEX group, which brought together labour inspectors dealing with issues concerning the use of work equipment of all types. Again, the UK has lost this access.

This hard Brexit means that the UK's direct influence on the core EU Acquis has been lost, and UK industry and its employees have become a rule taker rather than a contributory rule maker. The UK may diverge from some requirements and standards, but to trade with its largest market, manufacturers will still have to comply with the EU Acquis and standards for the products concerned. This could mean manufacturing two sets of products, one set CE marked and the other, for the UK market, only CA marked[1] – not an efficient or cost-effective option.

To CE mark the product the company may need to involve a Notified Body; these bodies however now no longer include UK-based bodies. Companies that previously used UK-based Notified Bodies may be able to continue working with them, as many of these bodies have moved their HQs to EU member states such as Ireland or the Netherlands, under the governance, compliance scrutiny and approval systems of the EU country concerned. The manufacturers will also need to appoint an authorised representative based in the EU to supply technical files to MSAs under the Machinery and similar Directives. Dublin and Amsterdam appear to be favourite locations for these parties.

## Continued standards cooperation

Harmonised standards are central both to the New Approach and to helping industry comply with product requirements. UK industry is very keen not to lose its influence in developing such standards. Discussions, still ongoing, have resulted in BSI involvement and membership of CEN/CENELEC continuing in a revised format. The new arrangement was necessary as previously, only the standards bodies of EU, EFTA[2] and candidate countries were CEN/CENELEC members.

To allow time to reach an agreement, it has been determined that BSI's current CEN/CENELEC membership be continued to the end of 2021. The detailed planning that has taken place should ensure the continued membership of the British Standards Institute after 2021, with the same level of technical participation of UK experts but with less influence on future CEN and CENELEC policy owing to the reduced formal status. The UK's status outside the European Economic Area already means that if the result of a formal vote on a standard is not positive, the vote will be recalculated excluding the vote of BSI (and similar non-EEA members). If the result in this case is positive, the standard must be adopted by all EEA[3] members and also by the non-EEA members who voted for its adoption. If for example the UK voted against the standard, it would not be forced to adopt it in the event of it being approved following the recount.

BSI's new membership status in CEN and CENELEC would enable critical work that UK industry contributes in TCs and WGs in the development of standards to continue. BSI will also cover the additional expenditure needed to make up for the EU Commission funding from which members from EU and EFTA countries benefit owing to their governments' contributions to the EU and EFTA budgets.

BSI's membership status is expected to be confirmed by CEN and CENELEC in November 2021. It will be interesting to see how this all develops over the next few years when – hopefully – the positive and constructive cooperation between the UK and the EU on workplace and product safety is able to continue.

[1] The CA mark indicates conformity with the applicable requirements for products sold in Great Britain.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UKCA_marking
[2] European Free Trade Association
[3] European Economic Area: EU Member States + Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein

# Clothing for protection against high pressure water jets – new DIN 19430 standard

It is often not appreciated that the water jet even of a simple high-pressure washer with an operating pressure of approx. 100 bar can seriously injure a person. Injuries may be caused by the water jet itself and also by defective hose lines. The water, which is not sterile, may be injected deep into human tissue together with other minute particles, such as blasted off paint or varnish, and spread unchecked through the tissue and away from the point of injection.

For the reporting years from 2010 to 2019, the DGUV's accident statistics show an annual average of approximately 280 reportable occupational accidents involving high-pressure washers[1]. These included accidents with very serious injuries and one fatal accident.

Since a standardized basis for testing and certification did not exist, test specification GS-IFA-P15 governing protective clothing against high-pressure water jets was developed in 2017 at the initiative of the Protective clothing Subcommittee of the German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV) in conjunction with the Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the DGUV (IFA). The test specification served as the basis for development of the new DIN 19430 standard, Protective clothing – Clothing for protection against high-pressure water jets – Requirements and test methods.

## Classification of protective clothing

The operator of a high-pressure water spray gun may be exposed to very high forces. DGUV Rule 100-500 states a maximum permissible value of 150 N in the axial direction for the recoil forces of manually guided tools. Where the operator uses a recoil brace, the limit for the recoil forces is 250 N. The different maximum recoil forces are taken into account in the new standard in the classification of protective clothing into performance levels. The classification is based on the three relevant nozzle types:

- Flat nozzle: fan-shaped jet
- Point nozzle: punctual, concentrated water jet
- Rotating nozzle: rotating head with at least two point nozzles

## Material properties, care and criteria for replacement

Clothing for protection against high-pressure water jets should on the one hand be waterproof and have high resistance to tears, and on the other be breathable and light. The choice of clothing depends on the conditions of use and the required duration of wear. The performance of the protective clothing is tested and classified in accordance with DIN 19430, for example for its resistance to penetration by steam and its tear strength.

Care and wear are the factors determining the service life of PPE. High-quality clothing (often impregnated) should always be professionally cleaned. The manufacturer's care instructions must be followed precisely. Clothing with holes, tears or ripped seams must be replaced immediately.

## Labelling and manufacturer's information

A label showing the required information for the user of the PPE must be attached permanently to each protective overall. Examples of such information are:

- Number of possible wash cycles and instructions for care
- Statement of the standards against which the product has been tested and certified, with the corresponding pictograms and the classes/performance levels attained
- Date of manufacture or expiry date
- CE mark and number of the notified body responsible for monitoring product conformity

In the manufacturer's information, the manufacturer must provide information on proper storage, use, care, service life, criteria for replacement, and the location where the declaration of conformity may be obtained, and must explain the meaning of the performance levels and classes.

DIN 19430 constitutes an important step towards harmonizing different manufacturers' descriptions of the level of protection provided by clothing for protection against high-pressure water jets. Performance levels indicate a comprehensible level of protection and facilitate selection of suitable PPE by the user. The information on the maximum continuous duration of wear assists in evaluation of workers' exposure during risk assessments.

DIN 19430 provides a sound basis for a future European or international standard for the testing and certification of clothing for protection against high-pressure water jets.

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[1] Unit Statistics, DGUV: reporting years 2010-2019 for reportable and fatal occupational accidents, selected high pressure and spraying equipment, 4 January 2021

# Permethrin in PPE for protection against tick bites

## The more, the better – or not?

People working in hunting, forestry or in some other capacity in forests, and also employees of road maintenance services and the armed forces, are exposed to an elevated risk of tick bites at work. One form of prevention for this group of people is the wearing of work clothing with built-in protection against ticks. Clothing treated with permethrin is used in particular for this purpose.

Permethrin is an active biocidal agent used to protect against parasites, in particular against ticks. When clothing has been impregnated with permethrin during the manufacturing process, it serves as personal protective equipment (PPE) against ticks. The biocide is applied to the clothing by spray treatment, immersion in aqueous emulsions, polymer coating of the fibres during manufacture or micro and nano-encapsulation.

The active substance can however be released from the clothing on contact with the skin and absorbed through the latter. Prolonged body contact and external conditions such as humidity, temperature, perspiration and the material properties of the textiles can influence absorption. Permethrin is classified under CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as a Category 1 skin sensitizer with hazard statement H317 (“May cause an allergic skin reaction”). In the EU, permethrin is considered non-carcinogenic based on the results of tests of active agents in accordance with the Biocide Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.

### Draft standard with controversial requirements

In March 2020, the first draft standard on this subject was published: EN 17487, Protective clothing – Protective garments treated with permethrin for the protection against tick bites. The standard describes requirements and tests of clothing treated with permethrin for protection against tick bites (even after a defined number of washes under specified washing conditions). At the same time, the draft standard asserts that the clothing described in it is “harmless” to wearers of the clothing.

### The limit value counts

The view of the Social insurance for agriculture, forestry and landscaping (SVLFG) is that no clear conclusion can be drawn regarding chemical protection against tick bites. The daily risk of tick-borne diseases for the exposed professions has been known for many years. Preventive measures are recommended and complementary measures are being sought. At the same time, it is not acceptable that protective clothing treated with excessive quantities of permethrin presents a health risk to insured individuals. A balance between the two aspects should therefore be sought in the standardization process to determine an appropriate limit.

Sebastian Dittmar, SVLFG

According to the draft, the mean permethrin content of finished garments must not exceed 1,600 mg/m$^2$ of textile, with a maximum inhomogeneity of 20 %. This would permit local concentrations of permethrin of over 1,900 mg/m$^2$. Studies into the health protection of users of textiles treated with permethrin (e.g. [1], [2], [3]) have generally been conducted at permethrin levels of 1,250 mg/m$^2$ of textile. According to the WHO recommendation[4], the recommended dosage for coats, jackets, long-sleeved shirts and trousers is 1,250 mg/m$^2$ and for short-sleeved shirts only 800 mg/m$^2$. The value stated in the draft standard is thus significantly higher than the recommended concentrations.

Germany opposed the high permethrin value in the 2020 public enquiry. Firstly, no information is available on whether such a concentration is necessary (or is being promoted merely because of processes currently used by some manufacturers); secondly, it is unclear whether this concentration could in fact have harmful effects on workers who wear the clothing for longer periods. A second draft standard, which still includes the high value, is currently at the public inquiry stage.

The draft standard also addresses requirements for the protection of users. Reference is made here to the ADI (accepted daily intake) value of the WHO. According to the draft, “it is expected that the 20 % ADI is not exceeded during common professional use of the garments when covering the lower and upper body (torso, arms and legs) during an 8-h working day. In case of longer use, for example for 24 h a day, at most 60 % of the ADI will be reached”.

However, the means by which the permethrin is bound in the textile, which in turn is a consequence of the treatment method, is particularly relevant. Annex E of the current draft standard states that “if the permethrin is not firmly bound to the fabric, then the ADI for permethrin can be exceeded, especially when the starting concentration of permethrin is close to the maximal permethrin content in fabrics formulated in this document”. Furthermore, the standards working group points out in clause E 10.4 that no standardized methods exist by which the health effects of permethrin could be reliably assessed.

The draft standard therefore leaves questions unanswered. In principle, there are advantages to standardizing test methods for PPE treated with permethrin. It would be important for the impregnation methods also to be standardized and knowledge thereby gained of the extent to which they influence the release rate and thus the intake by humans under a range of conditions. Only then would risk assessment really be possible. Until this is achieved, the permissible mean concentration at impregnation should not exceed 1,250 mg/m$^2$, consistent with the requirement for exposure to be kept to a minimum and owing to the limited scientific knowledge.

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[1] K.E. Appel et al., Risk assessment of Bundeswehr (German Federal Armed Forces) permethrin-impregnated battle dress uniforms (BDU). Int J Hyg Environ Health. 2008, https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18222725
[2] B. Roßbach et al., final report “Biomonitoring und Beurteilung möglicher Gefährdungen von Beschäftigten in der Forstwirtschaft durch permethrinimprägnierte Schutzbekleidung“, Institut für Arbeits-, Sozial- und Umweltmedizin der Universitätsmedizin Mainz; ca. 2012 www.dguv.de/projektdatenbank/0305/12_11_23_abschlussbericht_permethrin_final.pdf
[3] BfR: Allergien: Sensibilisierung durch Permethrin in Textilien ist unwahrscheinlich, Stellungnahme Nr. 006/2017, www.bfr.bund.de/de/a-z_index/permethrin-4880.html
[4] WHO: Vector control – Methods for use by individuals and communities. Prepared by Jan A. Rozendaal 1997

## Standardization: a major pillar in the EU's industrial strategy

On 5 May 2021, the European Commission updated the EU Industrial Strategy. Its objectives in doing so were to apply the lessons learned from the pandemic-related crisis to industrial policy, safeguard the EU's economic resilience and support the "digital and green transition". Standardization plays a not inconsiderable role in the strategy. For example, the Commission has announced the adoption of a European standardization strategy for the 3rd quarter of 2021. The strategy is intended to provide a more resolute representation of European interests worldwide. The Commission's view is that global leadership in technologies goes hand in hand with leadership in setting standards and ensuring interoperability. Batteries, chemicals, cybersecurity – whatever the area, European industry needs European and international standards that provide timely support for the digital and green transition.

The Commission's view is that if the EU is to retain its global influence in standardization, an agile and efficient European standardization system is needed. The Commission is still examining whether this will require amendment of the Standardisation Regulation. A joint task force constituted by the European Commission and the European standards organizations is already working on solutions for rapid adoption of crucial standards.

Furthermore, the intention is to deepen the Single Market through full enforcement of the Services Directive 2006/123/EC. To this end, the Commission intends to press ahead with the standardization of services. The first step will be to determine the areas of business services in which harmonized standards could add value and to explore the merits of a legislative proposal to this end.

Press release by the European Commission: https://bit.ly/3BPtW8m

## EU Product Safety Directive under revision

The European Commission has presented a proposal for a regulation to replace the General Product Safety Directive. The proposal envisages that the regulation will contain new provisions governing online markets, and address risks caused by poor cybersecurity and by artificial intelligence.

The regulation is intended to ensure that all consumer products placed on the market in the European Single Market are safe, irrespective of their origin and the mode of their distribution. Like the directive before it, it is to apply to all consumer products not covered by specific product safety provisions.

Interested individuals and organizations can submit their feedback on the European Commission's proposal up to 4 October 2021. The task of agreeing on a new regulation will then fall to the European Parliament and the Member States.

Have your say on the proposed regulation: https://bit.ly/2X5zi0n

## New ISO/TC 336, Laboratory Design

China has become active at ISO level, and has already submitted several applications for a new ISO/TC, Laboratory Design, to be established. After some resistance – Germany was not alone in opposing the establishment of such a TC, several times – the decision to establish ISO/TC 336, Laboratory Design, was taken at the 81st ISO/TMB meeting. Germany will participate in the new ISO/TC as a voting member (P-member).

Germany's occupational safety and health representatives were unable to support the application, as the planned scope is too comprehensive and also includes occupational safety and health concerns. For example, the intention is not for only basic principles to be standardized for the planning and construction of all types of laboratories (e.g. choice of location, floor plans, power supply, etc.), but also the laboratories' operation, including numerous aspects relating to safety and health during work in them. In Germany, these aspects are governed by an elaborate body of rules and regulations, including the Ordinance on biological substances, the Ordinance on hazardous substances, their body of secondary technical rules and regulations and the BG RCI laboratory guidelines on safe working in laboratories, basic principles and guidelines for action (DGUV Informative document 213-850). There are grounds for concern that this subject matter will also be addressed, and standardized differently, in the planned ISO standards.

The NA 055-02-05 GA joint working committee, Planning, construction and operation of laboratory buildings, has been established within the DIN Laboratory Devices and Installations standards committee to serve as the national mirror committee to the new ISO technical committee. Active involvement by the occupational safety and health community is urgently required here.

## KAN at the A+A 2021

The A+A trade fair in Düsseldorf will open its doors to visitors from 26 to 29 October 2021. KAN will be found on the DGUV's joint stand in Hall 10, Stand 10A60. A wealth of publications will be available and we will be happy to show you the KAN-Praxis resources and answer your questions concerning occupational safety and health and standardization.

"The standardized human being – how human body dimensions are changing" will be the KAN topic in the "Safety and health talks" on Thursday, 28 October on the DGUV's joint stand. Experts will also be at the KAN stand on that day to answer your questions on the non-visual effects of light.

The subject of "light" will further be addressed by KAN in a paper on Friday, 29 October on the Action Platform in Hall 10 as part of the "Workplace Design" event.

KAN will be represented at the 37th A+A Congress with three papers on the topics of community face coverings, machine safety and management systems.

# Events

**20.-23.09.2021** » Online

Congress
**XXII World Congress on Safety and Health at Work 2021**
ISSA
https://ww1.issa.int/events/world-congress2021

**12.-15.10.2021** » Köln

Konferenz
**Maschinenbautage 2021 mit Maschinenrechtstag**
MBT Ostermann GmbH
www.maschinenbautage.eu/konferenzen/konferenz-maschinenrichtlinie-2021/

**26.-29.10.2021** » Düsseldorf

Fachmesse und Kongress
**A+A 2021**
Messe Düsseldorf / Basi
www.aplusa.de

**10.-12.11.2021** » Online

Seminar
**Grundlagen der Normungsarbeit im Arbeitsschutz**
IAG/KAN
https://app.ehrportal.eu/dguv/webmodul/index.jsp → 700044

**15.-16.11.2021** » Dortmund

Conference
**1st European EMF Forum Conference “8 years of experience with the EMF directive”**
BAuA
www.baua.de/EN/Service/Events/Calendar/11.15-EEMFF-Conference.html

**16.-17.11.2021** » Duisburg

Kongress
**Fachkongress gegen Staub beim Bauen**
https://bauverlag-events.de/event/fachkongress-gegen-staub-beim-bauen/

**24.11.2021** » Online

Tagung
**4. IAG Wissensbörse Prävention**
IAG
www.dguv.de/iag/veranstaltungen/wissensboerse-praevention/2021/index.jsp

**08.-09.12.2021** » Dresden

Konferenz
**DGUV Fachgespräch Assistenzsysteme für die Unfallprävention**
IAG
www.dguv.de/ifa/veranstaltungen/dguv-fg-assistenzsysteme

**13.-16.12.2021** » Dresden

Seminar
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Gefördert durch: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales aufgrund eines Beschlusses des Deutschen Bundestages

Impressum

**Publisher**
Verein zur Förderung der Arbeitssicherheit in Europa e.V. (VFA)
with the financial support of the German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

**Editorial team**
Commission for Occupational Safety and Health and Standardization (KAN), Secretariat
Sonja Miesner, Michael Robert
Tel. +49 2241 231 3450 · www.kan.de · info@kan.de

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**Publication**
published quarterly

**ISSN:** 2702-4024 (Print) · 2702-4032 (Online)