

OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

If the risk caused by the chemical is moderate or great (based on the screening made with this tool/software) the exposure needs to be reduced or risk should be managed in other ways (e.g. substitution). The greater the risk, the more should the risk management be prioritized.

Advices are given for the risk management measures in the results of the assessment (see Table 5. for the risk reduction measures proposed by the SK2-RiskManagement -software.)

In addition it is worthwhile to consider the following general risk reduction measures

Minimizing the time of the exposure

If the time needed for a work task or the time spent in a contaminated area can be shortened, the exposure is reduced. Segregation or re-organizing of the work may have the same outcome. For example if the process is controlled from a another, the exposure is minimized.

Decreasing the amount of chemical used

In some cases, typically when solvents are used, decreasing the amount of chemical used in a process would have a direct effect on the exposure and on the risk.

Occupational hygiene measurements and biomonitoring

When some of the measurements are close to the OEL, more measurements could be done, and perhaps more work sites/tasks should be covered by the measurements, to find out the highest exposures and to focus the risk management measures/controls.

For the carcinogenic and reprotoxic compounds it may be justified/necessary that occupational health care follows the exposure e.g. by biomonitoring even when the measurement are below 10% of the OEL.

Training

Training may include e.g. the hazardous properties of the chemicals, safe handling of the chemicals, maintenance and storage of the personal protective equipment, use and maintenance of the local ventilation, how to act in the case of accident.

Because the use of PPE of often omitted even when the proper PPE is provided, training could especially focus on this issue.

See also: <http://fi.osha.eu.int/publications/eashw/facts35.pdf>

Preparing the safety instructions

The producer of importer may have – and by the implementation of the REACH they will have – provided instructions for the safe use of the substance. More specific instruction, where the conditions and processes of a particular plant are considered, may be useful.

Substitution

It may be possible to substitute a dangerous chemical with a safer chemical or with a safer process. Generally applicable substitutions/substitutes would be uncommon and therefore, the feasibility of substitutes would have to be examined on a case by case basis.

Some examples can be found in these sites:

- http://fi.osha.eu.int/good_practice
- <http://osha.eu.int/publications/factsheets/34/fi/index.htm>

Risk assessment consultation

When the level of risk or selection of proper risk management measure is unclear after using this tool, a more accurate analysis of the risk should be done and an expert consultant could be used.

Other web-links (in Finnish)

[Finnish National OEL values, 2005](http://www.stm.fi/Resource.phx/publishing/store/2005/04/hm1113392554181/passthru.pdf)

(<http://www.stm.fi/Resource.phx/publishing/store/2005/04/hm1113392554181/passthru.pdf>)

[Guidance on the breathing masks](http://www.ttl.fi/Turvapakki/Hengityksensuojaimet.htm)

(<http://www.ttl.fi/Turvapakki/Hengityksensuojaimet.htm>)

[Guidance on the protective gloves](http://www.ttl.fi/Turvapakki/Suojakäsineet.htm)

(<http://www.ttl.fi/Turvapakki/Suojakäsineet.htm>)

[Guidance on the protective clothing](http://www.ttl.fi/Turvapakki/Suojavaatetus.htm)

(<http://www.ttl.fi/Turvapakki/Suojavaatetus.htm>)

[International Chemical Safety cards by WHO/IPCS \(in Finnish\)](http://www.ttl.fi/kemikaalikortit/)

(<http://www.ttl.fi/kemikaalikortit/>)

[International Chemical Safety cards by WHO/IPCS \(in English\)](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/cis/products/icsc/)

(<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/cis/products/icsc/>)