



AUTOMATED DRIVING IN INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ENVIRONMENTS

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KAN – Kommission Arbeitsschutz und Normung



Benjamin Pfalz

Chairman of KAN

German Metalworkers' Trade Union
(IG Metall)

Innovation: creating safety

Automated systems can be found in numerous areas of production, in-plant logistics and agriculture, and are subject to constant technological progress. The occupational safety and health community faces the constant challenge of addressing hazards – often previously unknown – resulting from this progress. To do so, it must use all suitable means for preventive activity in regulations and practice. Driverless automated transport places particular demands on safety technology and the shaping of work. Innovative developments towards highly automated systems, particularly those functioning independently of physically or virtually predetermined routes in plants and on farmland, intensify the need for continuous monitoring by the occupational safety and health community. The need for agreed positions is strong, not least in order for standardization processes to be influenced in the interests of product safety.

Issues of person detection, for example, are of paramount importance. The use of artificial intelligence has also become commonplace, and it is doubtful whether the provisions of the existing normative framework are sufficient to address this. KAN will develop these issues at a meeting of experts to which all stakeholders will be invited.

Safety and health at work, and the safeguarding of employee health by a human-centric and therefore holistic approach to work design, do not end where automation begins. This principle must continue to be upheld and the standardization process adapted to it. We are all called upon to contribute actively to placing innovation under the umbrella of safety. «

Automated driving in industrial and trade environments

Growing numbers of companies are using driverless vehicles. The requirements and conditions applicable to their use however often give rise to uncertainty. The Fachbereich AKTUELL FBHM 119 publication provides manufacturers and operators of such vehicles in a range of sectors with assistance in the design and safe use of automated vehicles.

Vehicles are of crucial economic significance in modern industry and the trades, and they are used in the most diverse of applications. A wide range of vehicle categories and types exists, extending from general vehicles for the movement of goods and people, to special applications for particular operating scenarios and conditions and in combination with further functionality. Together, the development of highly automated systems for performance of the driving task, and the wide range of applications of these systems, result in the most diverse of requirements for safety and health, particularly when vehicles are operated without drivers.

In 2021, the German Road Traffic Act (StVG) was amended and supplemented by the Act on Autonomous Driving¹. This was followed by a regulation² governing the technical requirements and the procedure for the registration of autonomous (driverless) vehicles. Driverless, automated applications in industrial and trade environments often fall outside the scope of the StVG. Its provisions are therefore often not binding under these circumstances.

At present, state regulations and those of the German Social Accident Insurance contain virtually no requirements concerning automated vehicles and mobile machinery. In the body of standards, only EN ISO 3691-4, Industrial trucks – Safety requirements and verification – Part 4: Driverless industrial trucks and their systems, is relevant to applications of this technology in industrial and trade environments. However, the operation of driverless vehicles often extends beyond the scope of this standard. This is the case for example when other categories of vehicle or more complex operating conditions are concerned, such as at intersections or in environments shared with conventional traffic.



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Consideration to be given to different areas of application

Fachbereich AKTUELL FBHM-119³ on the subject of driverless vehicles in industrial and trade environments, published in March 2022, provides guidance on identifying the requirements for preventive measures in this context. The publication was produced jointly by several committees and institutes of the German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV), the German Road Safety Council (DVR) and the Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA), and in coordination with vehicle manufacturers and operators. It recognizes that the requirements to be met by automated vehicles used in industrial and trade environments differ widely depending on the area of application concerned. This must be taken into account by the operational risk assessment. Fachbereich AKTUELL FBHM-119 identifies three different categories of industrial and trade environment:

In **environments accessible to the public and equivalent environments**, regulations comparable to those for public roads must apply. Automated vehicles must meet the technical requirements for use on public roads.

In **safeguarded spaces to which persons do not have access**, the applicable requirements are the same as those for automated production facilities. Access by persons must be prevented reliably, for example by means of guards. Where persons must enter the space to conduct maintenance or repairs, special protective measures must be taken.

The focus of Fachbereich AKTUELL FBHM-119 lies upon **safeguarded areas to which access is restricted**. Examples of such areas are production or assembly areas, and any other industrial or trade environments to which access is controlled and limited to certain persons and vehicles. Access control constrains the group of persons and objects to be considered in the area concerned. These persons and objects must be reliably detected and all anticipated traffic situations reliably controlled. A special risk assessment must be conducted in which the anticipated obstacles and traffic must be determined, together with the complexity of the driverless traffic. The typical requirements for the use case concerned can then be determined in a matrix. These requirements are however not exhaustive, and must always be verified on a case-by-case basis and expanded if necessary.

Fachbereich AKTUELL FBHM-119 also describes requirements concerning the functional safety of the automated driving function. Reference is made to normative design principles for functional safety, such as EN ISO 13849-1, Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems, Part 1: General principles for design and EN 61508, Functional safety of safety-related electrical/electronic/programmable electronic systems.

Still topical: automated driving in industrial and trade environments

Progressive developments in the field of automated driving revealed at an early stage the need for the topic to be monitored continually. For this reason, the Automated driving in operational environments Working group was formed in the Subcommittee Vehicle construction, drive systems, maintenance (SG FAI) of the DGUV Committee Woodworking and metalworking. The working group comprises members of the project group responsible for drawing up Fachbereich AKTUELL FBHM-119, together with other specialists. KAN maintains close contact with the working group and supports it in all matters relating to standardization in this field. The common objective is to define boundary points for standardization and formulate common positions that are submitted to the standardization process and influence it.

*Sven Träger
German Social Accident
Insurance Institution for the
woodworking and
metalworking industries
DGUV Subcommittee Vehicle
construction, drive systems,
maintenance*

www.dguv.de/fb-holzundmetall/sg/fahrzeug

¹ www.gesetze-im-internet.de/stvg

² www.gesetze-im-internet.de/afgbv

³ <https://publikationen.dguv.de/widgts/pdf/download/article/4505> (in German)

Early information system: timely information is essential

The CEN Sector Forum on Occupational Health and Safety has set up an information system. This will enable it to respond more effectively to standardization topics relevant to occupational safety and health.

The earlier a stakeholder engages with standardization activity, the greater its opportunity to have its own concerns, such as occupational safety and health, addressed in the document. KAN therefore uses lists from DIN and DKE to monitor closely what projects are being formally launched by the German, European and international standards organizations. These lists include all new projects and also revisions of existing documents.

Not only does KAN use this information for the German OSH stakeholders represented within it, it also informs the CEN Sector Forum on Occupational Health and Safety (CEN/SF OHS, see box) at regular intervals of new European and international projects in their very early stages. For this purpose, KAN prepares a list of projects impacting upon the safety and health of workers at work for the members of the sector forum. In addition, CEN/SF OHS has a major interest in receiving information on standardization projects which could impact upon the sphere of regulation within the remit of the social partners, for example those concerning human resources management. CEN/SF OHS is also informed of projects in the field

of product safety, particularly where an associated CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA) is planned, since the OSH stakeholders consider this document an unsuitable format for this purpose (refer to the article on Page 21).

Equally, the members of CEN/SF OHS are able to alert their own national bodies – particularly, of course, the stakeholders in occupational safety and health – to the launch of projects that they may consider critical or of interest. Ideally, occupational safety and health experts in different European countries can thereby be recruited early to the work of developing these projects' content, influencing their course or even opposing them.

Practical examples

Examples of revisions of existing documents launched in recent months and lying within the sphere of interest of CEN/SF OHS are EN 17037, Daylight in buildings, EN ISO 15858, UV-C Devices – Safety information – Permissible human exposure, and EN 50110-2, Operation of electrical installations – Part 2: National annexes.

Completely new projects launched include a CEN/TR on AI risks – check-



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list for AI risk management, another concerning a quick start guide for deploying relevant nano health and safety risk management, and IEC/TS 60079-48, Explosive atmospheres – Part 48: Portable Electronic Equipment – Guide for the use of equipment without a certificate for use in Hazardous Areas.

The early information system is now undergoing a trial period in CEN/SF OHS. It is hoped that it will enable the voice of occupational safety and health to be heard more clearly at European level and possibly even at international level, and workplace safety and health to be enhanced.

What exactly is the CEN Sector Forum on Occupational Health and Safety?

CEN/SF OHS, formerly CEN SABOHS, is composed of representatives of OSH and standards institutes in Europe, CEN Rapporteurs, representatives of the social partners and other experts. It is chaired by Angela Janowitz, Director of KAN. The secretariat is managed by Nora Friedrich of DIN. The German mirror committee is a working group of the DIN Standards Committee Safety Design Principles. CEN/SF OHS has the task of supporting CEN in strategic OSH issues, promoting the exchange of information on such issues, and providing assistance to standards committees in the development of standards of relevance to OSH.

For more information, visit:

www.cencenelec.eu/areas-of-work/cen-sectors/occupational-health-and-safety-cen

Corrado Mattiuzzo
mattiuzzo@kan.de

Guideline to the selection and use of protective gloves

Information from numerous standards is compiled in a single document in the new ISO/TR 8546, making selection of the right protective glove easier.

For how long does a chemical protective glove offer protection? Against what surface temperatures does a thermal protective glove provide protection, and for how long? Why are two performance characteristics stated for cut protection, and what do they mean? These questions arise during the selection of suitable protective gloves, and are not answered in this depth by the relevant product standards, despite their relevance in this context. Answers can be found in the EN ISO/TR 8546 technical report, Hand protection – Guideline for selection and use.

If, after a risk assessment has been conducted, it is concluded that substitutional, technical and organizational measures are not possible or would be insufficient and that protective gloves must be worn, the protective glove suitable for the activity concerned must be selected. Standards are useful for this purpose, as they define performance characteristics, performance levels and protection classes. They serve as a benchmark against which the protection properties and quality can be assessed, thereby enabling products to be compared. This is the case however only if the person making the selection is able to understand this normative information and evaluate its significance for a specific activity.

This is not easy, as the world of standards is complex. In total, the most common protective properties of gloves for different areas of application are described in over 30 standards. Obtaining comprehensive information is very time-consuming.

The DIN NA 075-05-08 AA standards committee, Protective gloves, has recognized this problem and developed a supporting guideline. Owing to the international interest, the task of developing the guideline was passed to the relevant ISO working group. The guideline for the selection and use of protective gloves includes useful information for this purpose, including the most important information



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from the relevant standards, described in a compact and easily comprehensible form. This enables the product assessments attained with reference to the standards (performance characteristics, performance levels and protection classes) to be interpreted without the need for detailed study of numerous standards.

How is the guideline structured?

The general part of the guideline, **Sections 1-3**, describes **statutory requirements** and addresses basic issues concerning the use of protective gloves.

Section 4 describes **general principles for selection**. Important provisions of Directive 89/656/EEC on the use of PPE (and the German PSA-BV regulation implementing it) are explained in this section with reference to examples. The wearing trials are discussed as a key aspect of selection, and essential elements for performing them systematically are described. The reader is provided with further information on particular topics, such as perspiration under liquid-tight protective gloves and substances in the gloves that may trigger allergies.

Section 5 addresses the **usage of protective gloves**, in particular the test that the user must perform before using or re-using the gloves for his or her activity.

Section 6 explicitly addresses superiors and sets out their **duty to provide training** in the use of protective gloves. The most important content of training is stated. Importance is attached to the manufacturer's information, which forms the basis for training. References to this information are made throughout the guideline.

Annexes A to G address the following hazards in detail:

Annex A	Mechanical hazards
Annex B	Chemical hazards
Annex C	Hazards due to micro-organisms
Annex D	Thermal hazards: Heat
Annex E	Thermal risks: Cold
Annex F	Electrostatic requirements
Annex G	Hazards due to radioactive contamination and ionizing radiations

These annexes explain what performance characteristics exist and what is indicated by the associated performance levels. The graphical symbols used are shown together with examples of labelling. The annexes contain brief descriptions of the test methods, which enable the performance characteristics, performance levels and protection classes to be interpreted and thus referenced to the activity to be performed.

Additional support is provided in the form of further information relevant to practical use, such as the breakthrough time and maximum duration of wear, or concerning protective gloves with combined properties (e.g. mechanical and chemical).

The guideline has been published in English as ISO/TR 8546:2022-06. The German translation is expected to be published in early 2023.

*Joachim Koch, BASF
OSH professional and expert for
personal protective equipment
joachim.koch@basf.com*

KAN updates its position on fast-track standardization documents

"Fast-track" standardization documents such as DIN SPECs and CWAs are not subject to the full breadth of essential standardization principles, such as participation by all stakeholders in the process. KAN therefore considers such documents fundamentally unsuited to the formulation of provisions governing occupational safety and health.

Special types of document satisfy the needs presented by technological developments in fast-moving industries such as the IT sector, and the need for swift standardization of research results. These documents are published under the umbrella of standards organizations. They include DIN SPECs, VDE SPECs, VDE rules of application, CEN and/or CENELEC Workshop Agreements (CWAs) and International Workshop Agreements (IWAs). They can be developed and published significantly more quickly than standards.

The growing number of fast-track standardization documents being produced is indicative of their increasing acceptance in the market, for example in the area of services and e-business. They are also being produced more and more frequently on topics relating to safety and the protection of health.

Position statement brought into line with developments

KAN's position statement, setting out that safety and health issues should not be addressed in DIN SPECs or CWAs, dates back to 2013. An update of this position statement has now been produced and was published in December 2022¹. One reason for the update was DIN's change of the designations for fast-track documents during its revision of the DIN 820 series of standards, Standardization². In addition, VDE SPECs, VDE rules of application and IWAs are common document types that were not included in the original KAN position statement. The position statement is also based on an agreement between DIN and KAN, adopted in 2020, on the treatment of DIN SPECs.

The key argument of the position paper is that fast-track standardization documents are not subject to the full breadth of essential standardization principles. Rules governing the following aspects lend significant legitimacy to standardization work:

- The composition of the committees conducting the work
- The means by which stakeholders can participate in the standardization work
- The authorizing procedures by which the final working documents are released for publication

Where European and international standardization work is concerned, the rules also include the principle of national delegation.

Key statements of the position paper

Standards, technical specifications (e.g. DIN/TSS, CEN/TSS, ISO/TSS) and technical reports (e.g. DIN/TRs, CEN/TRs, ISO/TRs) are developed in line with the requirements of the ISO/IEC Directives or the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations or DIN 820. Documents of relevance to occupational safety and health should be developed and adopted by committees subject in full to the rules for standardization work, as described above. These requirements contrast with those for fast-track standardization documents, which are prepared outside the normal standards committees and in the shortest possible time. KAN has adopted the following position on such documents:

- In accordance with its agreement with DIN, KAN has a range of options for exerting influence upon **DIN SPECs** in cases where they

could impact upon occupational safety and health issues.

- KAN's position on **CWAs** has not changed since the position paper was first published: the procedural rules for **CENELEC Workshop Agreements** already specify that they must not address safety aspects. In KAN's view, **CEN Workshop Agreements** and **IWAs** are also unsuitable for regulating occupational safety and health and other safety aspects.
- A new point concerning the rules of procedure for development of **VDE rules of application** has been added to the position paper. In KAN's view, the rules of procedure should clarify that VDE rules of application may extend to safety issues only if participation of the stakeholders is ensured and the document is approved by a DKE committee.

The position paper will serve in particular as a basis for KAN comments on fast-track standardization documents. The revision also reinforces the agreement between DIN and KAN, which to date has been productive.

*Katharina Schulte
schulte@kan.de*

*Katharina von Rymon Lipinski
vonrymonlipinski@kan.de*

¹ https://t1p.de/KAN-position_fast-track-deliverables

² www.din.de/de/ueber-normen-und-standards/din-norm/regeln-der-normung-187188 (in German)

Three questions for: Dr Christian Felten, Managing Director of Basi

Basi, the German Federal Association for Occupational Safety and Health, is the organizer of the A+A Congress, which is held at two-yearly intervals. Dr Christian Felten, Managing Director of Basi, spoke to us about organization of the A+A and Basi's other tasks and goals.

Dr Felten, can you explain briefly what Basi is, and how it carries out its work?

Basi is a registered association of 86 German federal and regional organizations and institutions, government ministries, the social partners, the German Social Accident Insurance, the statutory health insurance institutions, a large number of universities and research institutes, and professional associations. These bodies work together within Basi to improve safety and health at work. Our core task is organization of the international A+A Congress every two years. Incidentally, the 2023 congress will be held in Düsseldorf from 24 to 27 October, and is one of the most significant occupational safety and health events – in Germany, and indeed now also internationally.

Basi's member bodies are involved in organizing the congress. The framework for its content is first drawn up by the Basi governing committee. A call for participation is then issued. Advisory groups made up of Basi members review the proposals received. At the end of this process, the governing committee and the members' meeting decide again on the programme, which is implemented by Basi in conjunction with our partner, Messe Düsseldorf.

That sounds like a major undertaking. How are the preparations for this year's A+A Congress going?

It's certainly a considerable task, as can be seen from the fact that the congress is usually attended by up to 5,000 people. In 2021, the entire team at the Basi office faced a task on a herculean scale and with a constantly uncertain outcome: preparing this globally respected congress whilst working for the most part remotely, and repeatedly adapting it to the conditions imposed by the pandemic. Fortunately, the situation this time is

different. We have learnt, though, that the contributions are more topical and even better received if we launch the call for participation relatively late.

This year, the emphasis lies on the strategy for sustainability in occupational safety and health as one of five core topics. We're all aware of ecological sustainability, i.e. not merely exploiting a system until it collapses. Sustainability must be applied to occupational safety and health in the same way: Instead of work being performed at the expense of workers' health, measures must be adopted that, ideally, actually promote health. Further core topics are workplace health, the prevention of biological, chemical and physical hazards, and workplace preventive activity – in other words, occupational safety and health as we know it. We also have "Vision Zero Days" – events addressing the Vision Zero strategy. These are also viewed very positively by the Messe Düsseldorf trade fair organizers, as we attract a global audience with them and are able to export our standards globally for the benefit of all. We intend to organize a good in-person congress once again this year. In the evaluation of the last congress, held in 2021, many attendees stated that they benefited from an in-person event in ways that were not possible with an online event.

What is Basi doing when it's not preparing for the A+A?

Other tasks set out in our charter include supporting and promoting workplace safety and health in public policy, both in Germany and internationally. We therefore use the interval between one A+A congress and the next to maintain awareness in professional circles of Basi and its members, and to communicate that safety and safeguarding of health are worthy of investment. For this purpose, we conduct ongoing public relations work



through our website, the newsletter and social media. We're also a media partner of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work in Bilbao. In our "Basi in dialogue" series, I discuss important occupational safety and health topics with our members. Last year, for example, the focus lay upon future risks in the world of work, the topic of work planning and prevention, and the "return on prevention", i.e. the fact that sustainable preventive activity represents a good investment for companies and also benefits the economy as a whole. In my view, everyone must become as aware of occupational safety and health as they already are of climate change mitigation, and attach the same importance to it.

More about Basi and the A+A Congress:

www.basi.de/home
www.aplus-a-on-line.com/en/Congress

You can hear a detailed interview with Dr Christian Felten in episode 15 of the KAN podcast: www.kan.de/podcast (in German)



News on the standardized human being: data on human weight in standards

An analysis conducted by KAN has shown that the weight data stated in standards for human beings often fail to reflect reality. The affected standards bodies are now called upon to review the relevant values and adjust them if necessary.

The standards and technical regulations governing many products state a value of 75 kg as the maximum payload or test mass for simulating a human being. This value no longer corresponds to the anthropometric data of the population. Problems may arise as a result if safety-related products are rated for a lower body weight than the weight they are required to withstand in practice.

On behalf of KAN, DIN Software GmbH has researched the weight of human beings stated in standards and European legislation. 75 kg is the value most frequently stated, but a range from 50 to 360 kg is found¹.

KAN expert discussion

In November 2021, KAN presented the results of this study in a virtual meeting of over 30 experts from the German Social Accident Insurance Institutions, the research community, the social partners and the relevant DIN standards committees. The discussion revealed that a universal solution probably does not exist. Substituting a higher figure for that of 75 kg specified in the standards does

not necessarily lead to greater safety in all cases. For products intended to carry or restrain persons, however, it is of clear relevance to safety. Where test methods simulating the weight of users are described in standards, they must also be reviewed. Here, an allowance for clothing or equipment must be added where necessary.

Update of the search

In 2022, KAN tasked DIN Software GmbH with updating the previous results. The withdrawal, revision or first issue of standards since the initial evaluation was noted, and where documents had been revised, whether and how the values for the weight of persons had changed.

KAN then passed these results on to the standards committees concerned with a request that they be reviewed and, if appropriate, that the standards be amended. The background to this approach is that, as was revealed by the discussion between the experts, a universal value for the weight of persons to be used in standardization documents or regulations cannot be recommended. KAN relies on the expertise of the

standards committees to evaluate individual cases in the standards.

The feedback received from the standards committees to date shows three trends:

1. An amendment is not considered necessary (since significantly higher weights of human beings than 75 kg are already stated).
2. The need for an amendment is still being reviewed.
3. An amendment will be possible only if the (European) legislation requiring a value of, for example, 75 or 77 kg is amended.

Where expedient for occupational safety and health, KAN therefore advocates for the relevant European legislation to be amended in the medium term.

*Katharina von Rymon Lipinski
vonrymonlipinski@kan.de*

¹ Details of the results can be found in KANBrief 2/21, www.kan.de/en/publications/kanbrief/2/21/75-kg-the-standard-is-not-the-norm



The EU Machinery Regulation: on the home straight

The planned EU Machinery Regulation has cleared the next hurdle. Following agreement on the final wording in December 2022 by representatives of the European Commission, Council and Parliament, the Permanent Representatives Committee (COREPER) also approved the text on 25 January 2023.

The new Machinery Regulation is intended to:

- Ensure the safety of machinery and increase user confidence in new technologies, such as robots and machines employing machine learning
- Reduce administrative overhead and costs for manufacturers
- Enhance legal certainty
- Make market surveillance more effective

Section A of Annex I, formerly Annex IV of the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC, contains a list of high-risk machines subject to mandatory third-party testing and certification – even where harmonized standards exist. The agreement currently makes provision for six categories of machinery in Section A of Annex I, supported by rigorous procedures for the addition of further categories or deletion of existing categories.

The references to the future AI Regulation have been deleted, as it was foreseeable that the discussion of this item would continue for some time. This enables the procedure for the Machinery Regulation to be concluded independently of the AI Regulation.

It now remains only for the Regulation to be adopted officially in the European Council and Parliament. The meeting of the Parliament's responsible Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) is scheduled for 1 March, with a vote in plenary in April or May. The Council is expected to rule on the Regulation in its session on 23/24 March 2023.

Following adoption of the Regulation, it will be published in the Official Journal of the EU and will enter into force 20 days later. However, its application becomes mandatory only after a transitional period of three and a half years.

Warning published with respect to the pedelec standard

Pedelecs fall within the scope of the Machinery Directive. Their manufacturers must therefore comply with the relevant requirements for reducing and stating vibration levels. However, the failure of harmonized standard EN 15194:2017, Cycles – Electrically power assisted cycles – EPAC Bicycles, to address this issue has been criticized not only (and repeatedly) by KAN, but also by the HAS Consultant reviewing the standard. KAN's efforts to have a warning concerning EN 15194 published in the EU Official Journal were reported

in KANBrief 4/22. The purpose of this warning is to suspend the presumption of conformity with the requirements concerning vibration.

The required warning was published in the EU Official Journal in January 2023. An amendment to the standard containing requirements concerning vibration levels was already at the public enquiry phase, but it too failed to meet KAN's demands. The standards body must amend the standard further by adding requirements concerning vibration.

CEN/CENELEC 2023 work programme

CEN and CENELEC present their strategic targets and the activities planned by their various business sectors in the 2023 work programme. The key generic aspects addressed are those of accessibility, sustainability and the digital transition.

In the area of healthcare and occupational safety and health, the document takes a closer look at the Advisory Board for Healthcare Standards, the Sector Forum on Personal Protective Equipment and the Sector Forum on Occupational Health and Safety. Projects planned or currently in progress in the 40 standards committees of relevance to occupational safety and health are also presented.

<https://atelier-digital.be/CENCENELEC/WorkProg2023>

Viewing standards before purchase

Beuth Verlag is offering a new "Look inside the standard" service in its webshop for around 80% of all searchable standards and technical rules. This service enables users to check whether the standard contains the information they are looking for before making a purchase. For the price of €10, any number of standards can be inspected for 20 minutes.

www.beuth.de/en/standards/look-inside-the-standard

Internet

EU OSH barometer

The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work makes key facts and figures on occupational safety and health available in a dedicated tool. The tool provides visualized information on numerous OSH indicators at EU level and that of the individual Member States. The information includes economic and employment data, accident statistics and national OSH strategies. It is based on statistics, surveys and public data.

<https://visualisation.osha.europa.eu/osh-barometer>

Events



30.-31.03.23 » Dresden

Fachveranstaltung

Sicher + gesund = nachhaltig!? Die Zukunft der Arbeit

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www.dguv.de/iag/veranstaltungen/zukunft-der-arbeit/2023/index.jsp

04.-05.04.23 » Hybrid/Washington D.C.

Fachveranstaltung

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www.dke.de/de/veranstaltungen 16. Normungsstammtisch

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At work: One life, one planet

ORP Foundation

<https://fiorp.org/en/events/orpconference-bilbao-2023>

09.-10.05.23 » Erfurt

Fachtagung

Funktionale Sicherheit 2023

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Fachveranstaltung

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Landesverband Südwest der DGUV

www.dguv.de/landesverbaende/de/veranstaltungen/tag-der-arbeitssicherheit/index.jsp

12.-15.06.23 » Leeds

Conference

OH2023: The Workplace Health Protection Conference

British Occupational Hygiene Society

www.bohs.org/oh2023

15.-16.05.23 » Stockholm

Conference

Occupational safety and health summit

Swedish Council Presidency / EU OSHA

<https://osha.europa.eu/en/oshevents/occupational-safety-and-health-summit>

15.-18.05.23 » Manchester

Conference

Inhaled particles and NanOEH Conference 2023

BOHS

www.bohs.org/inhaled-particles-and-nanoeh-conference-2023

16.05.23 » Köln

Konferenz

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MBT

www.maschinenbautage.eu/index.php?id=1122

23.05.23 » Berlin

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www.baua.de Biostofftag 2023

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Hand Arm Vibration

INRS / International Advisory Committee on Hand-Arm Vibration

<https://en.hand-arm-vibration2023.inrs.fr>

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Editorial team

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

Responsible

Angela Janowitz, Alte Heerstr. 111, D – 53757 Sankt Augustin

Translation

Marc Prior

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