focused on tank trucker loading operations, which were made most of the time by the truck drivers themselves, exposing the drivers to petroleum-derived fuel compounds. This kind of activity should be done by the operators of the distribution terminal, not by the truck drivers. These drivers were submitted to activities of an ambiguous nature, without qualification, adequate training, and supervision. The goal of the intervention was to change the organisation of the work in the distribution terminal as a method of reducing respiratory exposure of the truck drivers to occupational health hazards.

**Methods** It is a prospective descriptive case study. The period covered refers to the beginning of the inspection in the year of 2012 up to 2017. It was analysed documents that the distribution terminal has presented to labours inspection.

**Result** The organisation of the work at the distribution terminal changed radically. The truck drivers are not doing any operation at the terminal anymore. The distribution terminal hired new operators, modified the distribution process and yet built an occupational medical centre for their workers and for the truck drivers as a preventive measure of health.

**Conclusion** This case showed that is possible for Brazilians Petroleum-derived fuel distribution companies to change their work organisation and improve their environment minimising the exposure of truck drivers to occupational health hazards such as benzene.

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**ELIMINATION, REDUCTION, AND CONTROL OF HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM RESPIRATORY EXPOSURE: A BRAZILIAN CASE**

BC Quadros*. Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

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**Introduction** Hot dip galvanising is a method that prevents corrosion by a metallurgical bond between zinc and steel. In this industrial process, cooling and passivation baths of galvanised steel may use hexavalent chromium compounds. Cr(VI) is classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as Group 1 – carcinogenic to humans – and its use is restricted in most developed countries. Despite its toxicity, Brazilian regulations still allow this hazardous chemical use. Therefore, the development of effective control and protection rely on the understanding of occupational risks, as this paper proposes.

**Method** This is a descriptive quantitative cross-section case report of an industrial process: the passivation stage of galvanisation. Brazilian labour inspection assigned a prohibition report of an industrial process: the passivation stage of galvanisation. Brazilian labour inspection assigned a prohibition report of an industrial process: the passivation stage of galvanisation. Brazilian labour inspection assigned a prohibition.

**Conclusion** This case showed that it is possible for Brazilians Petroleum-derived fuel distribution companies to change their work organisation and improve their environment minimising the exposure of truck drivers to occupational health hazards such as benzene.