

92 SAFE CONTAINER UNLOADING PROCEDURES: AN OBLIGATION OR NOT IMPORTANT?S Verpaele*. *Becoh Vzvw, Zwijnaarde, Belgium*

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Introduction Several studies have shown that there may be concerns about exposure to dangerous substances for workers unloading sea freight containers, although safe procedures for unloading containers are usually in place to protect workers from being exposed to chemical agents. Since preliminary research has shown that less than 1% of unloaded containers are deliberately fumigated with known chemicals, it was necessary to find the root cause.

Methods Many production sites for sea freight containers are located in Asia. The first task in this study was the identification of production factories and their locations. The second task was to identify the full production cycle of the goods that are manufactured and shipped via freight containers. The third task was to gather exposure data during the production cycle and identify off-gassing post production, when loading containers for travel to Europe.

Results All tasks took about six years to complete, and identified a way to predict container air concentration on the unloading site (downstream) based on information at the production site (upstream). This algorithm is based upon site concentration measurements, lab experiments of the raw materials and unloading concentration measurements. These parameters can be applied for the full production cycle and are independent of variations in terms of production site outputs.

Discussion Safe container unloading procedures are now based on an upstream limit value, meaning that if the concentration at a production site is higher than the established limit value, the goods cannot be shipped by container, or the container is required to be ventilated at the unloading site. This case study series is a good example of how occupational hygiene principles can be used in root cause analysis and problem solving, in terms of exposures to chemical agents.

1770 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH: FROM ENFORCEMENT TO PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION

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Aim of special session To consider various aspects of occupational health enforcement, prevention and rehabilitation in a range of settings.

1770a REHABILITATION PARADIGM: RETURN TO WORK FROM DISABILITYA Darus. *Social Security Organization of Malaysia (SOCSO)*

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Evidence based, both scientifically and practical experience have indicated that maintaining a disabled worker's attachment to a pre-disability employment prior to entering some form of social security assistance, has, contingent upon jurisdictional circumstances, delivered some impressive socio-economic outcomes.

SOCOSO receives over 75,000 new claims a year with a majority of these cases coming from its employment injury scheme and the rest coming from its invalidity pension scheme; despite various prevention activities being implemented. With such findings, SOCOSO reengineered its complete operations to ensure that every claim is managed to ensure that the workers or their family members are protected. Operational reengineering had also considered early intervention to reduce disability or impairment when an accident or diseases occur.

It has been slightly over 10 years since the establishment of the SOCOSO Return to Work Program which has been the catalyst for the establishment rehabilitation and social reintegration activities for injured and disabled workers in the country. This has culminated in over 14 thousand cases who had went through the program and returned to gainful employment.

This session will provide an overview of the challenges that Malaysia faced in the effective re-integration of injured and disabled workers, the rationale for adopting international best practice professional standards in Return to Work and Disability Management, together with the implementation process adopted and will highlight practical considerations – both challenges and opportunities in the roll-out across our country.

1770b EMERGING TRENDS IN OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENEA Hiddinga-Schipper. *Arbo Unie, The Netherlands*

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Although the challenges of the occupational hygienist are still the same as at the beginning of our profession, the role of Industrial Hygienists is changing. To understand the changes that are happening all around us we have to see the bigger picture. Key trends and changes in the world of work can be found in relation to economic, demographic, technological and environmental changes.

The effect of economic growth still influences decent employment and social protection (moving heavy industry to developing countries with less (strict) OSH regulations). The demographic changes influences the different areas of the world differently. Looking at our profession we see these changes influence our own future.

Towards technological and environmental changes, we see it will bring new jobs but it will also destruct jobs as a result of the automatization, robotization. The trend in our work as occupational hygienist has, shifted over years from reducing the number of exposed workers in heavy industries (welding, foundries) to the more psychosocial risks and optimisation of comfort/wellbeing (operator in control room, higher workloads, outsourcing and temporary contracts).

The developments in measurement-techniques (exposure to dust/vapours) have not changed enormously since the personal sampling pump has been developed. But the influence of computer technology and direct readable/ continuous sensing equipment (sensor, monitors, use of apps on mobile phones)