**Annex 10 Check List for Substances and Materials**

**The site address: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Occupational safety and health review conducted by: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Occupational safety and health review date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

The table below is filled out in connection with security review for substances and materials.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Safety and Health Topic**  See Handbook on OSH in construction | **Confirmed**  YES/NO | **If not, please describe where and what the problems are** | **Describe the solution to the problem** | **Responsible person and date of solution** |
| No dust, smoke, vapors, aerosols or gas in air that can be seen, smelt or tasted. |  |  |  |  |
| Fine dust (e.g., asbestos, quartz), gases (e.g. carbon monoxide) or similar are not present in the air.  Such substances can be dangerous without being seen, smelt or tasted. |  |  |  |  |
| Requirements in prioritized order (1-5) on the prevention of the use of, or exposure to chemicals as PU products, cements etc.:  1. Is it possible to eliminate the dangerous chemicals?  2. Can the chemical be replaced by a less dangerous chemicals?  3. Can the chemical be isolated, e.g., by encapsulation. Can it be secured that dust and vapors are not spreading to other workplaces?  4. Has required process ventilation been established?  5. Are required personal protective equipment’s applied?  Has the necessary chemical risk assessment (in writing) and instruction (oral and e.g., in writing) been carried out. Chemical risk assessment and Instruction must be available in Danish and other relevant languages.  (No. 1 to 5 is a priority order, i.e., initial measure is to consider the option of removing the chemical) |  |  |  |  |
| The rules for working with code numbered products are complied with e.g., regarding the use of paint products, glues, wood preservatives and sealants.  The code number consists of two digits separated by a hyphen. The codes range from 0-1 to 5-6. The principle is that the higher the number the greater the dangers. Code numbering provides, among other things, guidelines for what personal protective equipment to be used. |  |  |  |  |
| Water-soluble chromate in cement may cause eczema on contact with the skin. The use of cement and hydrogenated products containing cement with a content of water-soluble chromate of more than 2 mg per kg of dry cement is prohibited. |  |  |  |  |
| The necessary measures related to the use of epoxy-and isocyanate products are applied.  Everyone who is working with epoxy-or isocyanate products must have undergone a special training. |  |  |  |  |
| The necessary measures related to the use of asphalt products are applied.  Everyone who is with asphalt products must have undergone a special training or instruction by a person who has the same training – unless the work with asphalt occurs exceptionally or briefly. |  |  |  |  |
| The necessary measures when working with or exposure to asbestos, PCB, lead, contaminated soil etc., are applied.  Everyone who works with inside asbestos demolition must have undertaken a special training. |  |  |  |  |
| The necessary measures regarding exposure to dust (including quartz dust and wood dust) are applied. |  |  |  |  |
| The necessary measures regarding the use of pressure-treated wood, form oil, mineral wool or other insulation materials, welding equipment and fly ash are applied. |  |  |  |  |

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