Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Benzyl alcohol**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**100-51-6**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Phenylcarbinol, phenylmethanol For a full list please look here
Substance identified from:	CLP Inventory
CLP classification and labelling	Classification: H 302, H 332 GHS07
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Services to buildings and landscape activities (N81)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Services to buildings and landscape activities: 6 (3,2,1)
Employment characteristics	
Total number of employed persons within the EU 28 (2015)	Services to buildings and landscape activities: 4,640,341
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

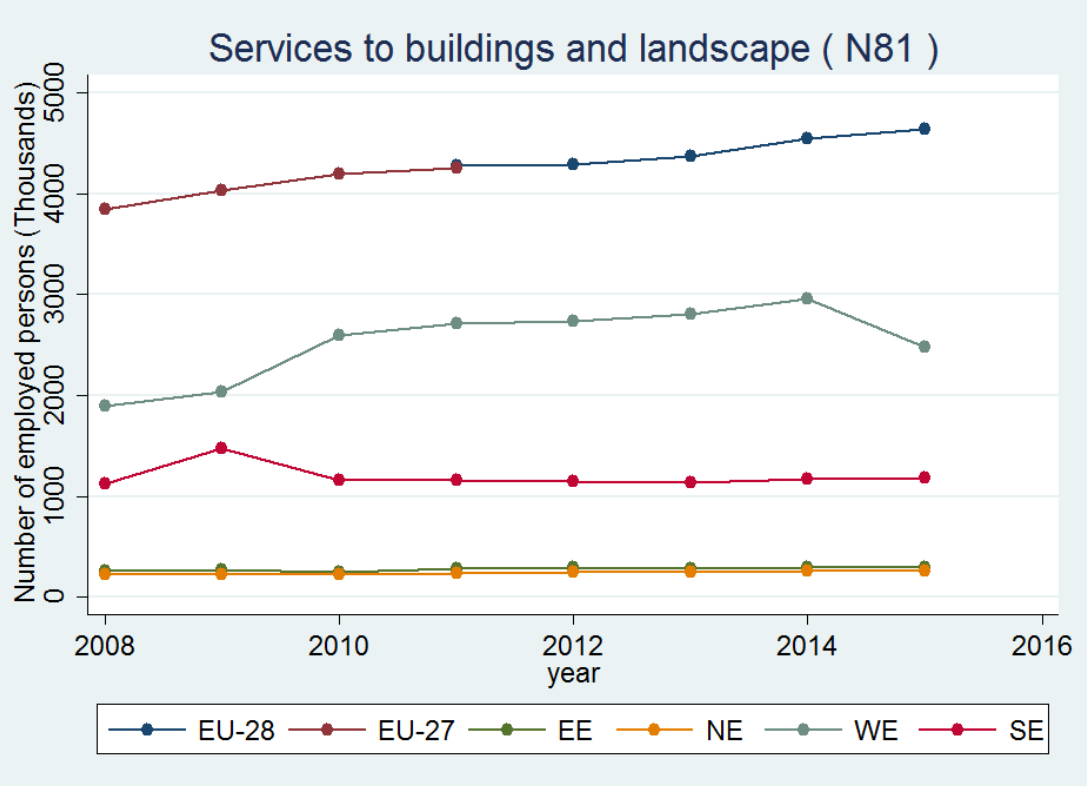

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS).

Production/use characteristics	
Trends in amounts used or manufactured:	Please see figure 2

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

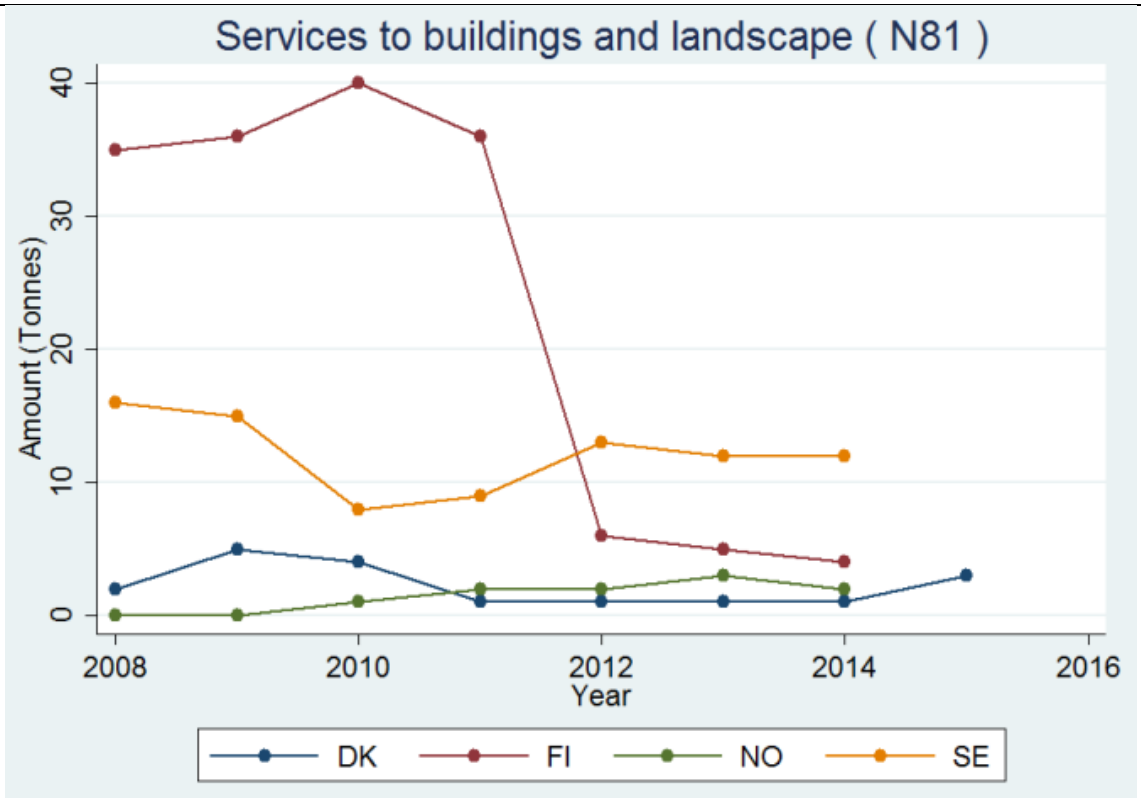

Figure 2 Trends in amounts of Benzyl alcohol used within industries (2008-2015) in Nordic countries (DK=Denmark, FI=Finland, NO=Norway, SE=Sweden. Source of data: Substances in Preparations in Nordic Countries (SPIN) database

Comments and observations	* Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Carbon Black**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**1333-86-4**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Carbon, C.I. Pigment Black 7, Carbon, Carbon Black amorphous, Methane. For full list see here.
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Classification: H251, H252, H315, H319, H332, H335, H351, H370, H372, H373, H410, H413. GHS02, GHS06, GHS07, GHS08
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Manufacture (MFR) of rubber and plastic products (C22)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	MFR of rubber and plastic products: 7 (3,2,2)
Employment characteristics **Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)**	MFR of rubber and plastic products: 1,700,000
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

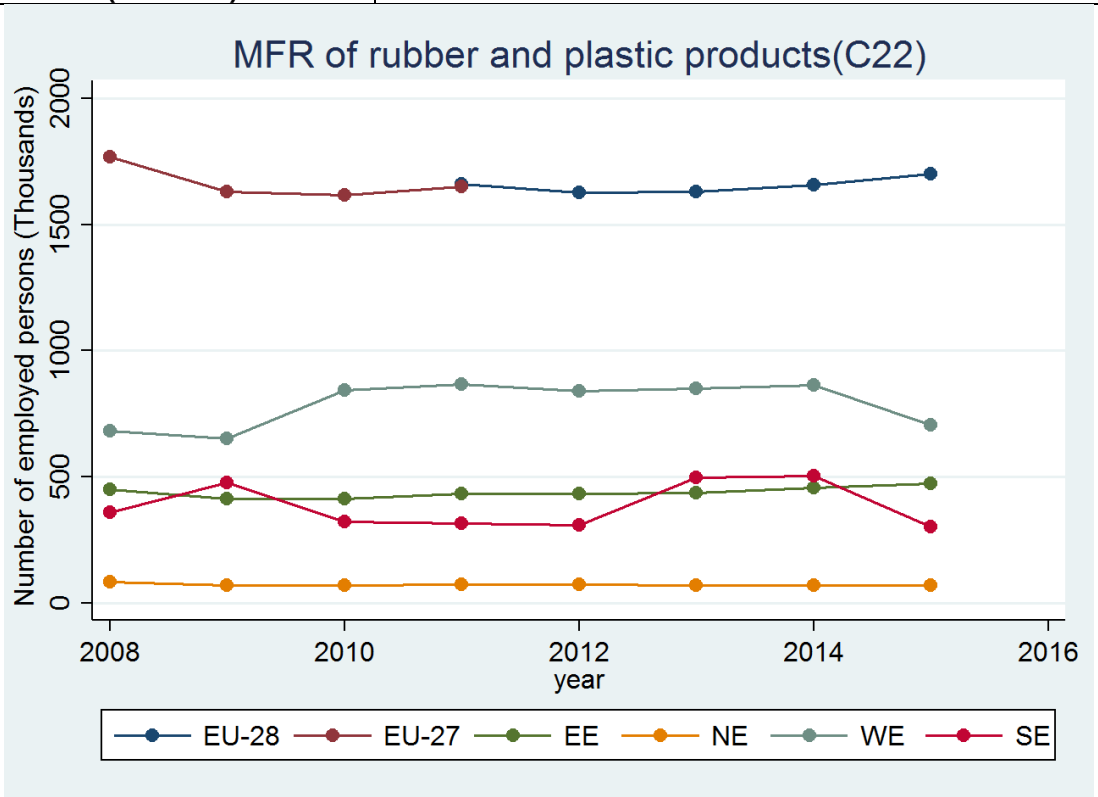

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics **Trends in amounts used or manufactured:**	Please see figure 2

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

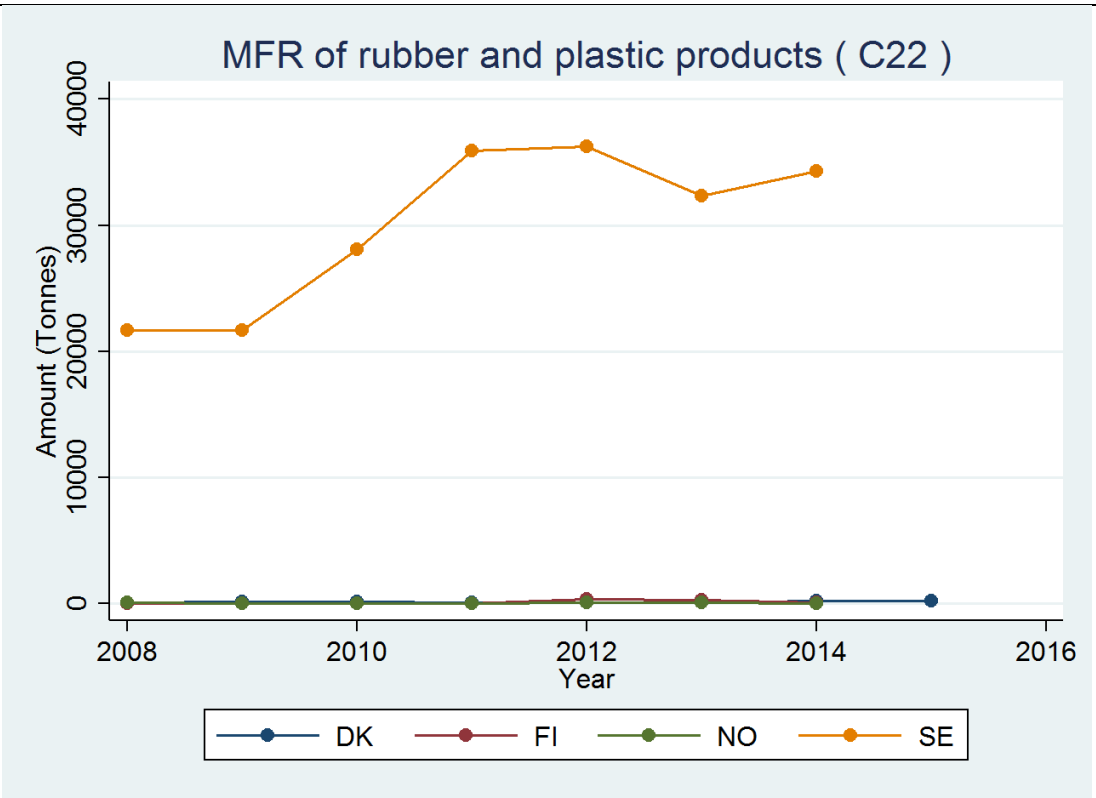

Figure 2 Trends in amounts of carbon black used within industries (2008-2015) in Nordic countries (DK=Denmark, FI=Finland, NO=Norway, SE=Sweden. Source of data: Substances in Preparations in Nordic Countries (SPIN) database

Comments and observations	Carbon Black is a product for which the volume of total production is not required to be reported within the PRODCOM PRODuCtion Of Manufactured goods) database. The corresponding PRODCOM code for Carbon black is 22192013. * Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Heavy metals**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**See below**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Arsenic (CAS no. 7440-38-2), Cadmium (7440-43-9), Chromium (7440-47-3), Lithium (7439-93-2), Lead (7439-92-1) and their compounds (for detailed lists see 1, 2, 3)
Substance identified from:	CLP Inventory
CLP classification and labelling	Classification: depending on substance may include H260, H314, H330, H301, H331, H400, H410, H362 , H360FD GHS02, GHS05, GHS06, GHS08, GHS09 For more details see 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Manufacture (MFR) of basic metals (C24), Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities (E38)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	MFR of basic metals: 9 (3,3,3) Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities: 7 (3,1,3)
Employment characteristics **Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)** **Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)**	MFR of basic metals: 9 (3,3,3) Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities: 7 (3,1,3) Please see figure 1

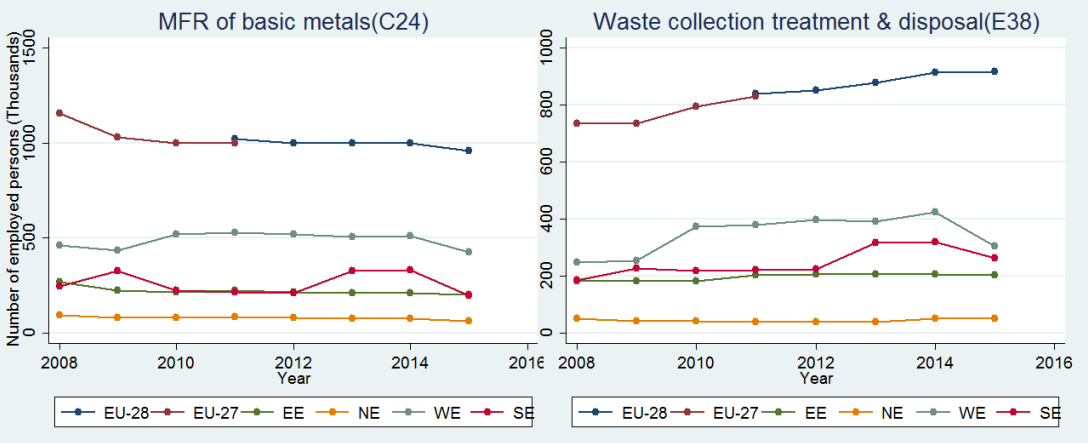

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics **Trends in amounts used or manufactured:**	Heavy metals are present in waste primarily as a consequence of the intended use of heavy metals in industrial products which end up at the end of their life circle on the waste (i.e. they are process generated substances). Consequently no production and use data for these substances is available for this industry (E38). In contrast for the MFR of basic metals data on amounts manufactured and/or uses are available for some of these substances and summarised below. Please see figures 2 and 3 and Tables 1 to 6

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

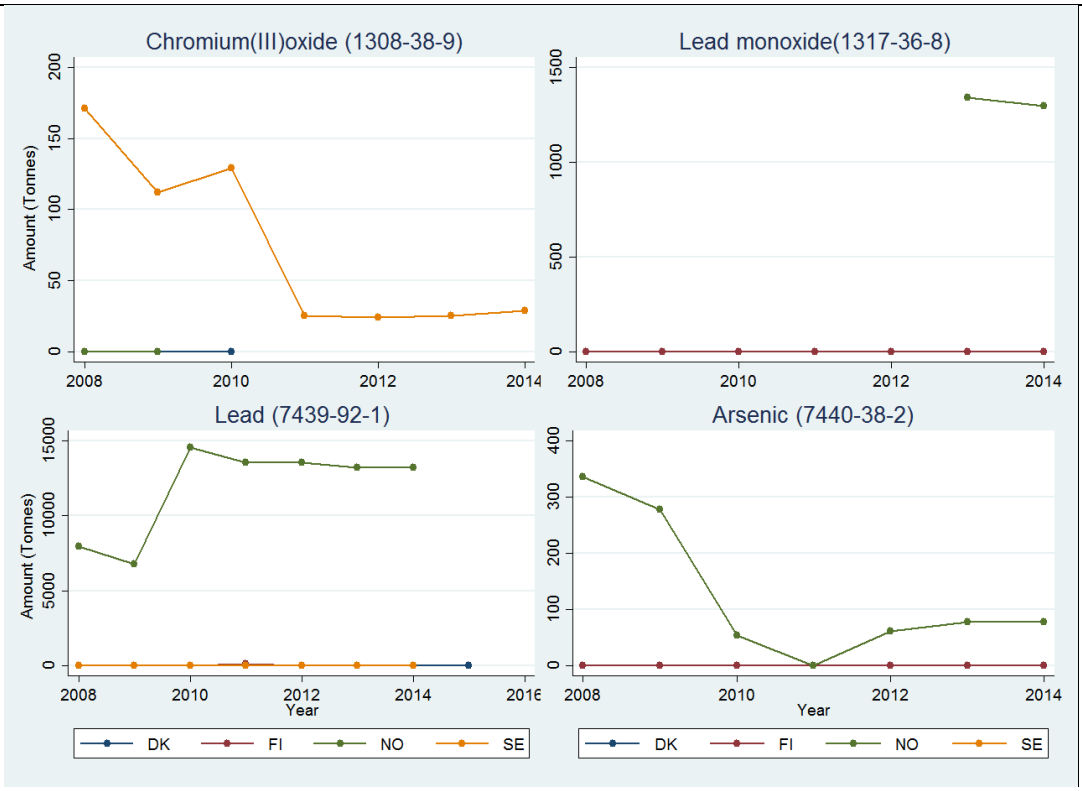

Figure 2 Trends in amounts of dangerous substances (CAS-num) used within the manufacture of basic metals (C24) industry in the Nordic countries (DK=Denmark, FI=Finland, NO=Norway, SE=Sweden. Source of data: Substances in Preparations in Nordic Countries (SPIN) database.

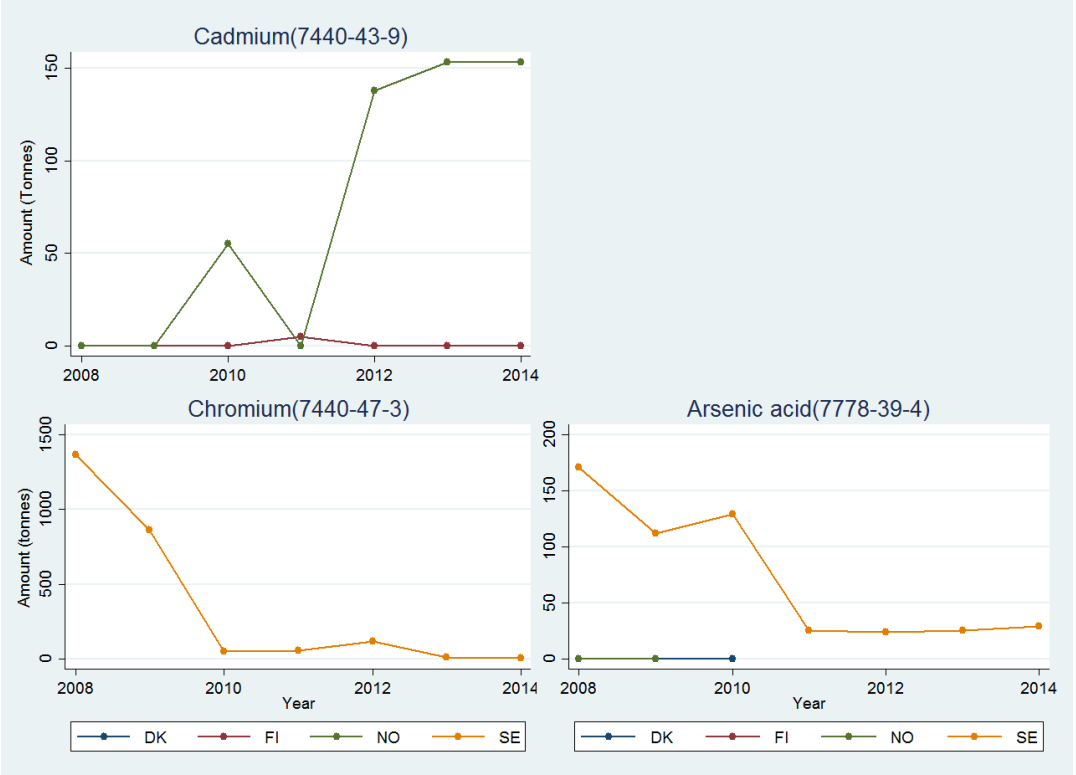

Figure 3 Trends in amounts of dangerous substances (CAS-num) used within the manufacture of basic metals (C24) industry in the Nordic countries (DK=Denmark, FI=Finland, NO=Norway, SE=Sweden. Source of data: Substances in Preparations in Nordic Countries (SPIN) database.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Table 1 Trends in total volume (in Tonnes) of "Beryllium, chromium, germanium, vanadium, gallium, hafnium ('celtium'), indium, niobium ('columbium'), rhenium and thallium, and articles of these metals, n.e.c.; waste and scrap of these metals (excluding of beryllium, chromium and thallium)" produced (2008-2015) within the manufacturing of basic metals industry (C24) in EU, EAA and EU candidate member countries. Source of data: PRODuCtion Of Manufactured goods (PRODCOM) database code 24453055.

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
EU28	21,469	12,043	34,664	18,959	19,150	18,207	20,906	18,413	163,815
EU27	21,469	12,043	34,664	18,959	19,150	18,207	20,906	18,413	163,815
BE	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	56	56
DE	1,423	678	1,052	1,253	1,510	1,173	1,173	1,454	9,716
EE	C	C	199	258	254	212	140	95	1,159
FI	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
HU	C	C	C	C	C	4	0	0	4
PL	C	C	C	C	6	C	0	C	6
SK	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	1	1

BE=Belgium, DE=Germany, EE=Estonia, FI=Finland, HU=Hungary, PL=Poland, SK=Slovakia. C= Confidential.
Note: The manufacturing of basic metals (C24) industries of Bulgaria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, Croatia, Ireland, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Malta, Portugal, Romania, and Slovenia do not appear to have produced any "Beryllium, chromium, germanium, vanadium, gallium, hafnium ('celtium'), indium, niobium ('columbium'), rhenium and thallium, and articles of these metals, n.e.c.; waste and scrap of these metals (excluding of beryllium, chromium and thallium)" during the period 2008-2015. Austria, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom appear to have produced "Beryllium, chromium, germanium, vanadium, gallium, hafnium ('celtium'), indium, niobium ('columbium'), rhenium and thallium, and articles of these metals, n.e.c.; waste and scrap of these metals (excluding of beryllium, chromium and thallium)" within part of this period but the amounts have been confidential to the database.

Table 2 Trends in total volume (in Tonnes) of Refined unwrought lead (excluding lead powders or flakes) produced (2008-2015) within the manufacturing of basic metals industry (C24) in EU, EAA and EU candidate member countries. Source of data: PRODuCtion Of Manufactured goods (PRODCOM) database code 24431130.

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
EU28	1,217,209	1,212,741	1,210,590	1,065,661	1,108,370	1,066,541	1,024,006	856,801	8,761,922
EU27	1,217,209	1,212,741	1,210,590	1,065,661	1,108,370	1,066,541	1,024,006	855,627	8,760,749
BE	80,965	C	C	88,129	87,958	106,626	107,353	110,011	581,045
BG	C	81,642	83,411	81,770	C	C	C	81,679	328,503
DE	325,334	315,175	325,866	343,783	340,439	318,980	315,908	297,393	2,582,878
EE	C	C	7,199	7,840	8,046	7,581	8,588	8,329	47,583
ES	C	44,525	C	C	C	C	C	C	44,525
FR	C	25,205	45,613	53,887	61,665	50,432	47,510	34,708	319,020
HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,173	1,173
IT	241,190	285,279	226,384	95,578	57,997	60,121	50,320	50,193	1,067,062
PL	85,907	79,154	91,174	84,035	95,801	91,611	86,285	68,790	682,757
PT	4,356	5,544	4,673	5,610	2,903	2,606	C	5,138	30,834
RO	C	C	11,258	6,747	1,468	C	C	C	19,473
UK	C	C	210,263	C	201,444	C	C	C	411,707

BE=Belgium, BG=Bulgaria, DE=Germany, EE=Estonia, ES=Spain, FR=France, HR=Croatia, IT=Italy, PL=Poland, PT=Portugal, RO=Romania, UK= United Kingdom, C= Confidential.
Note: The manufacturing of basic metals (C24) industries of Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Norway, and Slovakia, do not appear to have produced any refined unwrought lead (excluding lead powders or flakes) during the period 2008-2015. Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands, Sweden, Slovenia and Turkey appear to have produced refined unwrought lead (excluding lead powders or flakes) within part of this period but the amounts have been confidential to the database.

Table 3 Trends in total volume (in Tonnes) of Unwrought lead containing antimony (excluding lead powders or flakes) produced (2008-2015) within the manufacturing of basic metals industry (C24) in EU, EAA and EU candidate member countries. Source of data: PRODuCtion Of Manufactured goods (PRODCOM) database code 24431150.

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
EU28	441,564	276,396	267,463	300,780	285,774	250,157	282,213	285,342	2,389,692
EU27	441,564	276,396	267,463	300,780	285,774	250,157	282,213	285,342	2,389,692
BE	C	C	C	16,741	17,886	15,571	16,858	C	67,057
BG	C	C	C	12,162	7,417	11,638	10,957	10,892	53,068
DE	49,215	26,357	30,424	33,774	32,194	33,378	23,816	40,551	269,709
FR	50,379	35,466	15,225	14,306	11,874	9,738	10,749	12,213	159,951
IT	135,666	50,955	44,723	48,320	37,409	36,982	33,483	39,276	426,814
PL	33,478	33,203	36,582	48,684	46,548	46,514	47,482	50,420	342,911
PT	984	721.5	964	964	259	0	0	0	3,893

BE=Belgium, BG=Bulgaria, DE=Germany, FR=France, IT=Italy, PL=Poland, Pl=Poland, PT=Portugal, C= Confidential.

Note: The manufacturing of basic metals (C24) industries of Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Croatia, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Latvia Montenegro, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Serbia, and Slovakia do not appear to have produced any Unwrought lead containing antimony (excluding lead powders or flakes) during the period 2008-2015. Austria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Spain, Greece, Ireland, Sweden, Slovenia, Turkey and the United kingdom appear to have produced Unwrought lead containing antimony (excluding lead powders or flakes) within part of this period but the amounts have been confidential to the database.

Table 4 Trends in total volume (in Tonnes) of Unwrought lead (excluding lead powders or flakes, unwrought lead containing antimony, refined) within the manufacturing of basic metals industry (C24) in EU, EAA and EU candidate member countries. Source of data: PRODuCtion Of Manufactured goods (PRODCOM) database code 24431190.

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
EU28	377,670	281,254	290,352	242,201	239,638	247,397	237,950	324,976	2,241,442
EU27	377,670	281,254	290,352	242,201	239,638	247,397	237,950	322,454	2,238,920
BE	C	C	C	16,533	15,184	13,105	8,704	C	53,528
DE	70,575	62,554	C	C	C	C	C	C	133,129
EE	C	C	3,519	4,262	3,976	2,999	2,668	2,939	20,363
ES	C	C	C	C	C	26,048	C	C	26,048
FR	C	4,640	11,217	11,346	9,971	9,746	7,821	7,299	62,040
HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,521	2,521
IT	195,359	111,041	94,456	C	C	C	C	C	400,856
PL	19,028	17,275	22,866	39,940	36,254	41,247	52,570	72,105	301,285
PT	9,683	8,945	10,576	10,032	12,187	12,751	13,321	14,296	91,795
UK	311	166	139	137	196	C	148	144	1,241

BE=Belgium, DE=Germany, EE=Estonia, ES=Spain, FR=France, HR=Croatia, IT=Italy, PL=Poland, PT=Portugal, UK=United Kingdom, C= Confidential.

Note: The manufacturing of basic metals (C24) industries of Austria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Latvia, Montenegro, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, and Slovenia do not appear to have produced any Unwrought lead (excluding lead powders or flakes, unwrought lead containing antimony, refined) during the period 2008-2015. Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Greece, Romania, Sweden, Slovakia, and Turkey appear to have produced Unwrought lead (excluding lead powders or flakes, unwrought lead containing antimony, refined) within part of this period but the amounts have been confidential to the database.

Table 5 Trends in total volume (in Tonnes) of "Lead plates, sheets, strip and foil; lead powders and flakes (excluding lead powders or flakes prepared as colours; paints or the like, insulated electric strip)" within the manufacturing of basic metals industry (C24) in EU, EAA and EU candidate member countries. Source of data: PRODuCtion Of Manufactured goods (PRODCOM) database code 24432100.

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
EU28	246,773	200,499	198,838	191,739	172,512	208,006	191,167	212,952	1,622,490
EU27	246,773	200,499	198,838	191,739	172,512	208,006	191,167	212,952	1,622,490
DE	25,738	26,433	58,820	56,036	54,810	64,819	60,546	58,341	405,543
FR	16,504	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	16,504
IT	5,457	15,578	8,959	6,061	6,965	5,346	C	C	48,366
NL	NR	C	C	C	C	C	130	C	130
PT	4	10	10	15	24	29	0	0	95
TR	9,862	10,289	18,042	0					38,194
UK	95,993	83,772	86,254	84,912	88,180	95,271	101,686	103,138	739,206

DE=Germany, FR=France, IT-Italy, NL=Netherlands, PT=Portugal, TR=Turkey, UK=United Kingdom, C=Confidential, NR=Not reported.

Note: The manufacturing chemical industries of Austria, Bulgaria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Croatia, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Montenegro, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Malta, Norway, Romania, and Slovenia do not appear to have produced any "Lead plates, sheets, strip and foil; lead powders and flakes (excluding lead powders or flakes prepared as colours; paints or the like, insulated electric strip)" during the period 2008-2015. Belgium, Czech Republic, Spain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Sweden, and Slovakia appear to have produced "Lead plates, sheets, strip and foil; lead powders and flakes (excluding lead powders or flakes prepared as colours; paints or the like, insulated electric strip)"within part of this period but the amounts have been confidential to the database.

Table 6 Trends in total volume (in Tonnes) of "Bismuth and articles thereof, including waste and scrap, n.e.c.; cadmium and articles thereof (excluding waste and scrap), n.e.c" within the manufacturing of basic metals industry (C24) in EU, EAA and EU candidate member countries. Source of data: PRODuCtion Of Manufactured goods (PRODCOM) database code 24453030 .

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
EU28	10,476	9,198	44,985	7,928	7,139	7,807	8,523	6,842	102,902
EU27	10,476	9,198	44,985	7,928	7,139	7,807	8,523	6,842	102,902

Note: The manufacturing chemical industries of Austria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Cyprus, Estonia, Spain, Finland, Greece, Croatia, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Montenegro, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Malta, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Slovakia do not appear to have produced any "Bismuth and articles thereof, including waste and scrap, n.e.c.; cadmium and articles thereof (excluding waste and scrap), n.e.c" during the period 2008-2015. Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, and the United Kingdom appear to have produced "Bismuth and articles thereof, including waste and scrap, n.e.c.; cadmium and articles thereof (excluding waste and scrap), n.e.c" within part of this period but the amounts have been confidential to the database.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Comments and observations	* Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Solvents**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**See below**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3), Xylene (1330-20-7), Methanol (67-56-1), Methyl Ethyl Ketone (78-93-3), 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6), mineral spirits like Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3), naphthas (various CAS), and others. .
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Classification: depending on substance may include H225, H226, H304, H312, H315, H332, H340, H336, H350, H372, H373, H361d GHS02, GHS07, GHS08 See individual info sheets for further details
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Printing and reproduction of recorded media (C18)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Printing and reproduction of recorded media: 8 (3,3,2)
Employment characteristics	
Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)	Printing and reproduction of recorded media: 727,735
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

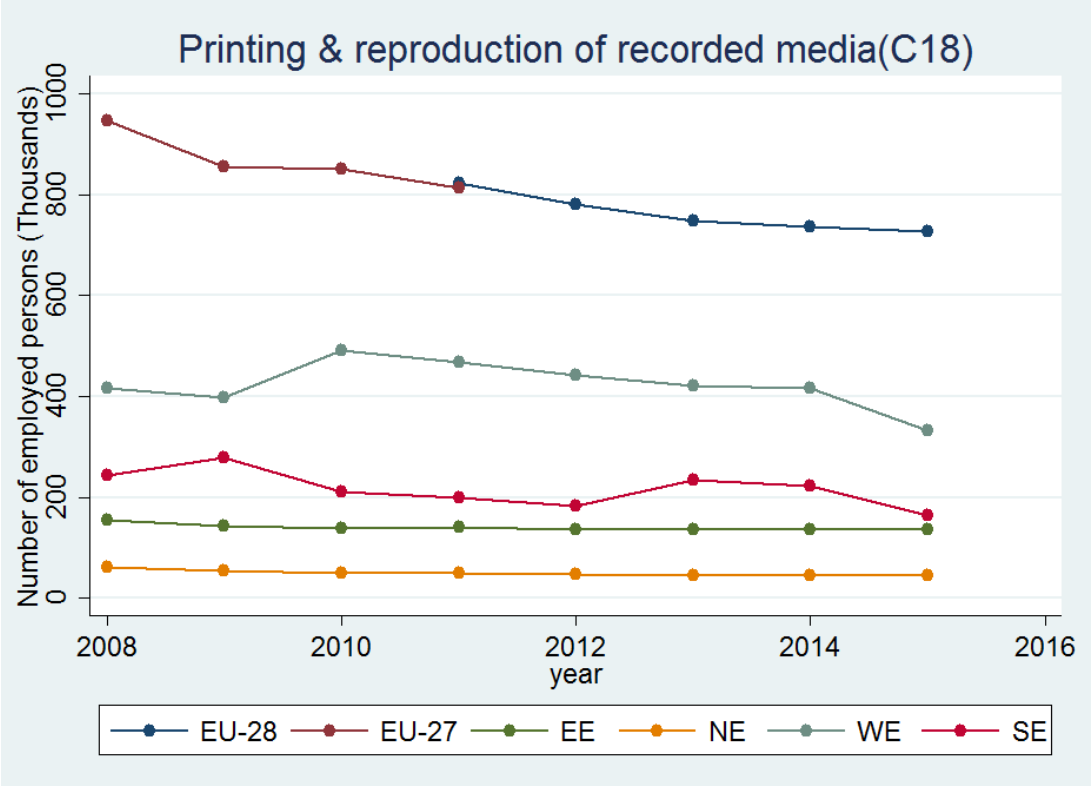

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics	
Trends in amounts used or manufactured:	Please see figure 2 for some examples of related substances

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

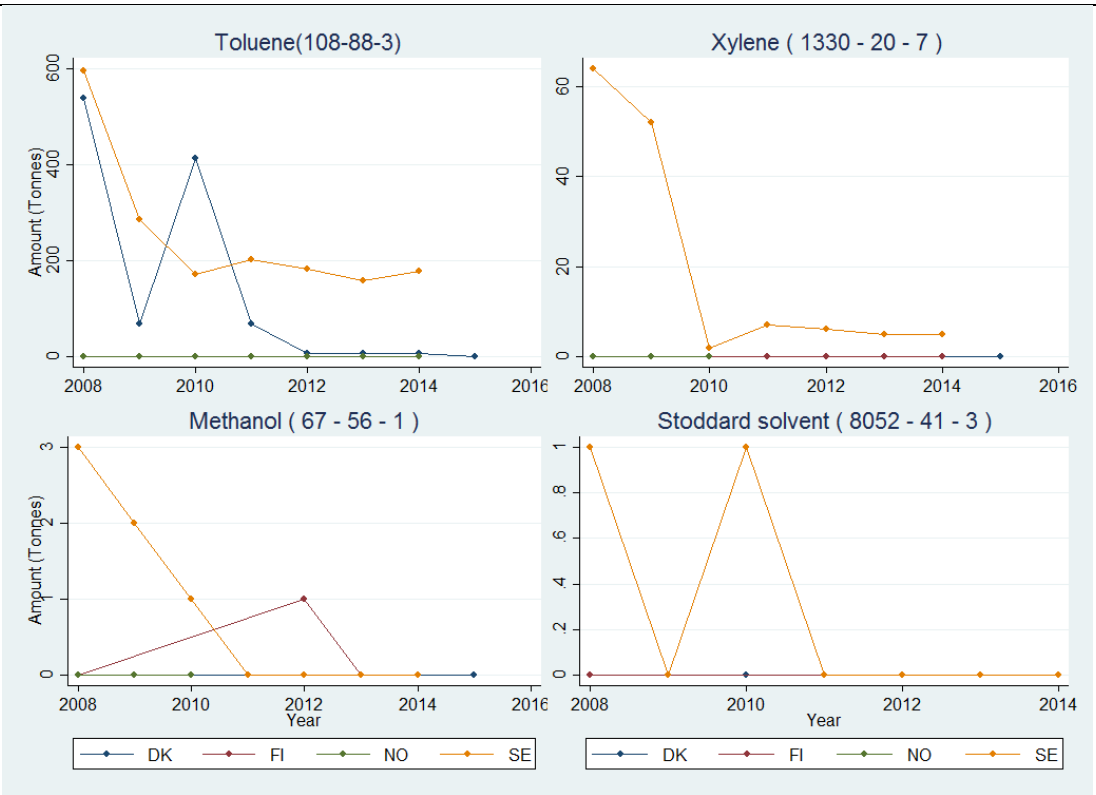

Figure 2 Trends in amounts used within industries (2008-2015) in Nordic countries (DK=Denmark, FI=Finland, NO=Norway, SE=Sweden. Source of data: Substances in Preparations in Nordic Countries (SPIN) database

Comments and observations	Several substances are used as solvents within this industry. The above are provided as examples of data available within the SPIN database. SPIN data suggest downward trends in use volumes for most of these substances following 2008. This is not surprising as the volume of printed products is reduced amid the increased use of e-media. * Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Asbestos**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**1332-21-4, 12001-29-5, 12172-73-5, 12001-28-4, 77536-68-6, 77536-66-4, 77536-67-5**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Chrysotile (white) asbestos; Actinolite (unspesified) asbestos; Anthrophyllite asbestos; Crocidolite (blue) asbestos; Amosite (brown or grunerite) asbestos; Tremolite asbestos.
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Classification: H350, H372 GHS08
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Construction of buildings (F41), Civil engineering (F42), Specialised construction activities (F43)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Construction of buildings: 9 (3,3,3) Civil engineering: 5 (1,1,3) Specialised construction activities: 6 (1,2,3)
Employment characteristics **Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)**	Construction of buildings: 3,643,788 Civil engineering: 1,564,970 Specialised construction activities: 7,942,979
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

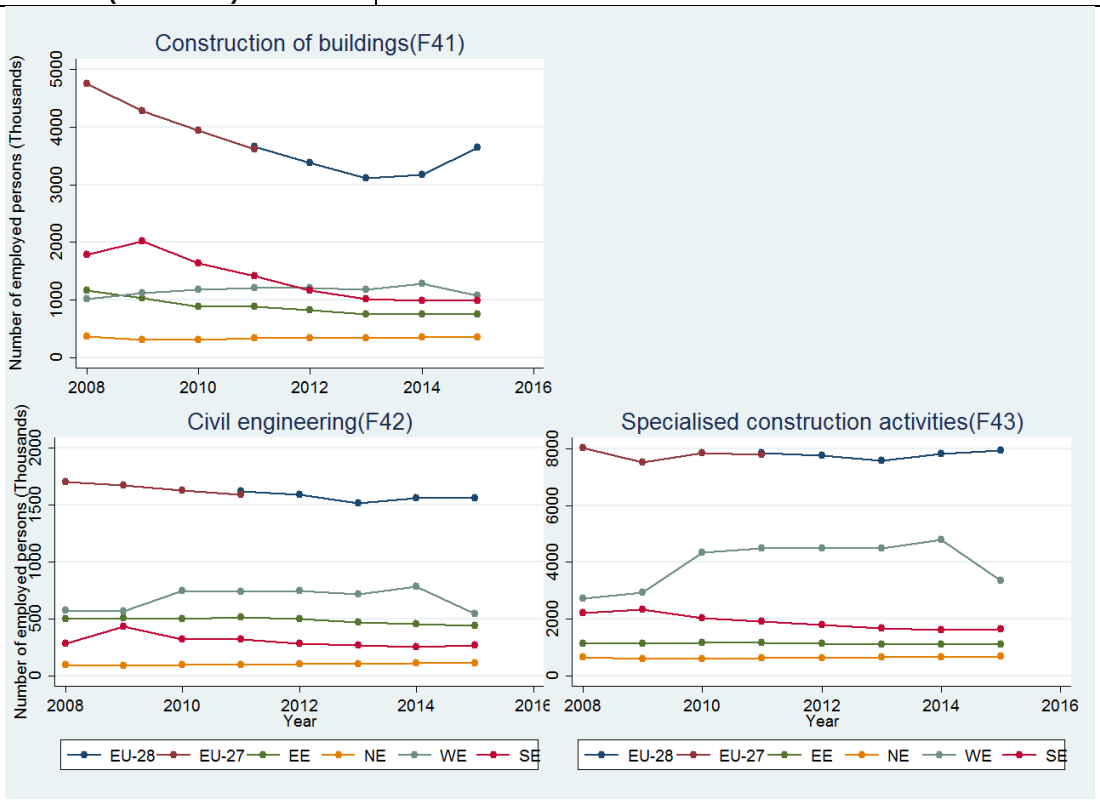

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics **Trends in amounts used or manufactured:**	Manufacturing, supply, import and/or use of new materials or products containing asbestos is strictly prohibited in European Union countries. However, already installed materials containing asbestos that are in good condition and are unlikely to be damaged are allowed to remain intact until need for removal. Because of the prohibitions described above no data on amounts are available.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Comments and observations	The material is relatively common in buildings build or refurbished in the period between 1950 and 999. When undisturbed and not deteriorated these materials pose a small risk. However, the risk of exposure increases in the case of extensive deterioration or work that will disturb the material. These include removal and disposal of the material which needs be performed by specially trained personnel. * Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Wood dust**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**Not applicable**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Wood, wood chips, sawdust
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Not applicable
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Forestry and logging (A02)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Forestry and logging: 9 (3,3,3)
Employment characteristics **Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)**	Forestry and logging: 537,000
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

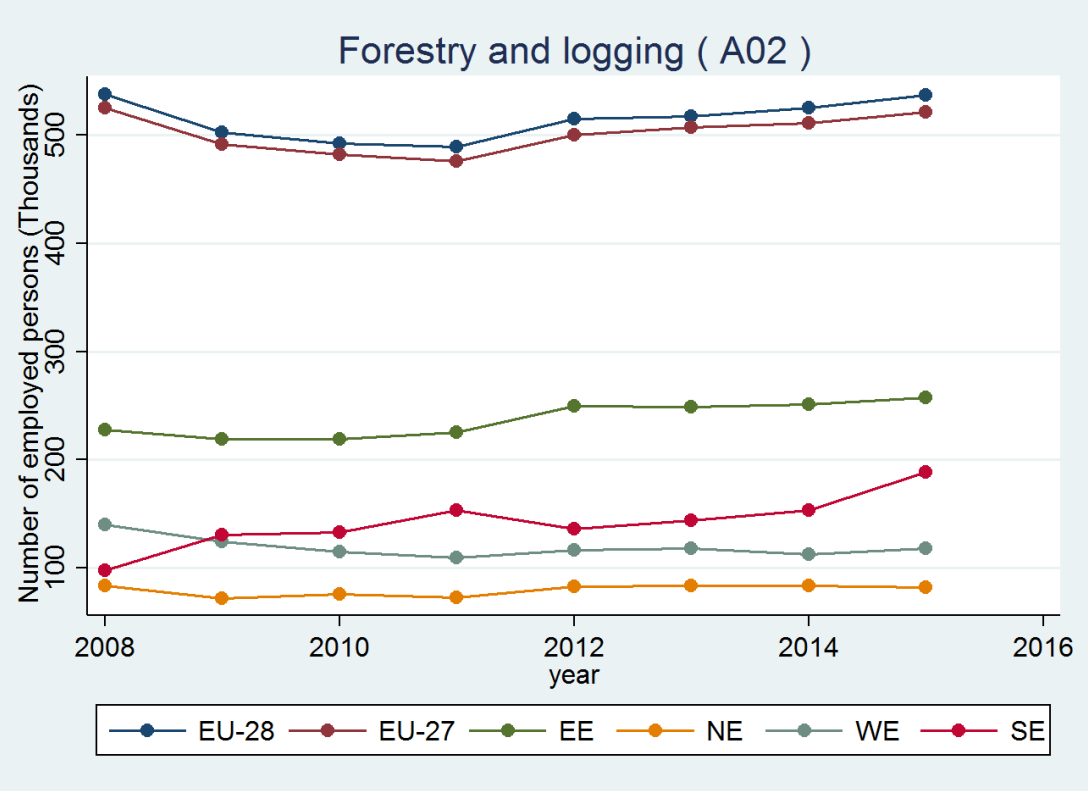

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics **Trends in amounts used or manufactured:**	Wood dust is term used to describe the particulate matter produced during the handling and processing of wood which is a mixture of organic and inorganic material including chemicals and biological material. Because of its process generated nature wood dust is not covered by the available databases on manufacturing and/or use volumes.
Comments and observations	Wood dust is classified 1A carcinogen and known irritant. It can cause nasopharyngeal cancer and/or cancer of the nasal cavities, asthma, dermatitis, eye irritation and upper airwqay respiratory symptoms. * Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Crystalline silica (Quartz)**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**14808-60-7**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Quartz (SiO_2), crystalline silica, Silica, silicium dioxide For a full list please look here
Substance identified from:	Expert assessment and for industry G45 (see below) the CLP Inventory
CLP classification and labelling	Classification: H302, H315, H319, H332, H335, H341, H350, H351, H370, H371, H372, H373, H413 GHS07, GHS08
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Manufacture (MFR) of other non-metallic mineral products (C23), Construction of buildings (F41), Civil engineering (F42), Specialised construction activities (F43), Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G45)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	MFR of other non-metallic mineral products: 9 (3,3,3) Construction of buildings: 9 (3,3,3) Civil engineering:9 (3,3,3) Specialised construction activities: 9 (3,3,3) Wholesale & retail trade & repair of motor vehicles etc: 6 (3,2,1)
Employment characteristics **Total number of employed persons within the EU 28 (2015)**	MFR of other non-metallic mineral products: 1,209,457 Construction of buildings: 3,643,788 Civil engineering: 1,564,970 Specialised construction activities: 7,942,979 Wholesale & retail trade & repair of motor vehicles etc: 3,825,269
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figures 1 and 2

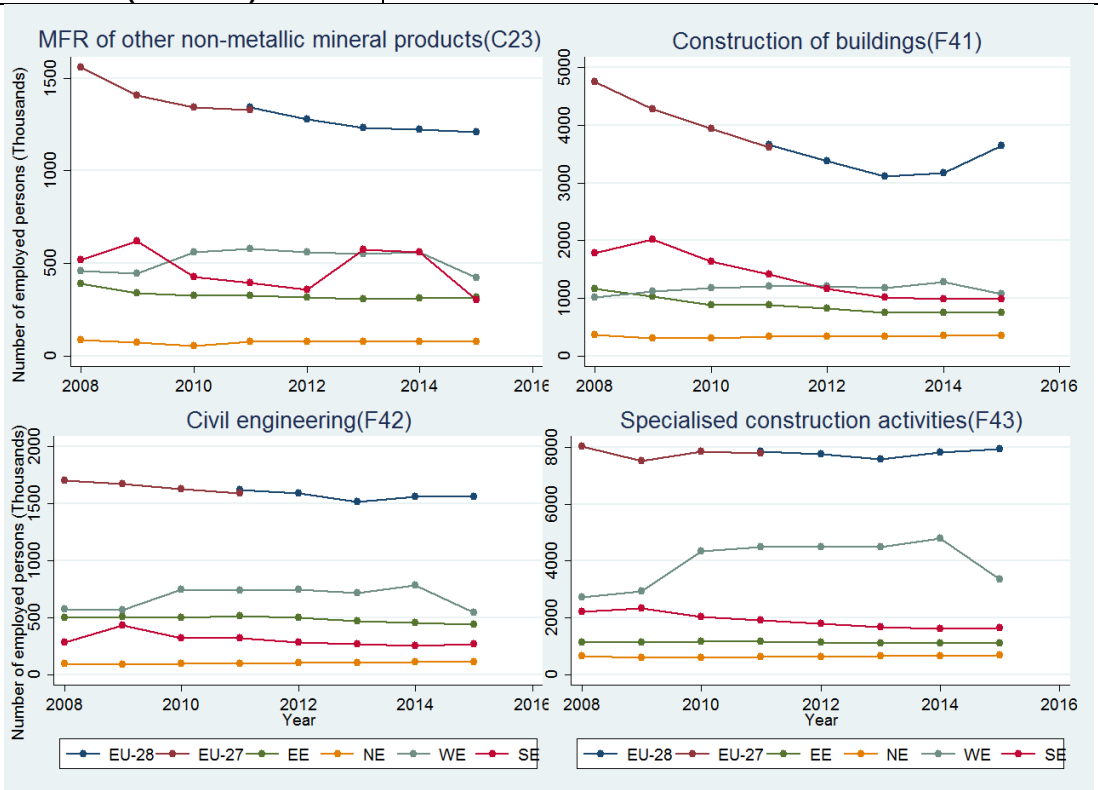

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS).

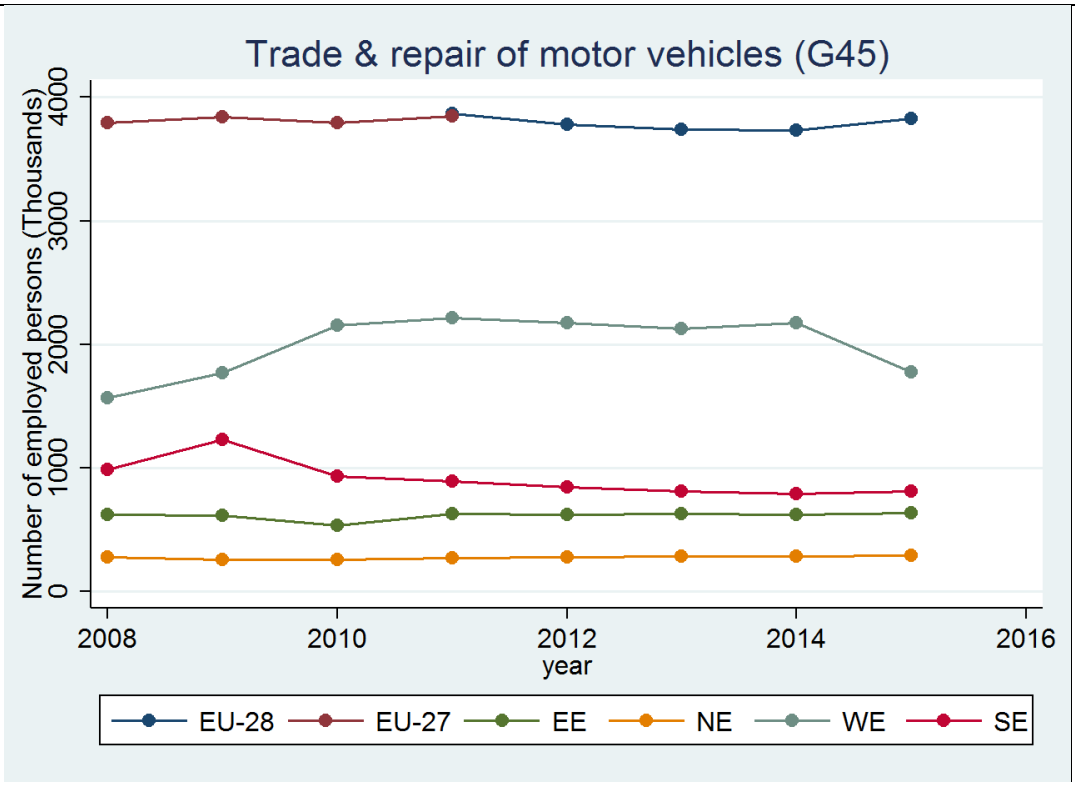

Figure 2 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS).

Production/use characteristics	
Trends in amounts used or manufactured:	Please see figures 3 and 4

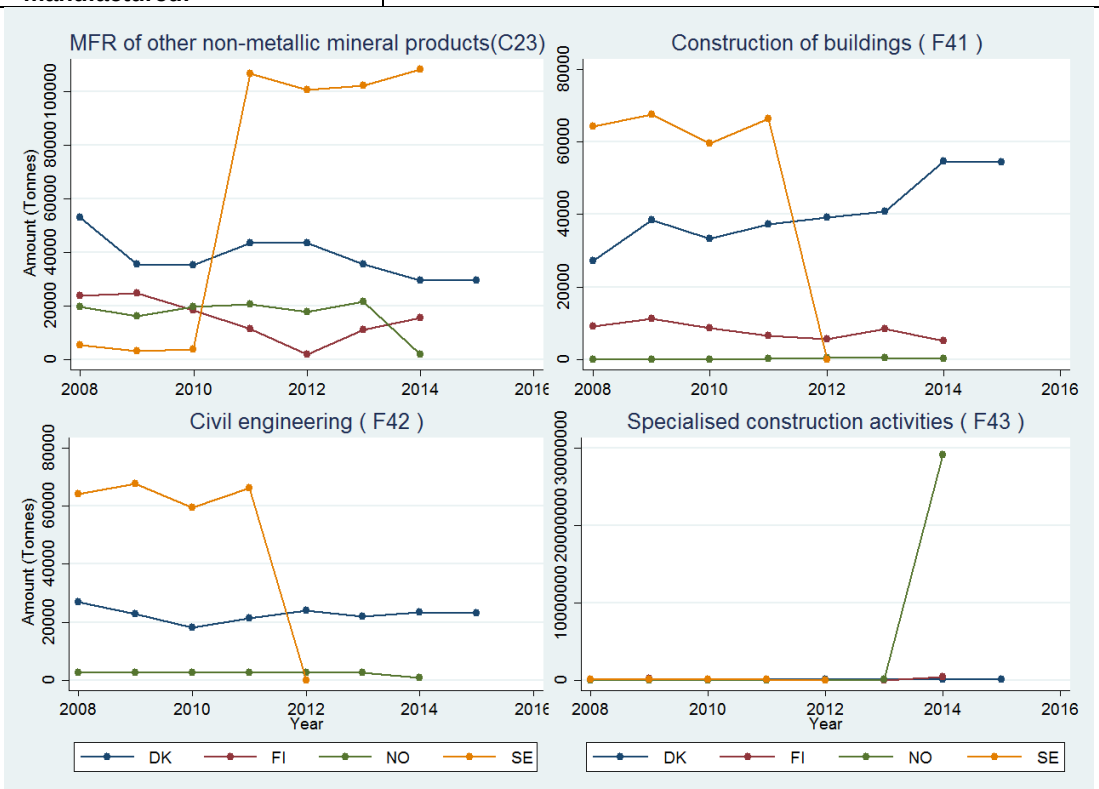

Figure 3 Trends in amounts of Quartz (Crystalline Silica) used within industries (2008-2015) in Nordic countries (DK=Denmark, FI=Finland, NO=Norway, SE=Sweden. Source of data: Substances in Preparations in Nordic Countries (SPIN) database

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

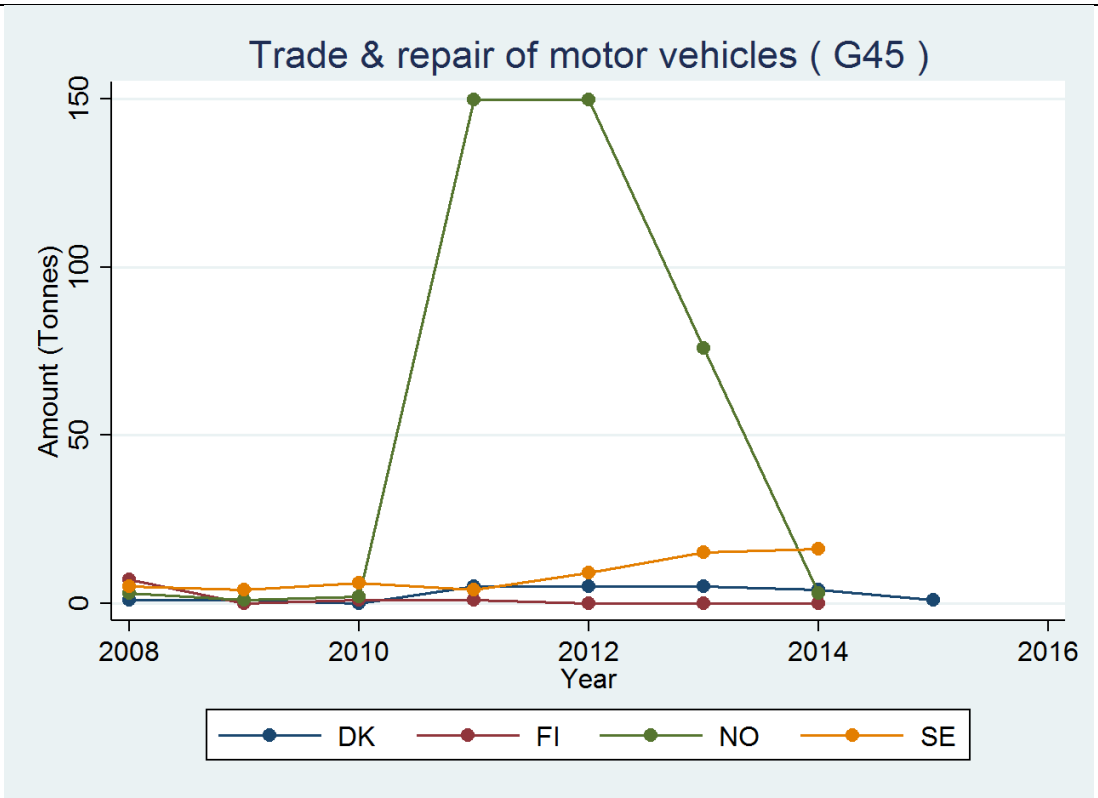

Figure 4 Trends in amounts of Quartz (Crystalline Silica) used within industries (2008-2015) in Nordic countries (DK=Denmark, FI=Finland, NO=Norway, SE=Sweden. Source of data: Substances in Preparations in Nordic Countries (SPIN) database

Comments and observations	Quartz is the most common form of crystalline silica and the two terms are frequently used interchangeably. Other forms of crystalline silica are the cristobalite and tridymite. Note that the substance was not identified as a hazard on CLP lists within the MFR of other non-metallic mineral products (C23), Construction of buildings (F41), Civil engineering (F42), and Specialised construction activities (F43) industries. Data extraction was performed during mid April 2017. * Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Fungi and fungal spores**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**Not applicable**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Mainly *Aspergillus Fumigatus*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Stachybotrys atra, Fusarium spp*
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Non classified
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities (E38)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities: 8 (3,3,2)
Employment characteristics **Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)**	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities: 918,177
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

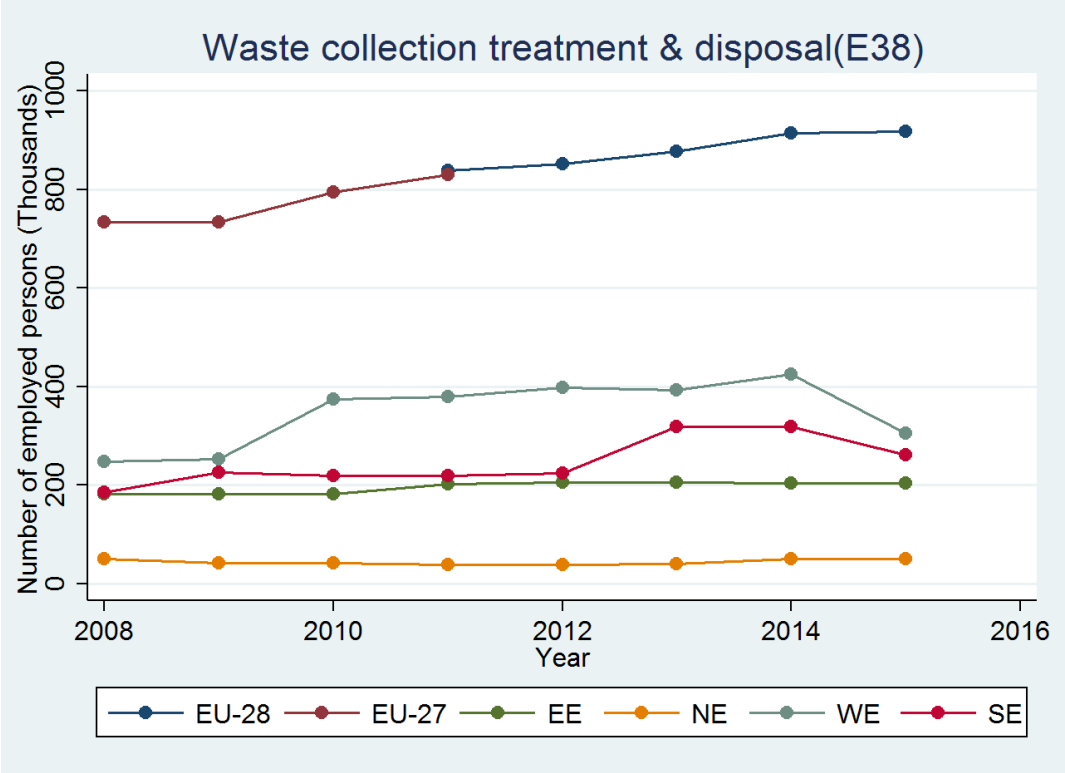

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics **Trends in amounts used or manufactured:**	Not applicable – process generated
Comments and observations	Presence and exposure to fungal agents and their metabolites (e.g. mycotoxins, hyphae) is common with the specific industry resulting mainly in symptoms of the airways such as asthma, bronchitis, and shortness of breath but also weight loss, fatigue and nausea particularly among individuals with immune deficiencies. * Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Borellia spp. (Lyme borreliosis)**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**Not applicable**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Lyme disease, Lyme borreliosis.
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Not applicable
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Forestry and logging (A02)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Forestry and logging: 7 (3,2,1)
Employment characteristics	
Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)	Forestry and logging: 537,000
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

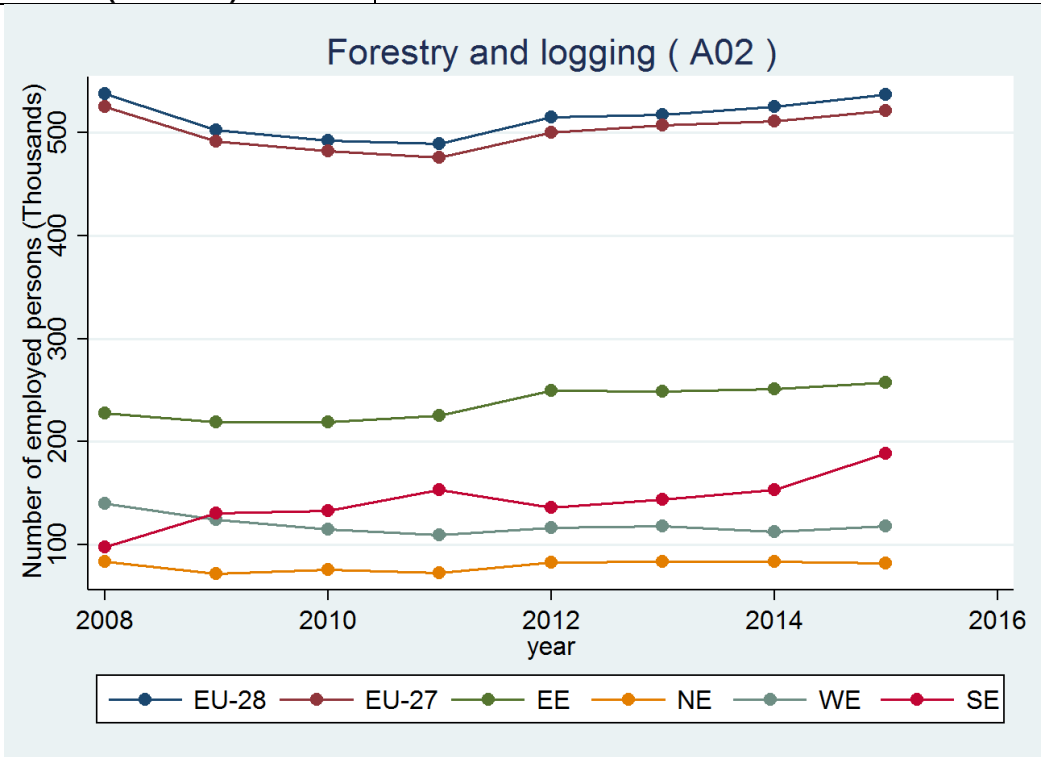

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics	
Trends in amounts used or manufactured:	Not applicable, infectious agent

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Comments and observations	Lyme borreliosis. is an infectious disease caused by bacteria of the genous *Borellia*. It is transmitted by ticks of the *Ixodes ricinus* type which are very common in forest environments. The disease can affect several body systems causing a broad range of symptoms which can be very severe if the left untreated or treatment is delayed. Severe symptoms may include heart and nervous system problems, pain and swelling on the joints and meningitis-like symptoms. More than 80% of forestry workers report having been bitten by a tick but the prevalence of the disease varies greatly by country and region[1]. [1] Richard S, Oppliger A. Zoonotic occupational diseases in forestry workers - Lyme borreliosis, tularemia and leptospirosis in Europe. Ann Agric Environ Med 2015;22:43–50. [*] Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Infectious agents (mainly Salmonella, Hepatitis, HIV and haemorrhagic viruses)**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**Not applicable**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Salmonella, Hepatitis, HIV, haemorrhagic viruses
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Non classified
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities (E38)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities: 7 (3,1,3)
Employment characteristics	
Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities: 918,177
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

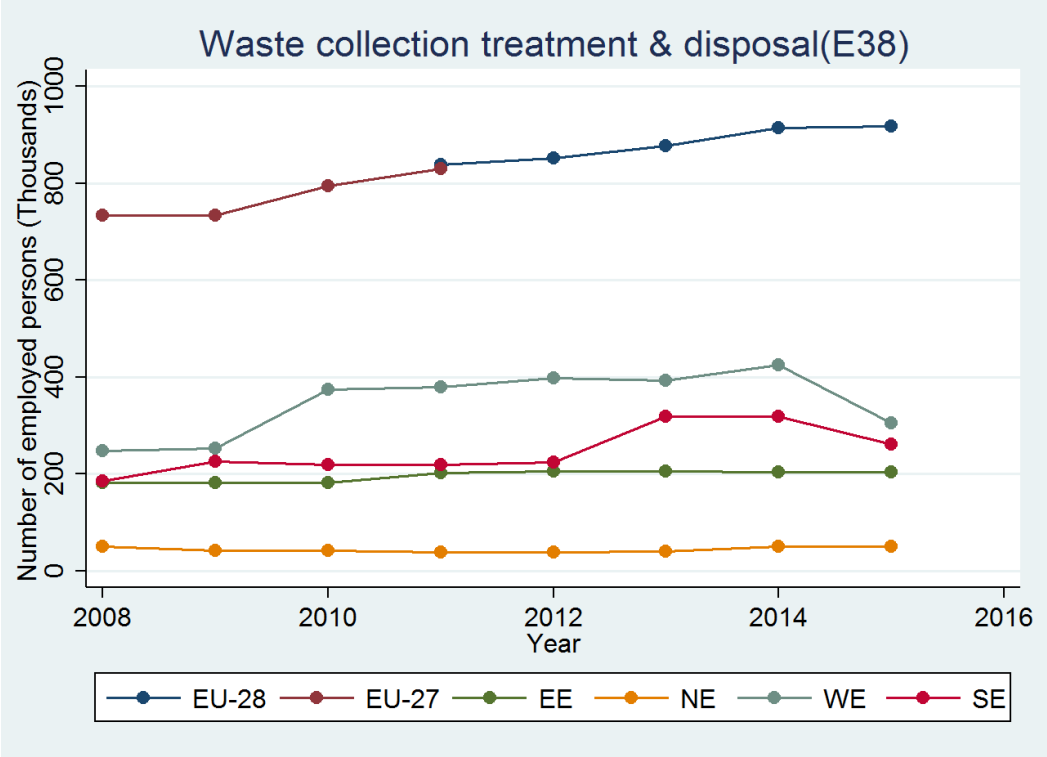

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics	
Trends in amounts used or manufactured:	Not applicable – infectious agents
Comments and observations	This is a broad category of viral agents with variable but frequently severe or life threatening health effects. Exposure may be more prominent among workers handling waste contaminated with human or animal biological material like blood and other bodily fluids, cultures and stocks from laboratories including that from health (i.e. hospitals), social and personal care facilities and/or sewage treatment plants.

* Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Ringworm (Dermatophytes)**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**Not applicable**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Dermatophytosis, tinea corporis.
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Not applicable
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Veterinary activities (M75)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Veterinary activities: 6 (3,2,1)
Employment characteristics	
Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)	Veterinary activities: 240,000
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

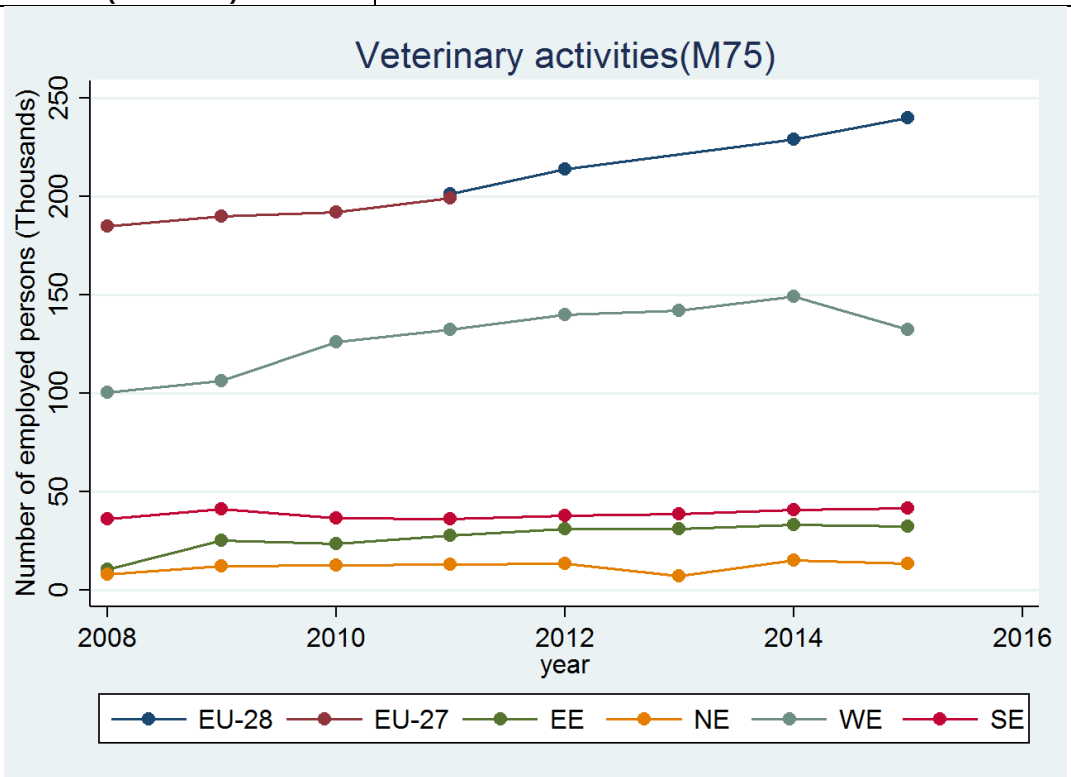

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics	
Trends in amounts used or manufactured:	Not applicable - infectious agent
Comments and observations	Ringworm is a fungal infection caused by Dermatophytes. Symptoms include circular lesions, rash on the body which can be scally, itchy and with an inflamed skin. It is highly contagious and can become persistent and re-occurring.

* Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Allergens**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**Not applicable**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Allergens incl. animal allergens (i.e. bovine, swine, cat and dog)
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Not applicable
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Veterinary activities (M75)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Veterinary activities: 8 (3,3,2)
Employment characteristics	
Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)	Veterinary activities: 240,000
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

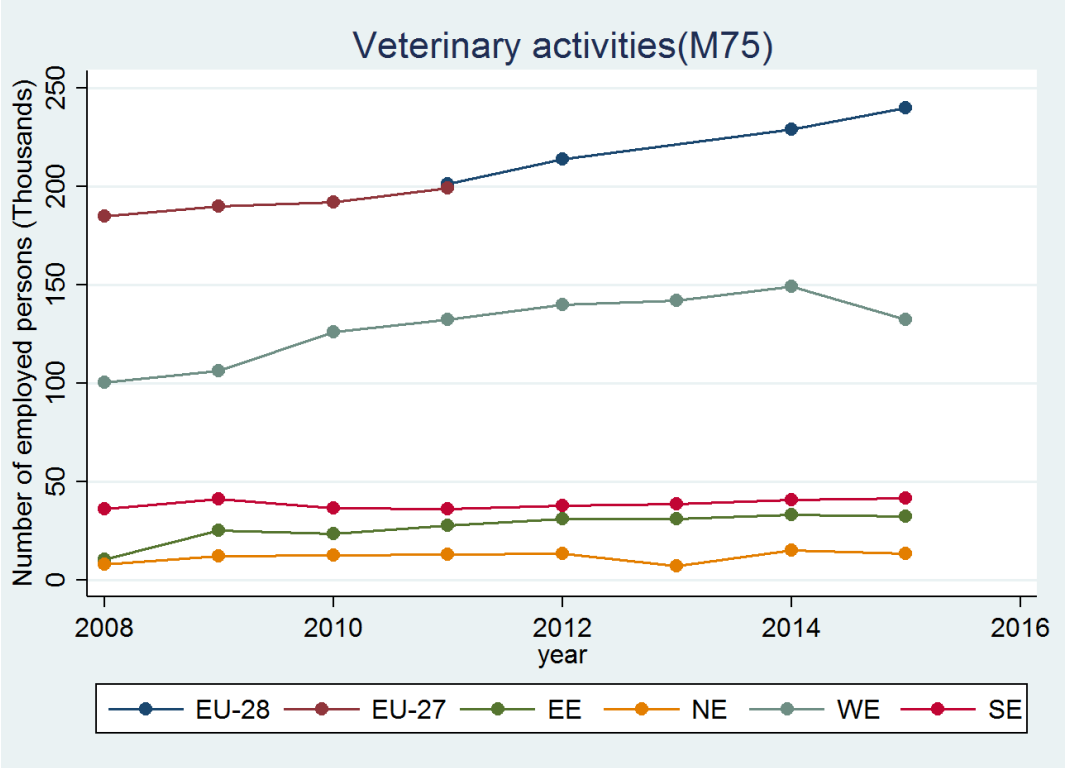

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics	
Trends in amounts used or manufactured:	Not applicable - process generated substances
Comments and observations	This is a broad category of substances comprising of both high and low molecular weight agents. The most important substances for this industry is the proteins derived from animals and plants such as those from the hair, dander, saliva, urine, and serum of cows, horses, cats, dogs, rats, and mice. Exposure to these agents occurs in several other workplaces with the most prominent being agriculture, animal laboratories and food processing.

* Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Allergens**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**Not applicable**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Allergens incl. animal allergens (i.e. bovine, swine, cat and dog)
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Not applicable
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Veterinary activities (M75)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Veterinary activities: 8 (3,3,2)
Employment characteristics	
Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)	Veterinary activities: 240,000
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

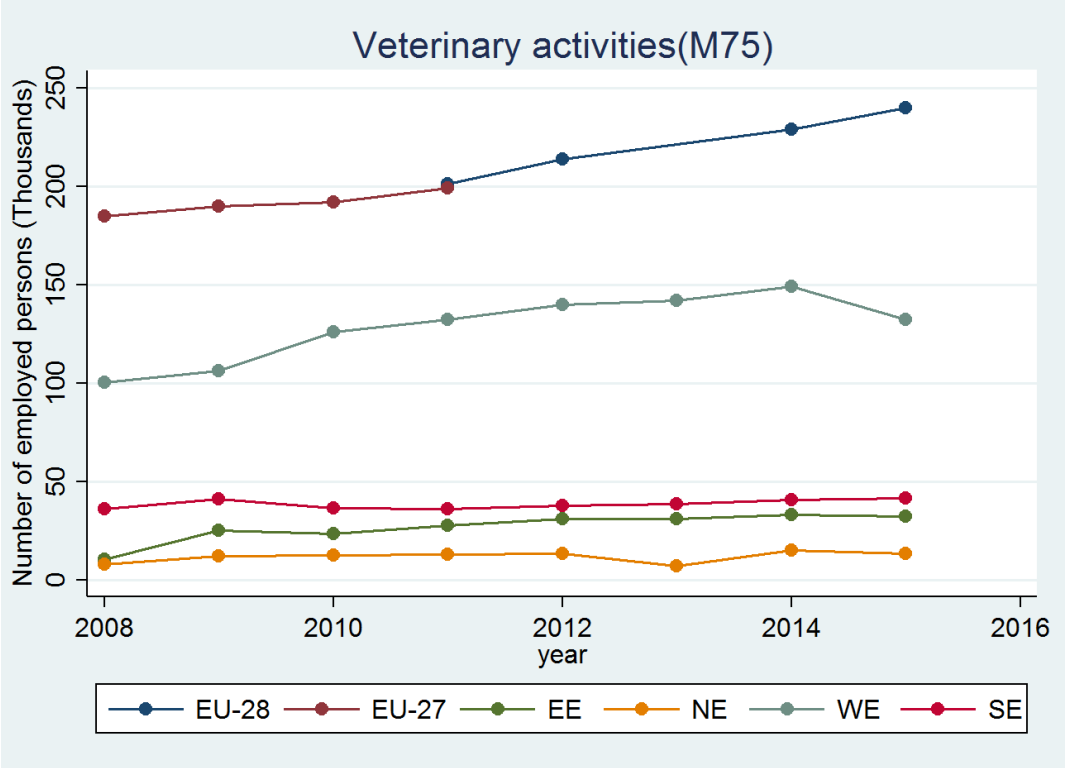

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics	
Trends in amounts used or manufactured:	Not applicable - process generated substances
Comments and observations	This is a broad category of substances comprising of both high and low molecular weight agents. The most important substances for this industry is the proteins derived from animals and plants such as those from the hair, dander, saliva, urine, and serum of cows, horses, cats, dogs, rats, and mice. Exposure to these agents occurs in several other workplaces with the most prominent being agriculture, animal laboratories and food processing.

* Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Microbial cell wall agents, mostly Endotoxins**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**Not applicable**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Endotoxins, glucans, (1,3)-beta-D-glucan, Extracellular polysaccharides, Ergosterol, Peptidoglycans, muramic acid.
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Non classified
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities (E38), Veterinary activities (M75)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities: 8 (3,3,2) Veterinary activities: 8 (3,3,2)
Employment characteristics **Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)** **Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)**	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities: 918,177 Veterinary activities: 240,000 Please see figure 1

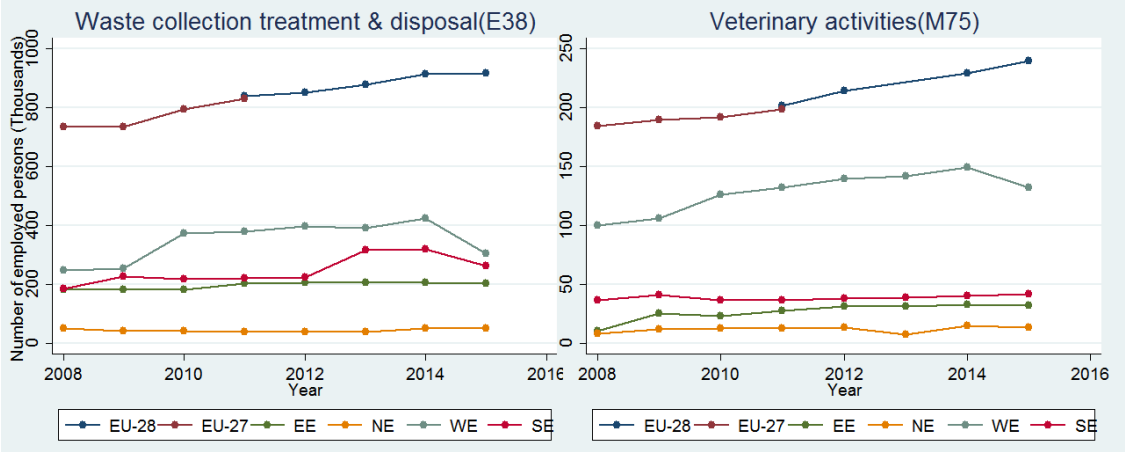

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Production/use characteristics **Trends in amounts used or manufactured:**	These substances are integral structural components of microorganisms and important constituents of the so called 'organic dust' arising from the handling and processing of microbial, plant and animal originated material. Because of their process generated nature these substances are not covered by the available databases on manufacturing and/or use volumes.
Comments and observations	Exposure to these substances can results in a broad range of health symptoms including systemic reactions (e.g. inflammation, fever and chills), allergies, acute respiratory symptoms, chronic respiratory disorders such as chronic bronchitis and asthma, as well as cancer. Microbial cell wall agents have substantial presence in several other industries to the ones summarised including agriculture, food processing, textile manufacturing, and wood and paper processing. * Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Substance name:	**Pesticides and fungicides**
CAS No. (if applicable):	**Not applicable**
AKA / Synonyms / Sub-Groups:	Glyphosate (CAs no.1071-83-6), 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1,2,4-triazole (60207-90-1), 3,6-Dichloropyridine-2-carboxylic acid (1702-17-6). Borax (1303-96-4), Chlorpyrifos (2921-88-2), 2,4-D (94-75-7), (RS)-2-Amino-4-(hydroxy(methyl) phosphonoyl)butanoic acid (51276-47-2), and many others.
Substance identified from:	Expert assessments
CLP classification and labelling	Classification: depending on substance may include (but not limited) H301, H302, H317, H318, H400, H410, H411, H412 GHS05, GHS06, GHS07, GHS09 See infocards for specific substances here
Industries (NACE R2 code) for which the substance is relevant:	Forestry and logging (A02)
Expert evaluation score(s)*	Forestry and logging: 9 (3,3,3)
Employment characteristics	
Total number of employed persons in these industries within the EU 28 (2014/5)	Forestry and logging: 537,000
Trends in employment within industries (2008-2015)	Please see figure 1

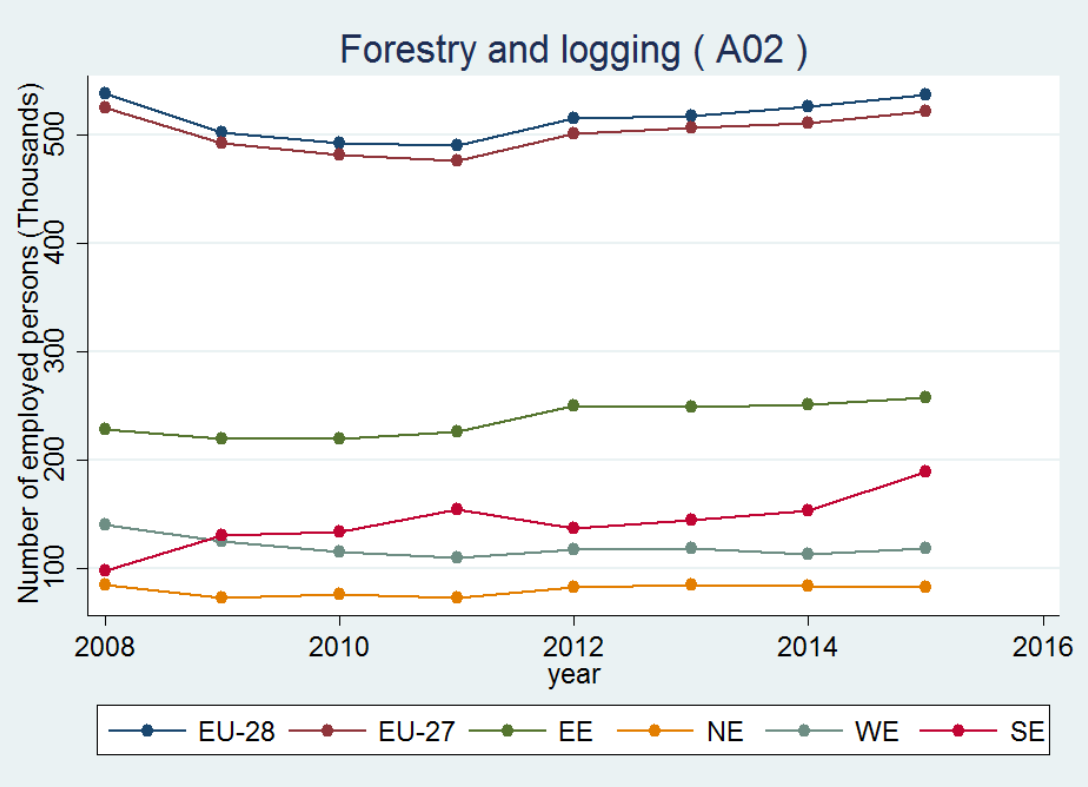

Figure 1 Trends in employment within industry (2008-2015) for geographical regions in Europe (EE=Eastern Europe, NE=Northern Europe, SE=Southern Europe, WE= Western Europe). Source of data: Structural business statistics (SBS) database.

Level 1 Dangerous Substance Data Summary Sheet

Production/use characteristics **Trends in amounts used or manufactured:**	Entries for such substances appear to be minimal in SPIN with for example 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1,2,4-triazole (60207-90-1), and 3,6-Dichloropyridine-2-carboxylic acid (1702-17-6) being reported as used in amounts <100 kg (i.e. 0) within activities of the specific industry in Finland and Denmark, respectively. Because of the constantly negligible amounts and the few countries reporting data for these example substances trends are not visualised.
Comments and observations	* Score of the importance of the dangerous substance as evaluated by two independent experts based on a) the number of workers affected within a relevant industry, b) the likelihood of occurrence of the exposure to the substance and c) the severity of its health effects and impact on the daily life of the worker. Score scale 3-9 with 9 indicating the highest importance. The individual scores for each component (a,b,c) are provided inside the parenthesis.