UNIVERSITÄT HOHENHEIM



Information sheet maternity protection
Handling hazardous and biological substances and physical risks

J. Hosseinzadeh

Translation: Luzie Schmitt

University of Hohenheim Occupational Health and Safety (028) | 70593 Stuttgart

Occupational Health and Safety -028-

Javanshir Hosseinzadeh

Edited by J. Hosseinzadeh

T +49 711 459 22975 F +49 711 459 24401

E-mail j.hosseinzadeh@uni-hohenheim.de File number 853.512012016

12 Jan 2016

Information sheet maternity protection Handling hazardous and biological substances and physical risks

Table of contents:

- 1) Notification of pregnancy
- 2) Risk assessment
- 3) Information for pregnant students doing an internship
- 4) Special regulations for handling hazardous substances
 - a) Employment restrictions
 - b) Employment prohibitions
- 5) Special regulations for protection against radiation
- 6) Special regulations for protection against biological agents
 - a) Employment prohibitions
 - b) Employment restrictions
- 7) Lifting and carrying
- 8) Standing, sitting, and resting
- 9) Workstations with display screens
- 10) Overtime, night work, Sunday work
- 11) Periods of protection and other employment prohibitions
- 12) Nursing

Closing remarks

1) Notification of pregnancy

Expectant mothers shall notify their employer (the institute and/or the Human Resources Department) about their pregnancy as soon as possible due to the fact that the department direction has to fulfill certain obligations in the case of a pregnancy. An **early notification of pregnancy** is particularly in the interest of mother and child if the expectant mother works in endangering surroundings.

It is for example particularly dangerous to **handle certain chemicals**, **biological agents**, **or ionizing materials**, especially in the first three months of pregnancy, the organogenesis, during which the embryo is extremely vulnerable to the reception of substances.

If an expectant mother does not want to notify the institute during this early stage but is not sure whether the work place poses risks to the pregnancy, she may contact Mr. Hosseinzadeh (T: 22975), at the Occupational Health and Safety Department (028), or Dr. Simon (T: 22976), the campus physician, in order to determine the eventual risks.

We advise department directors to put together a **risk assessment** according to the Protection of Pregnant Workers Regulations (Verordnung zum Schutz der Mütter am Arbeitsplatz, MuSchRiV), the Maternity Protection Law (Mutterschutzgesetz, MuSchG) and other legal provisions in combination with Sec. 5 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Arbeitsschutzgesetz, ArbSchG). It is advisable to **instruct** the employees on the outcome of the risk assessment. This way, it can be insured that expectant mothers are aware of the risks that some workplaces bear.

2) Risk assessment

The **institute direction** is legally obliged to examine the workplace in regard to possible dangers for expectant or nursing mothers and **to take precautions for the protection of mother and child!** The Occupational Health and Safety Department has put together a checklist to help the responsible persons with this task. This risk assessment can be viewed and downloaded on the page of the Occupational Health and Safety Department (028). In this document, potential dangers are listed and evaluated. The required protective measures are determined according to the risk assessment.

These measures may be:

- a) The rearrangement of the work station or the work environment and if necessary also of the working hours.
- b) Temporary change of work station/place.
- c) If it is not possible to change or reorganize the workplace, an employment prohibition may be declared.

This chronological order presents a prioritization!!

3) Information for pregnant students doing an internship

Lecturers directing internships carry the responsibility that students are not exposed to health risks, also in case of pregnancy. This responsibility starts when the expectant mother notifies the internship director of the pregnancy. During the routine safety instructions students shall be informed of the importance of an early notification of pregnancy due to possible dangers. Special instructions for women of reproductive age are not necessary.

The Protection of Pregnant Workers Regulations in combination with Sec. 2-4 Occupational Health and Safety Act are to be applied to students.

In practice, this means:

a) According to Sec. 1 MuSchRiV, the internship direction shall examine the work stations and the tasks to be performed in regard to possible dangers for pregnant women and develop possibilities for continued employment.

It has to be taken into account that the study place gives the students the right to participate in the required internships, regardless of being pregnant or not.

This is in accordance with the general prohibition of discrimination. Written declarations on the status of a possible pregnancy demanded in an effort of prevention are not permitted and therefore legally irrelevant.

b) Internships in the context of the minor (Nebenfach) usually do not require the use of hazardous substances or procedures subject to the regulations of Sec. 5 MuSchRiV.

4) Special regulations for handling hazardous substances

Due to the great number of hazardous substances and procedures used at the University of Hohenheim, it is not possible to include a structured and comprehensive overview of these. Therefore, individual substances shall be deliberately excluded from use. The H-statements (former R-phrases) listed below include essential information on dangers for expectant and nursing mothers. These H-statements can be found on the container identification or in the safety data sheet.

In the individual case it can be necessary to put together and thoroughly go through a list of substances the expectant mother will be handling. This can be done either by help of filling out the questionnaire below or with the assistance of the Occupational Health and Safety Department.

Mr. Hosseinzadeh Tel.: +49 711/459-22975

Employment restrictions

Expectant and nursing mothers are not allowed to work with substances which are highly toxic, harmful to health, or chronically harmful in any other way if the limit values are exceeded during the required handling of the substances.

These hazardous substances are marked with one or more of the following H-statements:

H-statement	Designation	Pictogra	R-	Pictogr
		m new	phrase	am
H330	Fatal if inhaled Acute toxicity 1		R 26	T+ Sehr giftig
H310	Fatal in contact with skin Acute toxicity 1		R27	T+ Sehr giftig
H300	Fatal if swallowed Acute toxicity 2		R28	T+ Sehr giftig
EUH032	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas		R32	
H330	Fatal if inhaled Acute toxicity 2		R23	Giftig
H311	Toxic in contact with skin Acute toxicity 3		R24	Giftig
H301	Toxic if swallowed Acute toxicity 3		R25	Giftig
EuH029	Contact with water liberates toxic gas		R29	
H332	Harmful if inhaled Acute toxicity 4	<u>(!)</u>	R21	Gesundheits- schädlich
H312	Harmful in contact with skin Acute toxicity 4	<u>(!)</u>	R22	Gesundheits- schädlich
H302	Harmful if swallowed Acute toxicity 4		R33	Gesundheits- schädlich

H351	Suspected of causing cancer Carc. 2	R40	Gesundheits- schädlich
H360F	May damage fertility Repr. 1A	R60	Giftig
H361F	Suspected of damaging fertility Repr. 2	R62	Gesundheits- schädlich
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children	R64	
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects Muta. 2	R68	Gesundheits- schädlich
H350	May cause cancer Carc. 1A or Carc. 1B	R45	Giftig
H340	May cause genetic defects Muta. 1B	R46	Giftig
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation Carc. 1A or Carc. 1B	R49	Giftig
H360d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child Repr. 1A	R61	Giftig
H360df	Suspected of damaging the unborn child, suspected of damaging fertility Repr. 2A and Repr. 3A	R61	Giftig
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child Repr. 2	R63	Gesundheits- schädlich

Women of reproductive age are **prohibited from working** with the following substances if the limit value is exceeded:

- Lead
- Lead compounds Mercury alkyls
- Antimitotics
- Carbon monoxide

Pursuant to the Maternity Protection Law, **expectant mothers are not allowed to handle** NEW, UNKNOWN, or UNEXAMINED substances or procedures, if it is unclear whether they are harmful or dangerous for the expectant mother, until this has been assessed.

5) Special regulations for protection against radiation

According to the Radiation Protection Ordinance (Strahlenschutzverordnung, StralSchV) and the X-ray Ordinance (Röntgenschutzverordnung, RöV) expectant or nursing mothers are subject to employment restrictions and access prohibitions. Radiation experts will inform about this during the regular safety trainings.

Expectant mothers are **neither allowed to be in the controlled areas nor to handle radioactive substances** which require licensing under nuclear law or radiation protection law. Nursing mothers are not allowed to be in controlled areas in which open radioactive substances are handled.

6) Special regulations for protection against biological agents

In order to avoid infections, there are several restrictions regarding tasks to be performed and substances to be handled in place.

a) Employment prohibitions

The following may not be handled at all:

- Toxoplasma
- Rubella virus
- Hepatitis virus
- Measles
- Mumps
- Chickenpox
- HIV virus

if the sufficient immunization does not exist.

b) Employment restrictions

There are restrictions in regard to the handling of biological agents of the risk groups 2 - 4 as defined in article 2(d) of the Directive 90/679/EEC if it is known that these agents or therapeutic measures as a cause of these agents endanger the health of the pregnant employee or the unborn child and if they are not listed under point 6(a).

7) Lifting and carrying

Expectant mothers are only allowed to lift and carry loads not exceeding a determined maximum load. It also has to be taken into account that pushing or moving loads in other ways may also be straining.

It is allowed to carry a load of

- maximally 5 kg on a regular basis,
- and a load of 10 kg

if only sometimes.

8) Standing, sitting, and resting

From the beginning of the pregnancy, expectant mothers must have the possibility to sit and rest shortly and to take short work breaks.

Expectant mothers who are at least 6 months pregnant are only allowed to perform tasks which require them to stand no longer than 4 hours a day. Mainly sedentary activities must offer the possibility to take short work breaks.

Expectant mothers must have the possibility to rest in a room where they can lie down during breaks or even during working hours if necessary.

9) Workstations with display screens

Workstations with display screens must be equipped according to the provisions on workstations with display screens. It is very important that pregnant women maintain a balanced change of position and are able to sit, walk and stand on a regular basis during their work. This way, prolonged forced postures can be avoided.

10) Overtime, night work, Sunday work

Expectant and nursing mothers may **not work longer** than determined in the working hour regulations (see APO time sheet). Additionally, they are not allowed to work between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., on Sundays, or on holidays.

11) Periods of protection and other employment prohibitions

a) Due to the statutory employment prohibition, women are not allowed to work six weeks before and eight weeks after giving birth. This may be revoked by an explicit declaration of the mother.

- b) For certain tasks there are employment prohibitions in place:
 - As of the fourth month of pregnancy, tasks on transport machines (trucks, cranes, etc.). Expectant mothers may not work with machines where they are exposed to high levels of vibrations.
 - All tasks with higher accident risks, in particular the danger of slipping or falling.
 - All tasks of which the risk assessment concludes that they bear a danger for the security or the health of mother and child due to hazardous substances, biological agents, physical aspects, or other working conditions.

12) Nursing

Nursing mothers are entitled to nursing periods of at least half an hour twice a day or one hour once a day. The employer has to make sure that the nursing woman may do so undisturbed and in a suitable room.

Closing remarks

The given information is of general nature. Due to the many different types of jobs at a university, it is always necessary to state detailed information on the tasks to be performed and the substances to be used in the questionnaire. It is the only way to carry out an accurate risk assessment and take the necessary measures.

Please also use our risk assessment checklist according to the Protection of Pregnant Workers Regulation (see annex).

Legal basis:

- Occupational Health and Safety Act (Arbeitsschutzgesetz)
- Maternity Protection Act (Mutterschutzgesetz)
- Protection of Pregnant Workers Regulations (Mutterschutzrichtlinienverordnung)
- Ordinance on Hazardous Substances (Gefahrstoffverordnung)

Ins	titute/ institution:						
	oad description of t	he work					
	oad description of t	he tasks and					
	tivities						
If r	necessary, other inf	formation					
ab	oout hazardous sub	stances, work					
eq	uipment						
E 0 2 F (Deformation on the Before the notification of pregnancy working as (profession, activity) Place of employment (branch, department, office)	current work s	station accord	ing to Sec. 19	0(1) Maternity	Protection A The work confipermanent	
Но	meworking yes					no	
•	Working hours	weekly working hours	Hrs	daily working	Hrs.	Flexitime	□yes□no
Ri	sk assessment of		fore 6 a.m. or afte			ay work ational Healt	」 yes
	combination with						una Garoty 7101
a)	Did the employee have	e to lift, move, or tra	ansport loads heavi	er than 5 kg on a	regular basis by	hand?	☐ no
b)	Did the employee som	netimes have to lift,	, move, or transpor	t loads heavier tha	an 10 kg by hand	? □ yes	☐ no
c)	Was the employee explif so, please specify:	posed to extremely	hot, cold, or wet co	onditions?		□yes	☐ no
d)	Was the employee exp	posed to noise exce	eding 80 db(A) or	impulsive noises?			
,	If so, please specify (c	continuous noise lev	el, impulsive noise	ss):		□yes	☐ no
e)	Was the employee exp						
,	If so, please specify, in	n particular whether	working in controll	ed areas:		□yes	☐ no
f)	Is it possible that the e	employee could have	e been endangere	d by hazardous su	ıbstances at her w		
	If so, please specify:					∐yes	∐ no

g)	Is it possible that the employee could have been endangered by biological agents of the risk groups 2 - 4, e.g. bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites? If so, please specify:	☐ yes	☐ no
h)	Did the employee perform activities which included frequent stretching, bending over, corposition?	ntinuous squatting, or rer	naining in stooped
i)	Was the employee exposed to higher accident risks, in particular the danger of slipping, f aggressive/agitated persons?	alling, plummeting, or be	ing in contact with
	If so, please specify:	☐ yes	☐ no
j)	Did the employee have to handle infected or potentially infectious materials, e.g. blood or animal excretions?		
	If so, please specify:	☐ yes	☐ no
k)	Does the employee work alone in the greenhouse or the stables? If so, please specify:	☐ yes	
	ii oo, piodoo opooii).	□ ,00	
l)	Does the employee work with grains or plants contaminated with pesticide?		
	If so, please specify:	☐ yes	☐ no
IV. A		ge of working hou of working hours*	
V. C	etailed information on the <u>current</u> workstation and the current wor	king hours	
Γhe	risks confirmed above were ruled out yes	☐ no	
Doe	s the mother have the possibility to lie down?	☐ yes	☐ no
√I. I	Did the attending physician declare an employment prohibition acc	ording to Sec. 3 M ☐ no	uSchG?
		110	