

# Stoffenmanager

Working safely with hazardous substances



Results operational analysis

## Stoffenmanager: how (well) is it used?

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Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en  
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RETURN ON SUSTAINABILITY

# Developments Stoffenmanager



**2002 – first concept**

Prioritisation tool (Control Banding)

**2005 – Version 1.0**

**2006 - 2007**

quantification and validation of exposure model

**2008 – Version 3.5**

quantitative inhalation route solids & liquids

**2009 - Version 4.0**

Separate module exposure estimation / abrasion activities / REACH

**2011 – Version 4.5**

a.o. CLP/GHS, respirable dust, REACH – CHESAR (ECHA) coupling

**2011 – Stoffenmanager Nano**

# May 2011: > 12.500 users - ~25% non-NL

Approximately:

- ▶ 1. Netherlands 74%
- ▶ 2. Germany 6%
- ▶ 3. Belgium 5%
- ▶ 4. United Kingdom 3%
- ▶ 5. United States 3%
- ▶ 6. France 2%
- ▶ 7. Italy 2%
- ▶ 8. Sweden 1%
- ▶ 9. Spain 1%
- ▶ 10. Not set 0.5%

≤ 0.5%

- ▶ 11. Finland
- ▶ 12. Switzerland
- ▶ 13. Czech Republic
- ▶ 14. Japan
- ▶ 15. South Africa
- ▶ 16. Canada
- ▶ 17. South Korea
- ▶ 18. Denmark
- ▶ 19. Norway
- ▶ 20. Austria

Stoffenmanager language versions: Dutch, English, German (GESTIS Stoffenmanager; IFA June 2011), Finnish (FIOH 2011), .....??: Sweden, Spain, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, .....



# Evaluation of toolkits

## ▶ Model validation (technical)

- Session II - Scientific Basis of Control Banding and new developments

## ▶ Operational analysis (implementation)

- This session III – CB implementation
- Variability of exposure estimates caused by application of a tool by different users
- Simple: are users able to perform a complete and reliable assessment and end up with a safe use?

Both needed!!



# Operational analysis of Stoffenmanager

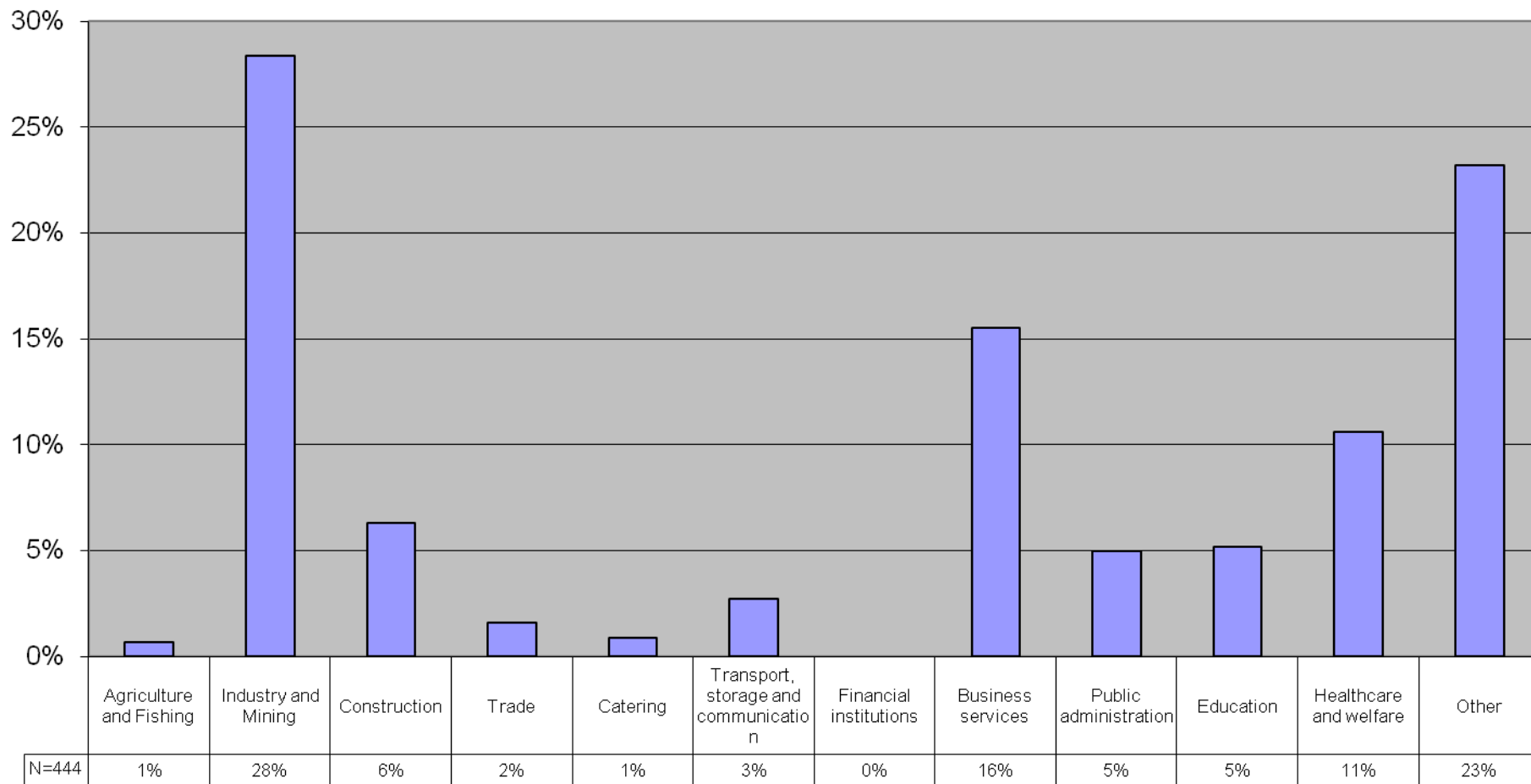
## Questions

- ▶ Phase 1 (short questionnaire):
  - Who are the current users?
  - Intensity of use?
  
- ▶ Phase 2 (extensive questionnaire):
  - For which purposes do they use Stoffenmanager?
  - Valuation of the different routes and modules
  - To which degree does Stoffenmanager meet their requirements and possibilities?
  
- ▶ Phase 3 : future
  - Quality check at user level i.e. at individual workplace



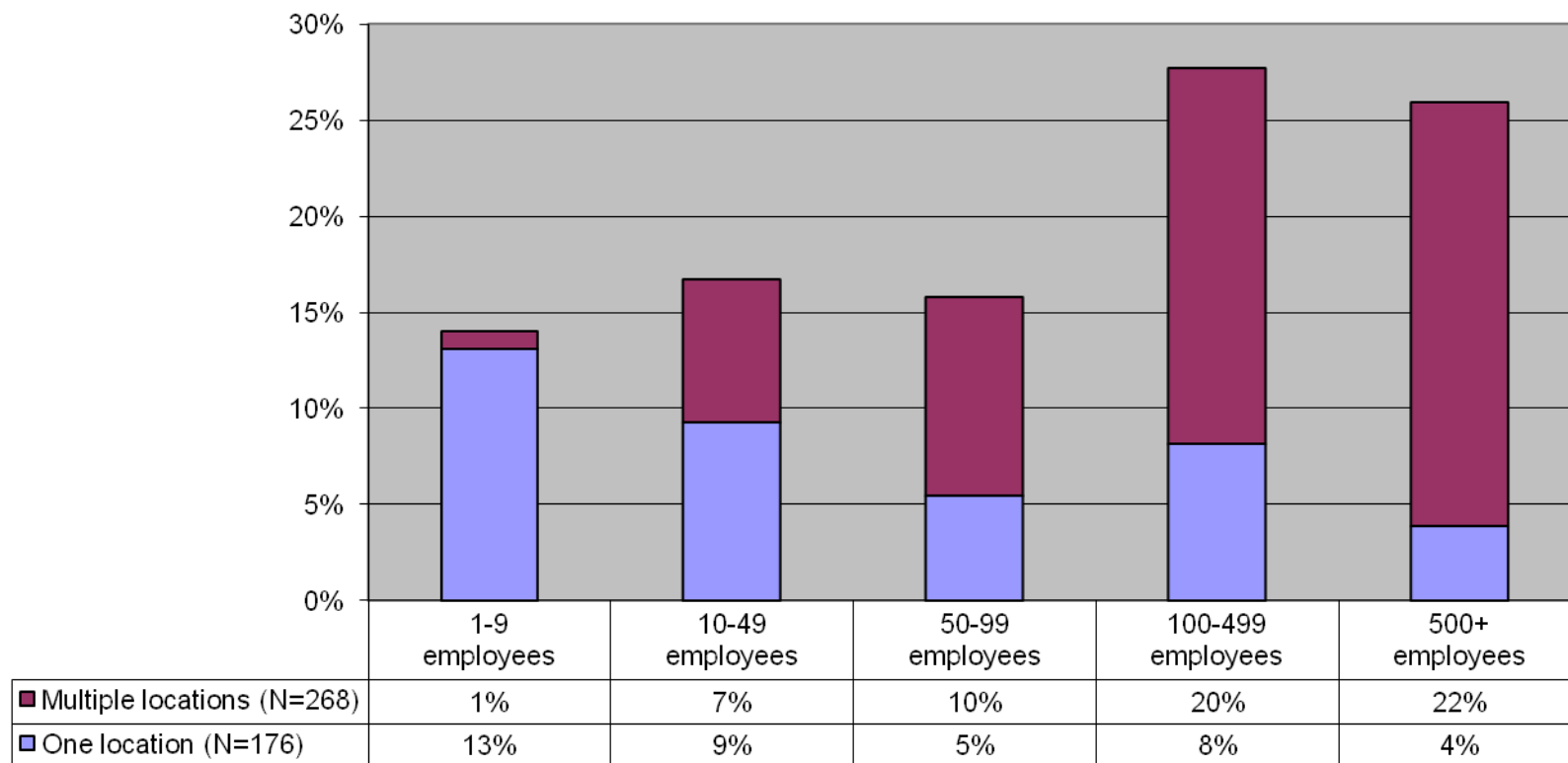
# Some results (1)

In which sector are you working (N=444)?



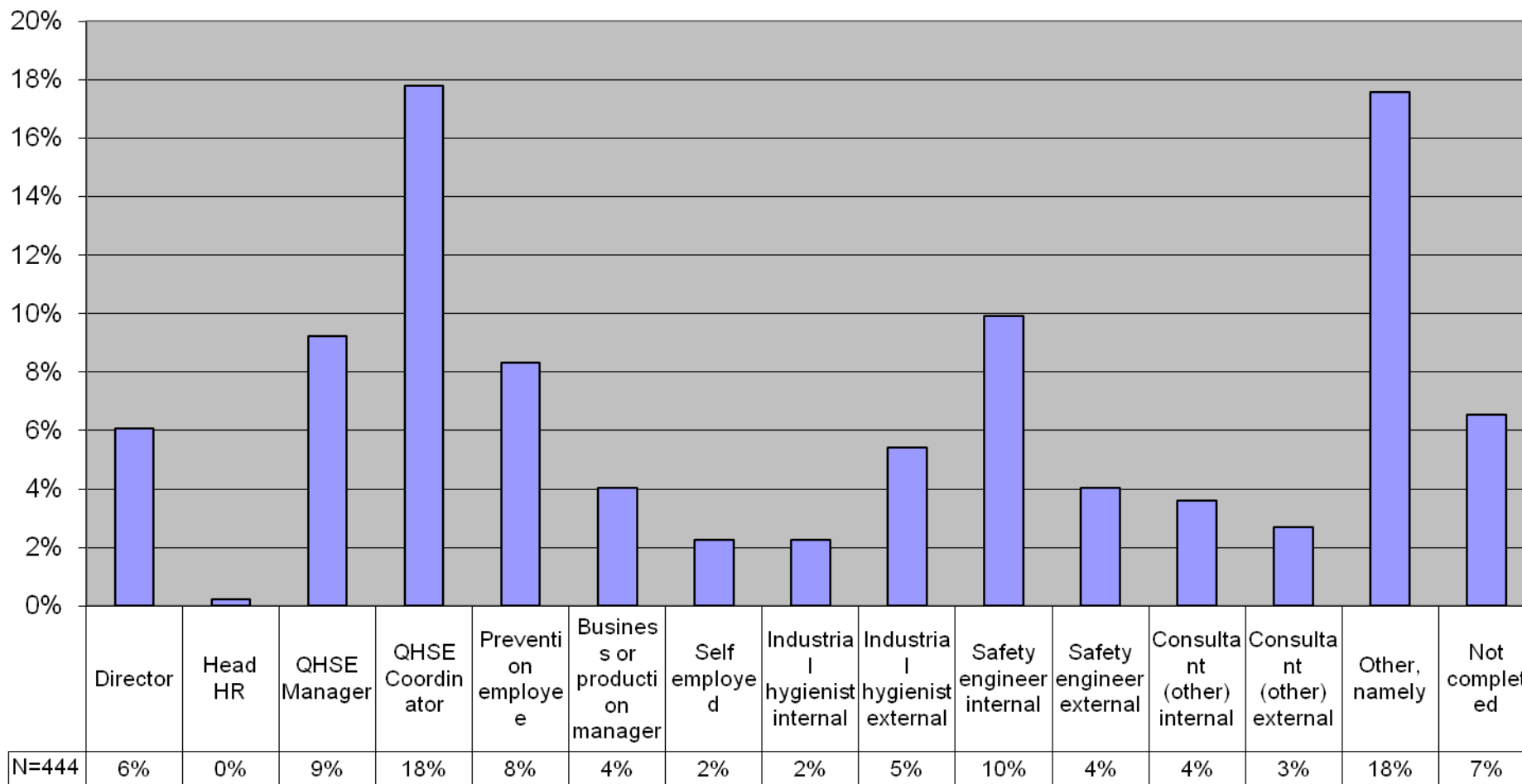
# Some results (2)

How many persons work in your location and does your company consist of one or more locations (N=444)?



# Some results (3)

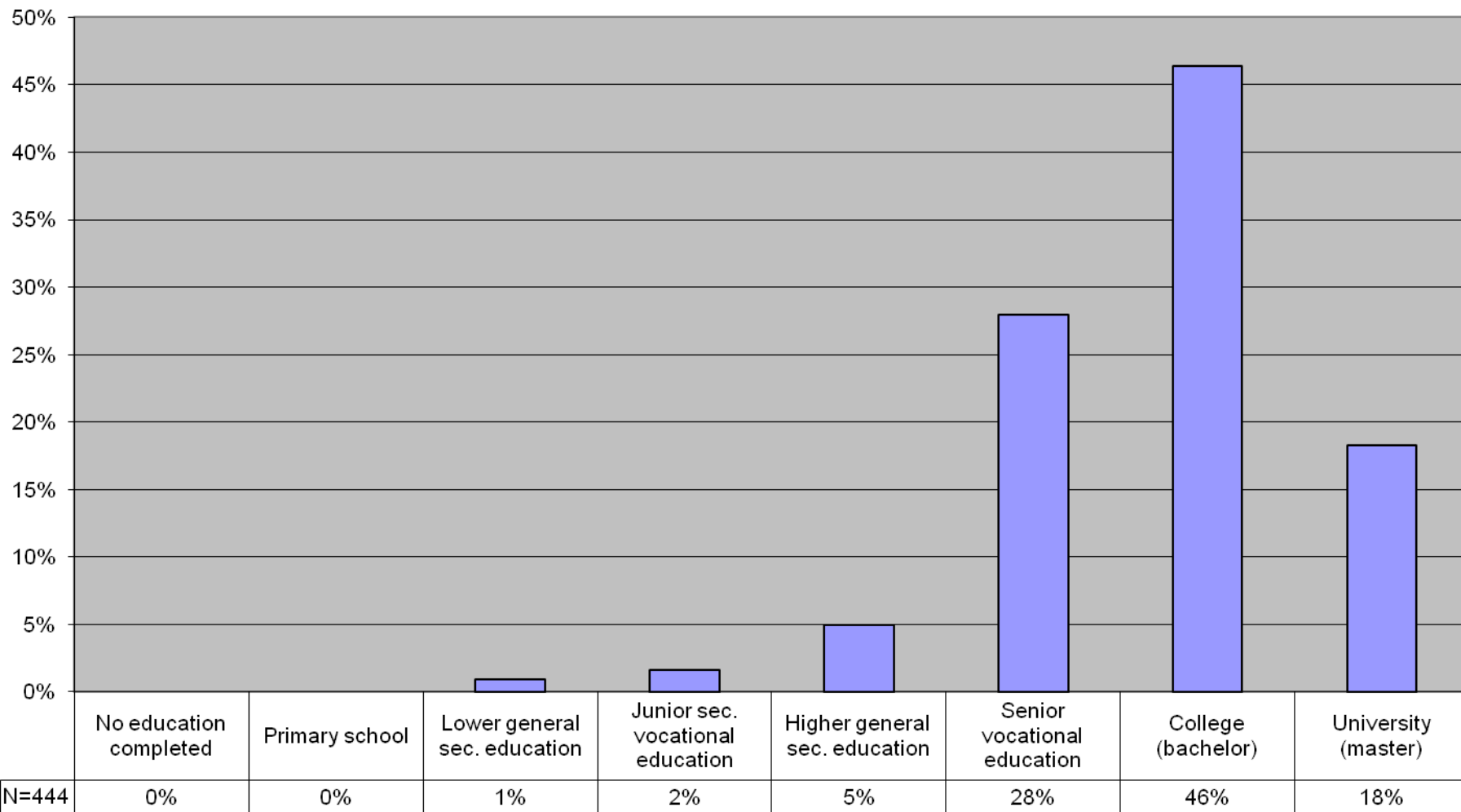
What is your position (N=444)?





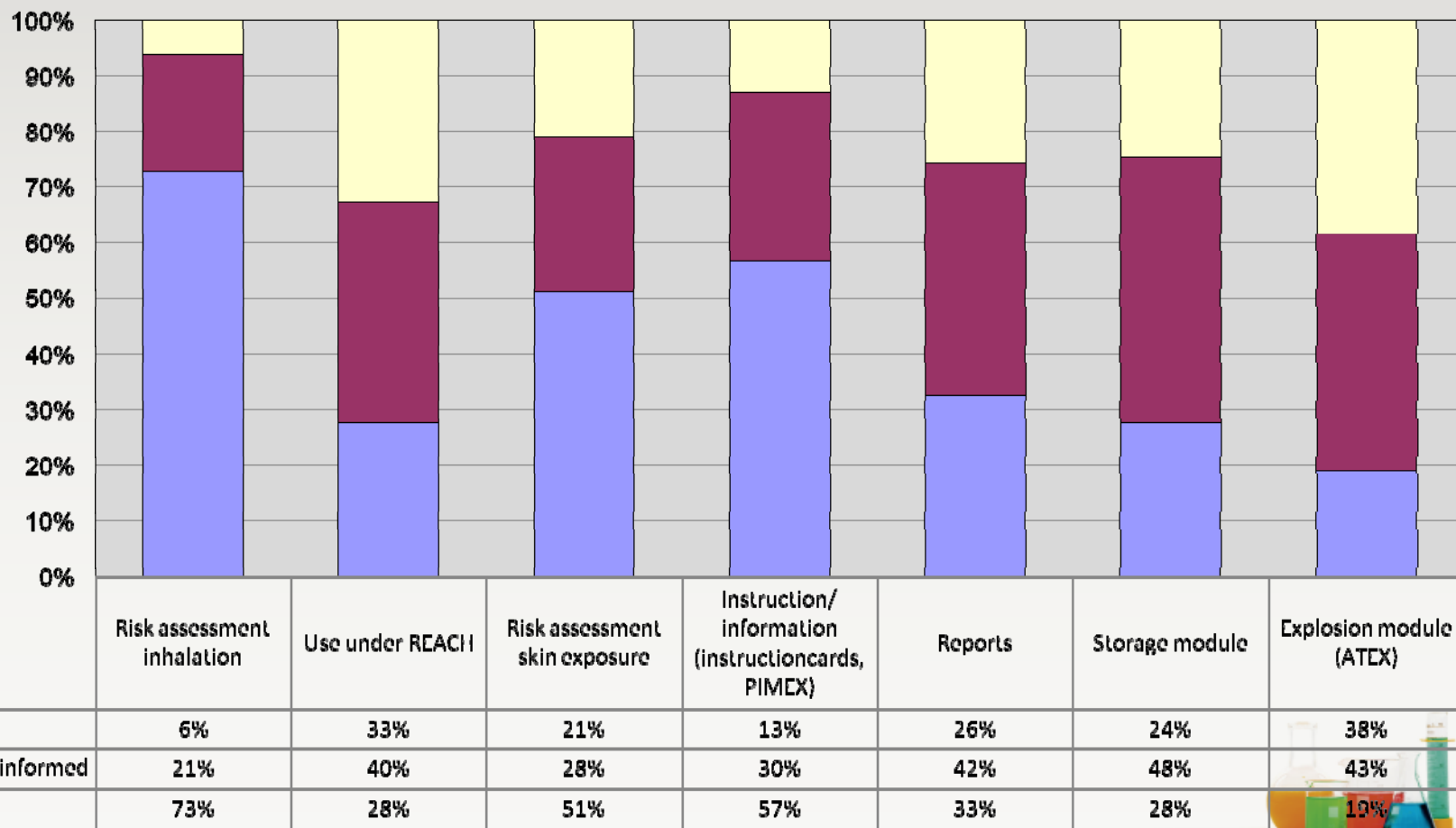
# Some results (4)

What is your (highest) level of education (N=444)?



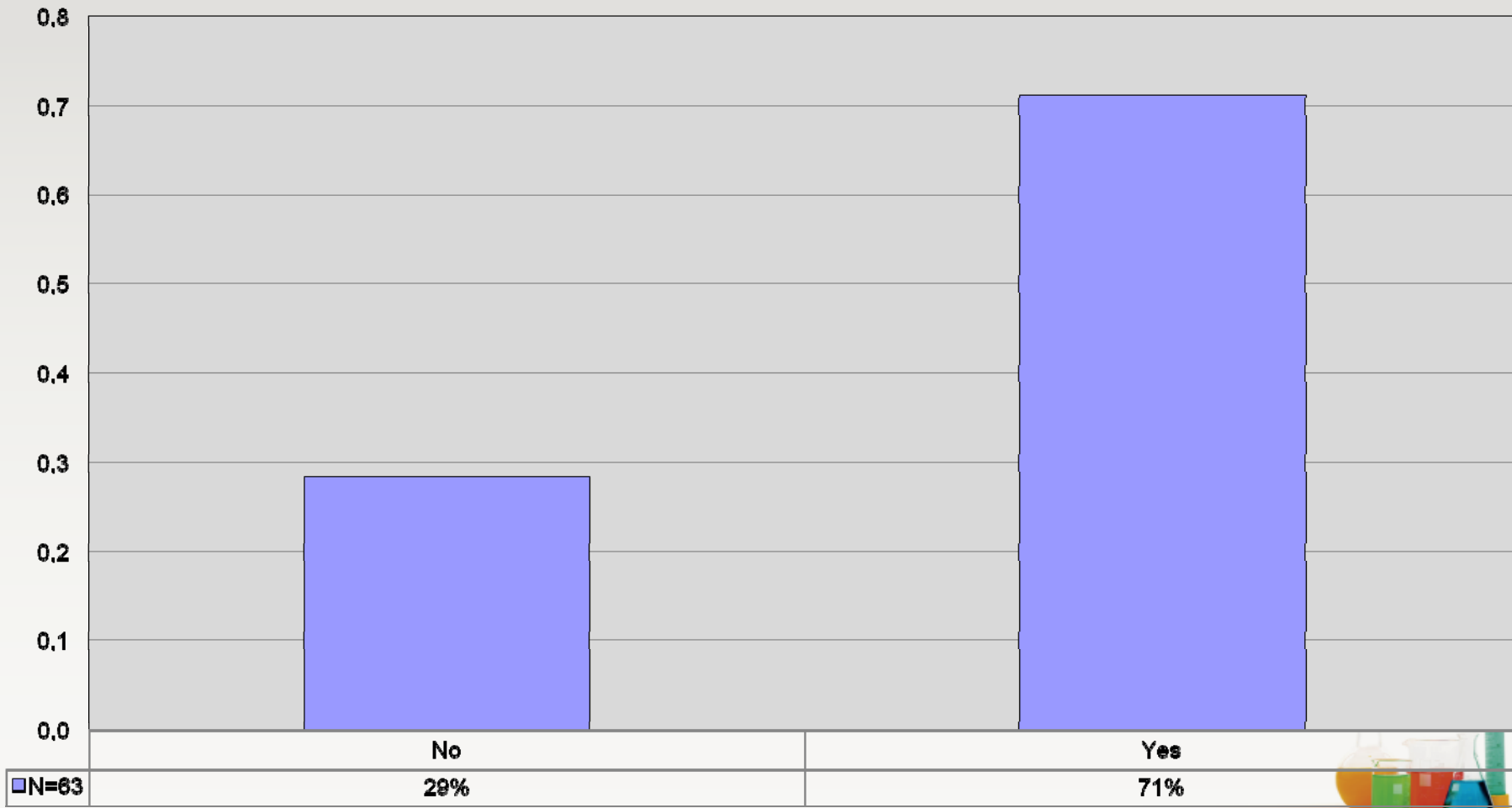
# Some results (5)

Which parts of Stoffenmanager are you using, which parts are your insufficiently informed about and which parts are not relevant (N=86)?



# Some results (6)

**For respondents using the stoffenmanager module risk assessment Inhalation: did you complete at least one risk assessment (N=63)?**



# Additional info from Google Analytics

## ▶ First experiment just started: cross- sectional analysis

- Number of users
- Number of users with data
- Number of entered products per user
- Number of users with completed risk assessment
- Last login
- Duration of visit
- Depth of visit (sequence of pages)
- Modules used
- Etc. ....



# Summary (1)

- ▶ Both model validation (technical) and operational analysis (implementation) are important for completing the PDCA cycle
- ▶ Operational analysis:
  - is the tool understandable and of practical value for the users?
  - is there a match between the tool and the users?
  - a quality check at user level i.e at the individual workplace.



# Summary (2)

## ▶ Results:

- wide variation in user characteristics:
  - job-title
  - experts and non-experts
  - size of companies: ~50% work at SMEs, 14% thereof at small companies
- all modules are used: module “risk assessment inhalation” most
- users rate modules between “neutral” and “satisfied”
- reason not using a module: not aware of possibilities

