



**WORKINGONSAFETY.NET**

International  
Network on the  
Prevention of  
Accidents &  
Trauma at  
Work

*4th International Conference*

# Prevention of Occupational Accident in a Changing Work Environment

*30 September - 3 October 2008, Crete, Greece*





## Background

Accidents at work and the management of occupational safety risks still present a major problem in industrialised countries and in industries in the developing world.

The Working-On-Safety Network aims to establish a permanent network of experts in accident prevention, an informal forum for the exchange of experiences, new findings and best practices for the prevention of accidents at work on a global scale. Successful prevention relies on increased co-operation between experts who have different experiences and approaches. Knowledge grows with improved exchange and collaboration.

In this context, every 2 years a three-day conference of the network is organised to facilitate these exchanges by organising face-to-face encounters. Network members will have the opportunity to discuss their experiences, compare successes and failures, and initiate collaboration for better controlling risks at work.

Following the success of the 1<sup>st</sup> Working on Safety Conference in Denmark (2002), the 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference in Germany (2004) and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference in the Netherlands (2006), the 4<sup>th</sup> Conference is being organized in Greece, on October 2008 by the Hellenic Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (ELINYAE).

The conference is supported by the International Labour Office (ILO), the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work and the European Network of Safety & Health Professional Organisations (ENSHPO).

The central theme during this conference will be: "Challenges for Accident Prevention in a Changing Work Environment". Contributors to the conference will provide insights into new trends in the changing world of work, such as new technologies, intensification of work and new forms of work and their relation to accident prevention.

### **The aims of the conference are:**

- to understand the impact of the changing work environment on occupational safety
- to investigate safety interventions that effectively respond to the challenges for accident prevention in a changing work environment
- to communicate good practices and successful

solutions in accident prevention, especially in SMEs, to colleagues around the world

- to get experts and representatives from different groups together for an exchange of experiences and to establish an international network of collaborating colleagues.

## Programme

The programme will include plenary sessions, parallel technical sessions and a series of workshops dealing with case studies.

The main conference programme will finish lunch-time on Friday, 3 October 2008.

## Main topics

The conference welcomes papers on any aspect of occupational safety. Nevertheless, we especially want to encourage papers, which address questions on the changing patterns of work environment and design of accident prevention strategies, in the following areas of safety:

- ❖ Occupational risks related to new technologies and changes in the work environment.
- ❖ Risk assessment
- ❖ Cost of accidents and insurance cover for occupational hazards.
- ❖ Methodologies for occupational safety prevention
  - ♦ *Innovation for the application of safety standards*
  - ♦ *Tools for the investigation of accidents or near-misses*
  - ♦ *Inherent safety*
  - ♦ *Safety management systems*
  - ♦ *Good practices in large companies and SME's*
  - ♦ *Occupational safety in specific industries (e.g. construction industry, metal industry, transportation etc)*
  - ♦ *Occupational safety for specific work groups (workers with disabilities etc)*
  - ♦ *Evidence based safety*
  - ♦ *Possibilities and difficulties arising from the application of new legislation and regulations (e.g. REACH)*
  - ♦ *Risk prevention and emergency response for occupational and public safety, related to transportation, natural disasters, major hazard industries, health care facilities, entertainment activities*
  - ♦ *Occupational safety in countries with low level implementation of safety measures*



- ❖ Roles and responsibilities in occupational safety. This includes the role of the safety engineer, corporate social responsibility and the trade unions' role.
- ❖ Integration of courses on safety in education, innovative training and educational tools, safety culture.

## Abstracts

The organisers require abstracts for all technical papers, thematic sessions and workshops. The abstracts should be written in English, not exceeding 300 words and structured according to the abstract form, that can be found in the conference website <http://wos2008.conferences.gr> and with the following obligatory headings:

- *Title*
- *Topic*
- *Authors and affiliations*
- *Abstract (up to 300 words)*

The deadline for abstracts' submission is the **1<sup>st</sup> of February 2008**. Receipts of all abstracts will be acknowledged and the authors of accepted papers will be notified by the **1<sup>st</sup> of April 2008**. Authors of accepted papers will be required to write a full paper, which will be assessed for publication in a special issue of Safety Science (Scientific Contributions) or Safety Science Monitor (Professional and Policy Contributions).

The deadline for full papers submission is **30 June 2008**. Papers received after this date will not be included in the conference proceedings but will be made available via the conference website.

The organisers consider acceptance of a presentation as a commitment by at least one of the authors to register for and attend the conference to present the paper. If extenuating circumstances prevent the author from making the presentation, it is the author's obligation to find an alternative presenter and to notify the organisers.

## Submissions

- Abstracts should be submitted electronically through the conference website <http://wos2008.conferences.gr>. Non-electronic abstracts will not be accepted.
- Deadline for receipt abstracts: 1 February 2008
- Notification of acceptance: 1 April 2008
- Deadline for full paper: 30 June 2008

## Registration

By sending your abstract you are not yet registered to the conference.

Registration will be made available through the conference website from 20<sup>th</sup> October 2007.

## Location and Dates

The conference will be held on the island of Crete, Greece, in the period 30 September – 3 October 2008

## Venue

The conference will be held at **CRETA MARIS hotel**, an Aegean style seaside resort Hotel & Conference Centre, situated 24 km east of the Heraklion International Airport, close to the fishing village of Hersonissos, a long sweeping bay of sandy beach and crystal clear water.

A pleasant place to experience Cretan hospitality in association with the working program of the conference.

## Organising Committee of the Conference

### *Chairman:*

**Ioannis Drapaniotis**

*Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, ELINYAE*

### *Members:*

**Ioannis Adamakis**

*Member of the Board of Directors, ELINYAE, Member of the board of Directors of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work*

**Dr. Minas Analytis**

*General Director, ELINYAE*

**Theodore Dedes**

*Member of the Board of Directors, ELINYAE*

**Evi Georgiadou**

*Occupational Safety Department, ELINYAE*

**Irma Rizakou**

*Marketing & Communication, ELINYAE*



## Scientific Committee of the Conference

### **Chairman:**

#### **Vasilios Makropoulos**

*Professor of Occupational and Industrial Hygiene at the National School of Public Health (NSPH), Chairman of the Board of Directors, ELINYAE*

### **Members:**

#### **Ioannis Konstantakopoulos, Dr.**

*Ministry of Employment and Social Protection, National Focal Point of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work*

#### **Theoni Koukoulaki**

*Head of Occupational Safety Department, ELINYAE*

#### **Pavlos Kyriakongonas**

*Scientific Assistant, School of Mechanical Engineering, National Technical University of Athens (N.T.U.A.), Member of the board of Directors of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work*

#### **Nicolaos Markatos**

*Professor and Chairman of the School of Chemical Engineering, National Technical University of Athens (N.T.U.A.)*

#### **Nicolaos Marmaras**

*Assistant Professor, School of Mechanical Engineering, National Technical University of Athens (N.T.U.A.)*

#### **Ioannis Mylopoulos**

*Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Sector of Hydraulics and Environmental Engineering, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

#### **Giorgos Papadakis**

*Adjunct Professor, Department of Production Engineering and Management, Technical University of Crete*

#### **Vassilios Papazoglou**

*Professor, Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, National Technical University of Athens (N.T.U.A.)*

#### **Savvas Rompolis**

*Professor and Chairman of the Department of Social Policy, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences*

#### **Antonis Targoutzidis, Dr.**

*Director of the Department of Thessaloniki, ELINYAE*

## International Committee of the Network “Working OnSafety”

#### **Kirsten Jørgensen**

*Associate Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Institute of Construction, Denmark Technical University, Denmark*

#### **Tore Larsson**

*Professor, School of Technology & Health, Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden*

#### **Walter Eichendorf, Dr.**

*Federal Association for Statutory Accident Insurance, Germany*

#### **Andrew Hale**

*Professor, Safety Science Group, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands*

**Joy Oh**, *Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, the Netherlands*

#### **Paul Swuste**

*Associate Professor, Safety Science Group, Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands*

#### **Jan Hovden**

*Professor, Safety, Health and Environment Group, NTNU, Norway*

#### **Jukka Takala, Dr.**

*Director of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, Spain*

#### **Gerd Albracht**

*International Labour Organisation (ILO), Switzerland*

#### **Paul Weber**

*International Association of Labour Inspection (IALI), Luxembourg*

#### **Vasilios Makropoulos**

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## Conference secretariat

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## Conference Website

For more information, please contact the conference website <http://wos2008.conferences.gr> available on from 20<sup>th</sup> October 2007 or our conference secretariat



## **Workingonsafety.net**

Workingonsafety.net aims to establish a permanent network of experts in accident prevention, an informal forum for the exchange of experience, new findings and best practice in the prevention of accidents at work globally. The Network will attract researchers, policy makers, safety professionals, labour inspectors, labour administrators and other experts in the prevention of occupational accidents and trauma and join them together in a permanent International Expert Network.

The Network is an extension of what has been a predominantly Nordic Expert Network (NOFS) since 1980 and will bring together the experiences and perspectives of experts from government agencies and other regulators, NGOs, universities, educational and research organisations, public and private social and workers' compensation insurance, and industrial corporations. The Network is organised by a permanent international committee responsible for the long-term policy and sustainability of the Network. Every 2 or 3 years a conference will provide three days of face-to-face encounters; Network members will have the opportunity to discuss their experiences, compare successes and failures, and initiate collaboration to better control risks at work.

## **Hellenic Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (ELINYAE)**

The Hellenic Institute for Occupational Health & Safety (ELINYAE) was established in 1992. It is a civic non-profit organisation, administered by representatives from the employer federations (industry, manufacture, commerce) and representatives from the trade unions. The applied research center of the Institute measures physical and chemical agents in the work environment, performs biological monitoring and investigates work conditions. The vocational training center organises lectures and seminar series while the documentation center provides information through traditional and electronic media. Recently, the ELINYAE has organised two international conferences. The first one titled "*Tools for the application of European directives on health at the workplace. The example of chemical risk*" was organised with the support of the International Social Security Association (ISSA). The other one titled "*Risks for health care workers: prevention challenges*" was conducted in conjunction with the French Institute for Research and Safety (INRS), the German Institution for Statutory Accident Insurance and Prevention for the health sector (BGW), the Swiss Accident Insurance Fund (SUVA) and the International Social Security Association (ISSA). The Institute employs more than 50 scientific and administrative staff and collaborates with other research institutes and universities.

## The myth of Daedalus and Icarus

In Greek mythology, Daedalus was a most skillful artificer, so skillful that he was said to have invented images. Daedalus had two sons: Icarus and Iapyx. He is first mentioned in Homer as the creator of a dancing-ground for Ariadne. Homer refers to Ariadne by her Cretan title, the “Lady of the Labyrinth”. The Labyrinth on Crete in which the Minotaur was kept, was also created by Daedalus.

Daedalus built the labyrinth for King Minos, who needed it to imprison his wife’s son the Minotaur. The story is told that Poseidon had given a bull to Minos so that he might use it as a sacrifice. Instead, Minos kept it for himself and in revenge, Poseidon made his wife lust for the bull. Daedalus was shut up in a tower to prevent his knowledge of the labyrinth from spreading to the public. He could not leave Crete by sea, as the king kept strict watch on all vessels, permitting none to sail before being carefully searched area.

Since Minos controlled the land and sea routes, Daedalus set to work to fabricate wings for himself and his young son Icarus. He tied feathers together, from smallest to largest so as to form an increasing surface area. The larger ones he secured with thread and the smaller with wax, and gave the whole structure a gentle curvature like the wings of a bird. When the work was finally completed, the artist, waving his wings, found himself buoyed upward and hung suspended, poising himself in the air. He next equipped



his son in the same manner, and taught him how to fly. When both were prepared for flight, Daedalus warned Icarus not to fly too high, because the heat of the sun would melt the wax, nor too low because the sea foam would make the wings wet and they would no longer fly. Thus the father and son flew away. They had passed Samos, Delos and Lebynthos when the boy began to soar upward as if to reach heaven. The blazing sun softened the wax which held the feathers together and they came off. Icarus fell into the sea. His father cried, bitterly lamenting his own art, called the land near the place where Icarus fell into the ocean Icaria in memory of his son. Eventually Daedalus arrived safely in Sicily, in the care of King Cocalus, where he built a temple to Apollo and hung up his wings as an offering to the god.

**The myth of Daedalus and Icarus exhibits the strife between safety and initiative. It also shows that common ground for both is experi-**

**ence and knowledge, especially in a constantly changing world.**

*Daedalus and Icarus, by Charles Paul Landon, 1799  
(Musée des Beaux-Arts et de la Dentelle, Alençon)*