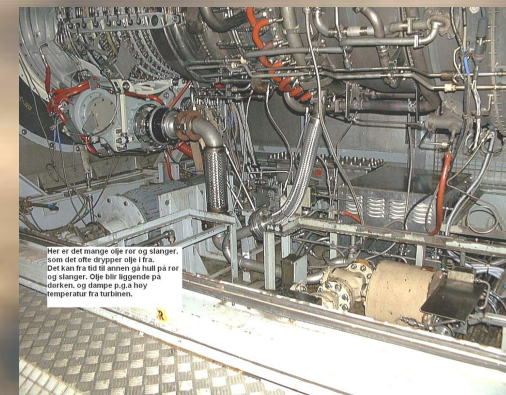
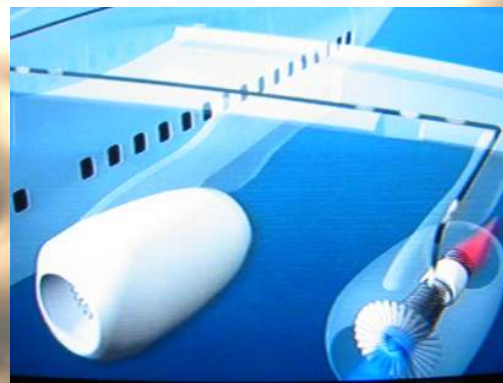




Informasjon til Sikkerhetsforum. Oppfølging etter møte 26. januar 2010
Aerotoxic Syndrome = samme som "MS-saken" offshore?



Halvor Erikstein
Sertifisert yrkeshygieniker /
organisasjonssekretær

SAFE

halvor@safe.no

www.safe.no

20 års kamp for rettferdighet



Se SAFE Magasinet side 7

http://www.safe.no/dokumenter/35372_safe.pdf



SKADD: Harry Stiegler Brevik jobbet ved turbinene på Statfjord A i Nordsjøen. I 1987 ble han alvorlig syk.
Foto: Asle Hansen

- Dattera mi har aldri sett en far uten helseproblemer

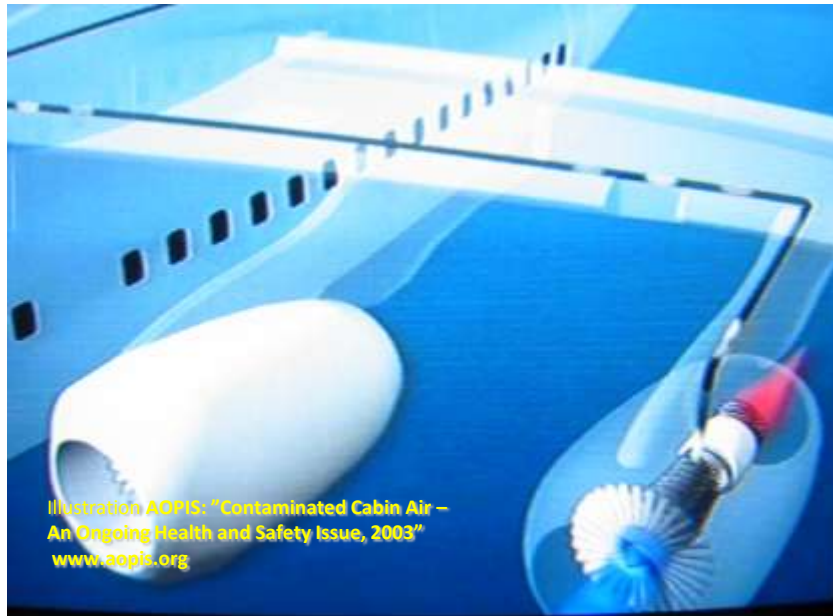
annonse

Slående likheter mellom skadde piloter og

<http://www.dagbladet.no/nyheter/2008/05/08/534738.html>

TURBINOLJER

Samme maskineri, men forskjellig miljø



Ute, kaldt , mye luft

To viktige additiver til bl.a MILSPEC 23699

1%

N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine

3%

Tricresylfosfat (TCP)

10 isomerer

(TOCP, DOCP, MOCP, TMCP, TPCP,
DMCP, DPCP.....)



Produkter uten TCP, men med tilsetning som
kan ha effekt



<http://www.nyco-lubricants.com/company.php>

Tre havarikommisjonsrapporter om forgiftning av piloter etter oljelekkasje inn i cockpit.



**Report RL 2001:41e *Incident onboard aircraft SE-DRE*
during flight between Stockholm and Malmö, M county, Sweden, on 12
November 1999** Case L-102/99

- **2.3.2 Flight safety**
- The risk that crews can, without warning, be subjected to poisonous cabin air that can substantially reduce their capabilities, or that can temporarily disable an individual crewmember, constitutes a serious threat to the safety of flight. Despite this one must note that the frequency of such SHK Rapport RL 2001:41e 31 events is exceedingly small relative to the annual number of air transports that are performed worldwide.
- **2.3.3 The health of air crewmembers**
- The risks of permanent health problems as a result of prolonged exposure to more or less unhealthy cabin air might be less difficult to overcome.
- Additional fundamental research within the area may be necessary. For example, it should be possible with the help of permanently installed measurement equipment on a few representative aircraft to survey most of the basic factors that can be significant in this matter. Such factors as normal composition of cabin air, humidity, pressure, temperature etc.
- From such information it should also be possible to establish relevant limits and exposure times for flying personnel so that the risk of residual health problems is minimized.



http://www.havkom.se/virtupload/reports/rl2001_41e.pdf

Investigation Report by the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau concerning the serious incident
to aircraft AVRO 146-RJ 100, HB-IXN operated by Swiss International Air Lines Ltd. under flight number LX1103
on 19 April 2005 on approach to Zurich-Kloten Airport

3.2 Cause

The serious incident is attributable to the fact that on approach to Zurich Airport the cockpit filled with fumes which caused a toxic effect, leading to a limited capability of acting of the copilot. These fumes were caused by an oil leak as a result of a bearing damage in engine No. 1. The indicators for impending bearing damage were not correctly interpreted before the incident.

Berne, 2 March 2006 Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau

<http://ashsd.afacwa.org/docs/STSB06.pdf>



HSL RAP: 45/2002

Dato og tidspunkt:

10. september 2000, kl. 1235

Hendelsessted: Over Skagerak på vei fra Oslo lufthavn Gardermoen (ENGM) til Paris Charles deGaulle, (LFPG)

Type hendelse: Luftfartsulykke, personskaide grunnet gass/røyklukt i cockpi

Type flyging: Ervervsmessig ruteflyging

Værforhold: Ikke oppgitt

Lysforhold: Dagslys

Flygeforhold: VMC

Reiseplan: IFR

Antall om bord: 5 + 49

Personskader: Fartøysjefen alvorlig skadet

Skader på luftfartøy: Ingen funnet

HAVARIKOMMISJONENS VURDERINGER

- HSL mener at besetningen tok en riktig beslutning ved å avbryte flygingen og deretter lande så hurtig som mulig siden **lukten** vedvarte. Den oppståtte situasjonen var alvorlig selv om det på tross av grundige undersøkelser ikke har vært mulig å fastslå årsaken.
- I ettertid er det lett å se at begge flygebesetningsmedlemmene burde hatt oksygenmaskene på hele tiden etter at **lukten** ble oppdaget. Uavbrutt bruk av oksygenmasker ville imidlertid ha avskåret besetningen fra å oppdage forandringer i luktsituasjonen. HSL tar til etterretning at C.I.T. tilrår å skjerpe kravene til bruk av oksygenmasker i cockpit. Forøvrig mener HSL at denne saken er så spesiell at kommisjonen ikke ønsker å komme med generelle tilrådinger om bruk av oksygenmasker hos besetninger



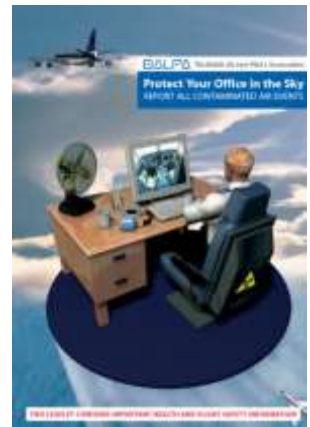
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES
LARGE AIRCRAFT

BIWEEKLY 2004-12

2004-12-05 BAE Systems (Operations) Limited (Formerly British Aerospace Regional Aircraft): Amendment 39-13664. Docket 2003-NM-94-AD. **Applicability:** All Model BAe 146 series airplanes, certificated in any category. **Compliance:** Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

- To prevent impairment of the operational skills and abilities of the flightcrew caused by the inhalation of agents released from oil or oil breakdown products, which could result in reduced controllability of the airplane, accomplish the following:

Protect your office in the sky



Flight crew incapacitation due to possible air quality problem within the aircraft.

'.....during cruise, the P2 felt unwell (faint and breathless with shaking hands) and oxygen was administered for the last 20 minutes of flight. The P1 also had a headache with flu symptoms and confirmed to be in a state of euphoria, although successfully landed the aircraft (whilst operating as single crew)'

Details of this incident were not entered in the aircraft technical log.

Metallic chemical taste and smell in flight deck atmosphere. Flight crew felt ill effects in flight but were incapacitated on ground.

P1 felt slightly "euphoric", "light-headed" and "uncoordinated" on final approach and taxi in - slight errors of judgement and garbled speech also occurred during taxi in. Both P1 and P2 felt unwell during turnaround and did not operate return sector.

EVALUATION OF SHIPBOARD FORMATION OF A NEUROTOXICANT (TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE PHOSPHATE) FROM THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF SYNTHETIC AIRCRAFT ENGINE LUBRICANT

J. Wyman^a

E. Pitzer^b

F. Williams^c

J. Rivera

A. Durkin^c

J. Gehringer^{c,}*

P. Servé^d

D. von Minden

D. Macys

^aNaval Medical Research Institute Detachment (Toxicology), Building 433, Area B, 2612 5th St., Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH 45433-7903; ^bLubrication Branch, Aero Propulsion and Power Directorate, Wright Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH; ^cNavy Technology Center for Safety and Survivability, Chemistry Division, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.; ^dChemistry Dept., Wright State University, Dayton, OH.

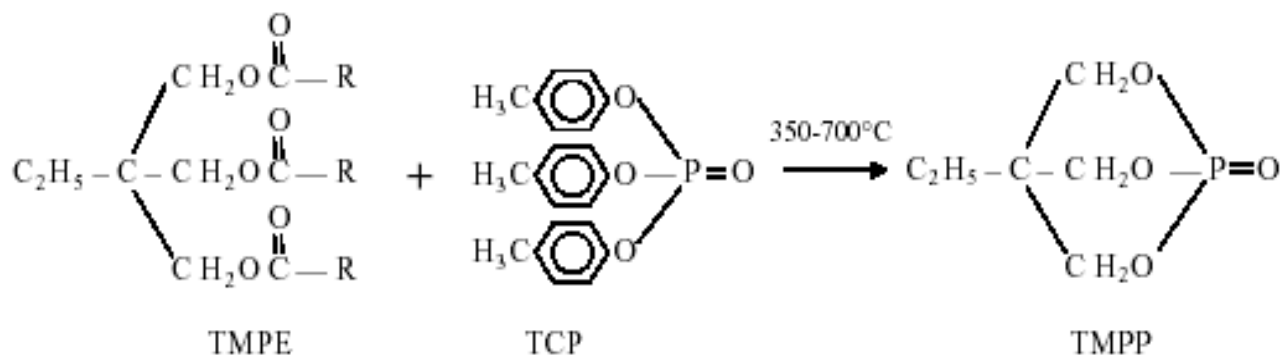
MIL-L-23699 lubricants that are composed principally of trimethylolpropane triheptanoate (TMP) and tricresyl phosphate (TCP) have been shown to form a neurotoxicant, trimethylolpropane phosphate (TMPP), during pyrolysis and/or combustion. Mechanistically, TMPP is thought to irreversibly inhibit the GABA-mediated inhibitory response and thereby produce epileptiform clonic/tonic seizures with convulsions followed by death. Thermal decomposition of

MIL-L-23699 lubricant produces TMPP under laboratory conditions, but this product has not been detected in the workplace following actual fires. This study has examined whether TMPP is produced during an actual shipboard fire by placing the synthetic lubricant in a fire environment aboard the ex-U.S.S. Shadwell, Mobile, Alabama. Both biological and chemical analyses were performed on the thermally decomposed lubricant to ensure detection of the neurotoxic material. Under the conditions of this study, the formation of TMPP during a shipboard fire was confirmed. The implications of this finding for safe management of post-fire cleanup are discussed.

Eksempel på omdanning under høy temperatur.
Hvor mange andre slike mekanismer finnes?

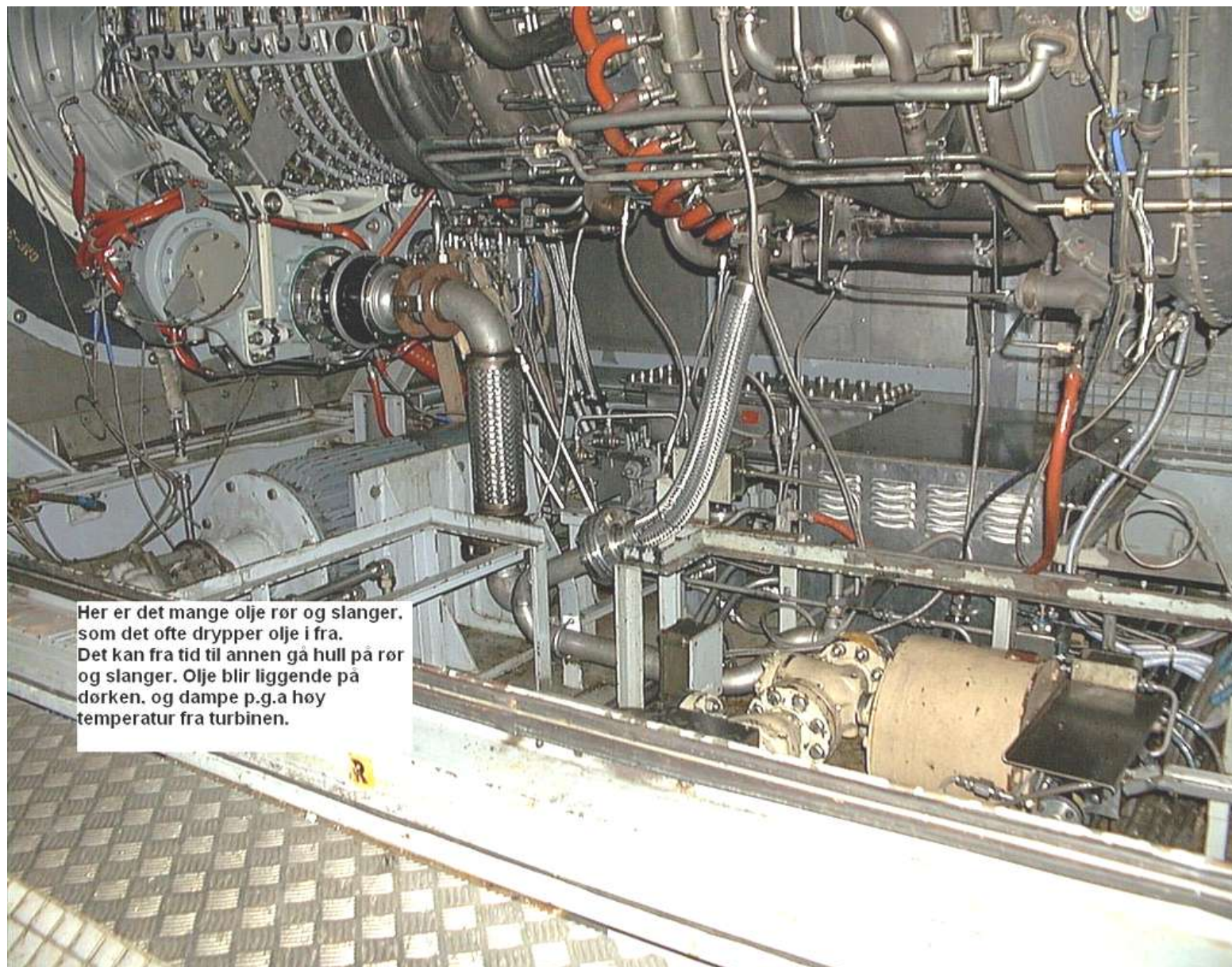


- Combustion of the lubricant can form a potent convulsant trimethylolpropane phosphate, TMPP.
- EEG measurements reveal TMPP-induced epileptiform activity in animal models.



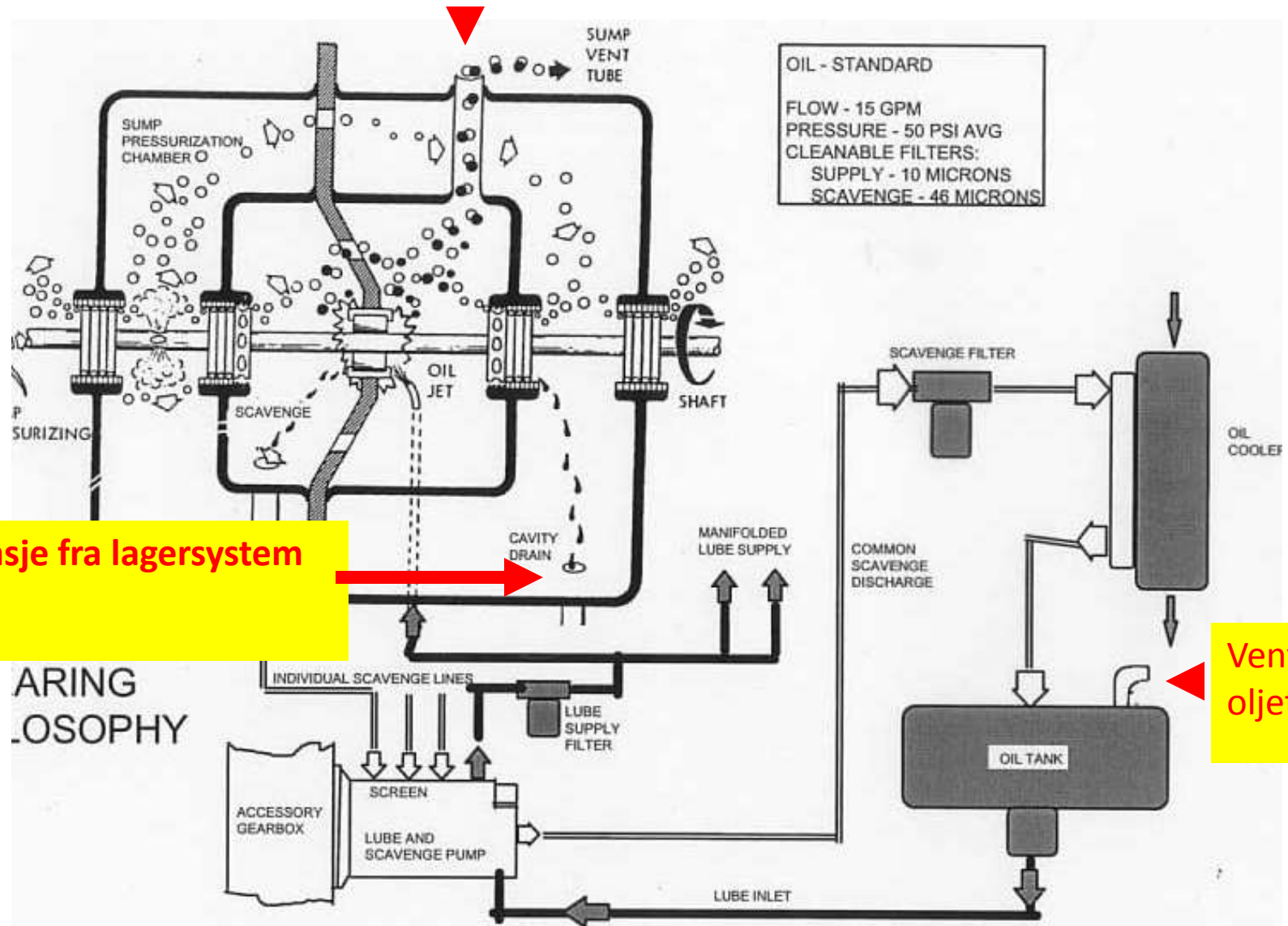
"Compound T" was provided as an unknown to Prof. Gross as a blind sample.





Her er det mange olje rør og slanger, som det ofte drypper olje i fra. Det kan fra tid til annen gå hull på rør og slanger. Olje blir liggende på dørken, og dampe p.g.a høy temperatur fra turbinen.

Avlufting fra vent.system



Lekkasje fra lagersystem

Vent
oljetank

Alle pakninger har en viss lekkasje

Avlufting fra smøresystem





Cognitive function following exposure to contaminated air on commercial aircraft: A case series of 27 pilots seen for clinical purposes

SARAH MACKENZIE ROSS

Sub-department of Clinical Health Psychology, University College London,

http://www.aopis.org/SMR_2008_27_pilots.pdf



» Welcome!

The Global Cabin Air Quality Executive (GCAQE) is the leading organization globally representing air crew with regard to cabin air quality, specifically contaminated air issues and representing over 400,000 aviation workers globally in 3 continents.



GCAQE members have been actively involved in working with crews, global experts, scientists, doctors and the aviation industry for many years on this subject, including being members of several international committees such as the FAA OHCRA project, ITF, SAE and ASHRAE committees.

NAVIGATION

[Home](#)[About](#)[Media](#)[Toxic Airlines Video](#)

LATEST NEWS

- [International Transport Workers' Federation states: Toxicity investigation 'a wasted](#)

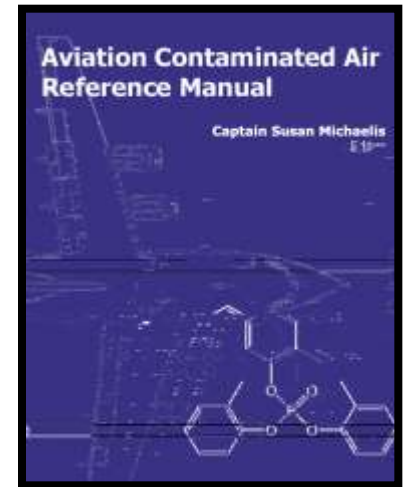


Tristan Loraine

Susan Michaelis

www.gcage.org London april 2009

Aviation Contaminated Air Reference Manual (ACARM)



- Published in 2007.
- 1st time data has been collated.
- 844 pages of key information.
- Aviation industry data from 1953 – 2007
- Data is fully referenced.
- Data taken from a wide variety of sources.

NB svært viktig manual

Aviation Contaminated Air Reference Manual ISBN9780955567209

susanmichaelis.com

How often does oil contaminate the air supply?

1/2

- Hard to say because airlines do not comply with reporting rules, crew do not always report even if they know what they are being exposed to, and passengers don't know what to report or who to report it to.
- FAA recognizes airlines & crew fail to report fumes (2006) .
- Australian Senate recognized serious under-reporting (2000)
- ACARM – proves under-reporting (Michaelis)
- UK pilot survey, only 4% of fume events reported (Michaelis 2003)
- UK Committee on Toxicity found that pilots report fume events on 1% of flights (2007)
- Globally, US Flight Safety Foundation estimated 5-10 diversions per day due to all types of smoke/fumes (2005)

Kilde: Why proposed European aircraft air quality standard PrEN 4666 and PrEN 4618

REQUIRE major review and modifications

Presentation to: ASD-STAN 22 September, 2009 – Brussels

Captain Susan Michaelis, GCAQE Head researcher

susan@gcaqe.org , susan@susanmichaelis.com

How often does oil contaminate the air supply?

2/2

- At Canadian airlines, lowest estimate translates into **2.6 events/day** if applied to US fleet (NRC, 2002)
- Australian airline, 1 event per 66 flights on one aircraft type (PCA, 2000) (15/1000 flights)
- AFA documented 7.6 events per 10K flights at one airline over a nine year period (**7/month**: Jul 89 – Aug 98)
- US fleet documentation for **0.86 events/day** over 18 months, largely airline reports submitted to FAA (Murawski/Supplee 2008)
- Oil contaminates air supply as function of design/normal

Kilde: Why proposed European aircraft air quality standard PrEN 4666 and PrEN 4618 REQUIRE major review and modifications

Presentation to: ASD-STAN 22 September, 2009 – Brussels

Captain Susan Michaelis, GCAQE Head researcher

susan@gcaqe.org , susan@susanmichaelis.com

Åpent lende 2008

Professor Chris Winder
University of New South Wales.
Australia



www.riskandsafety.unsw.edu.au/contacts/cwinder.html

www.safe.no/dokumenter/Chris%20Winder%20Aerotoxic2.pdf

[www.aopis.org/Winder Hazardous Chemicals on Jet Aircraft 2006.pdf](http://www.aopis.org/Winder%20Hazardous%20Chemicals%20on%20Jet%20Aircraft%202006.pdf)

Aerotoxic Syndrome

Sign or Symptom	Number of cases/reports	89	248	53	112	7	50	21	106
Fainting/loss of consciousness/grey out		4%	4%			3/7	14%		
Respiratory distress, shortness of breath, respiration requiring oxygen			73%		2%	4/7	62%	26%	4%
Irritation of eyes, nose and throat						7/7		32%	37%
Eye irritation, eye pain		35%	74%	57%	24%	4/7	76%		
Snus congestion		35%	54%		5%	2/7			
Nose bleed			17%			1/7	4%		
Throat irritation, burning throat, gagging and coughing		2%	64%	57%	43%	2/7	76%		
Cough			69%			2/7	12%		
Difficulty in breathing, chest tightness			68%			3/7	62%		
Loss of voice			35%			1/7			
Rashes, blisters (on uncovered body parts)				36%		4/7	48%	16%	8%
Nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal symptoms		26%	23%	15%	8%	6/7	58%	5%	15%
Abdominal spasms/cramps/diarrhoea		26%				3/7	20%	5%	16%
Blurred vision, loss of visual acuity		11%	13%		1%	4/7	50%	5%	4%
Shaking/tremors/tingling		9%			3%	3/7	40%		
Numbness (fingers, lips, limbs), loss of sensation				8%	2%	4/7		10%	12%
Trouble thinking or counting, word blindness, confusion, coordination problems		26%	39%	42%		6/7	58%	21%	22%
Memory loss, memory impairment, forgetfulness				42%		7/7	66%	26%	
Disorientation		26%			15%	4/7		16%	8%
Dizziness/loss of balance		47%			6%	4/7	72%	16%	3%
Light-headed, feeling faint or intoxicated		35%	54%		32%	7/7		21%	33%
Chest pains		7%	81%		6%	2/7	22%		
Severe headache, head pressure		25%	52%		26%	7/7	86%	21%	33%
Fatigue, exhaustion						7/7	62%	21%	30%
Chemical sensitivity				32%		4/7	72%	26%	10%
Immune system effects								21%	3%
Behaviour modified, depression, irritability		26%	20%	60%		4/7	40%		27%
Change in urine			3%	6%			4%		
Joint pain, muscle weakness, muscle cramps			29%			2/7	38%	5%	30%

Aerotoxic Syndrome

Features:

- 1 Associated with air crew exposure at altitude to atmospheric contaminants from engine oil or hydraulic fluids**
- 2 Chronologically juxtaposed by the development of a consistent symptomology of irritancy, toxicity, neurotoxicity and chemical sensitivity**
- 3 Obvious short term effects, but a long term syndrome apparent**

Aerotoxic Syndrome

Clusters of Symptoms

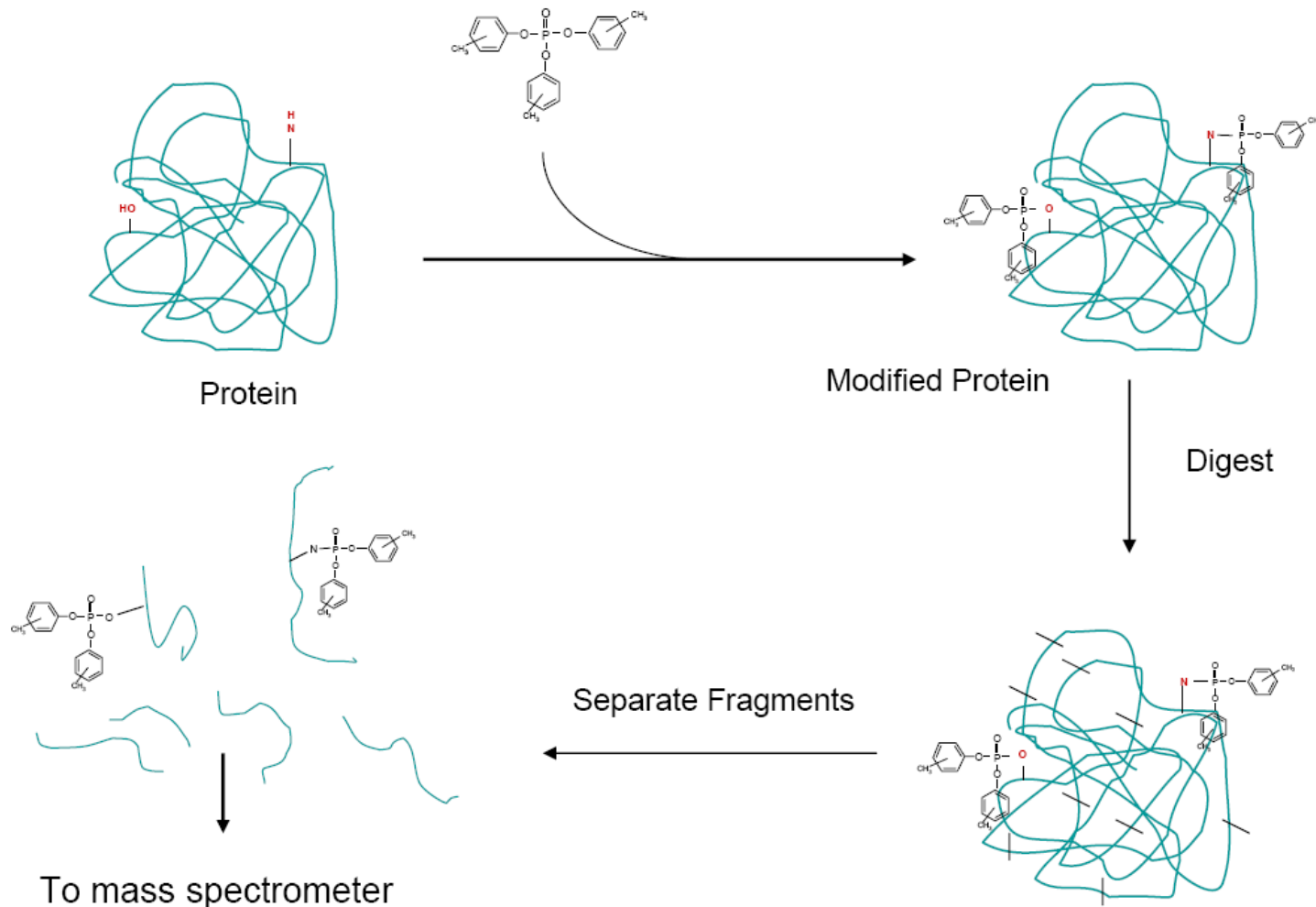
- ✈ Loss of consciousness/Inability to function
- ✈ Symptoms of direct irritation to eye, airways or skin
- ✈ Respiratory symptoms secondary to irritation
- ✈ Skin symptoms secondary to irritation
- ✈ Gastrointestinal symptoms
- ✈ Neurotoxic symptoms
- ✈ Neurological/neuropsychological symptoms
- ✈ Nonspecific general symptoms such as chronic fatigue, chemical sensitivity



Prof. Clem Furlong

<http://www.gs.washington.edu/faculty/furlong.htm>

Modified Proteins as Biomarkers of Exposure





David Learmount, Flight International

<http://www.flightglobal.com/blogs/learmount/>



- Home
- About Anorexic Syndrome
- Victims' Testimonies
- News and articles
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- Reports and evidence
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NEWSLETTER

Get the latest news on Aerotoxic Syndrome. Subscribe to our **FREE** newsletter.

SUBSCRIBE

Thursday, 01 October 2009 12:36



EASA cabin air quality survey

The European Aviation Safety Agency are looking for help from any aircrew members with any experiences of oil fumes. We suggest any **passengers** who believe they have been affected should also respond. [Read more](#)

Aerotoxic Syndrome: Just one flight could devastate your health for years to come...

Aerotoxic Syndrome is a severely debilitating condition that can affect air passengers and aircrew after they have been exposed to noxious fumes from the jet engines entering the cabin. This is known as a 'fume event'.

Fume events typically (but not always) produce an unusual smell, haze or smoke. According to a [UK government report](#) (para 99), fume events occur on 1 in 100 flights, and on certain aircraft types, crew experience fumes on every flight.

Because the fumes contain highly toxic chemicals - in particular **organophosphates** (once compulsory in sheep dip but now banned after making many farmers seriously ill) - exposure can have serious long-term effects on your health.

Many aircraft are susceptible to fume events. Top of the list are: [British Aerospace 146](#) and [Boeing 757](#)

If you've ever felt it, sick, tired and exhausted for days, weeks or months after a flight, you could well be suffering from AeroToxic Syndrome.

Symptoms include:

- Chronic fatigue
- Respiratory problems - shortness of breath, chest tightness
- Cognitive dysfunction, bad short-term memory, confusion
- Dizziness, light-headedness
- Heart palpitations
- Digestive problems - nausea, diarrhoea
- Speech problems - slurring words, word-finding difficulties



LATEST

- [Website link added: A Way Through Chrome](#)
[Facebook Syndrome](#)
(9 October 2009)
- [Flightglobal: The solution for the problem it's didn't exist](#)
(8 October 2009)
- [Organophosphates report](#)
(4 October 2009)
- [Letter from an air filtration expert](#)
(4 October 2009)
- [BAE Systems: Orders for arms contracts and dollars for health](#)
(2 October 2009)
- [Letter to MP's: Urgent call for fumes data](#)
(1 October 2009)
- [US law firm warns flight attendant bleed air leakout: Press release](#)
(29 September 2009)
- [Daily Mail: Are we being poisoned by fumes in holiday jets?](#)
(25 September 2009)

PLEASE DONATE

You can donate here with PayPal or credit card

Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/>

<http://www.aerotoxic.org/>

<http://www.aerotoxic.org/index.php/incident-reports>

Welcome Aboard Toxic Airlines;



A thirty year secret revealed by a documentary film the aviation industry never wanted made!

DVD Out Now!

Click to buy DVD

Welcome Aboard
Toxic Airlines

A Fact Not Fiction Films Production

<http://www.welcomeaboardtoxicairlines.com/>

Frykter ukjent yrk

Harry (56) og tre kolleger ble ødelagt for livet

Harry Stiegler Brevik er overbevist om at han og tre andre turbinteknikere fra Statfjord A-plattformen har fått helsa ødelagt av turbin- og hydraulikkoljer i jobben.

– Jeg våkner grytidlig hver morgen med en knusende hodepine. Hele venstre side av kroppen er nummen, sier Harry Stiegler Brevik. Han hadde sin siste arbeidsdag på Statfjord A-plattformen i Nordøst i 1987.

– Store hodepineproblemer førte desuten til at jeg måtte fjerne rykstrømmen for tre år siden. Deres har gitt meg kronisk diaré med rektære plager som dehydrering og smerteløse, sier han. Siden 1992 har Brevik kjempet en ensom kamp for å få godkjent sin og kollegers helsestand som en yrkessykdom. Foreløpig til ingen nytte.

Krever helsekartlegging

Nå vil både fagforeningen og bedriftshelsetjenesten kartlegge problemet for å finne ut om man kan stå overfor en helt eller delvis yrkessykdom i Norge som gir seg utslag i store nevrologiske skader.

Turbin- og hydraulikkoljer inneholder en gruppe giftige kjemiske forbindelser som er ukjent for de fleste i Norge, såkalte organofosfater.

Stoffene er tilsin oljene for å gi dem spesielle smørendegenskaper, temperaturbestandighet og brannhemmende egenskaper.

– Vi har misnøye om at det kan være en sammenheng mellom disse stoffene og flere tilfeller av blant annet nevrologiske skader hos flytunnslip og offshoreansatte. Og så andre yrkesgrupper som befinner seg med disse oljene kan være usant, sier yrkeshygienist

Halvor Erikstein i Oljearbeidernes Fellessammenslutning (OFS).

Fjortens OFS-kongress vedtok denne resolusjonen: «OFS krever at det blir full gjennomgang av arbeidsmiljø og helsekartlegging av personer som har vært utskipponert for turbin- og hydraulikkoljer som inneholder organofosforforbindelser».

Sårbart nervesystem

– Helsekadene er svært sammensatte. De alvorligste effektene er at stoffene ødelegger nervesystemet ved å blokkere for nerveimpulser til kroppens muskler, sier Erikstein.

– Noe av det lumskete med enkelte av disse stoffene er at symptomene som lammelse og nedsluttet tilstand kan oppstå etter flere uker etter eksponering. Derfor kan dette lett bli oversett som årsak til sykdom hos personer som har jobbet med disse oljene, sier han.

Fikk MS-diagnose

Harry Stiegler Brevik var den første av fire turbinteknikere på Statfjord A som fikk store helseproblemer. I 1992 tok han opp kampen for seg selv og tre andre kolleger som har pådratt seg store nevrologiske skader. Etter tre års kamp, i 2000, fikk han Statstil til å lage en arbeidspladsbeskrivelse og melle forholds til Oljedirektoratet som mulig yrkesskade.

Brevik har i løpet av de andre skadene, ikke fått noen klar diagnose. Torleif Johnsen og den



6. april. 7. april.

FAKTA

Organofosfater

• Turbin- og hydraulikkoljer er tilkatt en gruppe kjemikalier som har samlebetegnelsen organofosfater.

• Flere av dem er svært giftige og er kjent for å kunne gi nevrologiske skader på mennesker ved hudkontakt, innånding og opptak gjennom mage og tarm.

• Eksempelene er mange på at flygende personell har pådratt seg varige helseskader etter å ha blitt utsatt for organofosfater. Ved oljlekkasje i flymotorer og høy temperatur utvikles nervegiftaktende forbindelser som i flere tilfeller har kommet ut i atmosfæren.



TIPS OSS
Asle Hansen
har jobbet på Statfjord A
til 1987. 04.04.00

skadde etter kontakt med farlige turbin- og hydraulikkoljer i jobben? Tips oss!

sire av de fire er diagnostisert som MS-pasienter.

– Jeg bestreider på det sterkeste at jeg har multipel sklerose. Jeg er yrkesskadd etter å ha vært i kontakt med farlige kjemikalier i oljer, sier Torleif Johnsen (45).

Også han er fullt arbeidssvakt og sliter med dobbeltsyn, vannlidelighet med å gå og lammelse i armer og ben.

Fikk 100 000 av Statstil

Høsten 2000 hadde yrkeshygienist Halvor Erikstein i OFS et møte med bedriftshelsetjenesten i Oljedirektoratet om eksponering for organofosfater kunne ha betydning for de skadde. Statstil har ikke vurdert denne type kjemiske forbindelser.

En måned senere sendte Statstil et brev til Brevik om at de vil gi ham en kompensasjon for sykdom og tidsforbruk hvis han har hatt i sin arbeidslivskamp. Han fikk 100 000 kroner, og Statstil ønsker selv saken som ferdig behandlet.

Grundige undersøkelser

Bedriftshelsetjenesten i Oljedirektoratet har ikke utelukket at Brevik og kollegene er blitt syke av ar-



SKADD FOR LIVET: På Statfjord A-plattformen var Harry Stiegler Brevik siden 1987. Fra 1992 har han kjempet utrettelig for å få sykdommen godkjent

beidet, men på tross av grundige undersøkelser har det ikke vært mulig å påvise en slik sammenheng. Dette er grunnen til at forgruppene i bedriftshelsetjenesten ikke medde saken til Oljedirektoratet, mener hun.

– Dette skapte en beklagelig utrygghet, men hadde ingen reell betydning for saken. Det

er liten vits i å melde inn en helt ukjent yrkessykdom, sier von Brandis, som viser til at det er en lang prosess å få godkjent en ny yrkessykdom.

– Det krever at man har et viss antall mennesker som har vært eksponert for det samme, og at disse igjen har samme type sykdomsbilde, sier hun. I januar be-



SLÅR ALARM: Halvor Erikstein i Oljearbeidernes Fellessammenslutning vil kartlegge alle som har vært eller er eksponert for turbin- og hydraulikkoljer med giftige organofosfater. Foto: Erling Hægeland

SAFE og Norsk Flygerforbunds konferanse

"Åpent lende".

Hotel Residence, Sandnes 6. - 7. og 8. mai 2008

Del 1 "Kjemisk helsefare – eksponering og tiltak"

Del 2 "To sider av samme sak – turbin- og hydraulikkoljer
innen luftfart og petroleumsindustri"

Presentasjoner fra konferansen

<http://www.safe.no/news.cfm?id=198136>



"Houston we have a problem"



James Lovell, Apollo 13, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim_Lovell

VELKOMMEN TIL KONFERANSE 2010

SAFE og Norsk Flygerforbund inviterer til

Konferansen

FARLIG FREKVENNS

Om støy og vibrasjon i arbeidsmiljøet

Sandnes, Hotel Residence 5. og 6. mai 2010