

WORLD FOCUS



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY ENGINEERS

www.asse.org

The Spectrum of Labor/ Management Participation within Safety Regimes Canada, Sweden & the U.S.

By Jason J. Lakhan

Editor's Note: This article compares the occupational health and safety (OHS) regimes between Sweden, Canada (Ontario) and the U.S. It is through the magnifying lens of occupational safety that we observe distinct types of government, one clearly more socially oriented than the other two, addressing their struggles within their own borders.

Legislative History & Governmental Framework

Sweden's working environment is no stranger to rules regarding OHS. Fire prevention rules were prevalent in Scandinavian towns and workshops a thousand years ago.¹ In the 17th century when doctors began to take an interest in the causes of occupational injuries to mine workers, safety regulations were issued in the copper mine at Falun in central Sweden.²

The first substantive regulation with the Swedish Industrial Revolution of the 19th century occurred in 1889 with the Occupational Hazards Act. In 1890, the Labor Inspectorate was established. It consisted of three labor inspectors for the entire country and grew to eight a few years later. In 1912, the Labor Inspectorate grew to include sectoral inspectors in the areas of agriculture and for "women's work."³

Sweden, in contrast to Canada and the U.S., recognized the validity and necessity of OHS legislation and resources as an intrinsic part of the workplace tapestry much earlier in their Industrial Revolution. The Swedish Work Environment Association was founded in 1905 out of the Society for the Protection of Workers.⁴

The 1912 Workers Protection Act, to be revised again in 1949, consolidated earlier rules and regulations into one comprehensive Act, with the introduction of the "worker representative," later to become the "safety delegate."⁵ In 1938, work environment research was established as a separate branch of study with the foundation of the National Institute of Public Health, including a section for occupational medicine and hygiene.⁶

A spirit of cooperation between labor and management was manifested in the Saltsjöbaden Agreement of 1938, which is the pillar of current labor-management relations in Sweden.⁷ In the spirit of the Saltsjöbaden Agreement, an agreement was reached in 1942 between the Swedish Employers' Confederation and the

continued on page 9

Country Profile: Spain

Editor's Note: This is the sixth in a series of articles summarizing various countries' government and SH&E legislative processes. It is intended to serve as a useful planning tool for SH&E professionals preparing to conduct business in the profiled country. Previous profiles included Japan, Great Britain, Chile, Ireland and Singapore. The information has been provided courtesy of ENSR International. Requests for additional country information should be directed to Halley Moriyama at hmoriyama@ensr.aecom.com or (978) 589-3233.

Spain is situated in southwestern Europe and is bordered by the Bay of Biscay to the north;
continued on page 4

This Issue

Country Profile: Spain	1
Administrator's Message	2
Update on New International SH&E Regulations	3
Illegal Toxic Waste Disposal	18
Fall New Jersey Chapter/IPS PDC a Success	19
Nanotechnology: An Occupational Hazard?	21
Call for Articles	23

Country Profile: Spain

continued from page 1

France and Andorra to the northeast; the Mediterranean Sea to the east and south; Portugal to the west; and the Atlantic Ocean to the northwest.

Spain encompasses a little more than 192,800 square miles of land, which makes the country about twice the size of the state of Oregon. Spain is a member of the European Union (EU).

The most significant topographical feature of the country involves a great, almost treeless central plateau, called the Meseta, that slopes downward from north to south and from east to west, with an average elevation of about 2,000 ft above sea level. Irregular mountains bisect this plateau into northern and southern sections. The coastal plain is narrow and, in many locations, broken by mountains.

Spain's climate is characterized by extremes in temperature and generally insufficient rainfall (Microsoft, 1994). Along the Biscayan and Atlantic coasts, the climate is generally damp and cool. Along the southern Mediterranean coast, it is more of a subtropical climate. On the central plateau, summers are extremely arid, while freezing temperatures may be achieved during the winter. The map at right identifies the country's major cities.

Government

Overview

Spain is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system. The hereditary monarch serves as the head of state and commander in chief of the army. Executive power is vested in the prime minister who is proposed by the monarch and subject to the approval of the Congress of Deputies. Power is also vested in a council of ministers. Ministers are appointed by the prime minister and head various governmental departments. The ministers are accountable to the Parliament, the national legislative body.

Parliament represents the legislative branch and consists of the Congress of Deputies (350 directly elected deputies) and Senate (208 directly elected members and 51 special regional representatives).

The Spanish Constitution approved in 1978 contains the principles upon which the Spanish regulatory framework is built and holds the highest rank in the legislative order of precedence.

Laws are enacted at the national level by Parliament and are implemented through various mechanisms, with royal decrees being among the most important ways. A royal decree must be approved by the Council of Ministers and signed by the monarch. Often, the law provides a framework, with the details being provided by the appropriate minister who also has legislative authority and may issue royal decrees.

Regional authorities (autonomous regions) and local municipalities have their own legislative bodies and legislative powers. These lower public bodies may issue regulations provided they are consistent with those promulgated by a higher public authority. Consistent with this approach, the national government may enact a law along with general guidance for compliance. However, the autonomous regions increasingly are implementing more detailed (and sometimes more restrictive) provisions through their own legislation.

Environmental Authorities

At the national level, the competent agency on environmental matters is the Environment Ministry. In general, the Ministry has responsibility for the preservation of nature, wildlife and natural resources; the protection of waters and coasts; and the enactment of national legislation on environmental issues and similar matters.

At the regional level, there are 17 autonomous regions plus two autonomous cities (Ceuta and Melilla, located in the north of the African continent) which have departments specializing in environmental matters included within the structure of their respective executive government.

Health & Safety Authorities

The body responsible for health and safety matters is the Ministry of Labor and Social Matters, although National Institute for Health and Safety at Work, a special body of the central government embodied within the ministry, administers the details. At the

regional level, the autonomous regions have their own agencies and/or departments dealing with health and safety matters.

Future SH&E Legislation

Environmental

Spain has adhered to the Aarhus Convention dealing with access to information, public participation in decision making processes and access to justice in environmental matters. The convention was ratified by the Spanish government in February 2005; in April 2005, the government prepared the draft to incorporate it as local legislation.

Spain is in the process to transpose the Directive 2003/4/EC on Access to Environmental Information (repealing Directive 90/313/EC) that had to be implemented before Feb. 25, 2005, but at the time this protocol is written that implementation is still pending.

In the area of waste, the General Directorate has drawn up and approved several plans for the recycling and disposal of different kinds of waste, such as the national plans on worn-out tires, scrap vehicles, construction and demolition waste, electric and electronic equipment, etc. The plans provide, among other items, for recycling and recovery targets and procedures for the relevant period; deadlines to produce quality standards for recycled and/or reusable materials; and financial instruments to cover the costs of the actions to be taken during the reference periods.

Some time ago, the General Technical Department of the Ministry of the Environment presented a draft bill on the Law on Civil Liability Derived from Activities with Environmental Impact. This law will govern the civil liability derived from certain activities having an important impact on the environment, in order to ensure proper indemnification in case of:

- aggressions produced due to the deterioration of the environment; and
- damages produced to the population or to the public administration.

The draft shapes a civil liability regime of objective nature (in line with the Agree-

Map of Spain



ment on Civil Liability for Damage caused by Environmentally Dangerous Activities approved by the European Council of Ministers in 1993 (“Convenio sobre responsabilidad civil por los daños que resulten del ejercicio de actividades peligrosas para el Medio Ambiente”), that derives from the normal development of the referred activities; therefore, such civil liability shall exist even if:

- the person/company responsible has acted without guilt or negligence; or
- the harm or environmental damage derives from accidents or similar causes.

At the time of this writing, the draft is in an advanced stage, as it has already been circulated for comments to the autonomous regions and has already been debated at the National Advisory Council and the Social and Economic Council.

In connection with air emissions, the government has announced the future enactment of specific regulations on VOC emissions, intended to implemented in Spain the contents of Directive 1999/13 /EC on the subject matter.

Health & Safety

A significant body of the health and safety and labor risk prevention legislation was enacted during the period 1995-2000. In the absence of specific regulations, compliance will continue to be evaluated on the basis of the applicable Spanish standards (UNE Norms) established or approved by the Spanish Standardization Institute (AENOR). UNE Norms are permanently updated either by adapting them to the technical progress or by receiving and adopting (as UNE Norms) European and international standards and codes.

Enforcement of EH&S Regulations

Administrative Actions

Most of the regulations on industrial pollution provide for administrative penalties ranging from fines to closure of facilities. These are administered with varying degree of strictness in the different regions, with the common denominator being that the polluter pays, whenever it is known.

Civil Liability

The standard of care required of an individual is not very different from the degree of care required of a company administrator (director, CEO, etc). There are no specific standards of care required of a director in connection with environmental matters. As a result, the general

principles of corporate responsibility apply as well.

Company directors, officers, managers, plant supervisors and any other employees vested with SH&E responsibility and authority within the company are subject to civil claims for the damages they may cause (by action or by omission) due to or because of their behavior.

The general civil principles of fault or negligence still apply to many environmental breaches. In the case of industries, the taking of insurances covering civil liability is sometimes required, as is in the case of entities qualifying as “handlers” (gestores) of toxic and dangerous waste. In other cases, the posting of bonds assuring adequate compliance and redress of damage is a condition precedent to the granting of the necessary operational authorizations.

The amount of administrative fines varies depending upon the kind of breach involved. Typical fines for breaches of the Law 10/1998 on Waste range from up 601 (six hundred and one) Euros for minor breaches to 1,202,000 Euros and/or closure of the facilities for very serious breaches.

Similar sanctioning structures are established for violations of air protection (Atmospheric Protection Law, as amended by Law 16/2002 on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, in line with Council Regulation (EC) No 3093/94 of 15 December 1994 on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) and other regulations.

Without prejudice to the fines or other penalties that may be applicable, the responsible parties may be obliged to restore the situation to the status previous to the infringement, also bearing all associated costs related to the cleanup and for any damages caused.

Criminal Sanctions

Company directors, officers, managers, plant supervisors and employees vested with environmental and health and safety responsibility and authority within the company are also liable for criminal prosecution for environmental offenses under Art. 325 and related ones of the Criminal Code.

Jail terms range from 6 months of imprisonment for minor crimes to 4 years for very serious offenses plus fines from 8 months to 24 months. First-time offenders may receive suspended sentences if a jail term of less than 1 year is involved.

Fines included in the Spanish Criminal Code are fixed in “days” or “months,” with the value of a day ranging from 2 Euros to

400 Euros (with the court having discretion in this regard). Fines for environmental offenses may range from 10 days to 2 years. This means that a maximum criminal fine could reach an amount close to 288,000 Euros (400 Euros x 720 days) that at the time of this writing was equivalent to \$345,600 U.S. The highest sanctions are applied in situations where the offense presents a threat to human health. The personal circumstances (income level, family status, etc.) of the offender are taken into consideration when the fine is set. An ancillary penalty of disqualification from holding office or exercising a profession can also be imposed.

A “nongUILTY” decision at the criminal level would allow authorities to reinstate the administrative sanctioning proceedings, which are halted by criminal actions. (Note: A nongUILTY decision at a low level criminal court may be appealed to the higher instance by the prosecutor.)

Strict Liability

While inroads on the principle of strict liability can be envisioned in key regulations such as those in Law 10/1998 involving the handling of waste, to a large extent, the principle that there can be no liability without fault still applies. The principle of strict liability will most likely definitively find a place in Spanish legislation upon the approval of the draft law on Civil Liability for Damages caused by Activities with Environmental Impact fostered by the Ministry of the Environment in line with the current European trend.

Comments on Enforcement Practices

The responsibility for the enforcement of SH&E policies lies with the autonomous regions. As a result of the uneven economic development in the 17 different autonomous regions, the levels of enforcement vary substantially. Catalonia, Madrid, Comunidad Valenciana and the Basque Country are in the forefront of enforcement, also adding significant pieces of legislation in furtherance of the principles established at national levels.

The regions have differing priorities, which go along with their relative level of economic development. Prosecution of breaches related to waste and chemicals is preferential in Catalonia and the Basque Country, while breaches of rules on agricultural contamination receive priority attention in other less-industrialized regions.

continued on page 6

Country Profile: Spain

continued from page 5

Audit Privilege

If an audit is being conducted in order to meet a specific license or permit condition, these findings are public information and must be made available for discovery. However, if an audit is otherwise self-initiated, there is no obligation to report the findings to the regulatory authorities.

However, should a specific company review or internal audit indicate that a breach exists without the breach being disclosed, discovery of said breach during the course of an external governmental audit could qualify as an aggravation of the applicable penalties if and when it may transpire that the facility and/or responsible individuals knew—but did not disclose—that the breach existed.

Generally speaking, attorney-client privilege is available in Spain. This statement is “pacific” regarding advice provided by outside counsel, not so “evident” regarding in-house counsel advice and its full application to environmental matters is still a question mark. Little experience exists in this regard and courses of action with regard to disclosure should be carefully evaluated. It is doubtful whether Spanish courts would admit the existence of a privilege that would preclude the authorities from having access to information, which must be either kept available for inspection in permanent records and/or disclosed pursuant to the law or applicable regulations.

Manufacture/Importation of New Substances

Overview

This section broadly discusses requirements in Spain for the notification of chemical substances and preparations, including related requirements pertaining to packaging and labeling, material safety data sheets and reporting obligations. Outside the scope of this discussion are the more specialized requirements pertaining to new drugs and medicines and genetically modified organisms.

EU directives regulating the classification, packaging, labeling and notification of substances (Directive 67/548/EEC), the classification, packaging and labeling of preparations (Directive 1999/45/EEC) and those regulating the marketing and use of both substances and preparations (Directive 76/769/EEC) have been implemented in Spain.

Definitions

Article 2 of Royal Decree 255/2003 of March 4, 2003, defines chemical substances as chemical elements or chemical compounds, as they exist naturally or if manufactured including stabilizing additives and impurities caused by the manufacturing process, with the exception of solutions that can be separated from said substances without affecting the stability or the properties of the substance. In addition, it defines preparations as any mixture or solution consisting of one or more substances.

The decree uses the same definition for both dangerous substances and preparations, categorized as those which are: explosive, oxidizing, flammable, highly flammable, extremely flammable, toxic, very toxic, harmful, corrosive, irritating, sensitizing, carcinogenic, toxic to reproduction, mutagenic, or dangerous to the environment. It is important to note that the Royal Decree 363/1995 uses the same definitions for substances and preparations as noted above.

Notification Requirements

The notification requirements for new chemical substances in Spain have been harmonized with EU regulations, specifically the EU Dangerous Substances Directive (67/548/EEC), which governs the notification of new chemical substances throughout the EU. These laws are implemented through chapter 3 of Royal Decree 363/1995.

Safety Data Sheets

Royal Decree 255/2003 of March 4, 2003, serves to implement the EU directives on dangerous substances and preparations (Directive 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and their amendments). It also transposes EU Safety Data Sheet requirements and partially implements Directive 2001/58/EC on Safety Data Sheets, insofar as it pertains to the creation of SDSs for dangerous preparations.

According to Article 13 of the decree, the party responsible for the marketing of a dangerous substance or preparation, whether the manufacturer, importer or distributor, must furnish, upon request of a professional user, an SDS either before or in conjunction with the first shipment of the substance or preparation at no charge.

The decree differentiates between substances classified as dangerous and those considered not dangerous. The responsible

party is required to furnish an SDS for any preparation that is not classified as dangerous but that contains at least one substance posing health or environmental hazards at an individual concentration of greater than 1% by weight (or greater than 0.2% by volume for gaseous preparations), or if the preparation contains a substance for which there are workplace exposure limits. In both instances a copy of the SDS must be provided to the Ministry of Health and Consumption in paper or electronic version. It is important to note that electronic versions are preferred.

The SDS must be updated by the manufacturer, importer or distributor each time s/he is made aware of new information concerning SH&E hazards. Revisions of the SDS must be furnished at no charge to anyone who received the copy in the previous 12 months and a copy must also be provided to the Ministry of Health and Consumption.

Article 13 of Royal Decree 255/2003 states that SDSs must be written in Spanish, but other additional languages are permitted. Each SDS must be dated appropriately. According to the decree, Section 15 must cite any legislation that indicates that the substances referred to in the SDS may endanger man or his environment. This includes any legislation limiting the marketing and use of a particular substance according to the provisions of Royal Decree 1406/1989. However, the decree does not provide any further specification of particular legislation that may apply.

Liability for Preexisting Contamination

Consistent with the principle that only those actually causing the contamination shall be held responsible continues to apply (i.e. “polluter pays”), Law 10/1998 specifically establishes that transfer of title to the contaminated land shall not relieve the responsible party from the obligations provided for in the law.

In addition, the following new criteria are established by this legislation:

- The legislation included a list of “potentially contaminating activities” (Annex I) and land owners where any such activities are carried out must expressly state their intent to conduct any such activity when executing the public deed of the transfer of title. This statement shall be expressly made public to third parties, by means of a special “marginal note” for the specific property at the corresponding Land Register (Registro de la Propiedad).

•The individuals or entities carrying out any such contaminating activity (not only the owners of the properties) shall be bound to send periodic information to the regional authorities in connection with the activities being carried out at the sites, including all the information the regional authorities shall specify through adoption of subsequent regulations.

•In the case where the relevant regional government establishes that a certain property is contaminated, it may request that this “contaminated status” be expressly acknowledged and made public to third parties by a marginal note in the land register. This note shall be cancelled only when and if the regional government considers that cleanup has been adequately conducted so as to eliminate the contamination.

•Finally, the Law foresees the possibility that remediation can be undertaken on the basis of specific agreements between those responsible for carrying out said actions and the regional government involved. The execution of any such agreement shall not relieve the responsible parties from its obligations under the law, though the regional government can provide economic assistance to carry out the remediation program.

All of this is subject to proper implementation through the enactment of additional regulations.

Cleanup Standards

Remedies are not always aimed at returning the land to naturally occurring levels. The desired degree of cleanliness is evaluated before a remedial action is directed. In each case where a specific piece of land has been “characterized,” the government establishes the clean up procedures and standards based on the technology available to deal with the different contamination situations. Spain has not yet developed its own cleanup standards. The general practice in Spain is to use the Dutch standards as guidelines.

Properties listed as requiring urgent actions are normally those affected by heavy metals, oils, phenols and other hydrocarbons; also contamination from mining activities and use of PCBs and DDT. The risk of contamination is also assessed on the basis of principles such as proximity of the contamination to water sources or flows and/or the existence of underground water layers.

The number of sites where remedial action has actually taken place and the

cases where individual liability was assessed has been quite limited and only where the contamination was regarded as extremely serious.

Depletion and/or contamination of groundwater is also subject to control. Remedial actions would be site specific on the basis of the principles that contamination must be redressed and returned to previously existing levels.

Property Transfer Legislation

There are no general environmental protection principles that apply to transfer of property in general. In fact, until the enactment of Law 10/1998 on Waste, not even the transfer of potentially contaminated sites was subject to restrictions.

Law 10/1998 incorporates into Spanish domestic legislation several principles that will apply to the transfer of contaminated property, but the processes and consequences described in the regulations are still far from being implemented. As described in the above referenced section, in most instances, implementation is contingent upon different necessary actions on the part of the government, which still have not been undertaken.

Nevertheless, it is critical for prospective purchasers to conduct their own environmental due diligence with regard to any property transaction.

Reporting Obligations

Spills & Accidental Releases

Facilities falling under the scope of Royal Decree 1254/1999 on Major Accidents in Industrial Installations as modified by Royal Decrees 119/2005 and 948/2005 (See Chapter 16.0 of this Protocol) are under an obligation to report any significant event (emission, leak, spill, fire, explosion, etc) involving one or more dangerous substances and that is the consequence of any uncontrolled situation implying a serious risk (either imminent or not) for persons, assets or the environment.

The report must:

1) describe the circumstances identified as the cause of the incident as well as

Public Holidays

Holiday	Fixed Date	Variable Date
New Year	January 1	
Epiphany	January 6	
Good Friday		April 6 (for 2007)
Labor Day	May 1	
Ascent of the Virgin Mary	August 15	
National Day	October 12	
All Saints	November 1	
Constitution Day	December 6	
Immaculate Conception	December 8	

Each autonomous region can also declare two additional holidays of its own and the municipalities are entitled to two additional local holidays.

the substances (and amounts thereof) either initially involved or which may be subsequently involved as a result of an unfavorable evolution of the accident;

2) make an initial assessment of the direct or indirect effects of the accident;

3) describe the internal emergency actions foreseen and those actually taken;

4) describe eventual external support;

5) include actions to mitigate the short, medium and long term consequences of the accident and guarantee the safety of the facility and its surrounding environment;

6) provide for ways to avoid similar accidents in the future.

The information must be updated whenever research and development will point to new facts implying a departure from the information initially reported or the conclusions drawn at that time.

Facilities not encompassed by RD 1254/99 must normally comply with the requirements applicable to the different kinds of risk producing activities (i.e. storage or handling of chemicals or dangerous wastes) and, in general, comply with the basic Regulations on Labor Risk Prevention (Law 31/1995) as supplemented by the Regulations Providing for the Need to Set Up Risk Prevention Services (Royal Decree 39/1997) and the specific Regulations on the Protection of Workers' Health and Safety Against Chemical Risks at the Workplace (Royal Decree 374/2001).

Other Useful Information

Key Central Government Agencies

The following list would allow access to

continued on page 8

Country Profile: Spain

continued from page 7

the general information services of the relevant bodies, from which enquiries would be directed to officials responsible for the different matters.

Ministry of Development
Paseo de la Castellana, 67
28071 - Madrid
Tel : 91 597 87 87
Fax: 91 597 85 73
www.mfom.es

Ministry of the Environment
Plaza De San Juan De La Cruz S/N
28071 Madrid
Tel: 91 597 65 77/ 78
Fax: 91 597 59 81
www.Mma.Es

Ministry of Education and Science
C/ Alcalá, 36
28071 - Madrid
Tel: 91 701 80 00-91 701 85 00-902
21 85 00
Fax: 91 349 49 74

Ministry of Labor and Social Matters
C/ Agustín De Bethencourt, 4
Tel: 91 363 00 00
Fax: 91 533 29 96
www.Mtas.Es/

Ministry of Industry,
Tourism and Commerce
Paseo De La Castellana, 160.
28071-Madrid
Tel: 902 446 006
Fax: 91-457-8066

National Institute of Health
and Safety at Work
C/ Torrelaguna, 73
28027 - Madrid
Tel: 91 363 41 00
Fax: 91 363 43 28
www.Mtas.Es

Center for Energy, Environmental and
Technological Investigation-Ciemat
(Former Nuclear Energy Board)
Avda. Complutense No 22
28040 - Madrid
Tel: 91 346.60.00
Fax: 91 346.60.05
www.Ciemat.Es

Nuclear Safety Council
C/ Justo Dorado 11,
28040 - Madrid
Tel: 91 346.01.00
Fax: 91 346.05.88
www.Csn.Es

Sources of Regulatory Information

Normally, copies of environmental regulations can be obtained through the publications departments of the ministries of environment and/or industry and from the regional environmental agencies and the Official Gazette. Health and safety regulations can be obtained by contacting the authorities of the relevant regional governments. Spanish legal publications and/or regulations can also be secured from select legal bookstores in the different regions. For example, in Madrid:

Librería Marcial Pons
C/Bárbara De Braganza, No. 8
28004 - Madrid
Tel: 34-91-319.4250
Fax: 91 319 43 73
E-mail Librerias@Marcialpons.Es
www.Marcialpons.Es

Dykinson, S.L.
C/ Menéndez Valdés 61
28015 Madrid
Tel: 91 544 28 46; 91 544 28 69
Fax: 91 544 60 40
E-mail Info@Dykinson.Es

Agora-Nexum
C/ Bravo Murillo 95
28003 Madrid
Tel: 91 534 93 52
Fax: 91 534 83 43

EDISOFER S.L.
C/ San Vicente Ferrer 71
28015 Madrid
Tel: 91 521 09 24
Fax: 91 532 28 63
E-mail Edisoferlibreri@Vodafone.Es

Librería Salamanca
c/ Libreros 14
28004 Madrid
Tel: 91 522 23 98
Fax: 91 522 23 98
www.libreriasalamanca.com

Tribuna Libros
c/ Ponzano 6
28010 Madrid
Tel: 91 594 44 41
Fax: 91 594 40 54
E-mail clientes@tribunalibros.com
www.tribunalibros.com

DIJUSA
c/ Conde Serrallo 13
28029 Madrid
Tel: 902 22 66 00
Fax: 91 314 93 07

E-mail dijusa@dijusa.es
www.dijusa.es

Casa del Libro
Gran Vía ,29
28013 Madrid
Tel: 91 524 19 00
Fax 91 522 77 58
E-mail:granvia@casadellibro.com
www.casadellibro.es

The Ministry of the Environment maintains an Internet legislative reference data base at www.mma.es. Access to the legislative database should be made through the Public Information link.

Other Contacts

Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain
2375 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Tel: (202) 452-0100
Fax: (202) 833-5670
e-mail spain@spainemb.org

U.S. Embassy
Serrano 75
28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel: (34-91) 587 22 00
Fax: (34-91) 587 23 03
24-hour-tel: 906 42 14 31
www.embusa.es

U.S. Department of State
Country Desk Officer, Spain
Tel: (202) 647-1419

U.S. Department of Commerce
Int'l Trade Admin., Spain Desk
Washington, DC
Tel: (202) 482-4508

**The American Chamber
of Commerce in Spain**
Barcelona office
08006 Barcelona, Tuset, 8 Entlo. 3ª
Tel: (34 93) 415 99 63
Fax: (34 93) 415 11 98
E-mail: info@amchamspain.com
www.amchamspain.com

Madrid office
Palacio de Miraflores
Carrera San Jerónimo, 15
28014 MADRID, SPAIN
Tel: (34) 91 454 7080
Fax:(34) 91 454 7242
E-mail: info@amchamspain.com

NAOSH Week 2007

May 6 - May 12, 2007

**For information,
visit www.asse.org/naosh07.**