



IAF Mandatory Document

APPLICATION OF ISO/IEC 17021-1 FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (OH&SMS)

Issue 2, Version 2

(IAF MD 22:2023)

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Accreditation reduces risk for business and its customers by assuring them that accredited CABs are competent to carry out the work they undertake within their scope of accreditation. ABs that are members of IAF and their accredited CABs are required to comply with appropriate international standards and IAF mandatory documents for the consistent application of those standards.

ABs that are signatories to the IAF Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) are evaluated regularly by an appointed team of peers to provide confidence in the operation of their accreditation programs. The structure of the IAF MLA is detailed in IAF PL 3 - Policies and Procedures on the IAF MLA Structure and for Expansion of the Scope of the IAF MLA. The scope of the IAF MLA is detailed in the IAF MLA Status document.

The IAF MLA is structured in five levels: Level 1 specifies mandatory criteria that apply to all ABs, ISO/IEC 17011. The combination of a Level 2 activity(ies) and the corresponding Level 3 normative document(s) is called the main scope of the MLA, and the combination of Level 4 (if applicable) and Level 5 relevant normative documents is called a sub-scope of the MLA.

- The main scope of the MLA includes activities e.g. product certification and associated mandated standards e.g. ISO/IEC 17065. The attestations made by CABs at the main scope level are considered to be equally reliable.
- The sub scope of the MLA includes conformity assessment requirements e.g. ISO 9001 and scheme specific requirements, where applicable, e.g. ISO 22003-1. The attestations made by CABs at the sub scope level are considered to be equivalent.

The IAF MLA delivers the confidence needed for market acceptance of conformity assessment outcomes. An attestation issued, within the scope of the IAF MLA, by a body that is accredited by an IAF MLA signatory AB can be recognized worldwide, thereby facilitating international trade.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

0. INTRODUCTION.....	6
1. SCOPE	6
2. NORMATIVE REFERENCES	7
3. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	7
4. PRINCIPLES.....	7
5. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	7
6. STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS	8
7. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	8
8. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS	8
9. PROCESS REQUIREMENTS.....	8
9.1 Pre-Certification Activities	8
9.2 Planning Audits	9
9.3 Initial Certification.....	9
9.4 Conducting Audits.....	9
9.5 Certification Decision	10
9.6 Maintaining Certification.....	10
9.7 Appeals.....	11
9.8 Complaints.....	11
9.9 Client Records	11
10. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION BODIES.....	11
APPENDIX A (normative) - LEGAL COMPLIANCE AS A PART OF ACCREDITED OH&SMS CERTIFICATION	12
APPENDIX B (normative) - SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION.....	16

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INTRODUCTION TO IAF MANDATORY DOCUMENTS

The term “should” is used in this document to indicate recognised means of meeting the requirements of the standard. A Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) can meet these in an equivalent way provided this can be demonstrated to an Accreditation Body (AB). The term “shall” is used in this document to indicate those provisions which, reflecting the requirements of the relevant standard, are mandatory.

APPLICATION OF ISO/IEC 17021-1 FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (OH&SMS)

0. INTRODUCTION

This document is mandatory for the consistent application of ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 for the accreditation of Certification Bodies providing certification of Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems (OH&SMS). All clauses and Annexes of ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 continue to apply and this document does not supersede any of the requirements of that standard. This document not only applies for certification to OHSAS 18001 but shall also be used for certification to other OH&SMS such as ISO 45001 and other standards. National legislation will prevail in case of conflict with this document.

This document in its issue 1 included five mandatory appendices which introduced specific OH&SMS requirements. One of them has been removed and totally replaced by ISO/IEC TS 17021-10:2018. Two of them have been removed and all requirements included in the versions of IAF MD5:2019 and IAF MD17:2019 respectively.

This issue 2 includes two mandatory appendices which introduce specific OH&SMS requirements to the following IAF and EA documents:

Appendices	Source / reference document
Appendix A - Legal Compliance as a Part of Accredited OH&SMS Certification	EA-7/04 M:2017
Appendix B - Scope of Accreditation	IAF-ID1:2014

This document follows the structure of ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015.

Specific criteria are identified by the letter "G" followed with a reference number that incorporates the related requirements clause in ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015.

In all cases a reference in the text of this document to "clause XX" refers to a clause in ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 unless otherwise specified.

For multi-site organisations IAF MD1:2018 applies. This document provides additional requirements in relation to OH&SMS.

1. SCOPE

No additional requirement.

2. NORMATIVE REFERENCES

No additional requirement.

3. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

G 3.3 In addition to ISO/IEC 17021-1, additional services provided in the field of Occupational Health and Safety are also considered as management systems consultancy. These include, but are not limited to:

- i) performing the role of Occupational Health and Safety coordinator,
- ii) safety reporting,
- iii) performing risk assessments,
- iv) communication with regulatory authorities on behalf of the client, and
- v) accident and incident investigation.

4. PRINCIPLES

G 4.1.2 In addition to both managerial and non-managerial permanent and temporary workers, and their representatives, parties that have an interest in an OH&SMS certification include, but are not limited to:

- i) legal and regulatory authorities (local, regional, national or international),
- ii) parent organizations,
- iii) suppliers, contractors and subcontractors,
- iv) workers' organizations (trade unions) and employers' organizations,
- v) owners, shareholders, clients, visitors, relatives of workers, local community and neighbours of the organization and the general public,
- vi) customers, medical and other community services, media, academia, business associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and
- vii) occupational health and safety organizations and occupational safety and health-care professionals (for example doctors and nurses).

5. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

G 5.2.3 (In note 2)

The key interests may include the additional parties mentioned in clause G.4.1.2.

6. STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS

No additional requirement.

7. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

G 7.1.2 (in the note)

For Occupational Health and Safety management systems, the term “technical area” is related to commonalities of processes or services and their associated hazards which can expose workers to OH&S risks.

8. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

G 8.5.3 The legally enforceable arrangements shall also require that the certified client informs the Certification Body, without delay, of the occurrence of a serious incident or breach of regulation necessitating the involvement of the competent regulatory authority.

9. PROCESS REQUIREMENTS

9.1 Pre-Certification Activities

G 9.1.1 The information provided to the Certification Body by the authorized representative of the applicant organisation on its processes and activities shall also include the identification of the key hazards and OH&S risks associated with processes, the main hazardous materials used in the processes, and any relevant legal obligations coming from the applicable OH&S legislation.

The application shall contain details of personnel working on, as well as working away from the organisation’s premises.

G 9.1.4 The audit time of OH&SMS audits shall be determined in accordance with IAF MD5.

If the client provides services at another organisation’s premises, the CAB shall verify that the client’s OH&SMS covers these offsite activities (notwithstanding the OH&SMS obligations of the other organization). In determining the time to be spent for audit, the CAB shall consider to audit periodically any organization site where these employees work. Whether all sites shall be audited will depend on various factors such as OH&S risks associated with the activities therein performed, contract agreements, being certified by another accredited CAB, internal audit system, statistics on accidents and near misses. The justification for such decision shall be recorded.

G 9.1.5 In the case of OH&SMS operated over multiple sites it is necessary to establish if sampling is permitted or not based on the evaluation of the level of OH&S risks associated to the nature of activities and processes carried out in each site included in the scope of certification. The rationale of such decisions, the calculation of the audit time and the frequency of visiting each site shall be consistent with the requirements of clause 10 in IAF MD5, and shall be documented for each client.

Where there are multiple sites not covering the same activities, processes and OH&S risks, sampling is not appropriate.

Although a site performs similar processes or manufactures similar products to other sites, the CAB shall take account of the differences between the operations of each site (technology, equipment, quantities of hazardous materials used and stored, working environment, premises etc.).

When sampling is permitted the CB shall ensure that the sample of sites to be audited is representative of processes, activities and OH&S risks that exist in the organization to be audited.

Temporary sites covered by the organization's OH&SMS are subject to audit on a sample basis to provide evidence of the operation and effectiveness of the management system (see clause 9 of IAF MD5).

9.2 Planning Audits

G 9.2.1.2 b) For the determination of the ability of the management system to ensure the client meets applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements, the approach described in Appendix A shall be applied.

G.9.2.1.3 The OH&SMS shall include activities, products and services within the organization's control or influence that can impact the organization's OH&SMS performance.

Temporary sites, for example, construction sites, shall be covered by the OH&SMS of the organization that has control of these sites, irrespective of where they are located.

9.3 Initial Certification

No additional requirement.

9.4 Conducting Audits

G 9.4.4.2 The audit team shall interview the following personnel:

-
- i) the management with legal responsibility for Occupational Health and Safety,
 - ii) employees' representative(s) with responsibility for Occupational Health and Safety,
 - iii) personnel responsible for monitoring employees' health, for example, doctors and nurses. Justifications in case of interviews conducted remotely shall be recorded,
 - iv) managers and permanent and temporary employees.

Other personnel that should be considered for interview are:

- i) managers and employees performing activities related to the prevention of Occupational Health and Safety risks, and
- ii) contractors' management and employees.

G 9.4.5.3 The Certification Body shall have procedures detailing the actions to be taken in the event that it discovers a non-compliance with relevant regulatory requirements. These procedures shall include a requirement that any such non-compliances are immediately communicated to the organization being audited.

G 9.4.7.1 The organization representative shall be requested to invite the management legally responsible for occupational health and safety, personnel responsible for monitoring employees' health and the employees' representative(s) with responsibility for occupational health and safety to attend the closing meeting. Justification in case of absence shall be recorded.

9.5 Certification Decision

No additional requirement.

9.6 Maintaining Certification

G 9.6.4.2 Independently from the involvement of the competent regulatory authority, a special audit may be necessary in the event that the Certification Body becomes aware that there has been a serious incident related to occupational health and safety, for example, a serious accident, or a serious breach of regulation, in order to investigate if the management system has not been compromised and did function effectively. The Certification Body shall document the outcome of its investigation.

G 9.6.5.2 Information on incidents such as a serious accident, or a serious breach of regulation necessitating the involvement of the competent regulatory authority, provided by the certified client (see G 8.5.3) or directly gathered by the audit team during the special audit, (G 9.6.4.2) shall provide grounds for the Certification Body to decide on the actions to be taken, including a suspension or withdrawal of the certification, in cases where it can be demonstrated that the system seriously failed to meet the OH&S certification requirements. Such requirements shall be part of the contractual agreements between the CAB and the organization.

9.7 Appeals

No additional requirement.

9.8 Complaints

No additional requirement.

9.9 Client Records

No additional requirement.

10. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION BODIES

No additional requirement.

APPENDIX A (normative) - LEGAL COMPLIANCE AS A PART OF ACCREDITED OH&SMS CERTIFICATION

A.0 INTRODUCTION

A.0.1 Considering the various viewpoints, the following definition for “legal compliance” is used: “Conformity with the law, in such a way that the intended outcome is realised.”

While certification of an OH&SMS against the requirements of the applicable OH&SMS standard is not a guarantee of legal compliance (neither is any other means of control, including government or other type of control and/or legal compliance inspections or other forms of certification or verification), it is a proven and efficient tool to achieve and maintain such legal compliance.

It is recognised that accredited OH&SMS certification shall demonstrate that an independent third-party (Certification Body) has evaluated and confirmed that the organisation has a demonstrably effective OH&SMS to ensure the fulfilment of its policy commitments including legal compliance.

Ongoing or potential non-compliances with the applicable legal requirements might show a lack of management control within the organisation and its OH&SMS and the conformity with the standard should be carefully reviewed.

A.0.2 This Appendix is intended to extend to OH&SMS the applicability of selected requirements of document EA-7/04 M: 2017 “Legal Compliance as a part of Accredited ISO 14001:2015 certification”, rev.03 May 2017. Such requirements describe the relationship between an organisation's accredited OH&SMS certification and that organisation's degree of compliance with applicable OH&S legal requirements.

A.1 HOW SHOULD A CERTIFICATION BODY AUDIT AN OH&SMS WITH RESPECT TO LEGAL COMPLIANCE

A.1.1 Through the certification assessment process, a Certification Body shall evaluate an organisation's conformity with the requirements of an OH&SMS standard as they relate to legal compliance and shall not grant certification until conformity with these requirements can be demonstrated.

After certification, the subsequent surveillance and reassessment audits conducted by the Certification Body shall be consistent with the above audit methodology.

A.1.2 With respect to the balance between review of documents and records and the evaluation of the OH&SMS implementation during operational activities (e.g. tour of facilities and other work sites), the Certification Body shall ensure that an adequate audit of the effectiveness of the OH&SMS is undertaken.

A.1.3 There is no formula to define what the relative proportions should be, as the situation is different in every organisation. However, there are some indications that too much of the audit time being dedicated to an office-based review is a problem that occurs with some frequency. This could lead to an inadequate assessment of the effectiveness of the OH&SMS with respect to legal compliance issues, and potentially to poor performance being overlooked, leading to a loss of stakeholder confidence in the certification process.

The Certification Body shall, through an appropriate surveillance program, assure that conformity is being maintained during the certification cycle, normally three years. The Certification Body auditors shall verify the management of legal compliance based on the demonstrated implementation of the system and not rely only on planned or expected results.

A.1.4 Any organization failing to demonstrate their initial or ongoing commitment to legal compliance, shall not be certified or continued to be certified as meeting the requirements of an OH&SMS standard by the Certification Body.

A.1.5 Deliberate or consistent non-compliance shall be considered a serious failure to support the policy commitment to achieving legal compliance and shall preclude certification or cause an existing OH&SMS standard certificate to be suspended, or withdrawn.

A.1.6 If the facilities and work areas are subject to closure, the OH&S risks change, as there may no longer be the same risks to employees, but there may be new risks applicable to members of the public (e.g. in case of lack of suitable maintenance and surveillance activities). The Certification Body shall verify that the management system continues to meet the OH&SMS standard and to be effectively implemented in respect of the closed facilities and work areas, and, if not, suspend the certificate.

A.2. COMPLIANCE CRITERIA FOR THE CERTIFICATION DECISION

A.2.1 Full legal compliance is expected by stakeholders and interested parties of an organization claiming conformity with an OH&SMS standard. The perceived worth of accredited certification in this field is closely related to the achieved satisfaction of the interested parties in relation to legal compliance.

A.2.2 The organisation shall be able to demonstrate that it has achieved compliance with the legal OH&S requirements that are applicable to it through its own evaluation of compliance prior to the Certification Body granting certification.

A.2.3 Where the organization may not be in legal compliance, it shall be able to demonstrate it has activated an implementation plan to achieve full compliance within a declared date, supported by a documented agreement with the regulator, wherever possible for the different national conditions. The successful implementation of this plan shall be considered as a priority within the OH&SMS.

A.2.4 Exceptionally the Certification Body may still grant certification but shall seek objective evidence to confirm that the organization's OH&SMS:

- a. is capable of achieving the required compliance through full implementation of the above implementation plan within the due date,
- b. has addressed all hazards and OH&S risks to workers and other exposed personnel and that there are no activities, processes or situations that can or will lead to a serious injury and/or ill-health, and
- c. during the transitional period has put in place the necessary actions to ensure that the OH&S risk is reduced and controlled.

A.2.5 Through the requirements of ISO/IEC 17021-1, clause 9.4.8.3 a) and the intended outcomes being explicitly stated in the applicable OH&SMS standard, the Certification Body shall ensure that its audit reports contain a statement on the conformity and the effectiveness of the organization's OH&SMS together with a summary of the evidence with regards to the capability of the OH&SMS to meet its compliance obligations.

A.3 SUMMARY

A.3.1 Accredited certification of an organization's OH&SMS indicates conformity with the requirements of the applicable OH&SMS standard and includes a demonstrated and effective commitment to compliance with applicable legal requirements.

A.3.2 The control of legal compliance by the organisation is an important component of the OH&SMS assessment and remains the responsibility of the organization.

A.3.3 It should be stressed that Certification Body auditors are not inspectors of the OH&S regulator. They should not provide "statements" or "declarations" of legal compliance. Nevertheless, they can "verify the evaluation of legal compliance" in order to assess conformity with the applicable OH&SMS standard.

A.3.4 Accredited certification of an OH&SMS as fulfilling the requirements in an OH&SMS standard cannot be an absolute and continuous guarantee of legal compliance but neither can any certification or legal scheme guarantee ongoing legal compliance. However, an OH&SMS is a proven and effective tool to achieve and maintain legal compliance and provides top management with relevant and timely information on the organisation's compliance status.

A.3.5 An OH&SMS standard requires a commitment to comply with legal requirements. The organisation shall be able to demonstrate it has achieved compliance with its applicable legal requirements through its own evaluation of compliance prior to the Certification Body granting certification.

A.3.6 Certification of an OH&SMS as fulfilling the requirements in an OH&SMS standard confirms that the OH&SMS has been shown to be effective in achieving its policy commitments including fulfilment of legal compliance obligations and provides the foundation and support for an organization's continued legal compliance.

A.3.7 In order to maintain the confidence of interested parties and stakeholders in the above attributes of the accredited certification of an OH&SMS, the Certification Body shall ensure that the system has demonstrated effectiveness before granting, maintaining or continuing certification.

A.3.8 The OH&SMS can act as a tool for dialogue between the organisation and its OH&S regulators and form the basis for a trusting partnership, replacing historical adversarial "them and us" relationships. OH&S regulators and the public should have confidence in organizations with an accredited OH&SMS standard certificate and be able to perceive them as being able to constantly and consistently manage their legal compliance.

APPENDIX B (normative) - SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION

B.1 The accredited scope of an OH&S Certification Body shall be expressed in terms of one or more elements from the list of economic activities reported in the Annex of the Document IAF-ID1:2014, as amended for OH&SMS in the following table.

Model for OH&SMS Accreditation Scopes

OH&SMS Accreditation Scope			
No	Description of economic sector/activity	NACE – Division /Group/Class (rev.2)	Examples of Common OH&S hazards (1)
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 03	Exposure to pesticide, biological and chemical hazards, farm mobile vehicles and equipment, machinery, work at height, manual handling, respiratory disease, zoonoses, noise, repetitive stress, etc.
2	Mining and quarrying	05, 06, 07, 08, 09	Rock fall, fire, explosion, mobile vehicles, machinery, falls from height, entrapment and electrocution, noise, vibration, exposure to radon, crystalline silica exposure, coal dust, hazardous chemicals, working in confined spaces, etc.
3	Food products, beverages and tobacco	10, 11, 12	Exposure to pesticide, biologic and chemical hazards, mobile vehicles and equipment, tools, machinery, cold areas (freezer), hot media, repetitive stress, etc.
4	Textiles and textile products	13, 14	Machinery and equipment, exposure to dyes and chemicals, wool and flock dust, fire, explosion, weight loading and unloading, noise, etc.
5	Leather and leather	15	Exposure to chromium and other

OH&SMS Accreditation Scope			
No	Description of economic sector/activity	NACE – Division /Group/Class (rev.2)	Examples of Common OH&S hazards (1)
	products		hazardous chemicals, machinery, pressure equipment, unsafe workplace, weight loading and unloading, noise, etc.
6	Wood and wood products	16	Exposure to hazardous chemicals, wood dust, various machinery and tools, fire, explosion, etc.
7	Pulp, paper and paper products	17	Exposure to hazardous chemicals, plant and pressure equipment, machinery, fire, explosion, unsafe workplace (heat radiation, dust), noise, etc.
8	Publishing companies	58.1, 59.2	Video Display Terminal (VDT), body posture, lighting, repetitive stress, etc.
9	Printing companies	18	Exposure to hazardous chemicals, machinery, noise
10	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	19	Exposure to hazardous chemicals, machinery, plant and equipment, pressure equipment, fire, explosion, working in confined spaces, working at height, noise, explosion, coal dust, etc.
11	Nuclear fuel	24.46, 20.13 (only in scope of radioactive material)	Exposure to radiation/radioactivity, exposure to hazardous chemicals, plant and equipment, etc.
12	Chemicals, chemical products and fibres	20 (except scope of radioactive material)	Exposure to hazardous chemicals, machinery, plant and equipment, pressure equipment, fire, explosion, working in confined spaces, working at height, noise,

OH&SMS Accreditation Scope			
No	Description of economic sector/activity	NACE – Division /Group/Class (rev.2)	Examples of Common OH&S hazards (1)
			explosion, dust, etc.
13	Pharmaceuticals	21	Exposure to biological and chemical hazards, exposure to radiations, plant and pressure equipment, fire, explosion, working in confined spaces, etc.
14	Rubber and plastic products	22	Machinery, plant and pressure equipment, exposure to chemical hazards, fire, explosion, noise etc.
15	Non-metallic mineral products	23, except 23.5 and 23.6	Machinery, plant and pressure equipment, electricity, fire, explosion, hazardous chemicals, noise, paint and coatings, etc.
16	Concrete, cement, lime, plaster etc.	23.5, 23.6	Ground works and excavations work at height, mobile plant and machinery, manual handling, noise, vibration, dust, electricity, fire, explosion, etc.
17	Basic metals and fabricated metal products	24 except 24.46, 25 except 25.4, 33.11	Machinery, plant and equipment, pressure equipment, fire, explosion, hazardous chemicals, working at height, noise, paint and coatings, radiation, etc.
18	Machinery and equipment	25.4, 28, 30.4, 33.12, 33.2	Machinery, plant and equipment, pressure equipment, hazardous chemicals, paint and coatings, noise, vibration, manual handling, fire, explosion, etc.
19	Electrical and optical equipment	26, 27, 33.13, 33.14, 95.1	Machinery, plant and equipment, pressure equipment, electricity, radiation, hazardous chemicals, noise, vibration, manual handling,

OH&SMS Accreditation Scope			
No	Description of economic sector/activity	NACE – Division /Group/Class (rev.2)	Examples of Common OH&S hazards (1)
			etc.
20	Shipbuilding	30.1, 33.15	Machinery, plant and equipment, pressure equipment, hazardous chemicals, noise, vibration, manual handling, working at height, working in confined spaces, fire, explosion, radiation, paint and coatings, etc.
21	Aerospace	30.3, 33.16	Machinery, plant and equipment, pressure equipment, hazardous chemicals, paint and coatings, noise, vibration, radiation, manual handling, fire, explosion, etc.
22	Other transport equipment	29, 30.2, 30.9, 33.17	Machinery, plant and equipment, pressure equipment, hazardous chemicals, paint and coatings, noise, vibration, manual handling, etc.
23	Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	31, 32, 33.19	Machinery, plant and equipment, pressure equipment, hazardous chemicals, noise, vibration, manual handling, paint and coatings etc.
24	Recycling	38.3	Traffic, machinery, exposure to chemical and biological hazards, slips, trips, falls, radiation, repetitive stress, noise, fire, explosion, etc.
25	Electricity supply	35.1	Plant and equipment, electricity, exposure to electro-magnetic fields, machinery, hazardous chemicals, noise, vibration, work at height, etc.

OH&SMS Accreditation Scope			
No	Description of economic sector/activity	NACE – Division /Group/Class (rev.2)	Examples of Common OH&S hazards (1)
26	Gas supply	35.2	pressure equipment, machinery, fire and explosion associated with loss of containment of gas, toxicity, noise, vibration, work in confined spaces, work at height, etc.
27	Water supply	35.3, 36	Plant and equipment, machinery, exposure to chemical hazards, noise, vibration, work at height, work in confined spaces, legionella, etc.
28	Construction	41, 42, 43	Ground works and excavations, work at height, mobile equipment accidents, falls from height, tower cranes, mobile plant and machinery, temporary works, manual handling, noise, vibration, dust, paint and coatings, electricity (overhead electric lines and underground cables), fire, etc.
29	Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	45, 46, 47, 95.2	Machinery, tools, hazardous chemicals, noise, vibration, manual handling, chemicals, etc.
30	Hotels and restaurants	55, 56	Slips and trips, hot objects, cold areas (freezers), sharp objects, chemicals, biological waste, legionella, etc.
31	Transport, storage and communication	49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 61	Traffic, speed, overturning, crash, being hit by a moving vehicle, falls from vehicles, manual handling, slips and trips

OH&SMS Accreditation Scope			
No	Description of economic sector/activity	NACE – Division /Group/Class (rev.2)	Examples of Common OH&S hazards (1)
32	Financial intermediation; real estate; renting	64, 65, 66, 68, 77	VDT, body posture, lighting, repetitive stress, etc.
33	Information technology	58.2, 62, 63.1	VDT, body posture, lighting, repetitive stress, etc.
34	Engineering services	71, 72, 74 except 74.2 and 74.3	VDT, wide variation in function of the specific service.
35	Other services	69, 70, 73, 74.2, 74.3, 78, 80, 81, 82	Wide variation in function of the specific service.
36	Public administration	84	VDT, body posture, lighting, ergonomics, wide variation, etc.
37	Education	85	VDT, lighting, ergonomics, stress, noise, etc.
38	Health and social work	75, 86, 87, 88	Exposure to biological hazards, radioactivity, disease contamination, weight handling, etc.
39	Other social services	37, 38.1, 38.2, 39, 59.1, 60, 63.9, 79, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96	Machinery, exposure to chemical and biological hazards, slips, trips, falls, repetitive stress, noise, wide variation in function of the specific service.

Note 1: Examples of common hazards are not supposed to be included in the scope of accreditation.

Note 2: No risk level has been assigned for each IAF code. Each AB would be responsible to define the risk level of each scope taking into account the local legislation, the OH&S hazards and the requirements defined in IAF MD5.

Note 3: Sections T and U from NACE Rev 2 including the NACE codes 97, 98, and 99 are not included in the table.

Note 4: The use of OH&S scopes to describe “technical areas” for an OH&SMS, as referred to in ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, clause 7.1.2., is limited. While scope 11 “Nuclear Fuel” might constitute a legitimate descriptor for a technical area, few of the other headings would do so.

End of IAF Mandatory Document Application of ISO/IEC 17021-1 for the Certification of Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems (OH&SMS)

Further Information:

For further Information on this document or other IAF documents, contact any member of IAF or the IAF Secretariat.

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