



**2023/0033(COD)**

8.6.2023

# **AMENDMENTS**

## **35 - 194**

**Draft report**

**Nikolaj Villumsen**

(PE746.964v01-00)

Amending Council Directive 98/24/EC and Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the limit values for lead and its inorganic compounds and diisocyanates

Proposal for a directive

(COM(2023)0071 – C9-0022/2023 – 2023/0033(COD))



**Amendment 35**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 1 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(1a) The employers' obligations laid down in this Directive should take into account the fact that microenterprises and SMEs, which represent a large majority of enterprises in the Union, have limited financial, technical and human resources. In order to ensure the highest possible protection of workers in all companies, Member States should assess the impact of the implementation of this Directive and the related administrative burden on those enterprises, in order to ensure that they are not disproportionately affected, with specific focus on microenterprises, and to publish the results of such assessments. In doing so, Member States should maintain equal protection for all workers and facilitate compliance of microenterprises and SMEs. Against that background, specific measures, such as financial and administrative support, could help SMEs and microenterprises further to comply with the obligations laid down in Directive 2004/37/EC and progress towards the elimination of risks relating to exposure to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances at the workplace, therefore benefitting all workers.***

Or. en

**Amendment 36**  
**Anne Sander, François-Xavier Bellamy**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 1 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(1a) Article 153 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union states that the Union will support and complement the activities of the Member States in the improvement in particular of the working environment to protect workers' health and safety. In this regard, the European Parliament resolution of 14 December 2022<sup>1a</sup> recalls that the required level of protection for human health and the environment does not conflict with the preservation of European heritage.**

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**<sup>1a</sup> European Parliament resolution of 14 December 2022 on the implementation of the New European Agenda for Culture and the EU Strategy for International Cultural Relations (2022/2047(INI) - P9\_TA(2022)0444).**

Or. fr

**Amendment 37**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 1 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(1b) Cobalt and cobalt compounds meet the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and are therefore carcinogens within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC. It is possible, on the basis of the available information, including scientific and technical data, to set limit values for those carcinogens. Exposure to cobalt and cobalt compounds at workplaces may result in dermal sensitisation and**

*sensitisation of the respiratory tract. It is therefore appropriate to urgently establish limit values for both the inhalable and respirable fractions of cobalt and of cobalt compounds in the context of Directive 2004/37/EC.*

Or. en

**Amendment 38**  
**Dominique Bilde**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(2) Pursuant to its Article 1(3), Directive 98/24/EC is to apply to carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances at work without prejudice to more stringent or specific provisions set out in Directive 2004/37/EC. To ensure legal certainty and avoid ambiguities and possible confusion over the applicable limit values for lead and its inorganic compounds, those Directives should be amended. This will provide for a revised binding occupational exposure limit value and biological limit value in Directive 2004/37/EC only, more specifically its Annexes III and IIIa containing more specific provisions on reprotoxic substances such as lead and its inorganic compounds. Therefore, the specific provisions setting the occupational exposure limit value for lead and its inorganic compounds in Annex I to Directive 98/24/EC and a biological limit value for lead and its ionic compounds in Annex II to Directive 98/24/EC should be deleted.*

*deleted*

Or. fr

## Amendment 39

Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(2) Pursuant to its Article 1(3), Directive 98/24/EC is to apply to carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances at work without prejudice to more stringent or specific provisions set out in Directive 2004/37/EC. To ensure legal certainty and avoid ambiguities and possible confusion over the applicable limit values for lead and its inorganic compounds, those Directives should be amended. This will provide for a revised binding occupational exposure limit value and biological limit value in Directive 2004/37/EC only, more specifically its Annexes III and IIIa containing more specific provisions on reprotoxic substances such as lead and its inorganic compounds. Therefore, the specific provisions setting the occupational exposure limit value for lead and its inorganic compounds in Annex I to Directive 98/24/EC and a biological limit value for lead and its *ionic* compounds in Annex II to Directive 98/24/EC should be deleted.

*Amendment*

(2) Pursuant to its Article 1(3), Directive 98/24/EC is to apply to carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances at work without prejudice to more stringent or specific provisions set out in Directive 2004/37/EC. To ensure legal certainty and avoid ambiguities and possible confusion over the applicable limit values for lead and its inorganic compounds, those Directives should be amended. This will provide for a revised binding occupational exposure limit value and biological limit value in Directive 2004/37/EC only, more specifically its Annexes III and IIIa containing more specific provisions on reprotoxic substances such as lead and its inorganic compounds. Therefore, the specific provisions setting the occupational exposure limit value for lead and its inorganic compounds in Annex I to Directive 98/24/EC and a biological limit value for lead and its *inorganic* compounds in Annex II to Directive 98/24/EC should be deleted.

Or. en

## Amendment 40

Dominique Bilde

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) *New and revised limit values should be set out in light of available information, including up-to-date*

*Amendment*

*deleted*

*scientific evidence and technical data, based on a thorough assessment of the socioeconomic impact and availability of exposure measurement protocols and techniques at the place of work.*

Or. fr

#### **Amendment 41**

**Sabine Verheyen, Marlene Mortler, Christine Schneider, Markus Ferber, Axel Voss, Marion Walsmann, Niclas Herbst, Karolin Braunsberger-Reinhold, Michael Gahler, Rainer Wieland, Markus Pieper, Norbert Lins, Hildegard Bentele, Christian Doleschal, Dennis Radtke, Ralf Seekatz, Daniel Caspary, David McAllister, Sven Simon, Christian Ehler, Monika Hohlmeier**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Recital 3**

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) New and revised limit values should be set out in light of available information, including up-to-date scientific evidence and technical data, based on a thorough assessment of the socioeconomic impact and availability of exposure measurement protocols and techniques at the place of work.

###### *Amendment*

(3) New and revised limit values should be set out in light of available information, including up-to-date scientific evidence and technical data, based on a thorough assessment of the socioeconomic **and cultural** impact and availability of exposure measurement protocols and techniques at the place of work.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 42**

**Anne Sander, François-Xavier Bellamy**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Recital 3**

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) New and revised limit values should be set out in light of available information, including up-to-date scientific evidence and technical data, based on a thorough assessment of the socioeconomic impact and availability of exposure

###### *Amendment*

(3) New and revised limit values should be set out in light of available information, including up-to-date scientific evidence and technical data, based on a thorough assessment of the socioeconomic **and cultural** impact and availability of

measurement protocols and techniques at the place of work.

exposure measurement protocols and techniques at the place of work.

Or. fr

#### **Amendment 43**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 6**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(6) Lead and its inorganic compounds are key occupational reprotoxicants that can affect both fertility and the development of the foetus and meet the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction (category 1A) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and are therefore a reprotoxic substances within the meaning of Article 2, point (ba), of Directive 2004/37/EC.

##### *Amendment*

(6) Lead and its inorganic compounds are key occupational reprotoxicants that can affect both fertility and the development of the foetus and meet the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction (category 1A) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and are therefore a reprotoxic substances within the meaning of Article 2, point (ba), of Directive 2004/37/EC. ***It is not scientifically possible to identify a level below which exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds would not have adverse health effects for the development of the offspring of workers of childbearing age. A notation as “non-threshold reprotoxic substance” should therefore be introduced for lead and its inorganic compounds and employers should ensure that the level of exposure of workers is reduced to as low a level as is technically possible.***

Or. en

#### **Amendment 44**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 6**



*Text proposed by the Commission*

(6) Lead and its inorganic compounds are key occupational reprotoxicants that can affect both fertility and the development of the foetus and meet the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction (category 1A) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and are therefore a reprotoxic substances within the meaning of Article 2, point (ba), of Directive 2004/37/EC.

*Amendment*

(6) Lead and its inorganic compounds are key occupational reprotoxicants that can affect both fertility and the development of the foetus and meet the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction (category 1A) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and are therefore a reprotoxic substances within the meaning of Article 2, point (ba), of Directive 2004/37/EC. ***Studies show that lead accounts for around half of all occupational exposures to reprotoxic substances.***

Or. en

**Amendment 45**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 6**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(6) Lead and its inorganic compounds are key occupational reprotoxicants that can affect both fertility and the development of the foetus and meet the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction (category 1A) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and are therefore a reprotoxic substances within the meaning of Article 2, point (ba), of Directive 2004/37/EC.

*Amendment*

(6) Lead and its inorganic compounds are key occupational reprotoxicants that can affect both fertility and the development of the foetus and meet the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction (category 1A) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and are therefore a reprotoxic substances within the meaning of Article 2, point (ba), of Directive 2004/37/EC. ***Studies show that lead accounts for around half of all occupational exposure to reprotoxic substances.***

Or. en

**Amendment 46**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 6 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(6a) Lead is used in several sectors of strategic importance for reaching the goals set out in the European Green Deal and in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119<sup>1</sup>, such as for example the batteries sector. Advancing the green transition, stimulating the circular economy and maintaining and enhancing the international strategic autonomy in raw materials are all priorities of the Union.**

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law')

Or. en

**Amendment 47**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 6 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(6b) Because of the harmful properties of lead and its inorganic compounds, relocation of lead-processing companies to third countries with less stringent occupational safety and health regulations needs to be avoided at all times.**

Or. en

**Amendment 48**  
**Elżbieta Rafalska**  
on behalf of the ECR Group  
**Beata Szydło**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(7) Oral and inhalation exposure are both relevant routes for the uptake of lead and its inorganic compounds into the human body. Taking into account the most recent scientific data and new findings with regard to lead and its inorganic compounds, it is necessary to improve the protection of workers exposed to a potential health risk, by reducing both the occupational exposure and biological limit values for lead. Therefore, a revised biological limit value equal to **15** µg/100ml blood, accompanied by a revised occupational exposure limit value equal to 0.03 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) should be established.

*Amendment*

(7) Oral and inhalation exposure are both relevant routes for the uptake of lead and its inorganic compounds into the human body. Taking into account the most recent scientific data and new findings with regard to lead and its inorganic compounds, it is necessary to improve the protection of workers exposed to a potential health risk, by reducing both the occupational exposure and biological limit values for lead. Therefore, a revised biological limit value equal to **20** µg/100ml blood, accompanied by a revised occupational exposure limit value equal to 0.03 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) should be established. ***For both the permissible biological limit value (BLV) and the occupational exposure limit value for lead, it is necessary to provide Member States with a transition period of 10 years from the entry into force of the Directive. In order to demonstrate a gradual reduction of the BLV, Member States should reach a value of 35 µg/100 ml blood 5 years after the entry into force of the Directive. Such a transition period is necessary in view of the need to adapt to the new reduced exposure limit values.***

Or. pl

**Amendment 49**  
**Dominique Bilde**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(7) Oral and inhalation exposure are both relevant routes for the uptake of lead and its inorganic compounds into the human body. Taking into account the most recent scientific data and new findings with regard to lead and its inorganic compounds, it is necessary to improve the protection of workers exposed to a potential health risk, by reducing both the occupational exposure and biological limit values for lead. ***Therefore, a revised biological limit value equal to 15 µg/100ml blood, accompanied by a revised occupational exposure limit value equal to 0.03 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) should be established.***

*Amendment*

(7) Oral and inhalation exposure are both relevant routes for the uptake of lead and its inorganic compounds into the human body. Taking into account the most recent scientific data and new findings with regard to lead and its inorganic compounds, it is necessary to improve the protection of workers exposed to a potential health risk, by reducing both the occupational exposure and biological limit values for lead.

Or. fr

**Amendment 50**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(7) Oral and inhalation exposure are both relevant routes for the uptake of lead and its inorganic compounds into the human body. Taking into account the most recent scientific data and new findings with regard to lead and its inorganic compounds, it is necessary to improve the protection of workers exposed to a potential health risk, by reducing both the occupational exposure and biological limit values for lead. ***Therefore, a revised biological limit value equal to 15 µg/100ml blood, accompanied by a revised***

*Amendment*

(7) Oral and inhalation exposure are both relevant routes for the uptake of lead and its inorganic compounds into the human body. Taking into account the most recent scientific data and new findings with regard to lead and its inorganic compounds, it is necessary to improve the protection of workers exposed to a potential health risk, by reducing both the occupational exposure and biological limit values for lead.

*occupational exposure limit value equal to 0.03 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) should be established.*

Or. en

**Amendment 51**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 7**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(7) Oral and inhalation exposure are both relevant routes for the uptake of lead and its inorganic compounds into the human body. Taking into account the most recent scientific data and new findings with regard to lead and its inorganic compounds, it is necessary to improve the protection of workers exposed to a potential health risk, by reducing both the occupational exposure and biological limit values for lead. ***Therefore, a revised biological limit value equal to 15 µg/100ml blood, accompanied by a revised occupational exposure limit value equal to 0.03 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) should be established.***

*Amendment*

(7) Oral and inhalation exposure are both relevant routes for the uptake of lead and its inorganic compounds into the human body. Taking into account the most recent scientific data and new findings with regard to lead and its inorganic compounds, it is necessary to improve the protection of workers exposed to a potential health risk, by reducing both the occupational exposure and biological limit values for lead.

Or. en

**Amendment 52**  
**Anne Sander, François-Xavier Bellamy**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 7**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(7) Oral and inhalation exposure are both relevant routes for the uptake of lead and its inorganic compounds into the

*Amendment*

(7) Oral and inhalation exposure are both relevant routes for the uptake of lead and its inorganic compounds into the

human body. Taking into account the most recent scientific data and new findings with regard to lead and its inorganic compounds, it is necessary to improve the protection of workers exposed to a potential health risk, by reducing both the occupational exposure and biological limit values for lead. Therefore, a revised biological limit value equal to 15 µg/100ml blood, accompanied by a revised occupational exposure limit value equal to 0.03 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) should be established.

human body. Taking into account the most recent scientific data and new findings with regard to lead and its inorganic compounds, it is necessary to improve the protection of workers exposed to a potential health risk, by reducing both the occupational exposure and biological limit values for lead. Therefore, a revised biological limit value equal to 15 µg/100ml blood, accompanied by a revised occupational exposure limit value equal to 0.03 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) should be established. *A limit value of 35 µg Pb/100 ml blood should apply to crafts because of the sector's special features, as well as feasibility, time and adaptation costs.*

Or. fr

**Amendment 53**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7a) The Committee for Risk Assessment of the European Chemicals Agency has recommended an occupational exposure limit (OEL) of 4 µg Pb/m<sup>3</sup> as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA)<sup>1a</sup>. The Committee also recommended a binding biological limit value (BLV) of 15 µg Pb/100ml (150 µg Pb/L), but concluded that such a BLV for lead does not protect the future children of female workers of childbearing age exposed. The Committee recommended that the blood-lead level in female workers of childbearing age should not exceed the reference values for the general population not occupationally exposed to lead in the relevant Member State. Where national reference levels are**

*not available, blood-lead levels in women of childbearing age should not exceed the biological guidance value (BGV) of 4.5 µg/ml (45 µg/L), the maximal European reference value. The BGV relates to background exposure of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead.*

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*1a*

<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/e d7a37e4-1641-b147-aaac-fce4c3014037>

Or. en

#### **Amendment 54**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

#### **Proposal for a directive Recital 7 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7a) The Committee for Risk Assessment of the European Chemicals Agency has recommended an occupational exposure limit (OEL) of 4 µg Pb/m<sup>3</sup> as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA)<sup>1a</sup>. The Committee also recommended a binding biological limit value (BLV) of 15 µg Pb/100ml (150 µg Pb/L), but concluded that such a BLV for lead does not protect the future children of female workers of childbearing age exposed. The Committee recommended that the blood-lead level in female workers of childbearing age should not exceed the reference values for the general population not occupationally exposed to lead in the relevant Member State. Where national reference levels are not available, blood-lead levels in women of childbearing age should not exceed the biological guidance value (BGV) of 4.5 µg/ml (45 µg/L), the maximal European**

*reference value. The BGV relates to background exposure of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead.*

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*1a*

*<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/e7a37e4-1641-b147-aaac-fce4c3014037>*

Or. en

**Amendment 55**

**Elżbieta Rafalska**

on behalf of the ECR Group

**Beata Szydło**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 7 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(7a) The need for transition periods arises from the organisational and technological changes and the high costs of production transformation that will arise from the lowering of occupational exposure limit values. In order to ensure an adequate level of protection of workers and monitoring of the limit values, it is necessary to introduce fundamental changes in the production processes, in particular in the production of lead from primary sources, i.e. based on the processing of metal concentrates containing lead and its inorganic compounds.*

Or. pl

**Amendment 56**

**Dominique Bilde**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 7 a (new)**



*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7a)** *When redefining the new limit values, it is also essential to take full account of the special features of the industries concerned, which are sometimes part of high-value cultural and heritage craft sectors, in particular as regards the duration and cost involved in training qualified staff for those industries.*

Or. fr

**Amendment 57**

**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 7 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7b)** *In its initiative report on a new Union strategic framework on health and safety at work post 2020 (including better protection of workers from exposure to harmful substances, stress at work and repetitive motion injuries) of 9 February 2022, the European Parliament noted that a BLV of 15 µg Pb/100ml (150 µg Pb/L) “does not protect women and especially pregnant women properly” and called for revised exposure limit values for lead and its compounds while ensuring equal protection for all workers regardless of gender.*

Or. en

**Amendment 58**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7b)** *In its initiative report on a new Union strategic framework on health and safety at work post 2020 (including better protection of workers from exposure to harmful substances, stress at work and repetitive motion injuries) of 9 February 2022, the European Parliament noted that a BLV of 15 µg Pb/100ml (150 µg Pb/L) “does not protect women and especially pregnant women properly” and called for revised exposure limit values for lead and its compounds while ensuring equal protection for all workers regardless of gender.*

Or. en

**Amendment 59**  
**Elżbieta Rafalska**  
on behalf of the ECR Group  
**Beata Szydło**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7b)** *The introduction of a 10-year transition period is also necessary for environmental policy reasons. The inability to comply with the new reduced exposure limit values without a transition period would lead to an uncontrolled expansion of hazardous waste landfills for lead-bearing materials.*

Or. pl

**Amendment 60**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(7c) This Directive respects the fundamental rights recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular the prohibition of discrimination on the ground of sex and the right to fair and just working conditions provided for, respectively, in Articles 21 and 31 thereof. Moreover, it complies with Principle No 10 of the European Pillar of Social Rights, according to which workers have the right to a healthy, safe and well-adapted work environment. The right of workers to the protection of health and safety at work includes the right to protection from the effects of lead and its inorganic compounds on future generations, such as the negative impacts on the reproductive capacity of men and women, as well as on foetal development. Therefore, a revised BLV equal to 4.5 µg/100ml blood, accompanied by a revised OEL equal to 4 µg Pb/m<sup>3</sup> TWA should be established, to ensure the protection of workers who are occupationally exposed to lead, irrespective of their sex. Such a revised BLV is also intended to foster the full participation of women of child-bearing age in economic sectors targeted by the European Green Deal, such as the production of sustainable and circular batteries, in support of the Union's energy transition.***

Or. en

**Amendment 61**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(7c) This Directive respects the fundamental rights recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular the prohibition of discrimination on the ground of sex and the right to fair and just working conditions provided for, respectively, in Articles 21 and 31 thereof. Moreover, it complies with Principle No 10 of the European Pillar of Social Rights, according to which workers have the right to a healthy, safe and well-adapted work environment. The right of workers to the protection of health and safety at work includes the right to protection from the effects of lead and its inorganic compounds on future generations, such as the negative impacts on the reproductive capacity of men and women, as well as on foetal development. Therefore, a revised BLV equal to 4.5 µg/100ml blood, accompanied by a revised OEL equal to 4 µg Pb/m<sup>3</sup> TWA should be established, to ensure the protection of workers who are occupationally exposed to lead, irrespective of their sex. Such a revised BLV is also intended to foster the full participation of women of child-bearing age in economic sectors targeted by the European Green Deal, such as the production of sustainable and circular batteries, in support of the Union's energy transition.***

Or. en

**Amendment 62**  
**Elżbieta Rafalska**  
on behalf of the ECR Group  
**Beata Szydło**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7c) Financial support from the Commission is necessary to meet the financial demands on Member States to lower the limit values. In addition, a wide-ranging research programme on occupational exposure to lead in the European Union, involving the national research institutes of the Member States responsible for the protection of workers' health, is necessary to improve knowledge of existing occupational exposure to lead.**

Or. pl

**Amendment 63**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7 d (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7d) A survey conducted by the Pb REACH consortium in 2020 indicated that P90's for worker blood lead levels across the EU in the primary metal producers, battery manufacturers and recyclers were 27, 29 and 28 µg Pb/100ml respectively. This information suggests that it will not be technically feasible for many Industrial operations to achieve compliance with a BLV of 4,5µg Pb/dL for all workers due to exposure that has occurred before coming into force of the Directive, without the adoption of appropriate transitional measures, especially if workplaces contain a high number of long service employees. Therefore a transitional BLV of 30 µg Pb/dL will apply to workers already working in the primary or secondary lead**

*industry and showing a BLV higher than 4,5 µg Pb/dL during a transitional period of 5 years from the entry into force of the recast of Directive 2004/37/EC.*

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*<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/03b0cc5a-5e22-11ec-9c6c-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF>*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 64**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 8**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) Moreover, to strengthen the health surveillance of workers exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds and thus contribute to the prevention and protection measures to be undertaken by the employer, it is necessary to amend the existing requirements that apply when workers are exposed to *certain levels of* lead and its inorganic compounds. To that end, detailed medical surveillance should be required *when exposure* to lead and its inorganic compounds *exceeds 0.015 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in air (50% of current OEL) or 9 µg/100ml blood (approx. 60% of the current BLV).*

##### *Amendment*

(8) Moreover, to strengthen the health surveillance of workers exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds and thus contribute to the prevention and protection measures to be undertaken by the employer, it is necessary to amend the existing requirements that apply when workers are exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds. To that end, detailed medical surveillance should be required *for all workers exposed* to lead and its inorganic compounds.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 65**

**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 8**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) Moreover, to strengthen the health surveillance of workers exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds and thus contribute to the prevention and protection measures to be undertaken by the employer, it is necessary to amend the existing requirements that apply when workers are exposed to certain levels of lead and its inorganic compounds. To that end, detailed medical surveillance should be required when exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds exceeds **0.015 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** in air (50% of current OEL) or **9 µg/100ml** blood (approx. 60% of the current BLV).

*Amendment*

(8) Moreover, to strengthen the health surveillance of workers exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds and thus contribute to the prevention and protection measures to be undertaken by the employer, it is necessary to amend the existing requirements that apply when workers are exposed to certain levels of lead and its inorganic compounds. To that end, detailed medical surveillance should be required when exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds exceeds **2 µg/m<sup>3</sup>** in air (50% of current OEL) or **2.7 µg/100ml** blood (approx. 60% of the current BLV).

Or. en

**Amendment 66**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 8**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) Moreover, to strengthen the health surveillance of workers exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds and thus contribute to the prevention and protection measures to be undertaken by the employer, it is necessary to amend the existing requirements that apply when workers are exposed to certain levels of lead and its inorganic compounds. To that end, detailed medical surveillance should be required when exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds exceeds **0.015 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** in air (50% of current OEL) or **9 µg/100ml** blood (approx. 60% of the current BLV).

*Amendment*

(8) Moreover, to strengthen the health surveillance of workers exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds and thus contribute to the prevention and protection measures to be undertaken by the employer, it is necessary to amend the existing requirements that apply when workers are exposed to certain levels of lead and its inorganic compounds. To that end, detailed medical surveillance should be required when exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds exceeds **2 µg/m<sup>3</sup>** in air (50% of current OEL) or **2.7 µg/100ml** blood (approx. 60% of the current BLV).

Or. en

**Amendment 67**  
**Dominique Bilde**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 8**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) Moreover, to strengthen the health surveillance of workers exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds and thus contribute to the prevention and protection measures to be undertaken by the employer, it is necessary to amend the existing requirements that apply when workers are exposed to certain levels of lead and its inorganic compounds. To that end, detailed medical surveillance should be required when exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds exceeds 0.015 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in air (50% of current OEL) or 9 µg/100ml blood (approx. 60% of the current BLV).

*Amendment*

(8) Moreover, to strengthen the health surveillance of workers exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds and thus contribute to the prevention and protection measures to be undertaken by the employer, ***in line with the special features of the industry concerned***, it is necessary to amend the existing requirements that apply when workers are exposed to certain levels of lead and its inorganic compounds. To that end, detailed medical surveillance should be required when exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds exceeds 0.015 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in air (50% of current OEL) or 9 µg/100ml blood (approx. 60% of the current BLV).

Or. fr

**Amendment 68**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 8 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(8a) Because of the current use of both a higher OEL and BLV for lead and its inorganic compounds and taking into account historical exposure of workers, health surveillance can show that workers are exceeding the new biological limit value of 15 µg/100ml blood. Given the fact that breaking down existing blood lead level is highly individual and can take several years, these workers should be granted temporary derogation to the new BLV for as long as their lead blood***



*level exceeds the new BLV and be allowed to continue their work activities. To avoid layoffs, employers should relocate these workers to alternative functions with less exposure to lead. During this derogation, workers should be subject to enhanced medical surveillance to ensure a downward trend in their blood lead level. Whenever such relocation to alternative functions is not possible or medical surveillance shows a lack of downward trend, the European Commission should, after consultation with social partners, develop guidelines and recommendations for practical implementation by the Member States to ensure that their social safety net for workers is covering them, for example by supporting the reskilling of these workers.*

Or. en

**Amendment 69**

**Stefania Zambelli, Elena Lizzi, Antonio Maria Rinaldi, Maria Veronica Rossi, Paola Ghidoni**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 8 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(8a) Lead and its inorganic compounds are an indispensable component in the construction and restoration of musical instruments, in particular for pipe organs, recognised by UNESCO as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. It can therefore be expected that the musical instrument production and restoration sector will have difficulties in conforming, in the short term, to the biological limit value of 15 µg/100ml blood, together with an occupational exposure limit value of 0.03 mg/m<sup>3</sup> expressed as a time-weighted average of eight hours. A five-year transitional period should therefore be introduced for that sector, during which a*

*biological limit value of 40 µg/100ml blood and the occupational exposure limit value of 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> expressed as a time-weighted average of eight hours should apply.*

Or. it

**Amendment 70**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 8 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(8a) Workers who have been occupationally exposed to lead over several years may have accumulated blood-lead levels well above the revised BLV. In the opinion of Committee for Risk Assessment, adverse health effects can already be observed at blood-lead levels that fall within the current BLV of 70 µg Pb/100ml. If possible, employers should move such workers to other tasks in the workplace to ensure the fastest possible decrease in such workers' blood-lead levels. In the event that granting another job is not possible, more frequent monitoring of blood lead levels should be conducted.*

Or. en

**Amendment 71**  
**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff,**  
**Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 8 a (new)**

**(8a) Workers who have been occupationally exposed to lead over several years may have accumulated blood-lead levels well above the revised BLV. In the opinion of Committee for Risk Assessment, adverse health effects can already be observed at blood-lead levels that fall within the current BLV of 70 µg Pb/100ml. It is not acceptable that such workers continue to be exposed to lead in the workplace. Instead, employers should move such workers to other tasks in the workplace to ensure the fastest possible decrease in such workers' blood-lead levels.**

Or. en

#### Amendment 72

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

#### Proposal for a directive

##### Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9) Specific measures should be put in place with regard to risk management, including specific health surveillance that should take into consideration the circumstances of individual workers. Under the general requirements of Directive 2004/37/EC, employers are obliged to ensure the substitution of the substance when technically possible, the use of closed systems, or the reduction of exposure to as low as technically possible. ***In addition, as suggested in the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work<sup>90</sup>, the blood level of lead and its inorganic compounds in women of childbearing age should not exceed the reference values of the general population***

(9) Specific measures should be put in place with regard to risk management, including specific health surveillance that should take into consideration the circumstances of individual workers. ***Since lead is a non-threshold reprotoxic substance, preventive medical surveillance should be one of the most important protection measures for lead-exposed workers, in addition to technical preventive measures to be taken by the employer.*** Under the general requirements of Directive 2004/37/EC, employers are obliged to ensure the substitution of the substance when technically possible, the use of closed systems, or the reduction of

*not occupationally exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds in the respective Member State. The Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), established by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>91</sup>, advised the use of a biological guidance value (BGV) as there was insufficient scientific evidence to set a BLV for women of childbearing age. When national reference levels are not available, blood levels of lead and its inorganic compounds in women of childbearing age should not exceed the BGV of 4.5 µg/100ml, as recommended by the opinion of the RAC<sup>92</sup>. The BGV is an indicator of exposure but not of identifiable adverse health effects. Therefore, it acts as a sentinel marker to alert employers on the need to pay specific attention to this specific potential risk and to introduce measures to ensure that any exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds does not result in adverse developmental health effects in the foetus or offspring of female workers.*

exposure to as low as technically possible.

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<sup>90</sup> *ACSH opinion on lead (2021).*  
<https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/cb9293be-4563-4f19-89cf-4c4588bd6541/library/60b206e1-ee10-40c2-9540-fb6510c11a0c/details>

<sup>91</sup> *Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.)*

<sup>92</sup> *On the evaluation of the occupational exposure limits for lead and its compounds, delivered on 11 June 2020. (See section 8.2.4. of the annex to the opinion).*  
<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/d7a37e4-1641-b147-aaac-fce4c3014037>

Or. en

**Amendment 73**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 9**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) Specific measures should be put in place with regard to risk management, including specific health surveillance that should take into consideration the circumstances of individual workers. Under the general requirements of Directive 2004/37/EC, employers are obliged to ensure the substitution of the substance when technically possible, the use of closed systems, or the reduction of exposure to as low as technically possible. ***In addition, as suggested in the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work<sup>90</sup>, the blood level of lead and its inorganic compounds in women of childbearing age should not exceed the reference values of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds in the respective Member State. The Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), established by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>91</sup>, advised the use of a biological guidance value (BGV) as there was insufficient scientific evidence to set a BLV for women of childbearing age.***

*Amendment*

(9) Specific measures should be put in place with regard to risk management, including specific health surveillance that should take into consideration the circumstances of individual workers. ***Since lead is a non-threshold reprotoxic substance, preventive medical surveillance should be one of the most important protection measures for lead-exposed workers, in addition to technical preventive measures to be taken by the employer.*** Under the general requirements of Directive 2004/37/EC, employers are obliged to ensure the substitution of the substance when technically possible, the use of closed systems, or the reduction of exposure to as low as technically possible.

***When national reference levels are not available, blood levels of lead and its inorganic compounds in women of childbearing age should not exceed the BGV of 4.5 µg/100ml, as recommended by the opinion of the RAC<sup>92</sup>. The BGV is an indicator of exposure but not of identifiable adverse health effects. Therefore, it acts as a sentinel marker to alert employers on the need to pay specific attention to this specific potential risk and to introduce measures to ensure that any exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds does not result in adverse developmental health effects in the foetus or offspring of female workers.***

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<sup>90</sup> ***ACSH opinion on lead (2021).***  
***<https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/cb9293be-4563-4f19-89cf-4c4588bd6541/library/60b206e1-ee10-40c2-9540-fb6510c11a0c/details>***

<sup>91</sup> ***Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.)***

<sup>92</sup> ***On the evaluation of the occupational exposure limits for lead and its compounds, delivered on 11 June 2020. (See section 8.2.4. of the annex to the opinion).***  
***<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/e7a37e4-1641-b147-aaac-fce4c3014037>***

Or. en

## Amendment 74

Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 9

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) Specific measures should be put in place with regard to risk management, including specific health surveillance that should take into consideration the circumstances of individual workers. Under the general requirements of Directive 2004/37/EC, employers are obliged to ensure the substitution of the substance when technically possible, the use of closed systems, or the reduction of exposure to as low as technically possible. In addition, as suggested in the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work<sup>90</sup>, the blood level of lead and its inorganic compounds in women of childbearing age should not exceed the reference values of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds in the respective Member State. The Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), established by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>91</sup>, advised the use of a biological guidance value (BGV) as there was insufficient scientific evidence to set a BLV for women of childbearing age. When national reference levels are not available, blood levels of lead and its inorganic compounds in women of childbearing age should not exceed the BGV of 4.5 µg/100ml, as recommended by the opinion of the RAC<sup>92</sup>. The BGV is an indicator of exposure but not of identifiable adverse health effects. Therefore, it acts as a sentinel marker to alert employers on the need to pay specific attention to this specific potential risk and to introduce measures to ensure that any exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds does not result in adverse

##### *Amendment*

(9) Specific measures should be put in place with regard to risk management, including **hygiene measures, the use of personal protective equipment and** specific health surveillance that should take into consideration the circumstances of individual workers. Under the general requirements of Directive 2004/37/EC, employers are obliged to ensure the substitution of the substance when technically possible, the use of closed systems, or the reduction of exposure to as low as technically possible. In addition, as suggested in the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work<sup>90</sup>, the blood level of lead and its inorganic compounds in women of childbearing age should not exceed the reference values of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead and its inorganic compounds in the respective Member State. The Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), established by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>91</sup>, advised the use of a biological guidance value (BGV) as there was insufficient scientific evidence to set a BLV for women of childbearing age. When national reference levels are not available, blood levels of lead and its inorganic compounds in women of childbearing age should not exceed the BGV of 4.5 µg/100ml, as recommended by the opinion of the RAC<sup>92</sup>. **Due to a continuous decline in environmental lead exposure levels, this value should be revisited every five years.** The BGV is an indicator of exposure but not of identifiable adverse health effects. Therefore, it acts as a sentinel marker to alert employers on the need to



developmental health effects in the foetus or offspring of female workers.

pay specific attention to this specific potential risk and to introduce measures to ensure that any exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds does not result in adverse developmental health effects in the foetus or offspring of female workers.

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<sup>90</sup> ACSH opinion on lead (2021).  
<https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/cb9293be-4563-4f19-89cf-4c4588bd6541/library/60b206e1-ee10-40c2-9540-fb6510c11a0c/details>

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<sup>90</sup> ACSH opinion on lead (2021).  
<https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/cb9293be-4563-4f19-89cf-4c4588bd6541/library/60b206e1-ee10-40c2-9540-fb6510c11a0c/details>

<sup>91</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.)

<sup>91</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.)

<sup>92</sup> On the evaluation of the occupational exposure limits for lead and its compounds, delivered on 11 June 2020. (See section 8.2.4. of the annex to the opinion).  
<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/ed7a37e4-1641-b147-aaac-fce4c3014037>

<sup>92</sup> On the evaluation of the occupational exposure limits for lead and its compounds, delivered on 11 June 2020. (See section 8.2.4. of the annex to the opinion).  
<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/ed7a37e4-1641-b147-aaac-fce4c3014037>

Or. en

## **Amendment 75**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 9 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(9a) *Lead accumulates in the bones and is released slowly from there into the***



*circulatory system. Blood lead levels may thus remain high long after exposure to lead has been reduced. If the results of the medical surveillance reveal a blood-lead level of a worker greater than the biological limit value due to historical occupational exposure to lead, the employer should take into account the advice of the occupational health-care professional in implementing any measures required to ensure a decrease of the worker's blood-lead level, including the possibility of assigning the worker to alternative work where there is no risk of further exposure. A worker may be allowed to continue working with tasks that involve exposure to lead only if that worker is under continuous medical surveillance and if a declining trend of the blood-lead level is established.*

Or. en

**Amendment 76**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 9 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(9a) Further to the use of this biological guidance value (BGV) and to improve protection of female workers of childbearing age to adverse effects of exposure to lead and its inorganic compounds, the Commission needs to consult with the social partners and evaluate if Council Directive 92/85/EEC<sup>1</sup> and its provisions on protection against lead exposure are fit for purpose and consider the inclusion of women of childbearing age, and, if appropriate, put forward a legislative proposal to amend this Directive;**

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*<sup>1</sup> Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding (tenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16 (1) of Directive 89/391/EEC), OJ L85, 26/07/2019)*

Or. en

**Amendment 77**  
**Dominique Bilde**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 9 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(9a) Limit values must only be lowered after close consultation with the industries concerned, taking into account the technical feasibility and impact on the continuation of the activity and employment. A transitional period should also be envisaged, or an exemption for certain sensitive industries in the heritage and craft sectors.*

Or. fr

**Amendment 78**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 9 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(9b) Some of the substances covered by this Directive, such as lead, are deemed necessary for the restoration of cultural heritage or certain cultural activities. For these substances and only when no*

*suitable alternative exists, the Commission should assess the socio-economic benefits derived from the use of such substances against the risk posed to workers in these specific sectors or these activities. Based on this assessment and in consultation with the social partners, the Commission should consider targeted and limited exemptions for the cultural sector and heritage-related activities to existing OELs and BLVs.*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 79**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 9 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(9b) To ensure the implementation of the necessary hygiene measures and to take into account the specific situation of vulnerable workers, the Commission should, in consultation with the ACSH, develop and publish guidelines on the protection and reduction of exposure for workers whose blood-lead levels are above the biological limit value, on the special protection of women of childbearing age and on the hygiene measures necessary to limit the blood lead level of all workers. Those guidelines should be published on the EU-OSHA website and be disseminated in all Member States by the relevant competent authorities.*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 80**

**Dominique Bilde**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 9 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(9b)** *The special features of the industries concerned, in particular those linked to crafts and heritage, should be taken into account in order to assess the technical feasibility of these measures, and exemptions may, where necessary, be put in place.*

Or. fr

**Amendment 81**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 9 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(9c)** *There is a need for in-depth knowledge on the long-term effect of lead and its inorganic compounds. Member States authorities should ensure, in particular, that the measures on the prevention and reduction of exposure measures for workers set out in Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC, as well as the information and training requirements provided for in Articles 11 and 12 and hygiene and individual protection measures set out in Article 10 of that Directive take into consideration the vulnerable situation of women in childbearing age.*

Or. en

**Amendment 82**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 9 d (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(9d) Union-wide data from work-related health problems due to lead exposure are often lacking, unreliable or insufficient. The European Commission should develop guidelines and recommendations for data collection by the Member States to improve the reporting and exposures registries.**

Or. en

**Amendment 83**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 12**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(12) Diisocyanates can be absorbed through the skin and exposure to diisocyanates at the place of work may also result in dermal sensitisation and sensitisation of the respiratory tract. It is therefore appropriate to establish an occupational exposure limit of  $6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and a short-term exposure limit of  $12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for this group of chemical agents and to assign a skin, dermal and respiratory sensitisation notation to it.

(12) Diisocyanates can be absorbed through the skin and exposure to diisocyanates at the place of work may also result in dermal sensitisation and sensitisation of the respiratory tract. It is therefore appropriate to establish an occupational exposure limit of  $6 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  and a short-term exposure limit of  $12 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  for this group of chemical agents and to assign a skin, dermal and respiratory sensitisation notation to it.

Or. en

**Amendment 84**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 12**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) Diisocyanates can be absorbed through the skin and exposure to diisocyanates at the place of work may also result in dermal sensitisation and sensitisation of the respiratory tract. It is therefore appropriate to establish an occupational exposure limit of  $6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and a short-term exposure limit of  $12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for this group of chemical agents and to assign a skin, dermal and respiratory sensitisation notation to it.

*Amendment*

(12) Diisocyanates can be absorbed through the skin and exposure to diisocyanates at the place of work may also result in dermal sensitisation and sensitisation of the respiratory tract. It is therefore appropriate to establish an occupational exposure limit of  $6 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  and a short-term exposure limit of  $12 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  for this group of chemical agents and to assign a skin, dermal and respiratory sensitisation notation to it.

Or. en

**Amendment 85**

**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 12**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) Diisocyanates can be absorbed through the skin and exposure to diisocyanates at the place of work may also result in dermal sensitisation and sensitisation of the respiratory tract. It is therefore appropriate to establish an occupational exposure limit of  $6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and a short-term exposure limit of  $12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for this group of chemical agents and to assign a skin, dermal and respiratory sensitisation notation to it.

*Amendment*

(12) Diisocyanates can be absorbed through the skin and exposure to diisocyanates at the place of work may also result in dermal sensitisation and sensitisation of the respiratory tract. It is therefore appropriate to establish an occupational exposure limit of  $6 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  and a short-term exposure limit of  $12 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  for this group of chemical agents and to assign a skin, dermal and respiratory sensitisation notation to it.

Or. en

**Amendment 86**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 13**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(13) It may be difficult to comply with an occupational exposure limit equal to  $6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for diisocyanates, accompanied by an associated short-term exposure limit equal to  $12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . This difficulty is due to technical measurement feasibility issues and the time needed to implement risk management measures in particular in downstream sectors involving activities such as applications of paints, work with lead metal, demolition, repair and scrap management, other waste management and soil remediation. Therefore, a transitional value of  $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  with an associated short-term exposure limit equal to  $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  should apply until 31 December 2028.

*Amendment*

(13) It may be difficult to comply with an occupational exposure limit equal to  $6 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  for diisocyanates, accompanied by an associated short-term exposure limit equal to  $12 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$ . This difficulty is due to technical measurement feasibility issues and the time needed to implement risk management measures in particular in downstream sectors involving activities such as applications of paints, work with lead metal, demolition, repair and scrap management, other waste management and soil remediation. Therefore, a transitional value of  $10 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  with an associated short-term exposure limit equal to  $20 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  should apply until 31 December 2028.

Or. en

**Amendment 87**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 13**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(13) It may be difficult to comply with an occupational exposure limit equal to  $6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for diisocyanates, accompanied by an associated short-term exposure limit equal to  $12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . This difficulty is due to technical measurement feasibility issues and the time needed to implement risk management measures in particular in downstream sectors involving activities such as applications of paints, work with lead metal, demolition, repair and scrap management, other waste management and soil remediation. Therefore, a transitional value of  $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  with an associated short-

*Amendment*

(13) It may be difficult to comply with an occupational exposure limit equal to  $6 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  for diisocyanates, accompanied by an associated short-term exposure limit equal to  $12 \mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$ . This difficulty is due to technical measurement feasibility issues and the time needed to implement risk management measures in particular in downstream sectors involving activities such as applications of paints, work with lead metal, demolition, repair and scrap management, other waste management and soil remediation. Therefore, a transitional

term exposure limit equal to 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  should apply until 31 December 2028.

value of 10  $\mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  with an associated short-term exposure limit equal to 20  $\mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  should apply until 31 December 2028.

Or. en

**Amendment 88**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 13**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(13) It may be difficult to comply with an occupational exposure limit equal to 6  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for diisocyanates, accompanied by an associated short-term exposure limit equal to 12  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . This difficulty is due to technical measurement feasibility issues and the time needed to implement risk management measures in particular in downstream sectors involving activities such as applications of paints, work with lead metal, demolition, repair and scrap management, other waste management and soil remediation. Therefore, a transitional value of 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  with an associated short-term exposure limit equal to 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  should apply until 31 December 2028.

*Amendment*

(13) It may be difficult to comply with an occupational exposure limit equal to 6  $\mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  for diisocyanates, accompanied by an associated short-term exposure limit equal to 12  $\mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$ . This difficulty is due to technical measurement feasibility issues and the time needed to implement risk management measures in particular in downstream sectors involving activities such as applications of paints, work with lead metal, demolition, repair and scrap management, other waste management and soil remediation. Therefore, a transitional value of 10  $\mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  with an associated short-term exposure limit equal to 20  $\mu\text{g NCO}/\text{m}^3$  should apply until 31 December 2028.

Or. en

**Amendment 89**  
**Elżbieta Rafalska**

on behalf of the ECR Group  
**Beata Szydło**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 13**



*Text proposed by the Commission*

(13) It may be difficult to comply with an occupational exposure limit equal to 6 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for diisocyanates, accompanied by an associated short-term exposure limit equal to 12 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. This difficulty is due to technical measurement feasibility issues and the time needed to implement risk management measures in particular in downstream sectors involving activities such as applications of paints, work with lead metal, demolition, repair and scrap management, other waste management and soil remediation. Therefore, a transitional value of 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with an associated short-term exposure limit equal to 20 µg/m<sup>3</sup> should apply until 31 December 2028.

*Amendment*

(13) It may be difficult to comply with an occupational exposure limit equal to 6 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for diisocyanates, accompanied by an associated short-term exposure limit equal to 12 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. This difficulty is due to technical measurement feasibility issues and the time needed to implement risk management measures in particular in downstream sectors involving activities such as applications of paints, work with lead metal, demolition, repair and scrap management, other waste management and soil remediation. ***This difficulty also arises from the need to develop a method of determination, as well as a method of converting the individual diisocyanate concentrations into NCO group concentrations in those Member States where occupational exposure limits for diisocyanates are already in force with different values for the various diisocyanates.*** Therefore, a transitional value of 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> with an associated short-term exposure limit equal to 20 µg/m<sup>3</sup> should apply until 31 December 2028. ***Alternatively, Member States where limit values for diisocyanates were set before the publication of the Directive shall be allowed to continue to apply their national values for a transitional period, i.e. until 31 December 2028.***

Or. pl

**Amendment 90**  
**Anne Sander, François-Xavier Bellamy**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 13 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(13a) Craftspeople using lead for restoration or building work (organ***

*builders and other instrument makers, stained glass artists, roof restorers, etc.) should be subject to different rules under this Directive in light of the feasibility of the applicable levels and the sustainability of the sectors concerned. The revision of the limit values and the required level of protection for workers' health and safety must not lead to the disappearance of these activities, which are crucial for preserving heritage, and for preserving skills and the jobs intrinsically linked to them. A fair balance must be achieved in order to ensure the safety of workers through the use of personal protective equipment and regular blood lead level checks, while ensuring the preservation of these crafts.*

Or. fr

**Amendment 91**  
**Ilan De Basso**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 13 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(13a) No later than 1 January 2029, the Commission should launch the process of evaluating the need to modify the binding limit values for diisocyanates and, where appropriate, after consulting the ACSH, should propose necessary amendments and modifications related to that group of substances in Annex I without delay.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*The review of the limit values for diisocyanates is requested in the tripartite ACSH opinion, unanimously adopted on 24/11/2021.*

## Amendment 92

Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 14

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(14) The Commission has consulted the Committee for Risk Assessment) which provided opinions on both substances. The Commission has carried out a two-stage consultation of management and labour at Union level in accordance with Article 154 of the Treaty. It has also consulted the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health, which adopted opinions regarding the revision of the limit values for lead and its inorganic compounds<sup>93</sup> and establishment of an occupational limit value for diisocyanates<sup>94</sup>, with recommendations for appropriate notations.

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<sup>93</sup> See footnote 8.

<sup>94</sup> ACSH opinion on diisocyanates (2021) <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/cb9293be-4563-4f19-89cf-4c4588bd6541/library/0d11d394-b1e8-4e1a-a962-5ad60f4ab2ae/details>

##### *Amendment*

(14) The Commission has consulted the Committee for Risk Assessment) which provided opinions on both substances. The Commission has carried out a two-stage consultation of management and labour at Union level in accordance with Article 154 of the Treaty. It has also consulted the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health **at Work**, which adopted opinions regarding the revision of the limit values for lead and its inorganic compounds<sup>93</sup> and establishment of an occupational limit value for diisocyanates<sup>94</sup>, with recommendations for appropriate notations **and a review of the limit values for diisocyanates starting in 2029.**

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<sup>93</sup> See footnote 8.

<sup>94</sup> ACSH opinion on diisocyanates (2021) <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/cb9293be-4563-4f19-89cf-4c4588bd6541/library/0d11d394-b1e8-4e1a-a962-5ad60f4ab2ae/details>

Or. en

## Amendment 93

Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 15

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(15) The limit values established in this Directive **should** be kept under regular scrutiny and **review** to ensure consistency

##### *Amendment*

(15) The limit values established in this Directive **are to** be kept under regular scrutiny and **strictly reviewed at least every five years on the basis of advances in**

with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

*knowledge and technologies, in order to ensure ongoing consistency with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and with social, economic and technological developments.*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 94**

**Sabine Verheyen, Marlene Mortler, Christine Schneider, Markus Ferber, Axel Voss, Marion Walsmann, Niclas Herbst, Karolin Braunsberger-Reinhold, Michael Gahler, Rainer Wieland, Markus Pieper, Norbert Lins, Hildegard Bentele, Christian Doleschal, Dennis Radtke, Ralf Seekatz, Daniel Caspary, David McAllister, Sven Simon, Christian Ehler, Monika Hohlmeier**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 15 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(15a) The central aim of this legislation is to ensure a comprehensive level of protection for workers and also to protect the cultural heritage of the European Union. Therefore, a sectoral exemption for the occupational substance lead should be introduced for activities, which are essential for cultural activities in Europe. It should be regularly reviewed whether these regulations are still necessary for the preservation of Europe's cultural heritage.*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 95**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 15 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15a) Following the adoption of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707<sup>1a</sup> and the introduction of a new hazard class for endocrine disruptors, such substances should be covered by Union health and safety law. It is therefore necessary to consider extending the scope of Directive 2004/37/EC to endocrine disruptors, which have the ability to interfere with the hormonal system and can therefore induce adverse health effects.***

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***<sup>1a</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707 of 19 December 2022 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as regards hazard classes and criteria for the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 93, 31.3.2023, p. 7)***

Or. en

**Amendment 96**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 15 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15a) Following the adoption of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707<sup>1a</sup> and the introduction of a new hazard class for endocrine disruptors, such substances should be covered by Union health and safety law. It is therefore necessary to consider extending the scope of Directive 2004/37/EC to endocrine disruptors, which have the ability to interfere with the hormonal system and can therefore induce adverse health effects.***

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***1<sup>a</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707 of 19 December 2022 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as regards hazard classes and criteria for the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 93, 31.3.2023, p. 7)***

Or. en

**Amendment 97**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 15 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15a) Following the adoption of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707<sup>1a</sup> and the introduction of a new hazard class for endocrine disruptors, such substances should be covered by Union health and safety law. It is therefore necessary to consider extending the scope of Directive 2004/37/EC to endocrine disruptors, which have the ability to interfere with the hormonal system and can therefore induce adverse health effects.***

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***1<sup>a</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707 of 19 December 2022 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as regards hazard classes and criteria for the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 93, 31.3.2023, p. 7)***

Or. en

**Amendment 98**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 15 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15a) In the workplace, workers are often exposed to a cocktail of hazardous substances, which can increase risks and cause adverse health effects. In the case of exposure to a combination of substances acting by the same mode of action or at the same target cell or tissue, it is necessary to adapt the implementation of their possible limit values to take into account the combined effects.***

Or. en

**Amendment 99**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 15 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15b) Substances and mixtures with endocrine disrupting properties pose a concern to public health. It has been proven that endocrine disruption can lead to certain disorders in humans, among others birth defects, developmental, reproductive or neurodevelopmental disorders, cancer, diabetes and obesity. The Commission Communication on a Chemicals strategy for sustainability towards a toxic-free environment<sup>1</sup> highlighted the need to establish a legally binding hazard identification of endocrine disruptors and to protect workers from those substances. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707<sup>2</sup>***

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*<sup>1</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on a Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment (COM(2020)667 final).*

*<sup>2</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707 of 19 December 2022 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as regards hazard classes and criteria for the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, OJ L 93, 31.3.2023, p. 7–39.*

Or. en

**Amendment 100**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 15 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(15b) To ensure a comprehensive level of protection, it is necessary to consider the effects of combined exposure to multiple substances. In the workplace, workers are often exposed to a cocktail of hazardous substances, which can increase risks and cause adverse health effects. In the case of exposure to a combination of substances acting by the same mode of action or at the same target cell or tissue, it is necessary to adapt the implementation of their possible limit values to take into account the combined effects.*

Or. en



## **Amendment 101**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 15 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15b) To ensure a comprehensive level of protection, it is necessary to consider the effects of combined exposure to multiple substances. In the workplace, workers are often exposed to a cocktail of hazardous substances, which can increase risks and cause adverse health effects. In the case of exposure to a combination of substances acting by the same mode of action or at the same target cell or tissue, it is necessary to adapt the implementation of their possible limit values to take into account the combined effects.***

Or. en

## **Amendment 102**

**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 15 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15c) The World Health Organization classified the occupational exposure of firefighter as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). Occupational exposure as a firefighter includes a variety of hazards resulting from fires and non-fire events. Firefighters can be exposed to combustion products from fires, building materials, chemicals in firefighting foams, flame-retardants and diesel exhaust. The uptake of fire effluents or other chemicals can occur via inhalation and dermal absorption and possibly via ingestion.***

*Such workers should therefore be better protected from such exposure.*

Or. en

**Amendment 103**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 15 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(15c) The World Health Organization classified the occupational exposure of firefighter as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). Occupational exposure as a firefighter includes a variety of hazards resulting from fires and non-fire events. Firefighters can be exposed to combustion products from fires, building materials, chemicals in firefighting foams, flame-retardants and diesel exhaust. The uptake of fire effluents or other chemicals can occur via inhalation and dermal absorption and possibly via ingestion. Such workers should therefore be better protected from such exposure.*

Or. en

**Amendment 104**

**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 15 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(15c) The World Health Organization classified the occupational exposure of firefighter as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). Occupational exposure as a*

*firefighter includes a variety of hazards resulting from fires and non-fire events. Firefighters can be exposed to combustion products from fires, building materials, chemicals in firefighting foams, flame-retardants and diesel exhaust. The uptake of fire effluents or other chemicals can occur via inhalation and dermal absorption and possibly via ingestion. Such workers should therefore be better protected from such exposure.*

Or. en

**Amendment 105**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 15 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(15c) In the workplace, workers are often exposed to a cocktail of hazardous substances, which can increase risks and cause adverse health effects. In the case of exposure to a combination of substances acting by the same mode of action or at the same target cell or tissue, it is necessary to adapt the implementation of their possible limit values to take into account the combined effects.*

Or. en

**Amendment 106**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 15 d (new)**

***(15d) Union action, such as the European Green Deal launched in the Commission communication of 11 December 2019 and the Critical Raw Material initiative launched in the Commission communication of 16 March 2023 on A secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials in support of the twin transition<sup>1</sup>, promote sustainable development, which requires a balance between environmental, economic, and social considerations. By enacting binding occupational exposure limits of carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances, workers are better protected from harm and can continue to work as safely as possible in industries that produce critical raw materials or contribute to the green economy. This, in turn, promotes a just green and digital transition by ensuring that workers' health are not compromised at the expense of the Union's economic and environmental goals. Protecting workers from exposure to hazardous substances also contributes to the objectives of Europe's Beating Cancer Plan, set out in the Commission communication of 3 February 2021.***

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<sup>1</sup> ***Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on A secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials in support of the twin transition (COM(2023) 165 final).***

Or. en

**Amendment 107**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff,**

**Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 15 d (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15d) Union action, such as the European Green Deal launched in the Commission communication of 11 December 2019 and the Critical Raw Material initiative launched in the Commission communication 16 March 2023, entitled ‘A secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials in support of the twin transition’, promote sustainable development, which requires a balance between environmental, economic, and social considerations. By enacting binding occupational exposure limits of carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances, workers are better protected from harm and can continue to work as safely as possible in industries that produce critical raw materials or contribute to the green economy. This, in turn, promotes a just green and digital transition by ensuring that workers’ health are not compromised at the expense of the Union’s economic and environmental goals. Protecting workers from exposure to hazardous substances also contributes to the objectives of Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan, set out in the Commission communication of 3 February 2021.<sup>1</sup>***

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<sup>1</sup>

[https://health.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-02/eu\\_cancer-plan\\_en\\_0.pdf](https://health.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-02/eu_cancer-plan_en_0.pdf)

Or. en

**Amendment 108**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff,  
Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 15 e (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15e) Due to unpredictable exposure to certain substances, a mix of substances or constraints in the organisation of work, some occupations should be considered to be carcinogenic per se. It is difficult in some occupations to predict and prepare for the extent to which workers will be exposed to substances or mixes of substances. It is to be expected that the World Health Organization's list of carcinogenic hazards will be expanded in accordance with the increasing amount of data and the progress of medical and scientific research, which highlight the carcinogenic nature of some occupations. Therefore, a non-exhaustive Union list of occupations that are considered to be carcinogenic would help employers identify recognised professions at risk and would facilitate the implementation of adequate protective measures and training pursuant to Directives 98/24/EC and 2004/37/EC. While the protective measures under Directives 98/24/EC and 2004/37/EC should not be exclusive to occupations on that list, it would provide employers with guidance.***

Or. en

**Amendment 109  
Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 15 e (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15e) Due to unpredictable exposure to certain substances, a mix of substances or***

*constraints in the organisation of work, some occupations should be considered to be carcinogenic per se. It is difficult in some occupations to predict and prepare for the extent to which workers will be exposed to substances or mixes of substances. It is to be expected that the World Health Organization's list of carcinogenic hazards will be expanded in accordance with the increasing amount of data and the progress of medical and scientific research, which highlight the carcinogenic nature of some occupations. Therefore, a non-exhaustive Union list of occupations that are considered to be carcinogenic would help employers identify recognised professions at risk and would facilitate the implementation of adequate protective measures and training pursuant to Directives 98/24/EC and 2004/37/EC. While the protective measures under Directives 98/24/EC and 2004/37/EC should not be exclusive to occupations on that list, it would provide employers with guidance.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 110**

**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 15 f (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(15f) *The circular economy and the waste collecting, sorting and recovery sectors are growing fast to meet the objectives of the European Green Deal, to ensure the sustainability of European industry and to ensure greater strategic autonomy to the Union. However, those positive developments raise many occupational health and safety issues for workers in that industry, who, by the very***

*nature of their activity, are likely to be disproportionately exposed to harmful substances. Exposure to lead, mercury and other hazardous metals in waste recycling facilities is for example already a reality for many such workers. Ambitious protective measures, adequate prevention policies, as well as good quality working conditions are necessary to reduce the risks of exposure to hazardous substances and to ensure a high level of protection.*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 111**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

#### **Proposal for a directive Recital 15 f (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(15f) *The circular economy and the waste collecting, sorting and recovery sectors are growing fast to meet the objectives of the European Green Deal, to ensure the sustainability of European industry and to ensure greater strategic autonomy to the Union. However, those positive developments raise many occupational health and safety issues for workers in that industry, who, by the very nature of their activity, are likely to be disproportionately exposed to harmful substances. Exposure to lead, mercury and other hazardous metals in waste recycling facilities is for example already a reality for many such workers. Ambitious protective measures, adequate prevention policies, as well as good quality working conditions are necessary to reduce the risks of exposure to hazardous substances and to ensure a high level of protection.***



**Amendment 112**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 15 g (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15g) The informal sector is proportionally over-represented in the waste collecting, sorting and recovery sectors. A high exposure to risks, including harmful substances, combined with a low level of social protection place most informal economy workers in a very vulnerable situation. Preventive measures, in the form of occupational health and safety management systems and a general safety culture, to reduce risks at work often do not reach the informal economy. Special attention should be paid to those precarious workers in order to offer safe working conditions and environments as well as equal treatment with workers in the same sector or in sectors that are better regulated.***

**Amendment 113**

**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 15 g (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15g) The informal sector is proportionally over-represented in the waste collecting, sorting and recovery sectors. A high exposure to risks,***

*including harmful substances, combined with a low level of social protection place most informal economy workers in a very vulnerable situation. Preventive measures, in the form of occupational health and safety management systems and a general safety culture, to reduce risks at work often do not reach the informal economy. Special attention should be paid to those precarious workers in order to offer safe working conditions and environments as well as equal treatment with workers in the same sector or in sectors that are better regulated.*

Or. en

**Amendment 114**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 15 h (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15h) Following the amendments to Annex III to Directive 2004/37/EC, as set out in this Directive, further limit values for additional substances or group of substances and processes should be introduced by the end of 2024. Between 50 and 70 substances or group of substances have been identified by different agencies, stakeholders, and the World Health Organization in priority lists of workplace carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances for which binding limit values are needed. [The Commission should, no later than the end of 2023, update its action plan to achieve occupational exposure limits for at least 5 additional substances or group of substances or process generated substances.] The additional substances or group of substances referred to in Annex III to Directive 2004/37/EC should***

***include but not be limited to substances and processes such as lithium and lithium compounds, methyl hydrazine, 1,3-propanesultone, welding fumes and leather dust.***

Or. en

### *Justification*

*Today, there is a broad consensus among stakeholders and governments that additional limit values are needed to protect workers from the risks of exposure to carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances at work. The priority of substances or group of substances for which these limit values are needed have already been identified by national agencies, stakeholders, and the World Health Organisation. After four rounds of revisions of the Directive 2004/37/EC (CMD1, CMD2, CMD3 & CMRD4), there are currently 39 (group of) substances with binding OELs in Annex III (27 carcinogens & 12 reprotoxics). Based on the commitment from CMD4, the Commission published in December 2022 the action plan with a list of 28 substances: Register of Commission Documents - SWD(2022)438 (europa.eu). Although the Action Plan is welcome, the first 5 substances are not new carcinogens but existing carcinogens in Annex III for which the OELs need to be revised. Number 18 and 19 should be considered as one (group) of substance and number 23, 24, 25 & 26 on the Action Plan list are "nitrosamines" and should equally be considered as one (group) of substances. In the light of the latest development in scientific knowledge, a number of priority new substances and OELs should be envisaged in the next revision/s.*

### **Amendment 115**

**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 15 h (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15h) Benzene meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1A) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and is therefore carcinogen within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC. Benzene can also be absorbed through the skin. The limit value set out in Annex III to Directive 2004/37/EC for benzene should be revised in the light of more recent scientific data no later than 1 January 2030 in accordance with the ACSH opinion and it***

*is appropriate to keep the skin notation. The ACSH, based on the RAC opinion, also agreed on the usefulness of the biomonitoring for benzene. This should be considered when developing guidance on the practical use of biomonitoring.*

Or. en

**Amendment 116**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 15 i (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15i) Following the amendments to Annex III to Directive 2004/37/EC, as set out in this Directive, further limit values for additional substances or group of substances and processes should be introduced by the end of 2024. Between 50 and 70 substances or group of substances have been identified by different agencies, stakeholders, and the World Health Organization in priority lists of workplace carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances for which binding limit values are needed. [The Commission should, no later than the end of 2023, update its action plan to achieve occupational exposure limits for at least 5 additional substances or group of substances or process generated substances.] The additional substances or group of substances referred to in Annex III to Directive 2004/37/EC should include but not be limited to substances and processes such as lithium and lithium compounds, methyl hydrazine, 1,3-propanesultone, welding fumes and leather dust.***

Or. en

**Amendment 117**

**Stefania Zambelli, Elena Lizzi, Antonio Maria Rinaldi, Maria Veronica Rossi, Paola Ghidoni**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 16 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(16a) In implementing this Directive, Member States should avoid imposing financial, administrative and legal constraints in a way which would discourage the establishment and development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and micro-enterprises. In this connection, the Member States and the competent bodies of the European Union are called on to provide incentives, guidance and advice to SMEs and micro-enterprises to facilitate conformity with this directive. Against this backdrop, the social partners are encouraged to conclude agreements, issue guidelines and take other joint actions that can identify and advance best practices.***

Or. it

**Amendment 118**

**Dominique Bilde**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 16 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(16a) The Directive should give proper consideration to the needs and special features of the industries and sectors concerned, which often encompass national built, craft and industrial heritage, especially the stained glass and crystal glass industries.***

**Amendment 119**  
**Anne Sander, François-Xavier Bellamy**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 17 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(17a) Companies and artisans, particularly those working in crafts, must be given sufficient time to adapt to the new thresholds laid down in this Directive.***

Or. fr

**Amendment 120**  
**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 (new)**  
Directive 98/24/EC  
Article 12 – paragraph 2 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(-1) in Article 12, the following paragraph is added:***

***2a. In line with the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Health and Safety at Work, the Commission shall, no later than 31st December 2029, launch a revision process for the occupational exposure limit and short-term occupational exposure limit for diisocyanates, taking especially into account the evaluation of the REACH Restriction, as Member States should report to the Commission the number of reported cases on occupational asthma, and any relevant data available. The Commission shall, where appropriate, subsequently propose necessary***

*amendments and modifications related to that group of substances in a subsequent revision of this Directive.*

Or. en

**Amendment 121**  
**Nikolaj Villumsen**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 (new)**  
Directive 98/24/EC  
Article 12 – paragraph 2 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(-1) in Article 12, the following paragraph is added:***

***2a. No later than 1 January 2029, the Commission shall launch the process of evaluating the need to modify the binding limit values for diisocyanates and, where appropriate, after consulting the ACSH, shall propose necessary amendments and modifications related to that group of substances in Annex I without delay.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*The review of the limit values for diisocyanates is requested in the tripartite ACSH opinion, unanimously adopted on 24/11/2021.*

**Amendment 122**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 – introductory wording (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Directive 2004/37/EC is amended as follows:***

Or. en

**Amendment 123**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 – introductory wording (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Directive 2004/37/EC is amended as follows:***

Or. en

**Amendment 124**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 – introductory wording (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Directive 2004/37/EC is amended as follows:***

Or. en

**Amendment 125**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 a (new)**



Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 2 – point b

*Present text*

(b) ‘mutagen’ means: a substance or mixture which meets the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B germ cell mutagen set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

*Amendment*

**(1) in Article 2(1), point (b) is replaced by the following:**

"(b) ‘mutagen’ means:

**(i) a substance or mixture which meets the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B germ cell mutagen set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;**

**(ii) a substance, mixture or process referred to in Annex I to this Directive as well as a substance or mixture released by a process referred to in that Annex; "**

Or. en

**Amendment 126**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 a (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 2 – point b

*Present text*

(b) ‘mutagen’ means: a substance or mixture which meets the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B germ cell mutagen set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

*Amendment*

**(1) in Article 2(1), point (b) is replaced by the following:**

"(b) ‘mutagen’ means:

**(i) a substance or mixture which meets the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B germ cell mutagen set out in**

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

**(ii) a substance, mixture or process referred to in Annex I to this Directive as well as a substance or mixture released by a process referred to in that Annex; "**

Or. en

*Justification*

*Annex I concerns all hazardous substances covered in this directive, including 'mutagens'*

**Amendment 127**

**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 1 (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 2 –point b

*Present text*

(b) 'mutagen' means: a substance or mixture which meets the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B germ cell mutagen set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

*Amendment*

**(1) in Article 2(1), point (b) is replaced by the following:**

"(b) 'mutagen' means:

(i) a substance or mixture which meets the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B germ cell mutagen set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

**(ii) a substance, mixture or process referred to in Annex I to this Directive as well as a substance or mixture released by a process referred to in that Annex;"**

Or. en

**Amendment 128**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff,**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 b (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 2 – point b a

*Present text*

(ba) ‘reprotoxic substance’ means a substance or mixture, which meets the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B reproductive toxicant set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

*Amendment*

**(2) in Article 2(1), point (ba) is replaced by the following:**

"(ba) ‘reprotoxic substance’ means:

**(i) a substance or mixture, which meets the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B reproductive toxicant set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;**

**(ii) a substance, mixture or process referred to in Annex I to this Directive as well as a substance or mixture released by a process referred to in that Annex; "**

Or. en

**Amendment 129**

**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 b (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 2 –point b a

*Present text*

(ba) ‘reprotoxic substance’ means a substance or mixture, which meets the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B reproductive toxicant set out in

*Amendment*

**(2) in Article 2(1), point (ba) is replaced by the following:**

"(ba) ‘reprotoxic substance’ means:

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

(i) a substance or mixture, which meets the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B reproductive toxicant set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

(ii) *a substance, mixture or process referred to in Annex I to this Directive as well as a substance or mixture released by a process referred to in that Annex; "*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Annex I concerns all hazardous substances covered in this directive, including 'reprotoxic substances'*

#### **Amendment 130**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 3 (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 2 – point e a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(3) *in Article 2(1), the following point is added:*

*“(ea) 'hazardous medicinal products' or HMP' means medicinal products that contain one or more substances that meet the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1A or 1B), mutagenic (category 1A or 1B) or toxic for reproduction (category 1A or 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.’*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 131**

**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 3 (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 2 – point e a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(3) in Article 2(1), the following point is added:**

**“(ea) ‘hazardous medicinal products’ or HMP’ means medicinal products that contain one or more substances that meet the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1A or 1B), mutagenic (category 1A or 1B) or toxic for reproduction (category 1A or 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.”**

Or. en

**Amendment 132**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 3 (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 2 — point e a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(3) in Article 2(1), the following point is added:**

**“(ea) ‘hazardous medicinal products’ or HMP’ means medicinal products that contain one or more substances that meet the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1A or 1B), mutagenic (category 1A or 1B) or toxic for reproduction (category 1A or 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.”**

**Amendment 133**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group **Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 3 (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 2 – point e a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(3) in Article 2(1), the following point is added:**

**“(ea) ‘hazardous medicinal products’ or HMP’ means medicinal products that contain one or more substances that meet the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1A or 1B), mutagenic (category 1A or 1B) or toxic for reproduction (category 1A or 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.”**

*Justification*

*This definition is used the European Commission “Guidance for the safe management of hazardous medicinal products at work. Source:  
[https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&furtherNews=yes&newsId=10564&pk\\_source=newsletter&pk\\_medium=email&pk\\_campaign=eu\\_social\\_newsletter](https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&furtherNews=yes&newsId=10564&pk_source=newsletter&pk_medium=email&pk_campaign=eu_social_newsletter)*

**Amendment 134**  
**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph -1 b (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 5 – paragraph 4

*Present text*

*Amendment*

**-1 b. In Article 5, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:**

4. Exposure shall not exceed the limit value of a carcinogen, mutagen or a reprotoxic substance as set out in Annex III.

"4. Exposure shall not exceed the limit value of a carcinogen, mutagen or a reprotoxic substance as set out in Annex III. *In the case of exposure to a combination of substances acting by the same mode of action or at the same target cell or tissue, the implementation of the possible limit values of those substances shall be adapted to take into account the combined effects.* "

Or. en

#### **Amendment 135**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 4 (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 5 – paragraph 4 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(4) in Article 5, the following paragraph 4a is inserted:**

***“4a. In the case of exposure to a combination of substances acting by the same mode of action or at the same target cell or tissue, the implementation of the possible limit values of those substances shall be adapted to take into account the combined effects in accordance with Union guidelines to be developed pursuant to Article 18a.”***

Or. en

#### **Amendment 136**

**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 4 (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 5 – paragraph 4 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(4) in Article 5, the following paragraph 4a is inserted:**

**“4a. In the case of exposure to a combination of substances acting by the same mode of action or at the same target cell or tissue, the implementation of the possible limit values of those substances shall be adapted to take into account the combined effects in accordance with Union guidelines to be developed pursuant to Article 18a.”**

Or. en

*Justification*

*This amendment was put forward in the European Parliament report on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work of 7 April 2021 (CMD4). Source: [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2021-0114\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2021-0114_EN.pdf)*

**Amendment 137**

**Stefania Zambelli, Elena Lizzi, Antonio Maria Rinaldi, Maria Veronica Rossi, Paola Ghidoni**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 4 (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 5 – paragraph 4 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(4) in Article 5, the following paragraph 4a is inserted:**

**“4a. In the case of activities involving exposure to more than one carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic substance acting by the same mode of action or at the same target cell or tissue, the risk shall be**



***assessed on the basis of the risk presented by all such substances in combination.”***

Or. en

### *Justification*

*With reference to the combined effect, it would be appropriate to provide for a provision similar to the one of the Chemical Agents Directive, which refers to the risk, rather than to the adjustment of the limit values. Furthermore, adjusting the limit values to take account of the combined effects of these subs would create considerable application uncertainties, and in such a delicate field, it doesn't seem appropriate to provide for "adaptations" of the values, without providing adequate technical support regarding the methodologies to be applied.*

### **Amendment 138**

**Sabine Verheyen, Marlene Mortler, Christine Schneider, Markus Ferber, Axel Voss, Marion Walsmann, Niclas Herbst, Karolin Braunsberger-Reinhold, Michael Gahler, Rainer Wieland, Markus Pieper, Norbert Lins, Hildegard Bentele, Christian Doleschal, Dennis Radtke, Ralf Seekatz, Daniel Caspary, David McAllister, Sven Simon, Christian Ehler, Monika Hohlmeier**

### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 4 (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

**Article 5 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(4) in Article 5, the following paragraph 4a is inserted:***

***"4a. The limit values set out in Annex III for the occupational substance "inorganic lead and its compounds" and Annex IIIa for the occupational substance "lead and its ionic compounds" shall not apply to activities which, in accordance to Annex IIIb, are of substantial importance for the preservation of the cultural heritage and cultural diversity of the European Union."***

Or. en

**Amendment 139**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 4 (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 5 – paragraph 4 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(4) in Article 5, the following paragraph 4a is inserted:**

**“4a. In the case of exposure to a combination of substances acting by the same mode of action or at the same target cell or tissue, the implementation of the possible limit values of those substances shall be adapted to take into account the combined effects.”**

Or. en

**Amendment 140**  
**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff,**  
**Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 e (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 5 – paragraph 5 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(5) in Article 5, the following paragraph is added:**

**“5a. Biological levels shall not exceed the biological limit value for a carcinogen, mutagen or a reprotoxic substance set out in Annex IIIa.”**

Or. en

**Amendment 141**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 e (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 5 – paragraph 5 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(5) in Article 5, the following paragraph is added:**

**“5a. Biological levels shall not exceed the biological limit value for a carcinogen, mutagen or a reprotoxic substance set out in Annex IIIa.”**

Or. en

**Amendment 142**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 b (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 14 – paragraph 4 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**In Article 14, the following paragraph is added:**

**“4a. In case medical surveillance shows that a current or recently updated biological limit value is exceeded because of historical exposure, these workers should be granted a temporary derogation to this biological limit value and be allowed to continue to work. To avoid layoffs, employers should relocate these workers to alternative functions with less exposure. For the duration of this derogation, workers should be subject to enhanced medical surveillance to ensure a downward trend in their blood level. Whenever the continuation of work is not**

*possible, Member States should, based on guidelines developed by the European Commission, ensure their social safety net for workers is covering affected workers, for example by supporting their reskilling."*

Or. en

**Amendment 143**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 6 (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(6) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

*'No later than [one year after the date of entry into force of this amending directive] the Commission shall, after consulting the ACSH, develop and publish guidelines on the protection and reduction of exposure for workers whose blood-lead levels are above the biological limit value, on the special protection of women of childbearing age and on the hygiene measures necessary to limit the blood lead level of all workers. Those guidelines shall be published on the EU-OSHA website and shall be disseminated in all Member States by the relevant competent authorities.'*

Or. en

**Amendment 144**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 7 (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 18 a – paragraph 7 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

***‘No later than [five years after the date of entry into force of this amending directive] and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall, taking into account up-to-date scientific data, review the Biological Guidance Value laid down in annex IIIa, in order to take into account the declining trend of environmental lead exposure levels.’***

Or. en

**Amendment 145**  
**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 8 (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 18 a – paragraph 7 c (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(8) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

***‘No later than [one year after the date of entry into force of this amending directive], the Commission shall, taking into account the latest developments in scientific knowledge and the opinion of RAC, and after appropriate consultation of relevant stakeholders, prepare Union guidelines on how the implementation of the limit values referred to in Article 5(4) are to be adapted in the case of exposure to a combination of substances. Those guidelines shall be published on the EU-***

*OSHA website and be disseminated in all Member States by the relevant competent authorities.'*

Or. en

**Amendment 146**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 9 (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 d (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(9) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

***'The Commission shall, as part of the next evaluation of the implementation of this Directive in the context of the evaluation referred to in Article 17a of Directive 89/391/EEC, evaluate the need to include endocrine disruptors within the scope of this Directive. The Commission shall, where appropriate, subsequently propose necessary amendments and modifications related to endocrine disruptors in a subsequent revision of this Directive.'***

Or. en

**Amendment 147**

**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 6 (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(6) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

***"By ... [twelve months after the date of entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall, after consulting the ACSH, develop guidelines on how to further protect women of childbearing age from exposure to lead. These guidelines should include better information sharing and awareness-raising of the harmful effects of exposure to lead on the long term, support to employers on relocation to alternative functions with less exposure to lead within the company or incentives and support to enable reskilling of female workers if relocations proves impossible."***

Or. en

**Amendment 148**  
**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 7 (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 18 a – paragraph 7 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

***"By ... [twelve months after the date of entry into force of this amending directive], the Commission shall consult with the social partners and evaluate if the Council Directive 92/85/EEC and its provisions on protection against lead exposure are fit for purpose and consider the inclusion of women of childbearing age, and, if appropriate, put forward a legislative proposal to amend this"***

*Directive;"*

Or. en

**Amendment 149**

**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 8 (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 c (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(8) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

***“By ... [twelve months after the date of entry into force of this amending directive], the Commission shall review the implementation of this Directive. In the context of that review, it shall consider whether further amendments to this Directive are appropriate, shall assess the feasibility of including endocrine disruptors within the scope of this Directive and, where appropriate, shall present a legislative proposal.”***

Or. en

**Amendment 150**

**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 f (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 d (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***In Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:***

***“No later than 31 December 2023, the***



*Commission shall, after consulting the ACSH and taking into account the RAC opinion of 2018 and the latest developments in scientific knowledge, present a legislative proposal to introduce the limit value for cobalt and cobalt compounds.”*

Or. en

**Amendment 151**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph -1 – point 6 (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(6) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

**“By ... [one year after the date of entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall, taking into account the latest developments in scientific knowledge and the opinion of the Committee for Risk Assessment of the European Chemicals Agency established by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, and after appropriate consultation of relevant stakeholders, prepare Union guidelines on how the implementation of the limit values referred to in Article 5(4) and 5(4b) are to be adapted in the case of exposure to a combination of substances. Those guidelines shall be published on the EU-OSHA website and shall be disseminated in all Member States by the relevant competent authorities.”**

Or. en

## **Amendment 152**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 g (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

***“By ... [x months after the date of entry into force of this amending directive], the Commission shall review the implementation of this Directive. In the context of that review, its shall consider whether further amendments to this Directive are appropriate, shall assess the feasibility of including endocrine disrupters within the scope of this Directive and, where appropriate, shall present a legislative proposal.”***

Or. en

## **Amendment 153**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 h (new)**

2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 c (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(8) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

***“By ... [twelve months after the date of entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall, after consulting the ACSH, develop a definition of ‘carcinogenic occupations’. A non-exhaustive list of such occupations shall***

*be annexed to this Directive.”*

Or. en

**Amendment 154**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 i (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 d (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(9) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

**“By ... [twelve months after the date of entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall, after consulting the ACSH, develop guidelines as regards historical occupational exposure to lead, in particular the protection and reduction of exposure for workers whose blood-level levels are above the biological limit value. Those guidelines shall be published on the EU-OSHA website and shall be disseminated in all Member States by the relevant competent authorities.”**

Or. en

**Amendment 155**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 j (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 e (new)

**(9) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

**“No later than 31 December 2023, the Commission shall, after consulting the Advisory Committee for Safety and Health at Work (ACSH) and taking into account the existing recommendations from different agencies, stakeholders and the World Health Organization on priority carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances for which limit values are needed, revise its action plan to achieve occupational exposure limits values for substances, or groups of substances or process-generated substances additional to those referred to in this Directive. No later than 31 December 2024, the Commission shall, taking into account that action plan to achieve limit values for additional substances or group of substances or process-generated substances, the latest developments in scientific knowledge, and after consulting of the ACSH, present a legislative proposal.”**

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Today, there is a broad consensus among stakeholders and governments that additional limit values are needed to protect workers from the risks of exposure to carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances at work. The priority of substances or group of substances for which these limit values are needed have already been identified by national agencies, stakeholders, and the World Health Organisation. After four rounds of revisions of the Directive 2004/37/EC (CMD1, CMD2, CMD3 & CMD4), there are currently 39 (group of) substances with binding OELs in Annex III (27 carcinogens & 12 reprotoxics). Based on the commitment from CMD4, the Commission published in December 2022 the action plan with a list of 28 substances: Register of Commission Documents - SWD(2022)438 (europa.eu). Although the Action Plan is welcome, the first 5 substances are not new carcinogens but existing carcinogens in Annex III for which the OELs need to be revised. Number 18 and 19 should be considered as one (group) of substance and number 23, 24, 25 & 26 on the Action Plan list are "nitrosamines" and should equally be considered as one (group) of substances. In the light of the latest development in scientific knowledge, a number of priority new substances and OELs should be envisaged in the next revision/s.*

**Amendment 156**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 f (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(6) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

**“By ... [one year after the date of entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall, taking into account the latest developments in scientific knowledge and the opinion of the Committee for Risk Assessment of the European Chemicals Agency established by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, and after appropriate consultation of relevant stakeholders, prepare Union guidelines on how the implementation of the limit values referred to in Article 5(4) and 5(4b) are to be adapted in the case of exposure to a combination of substances. Those guidelines shall be published on the EU-OSHA website and shall be disseminated in all Member States by the relevant competent authorities.”**

Or. en

*Justification*

*This amendment was put forward in the European Parliament report on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work of 7 April 2021 (CMD4). Source: [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2021-0114\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2021-0114_EN.pdf)*

**Amendment 157**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 g (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 18 a – paragraph 7 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

**“By ... [x months after the date of entry into force of this amending directive], the Commission shall review the implementation of this Directive. In the context of that review, its shall consider whether further amendments to this Directive are appropriate, shall assess the feasibility of including endocrine disruptors within the scope of this Directive and, where appropriate, shall present a legislative proposal.”**

Or. en

**Amendment 158**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 h (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 18 a – paragraph 7 c (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(8) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

**“By ... [twelve months after the date of entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall, after consulting the ACSH, develop a definition of ‘carcinogenic occupations’. A non-exhaustive list of such occupations shall be annexed to this Directive.”**

Or. en

**Amendment 159**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 i (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 18 a – paragraph 7 d (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(9) in Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

**“By ... [twelve months after the date of entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall, after consulting the ACSH, develop guidelines as regards historical occupational exposure to lead, in particular the protection and reduction of exposure for workers whose blood-level levels are above the biological limit value. Those guidelines shall be published on the EU-OSHA website and shall be disseminated in all Member States by the relevant competent authorities.”**

Or. en

**Amendment 160**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group  
**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 h (new)**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 18 a – paragraph 7 e (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**In Article 18a, the following paragraph is added:**

**“No later than 1 January 2028, the Commission shall, taking into account the**

***RAC opinion of 2018 and the latest developments in scientific knowledge, start evaluating the feasibility of a further reduction of the limit value for Benzene. No later than 1 January 2030, the Commission shall propose, where appropriate, necessary amendments and modifications related to that substance.”***

Or. en

### *Justification*

*The ACSH opinion on Benzene agreed on by the three Interests Groups and adopted on 04/06/2019 has not been fully respected by the EU Commission in its legislative proposal. On top of the agreed OELs and transitional periods, a mandatory revision of the limit value by 2030 was part of the deal. The ACHS opinion reads as follows: “At the latest by January 2028, the ACSH advises that the Commission should start an assessment on the feasibility of a further reduction of the OEL, taking into account the RAC opinion of 2018 and any new relevant information. By 2030, the ACSH advises that the Commission should propose, where appropriate, necessary amendments and modifications related to that substance.” It is therefore necessary to reintroduce this missing part of the tripartite consensus achieved for the OEL on Benzene within the ACHS.*

### **Amendment 161**

**Stefania Zambelli, Elena Lizzi, Antonio Maria Rinaldi, Maria Veronica Rossi, Paola Ghidoni**

### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph -1 (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Article 18 a – paragraph 7 d (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***-1. By 31 December 2028, the Commission shall, after consulting the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council assessing whether the area of construction and restoration of musical instruments should fall within the scope of this directive. In that report, the Commission shall also list the appropriate limit values applicable to that sector.***



Or. it

### **Amendment 162**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Article 2 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Annexes III and IIIa to Directive 2004/37/EC are amended in accordance with Annex II to this Directive.

*Amendment*

Annexes **I**, III and IIIa to Directive 2004/37/EC are amended in accordance with Annex II to this Directive.

Or. en

### **Amendment 163**

**Anne Sander, François-Xavier Bellamy**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Article 3 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***When transposing the Directive, Member States shall give proper consideration to the special features of crafts that use lead.***

***These sectors shall be subject to different rules under this Directive: the limit values for these professions are a BOEL of 0.1 milligrams per cubic metre (0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) and a BLV of 35 µg Pb/100 ml blood. It is compulsory for employees to use personal protective equipment and undergo regular blood lead level checks.***

Or. fr

### **Amendment 164**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

## Proposal for a directive

### Annex I

Directive 98/24/EC

Annex I

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Annex I to Directive 98/24/EC is replaced by the following:

#### ANNEX I

#### LIST OF BINDING OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values					Notation	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )			
			$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ppm		
Diisocyanates			6			12		Skin ( <sup>8</sup> ) Dermal and respiratory sensitisation ( <sup>9</sup> )	The limit value of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in relation to a reference period of eight hours and a short-term exposure limit value of 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ shall apply until 31 December 2028.

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e., Eines, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA).

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>)  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  = micrograms per cubic metre of air.

(<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.

(<sup>8</sup>) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin.

(<sup>9</sup>) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin and of the respiratory tract.<sup>7</sup>

*Amendment*

Annex I to Directive 98/24/EC is replaced by the following:

ANNEX I  
LIST OF BINDING OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values					Notation	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )			
			$\mu\text{g NCO}$ / $\text{m}^3$ ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	$\mu\text{g NCO}$ / $\text{m}^3$	ppm		
Diisocyanate s			6			12		Skin ( <sup>8</sup> ) Dermal and respiratory sensitisation ( <sup>9</sup> )	The limit value of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in relation to a reference period of eight hours and a short-term exposure limit value of 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ shall apply until 31 December 2028.

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e., Eines, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA).

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>)  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  = micrograms per cubic metre of air.

(<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.

(<sup>8</sup>) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin.

(<sup>9</sup>) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin and of the respiratory tract.’.

Or. en

**Amendment 165**  
**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Annex I**  
 Directive 98/24/EC  
 Annex I

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Annex I to Directive 98/24/EC is replaced by the following:

**ANNEX I**

**LIST OF BINDING OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES**

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values					Notation	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )			
			$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ppm		
Diisocyanates			6			12		Skin ( <sup>8</sup> ) Dermal and respiratory sensitisation ( <sup>9</sup> )	The limit value of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in relation to a reference period of eight hours and a short-term exposure limit value of 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ shall apply until 31 December 2028.

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e., Eines, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA).

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>)  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  = micrograms per cubic metre of air.

- (<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).  
 (<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.  
 (<sup>8</sup>) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin.  
 (<sup>9</sup>) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin and of the respiratory tract.<sup>9</sup>.

*Amendment*

Annex I to Directive 98/24/EC is replaced by the following:

ANNEX I  
LIST OF BINDING OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values					Notation	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )			
			µg <i>NCO</i> /m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Pp m ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	µg <i>NCO</i> / m <sup>3</sup>	ppm		
Diisocyanates			6			12		Skin ( <sup>8</sup> ) Dermal and respiratory sensitisation ( <sup>9</sup> )	The limit value of 10 µg <i>NCO</i> /m <sup>3</sup> in relation to a reference period of eight hours and a short-term exposure limit value of 20 µg <i>NCO</i> /m <sup>3</sup> shall apply until 31 December 2028.

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e., Eines, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA).

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>) *Measured as* µg *NCO* /m<sup>3</sup> = micrograms of *NCO/isocyanate group from diisocyanate* per cubic metre of air.

(<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.

(<sup>8</sup>) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin.

(9) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin and of the respiratory tract.<sup>9</sup>.

Or. en

**Amendment 166**  
**Ilan De Basso**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Annex I**  
Directive 98/24/EC  
Annex I

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Annex I to Directive 98/24/EC is replaced by the following:

**ANNEX I**

**LIST OF BINDING OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES**

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values					Notation	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )			
			$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ppm		
Diisocyanates			6			12		Skin ( <sup>8</sup> ) Dermal and respiratory sensitisation ( <sup>9</sup> )	The limit value of $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in relation to a reference period of eight hours and a short-term exposure limit value of $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ shall apply until 31 December 2028.

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e., Eines, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA).

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>)  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  = micrograms per cubic metre of air.

(<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air ( $\text{ml}/\text{m}^3$ ).

(<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.

(<sup>8</sup>) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin.

(<sup>9</sup>) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin and of the respiratory tract.’.

### Amendment

Annex I to Directive 98/24/EC is replaced by the following:

### ANNEX I LIST OF BINDING OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values					Notation	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )			
			$\mu\text{g}$ <i>NCO</i> / $\text{m}^3$ ( <sup>5</sup> )	Pp m ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	$\mu\text{g}$ <i>NCO</i> / $\text{m}^3$	ppm		
Diisocyanates			6			12		Skin ( <sup>8</sup> ) Dermal and respiratory sensitisation ( <sup>9</sup> )	The limit value of 10 $\mu\text{g}$ <i>NCO</i> / $\text{m}^3$ in relation to a reference period of eight hours and a short-term exposure limit value of 20 $\mu\text{g}$ <i>NCO</i> / $\text{m}^3$ shall apply until 31 December 2028.

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e., Eines, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA).

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>) **Measured as**  $\mu\text{g}$  *NCO* / $\text{m}^3$  = micrograms of *NCO/isocyanate group from diisocyanate* per cubic metre of air.

- (<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).  
 (<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.  
 (<sup>8</sup>) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin.  
 (<sup>9</sup>) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin and of the respiratory tract.<sup>9</sup>.

Or. en

**Poprawka 167**  
**Elżbieta Rafalska**

on behalf of the ECR Group  
**Beata Szydło**

**Proposal for a Directive**  
**Annex I**  
 Directive 98/24/EC  
 Annex I

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Annex I to Directive 98/24/EC is replaced by the following:

**ANNEX I**

**LIST OF BINDING OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES**

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values					Notation	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )			
			µg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm		
Diisocyanates			6			12		Skin ( <sup>8</sup> ) Dermal and respiratory sensitisation ( <sup>9</sup> )	The limit value of 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> in relation to a reference period of eight hours and a short-term exposure limit value of 20 µg/m <sup>3</sup> shall apply until 31 December 2028.

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC)



No 1272/2008.

(2) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(3) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA).

(4) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(5)  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  = micrograms per cubic metre of air.

(6) ppm = parts per million by volume in air ( $\text{ml}/\text{m}^3$ ).

(7) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.

(8) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin.

(9) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin and of the respiratory tract.?

*Amendment*

Annex I to Directive 98/24/EC is replaced by the following:

ANNEX I  
LIST OF BINDING OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Name of agent	EC No (1)	CAS No (2)	Limit values					Notation	Transitional measures
			8 hours (3)			Short-term (4)			
			$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (5)	Ppm (6)	f/ml (7)	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ppm		
Diisocyanates			6			12		Skin (8)  Dermal and respiratory sensitisation (9)	The limit value of $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in relation to a reference period of eight hours and a short-term exposure limit value of $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ shall apply until 31 December 2028.  <i>Alternatively, Member States where limit values for diisocyanates</i>



### **Amendment 169**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Annex II – paragraph 1 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Annexes III and IIIa to Directive  
2004/37/EC are amended as follows:

Annexes **I**, III and IIIa to Directive  
2004/37/EC are amended as follows:

Or. en

### **Amendment 170**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Annex II – paragraph 1 a (new)**

2004/37/EC

Annex I – title

*Present text*

*Amendment*

List of substances, preparations and  
processes

(Article 2(a)(iii))

**(-1) in Annex I, the title is amended as  
follows:**

"List of substances, preparations and  
processes

**(Article 2(a)(ii), 2(b)(ii), 2(ba)(ii))"**

Or. en

### **Amendment 171**

**Stefania Zambelli, Elena Lizzi, Antonio Maria Rinaldi, Maria Veronica Rossi, Paola Ghidoni**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Annex II – paragraph 1 – point -1 (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Annex I – point 8 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(-1a) in Annex I, the following point is added:**

**“8 a. Work involving exposure to hazardous medicinal products which are medicinal products that contain one or more substances that meet the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1A or 1B), mutagenic (category 1A or 1B) or toxic for reproduction (category 1A or 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.”**

Or. en

#### **Amendment 172**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II – point -1 a (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Annex I – point 8 a (new)

*Present text*

*Amendment*

**(-1a) in Annex I, the following point is added:**

**“8a. Work involving exposure to hazardous medicinal products.”**

Or. en

#### **Amendment 173**

**Cindy Franssen, Dennis Radtke**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II – paragraph -1 a (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Annex I – point 8 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(-1a) in Annex I, the following point is added:***

***"8a. Work involving exposure to hazardous medicinal products."***

Or. en

**Amendment 174**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II – paragraph -1 b (new)**

2004/37/EC

Annex I – point 8 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(-1b) in Annex I, the following point is added:***

***"8a. Work involving exposure to hazardous medicinal products."***

Or. en

**Amendment 175**

**Sara Matthieu**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II – point 1**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Annex III – point A – row 31

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values		Notati	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )	Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )		

			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml	on	
Inorganic lead and its compounds			<b>0.03</b>							

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e. Eines, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA)

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)

(<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

#### *Amendment*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			<b>0.004</b>							

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA)

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)

(<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

Or. en

**Amendment 176**  
**Ilan De Basso**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Annex II – point 1**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Annex III – point A – row 31

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			<b>0.03</b>							

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA)

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)

(<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

#### *Amendment*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			<b>0.004</b>							



(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA)

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)

(<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

Or. en

#### **Amendment 177**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Annex II – point 1**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Annex III – point A – row 31

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			0.03							

(1) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(2) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(3) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA)

(4) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(5) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)

(6) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(7) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

#### *Amendment*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values						Notation	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			0.03						<i>Non-threshold reprotoxic substance</i>	

- (1) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.
- (2) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.
- (3) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA)
- (4) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.
- (5) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)
- (6) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).
- (7) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

Or. en

#### **Amendment 178**

**Stefania Zambelli, Elena Lizzi, Antonio Maria Rinaldi, Maria Veronica Rossi, Paola Ghidoni**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Annex II – point 1**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Annex III – point A – row 31

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			0.03							

(1) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(2) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(3) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA)

(4) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(5) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)

(6) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(7) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

#### *Amendment*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No (1)	CAS No (2)	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours (3)			Short-term (4)				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> (5)	Ppm (6)	f/ml (7)	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			0.03							<b><i>Until 5 years after entry into force a BLV of 200 µg Pb/L applies. Sites engaged in the processing of lead ores and concentrates ('Primary Lead Producers') receive an extra transition time of 3 years to reach the BLV of 150 µg Pb/L blood</i></b>

- (<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.
- (<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.
- (<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA)
- (<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.
- (<sup>5</sup>) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)
- (<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).
- (<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

Or. en

#### **Amendment 179**

**Stefania Zambelli, Elena Lizzi, Antonio Maria Rinaldi, Maria Veronica Rossi, Paola Ghidoni**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Annex II – point 1**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Annex III – point A - row 31

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			0.03							

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA).

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)

(<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.<sup>2</sup>;

*Amendment*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			0.03							<b>Limit value of 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for the musical instrument construction and restoration sector until 31 December 2028, provided that the Commission concludes in its report submitted pursuant to Article 18(7d) that the limit value shall apply</b>

										<b>to that sector.</b>
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- (1) EC No, i.e. Einescs, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.
- (2) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.
- (3) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA).
- (4) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.
- (5) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)
- (6) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).
- (7) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

Or. it

### Amendment 180

**Stefania Zambelli, Elena Lizzi, Antonio Maria Rinaldi, Maria Veronica Rossi, Paola Ghidoni**

### Proposal for a directive

#### Annex II – point 1

Directive 2004/37/EC

Annex III – point A – row 31

*Text proposed by the Commission*

- (1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			<b>0.03</b>							

(<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA)

(<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(<sup>5</sup>) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)

(<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

*Amendment*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No ( <sup>1</sup> )	CAS No ( <sup>2</sup> )	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours ( <sup>3</sup> )			Short-term ( <sup>4</sup> )				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ppm ( <sup>6</sup> )	f/ml ( <sup>7</sup> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			<b>0.05</b>							



- (<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.
- (<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.
- (<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA)
- (<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.
- (<sup>5</sup>) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure)
- (<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).
- (<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

Or. en

**Amendment 181**  
**Elżbieta Rafalska**

**on behalf of the ECR Group**  
**Beata Szydło**

**Proposal for a Directive**  
**Annex II – point 1** Directive 2004/37/EC  
Annex III – point A – row 31

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No (1)	CAS No (2)	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours (3)			Short-term (4)				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> (5)	ppm (6)	f/ml (7)	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			0.03							

(1) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

(2) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

(3) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA).

(4) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.

(5) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure).

(6) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).

(7) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

#### *Amendment*

(1) in Annex III, point A, the row related to inorganic lead and its compounds is replaced by the following:

Name of agent	EC No (1)	CAS No (2)	Limit values						Notati on	Transitional measures
			8 hours (3)			Short-term (4)				
			mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	ppm (6)	f/ml (7)	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	f/ml		
Inorganic lead and its compounds			0.03							<b><i>The limit value of 0.03 mg/m<sup>3</sup> shall apply 10 years after the entry into force of the Directive and no earlier than 2033.</i></b>

- (<sup>1</sup>) EC No, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union, as defined in Section 1.1.1.2 in Annex VI, Part 1, to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.
- (<sup>2</sup>) CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.
- (<sup>3</sup>) Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of eight hours time-weighted average (TWA).
- (<sup>4</sup>) Short-term exposure limit (STEL). A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified.
- (<sup>5</sup>) mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20 °C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure).
- (<sup>6</sup>) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m<sup>3</sup>).
- (<sup>7</sup>) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.;

Or. pl

**Amendment 182**  
**Elżbieta Rafalska**

on behalf of the ECR Group  
**Beata Szydło**

**Proposal for a Directive**  
**Annex II – point 2**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
Annex III a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(2) Annex IIIa is replaced by the following:

Lead and its ionic compounds

Biological monitoring must include measuring the blood-lead level (PbB) using absorption spectrometry or a method giving equivalent results. The binding biological limit value is:

**15 µg Pb/100 ml blood (<sup>1</sup>)**

*Amendment*

(2) Annex IIIa is replaced by the following:

Lead and its ionic compounds

Biological monitoring must include measuring the blood-lead level (PbB) using absorption spectrometry or a method giving equivalent results. The binding biological limit value is:

**35 µg Pb/100 ml blood(<sup>1</sup>) 5 years after the entry into force of the Directive and no earlier than 2028. 20 µg Pb/100 ml blood 10 years after the entry into force of the**

Medical surveillance is carried out if exposure to a concentration of lead in air is greater than 0,015 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, calculated as a time-weighted average over 40 hours per week, or a blood-lead level greater than 9 µg Pb/100 ml blood is measured in individual workers.

---

(<sup>1</sup>) It is recommended that the blood lead level in women of childbearing age does not exceed the reference values of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead in the respective EU Member State. When national reference levels are not available, it is recommended that blood lead levels in women of childbearing age do not exceed the Biological Guidance Value of 4.5 µg/100ml.’

***Directive and no earlier than 2033.***

Medical surveillance is carried out if exposure to a concentration of lead in air is greater than 0,015 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, calculated as a time-weighted average over 40 hours per week, or a blood-lead level greater than 9 µg Pb/100 ml blood is measured in individual workers.

---

(<sup>1</sup>) It is recommended that the blood lead level in women of childbearing age does not exceed the reference values of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead in the respective EU Member State. When national reference levels are not available, it is recommended that blood lead levels in women of childbearing age do not exceed the Biological Guidance Value of 4.5 µg/100ml.’

Or. pl

**Amendment 183**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Directive 2004/37/EC

ANNEX III a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Lead and its *ionic* compounds

*Amendment*

Lead and its *inorganic* compounds

Or. en

**Amendment 184**

**Elżbieta Rafalska**

on behalf of the ECR Group

**Beata Szydło**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Directive (EU) 2022/431 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Annex III a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

15 µg Pb/100 ml blood <sup>(1)</sup>

**35 µg Pb/100 ml blood 5 years after the entry into force of the Directive and no earlier than 2028.**

**20 µg Pb/100 ml blood 10 years after the entry into force of the Directive and no earlier than 2033.**

Or. pl

**Amendment 185**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2**

2004/37/EC

Annex III a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

15 µg Pb/100 ml blood <sup>(1)</sup>

**4.5 µg Pb/100 ml blood <sup>(1)</sup>**

Or. en

*Justification*

*It is recommended that the blood lead level in women of childbearing age does not exceed the reference values of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead in the respective EU Member State. When national reference levels are not available, it is recommended that blood lead levels in women of childbearing age do not exceed the Biological Guidance Value of 4.5 µg/100ml.'*

**Amendment 186**

**Stefania Zambelli, Elena Lizzi, Antonio Maria Rinaldi, Maria Veronica Rossi, Paola Ghidoni**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Directive 2004/37/EC  
Article 16 – paragraph 4

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Limit value of 40 µg/100ml of blood for the musical instrument construction and restoration sector until 31 December 2028, provided that the Commission concludes in its report submitted pursuant to Article 18(7d) that the limit value applies to this sector.***

*(This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)*

Or. it

**Amendment 187**  
**Anne Sander, François-Xavier Bellamy**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2**  
Directive 98/24/EC  
Annex II

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***The binding biological limit value for crafts shall be: 35 µg Pb/100 ml blood.***

Or. fr

**Amendment 188**  
**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2**  
Directive 2004/37/EC  
ANNEX III a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Medical surveillance is carried out ***if exposure to a concentration of lead in air***

Medical surveillance is carried out ***for all workers exposed to lead and its inorganic***

*is greater than 0,015 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, calculated as a time-weighted average over 40 hours per week, or a blood-lead level greater than 9 µg Pb/100 ml blood is measured in individual workers.*

*compounds.*

Or. en

**Amendment 189**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Annex III a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*If the results of the medical surveillance reveal a blood-lead level of a worker greater than the biological limit value due to historical occupational exposure to lead, the employer shall, after receiving the advice of the occupational health-care professional responsible for the health surveillance of that worker, take the necessary measures to ensure a decrease of the worker's blood-lead level in accordance with the guidelines developed pursuant to Article 18a. A worker may be allowed to continue working with tasks that involve exposure to lead only if that worker is under continuous medical surveillance and if a declining trend of the blood-lead level is established.*

Or. en

**Amendment 190**

**Ilan De Basso, Carina Ohlsson, Marianne Vind, Aurore Lalucq, Gabriele Bischoff, Milan Brglez, Vilija Blinkevičiūtė, Marc Angel, Elisabetta Gualmini, Agnes Jongerius**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Medical surveillance is carried out if exposure to a concentration of lead in air is greater than **0,015** mg/m<sup>3</sup>, calculated as a time-weighted average over 40 hours per week, or a blood-lead level greater than **9** µg Pb/100 ml blood is measured in individual workers.

*Amendment*

Medical surveillance is carried out if exposure to a concentration of lead in air is greater than **0,002** mg/m<sup>3</sup>, calculated as a time-weighted average over 40 hours per week, or a blood-lead level greater than **2.7** µg Pb/100 ml blood is measured in individual workers.

***If the results of the medical surveillance reveal a blood-lead level of a worker greater than the biological limit value due to historical occupational exposure to lead, the employer and the authority responsible for the health surveillance of that worker shall take the necessary measures to ensure a decrease of the worker's blood-lead level in accordance with the guidelines developed pursuant to Article 18a.***

Or. en

**Amendment 191**  
**Anne Sander, François-Xavier Bellamy**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2**  
Directive 98/24/EC  
Annex II

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) It is recommended that the blood lead level in women of childbearing age does not exceed the reference values of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead in the respective EU Member State. When national reference levels are not available, it is recommended that blood lead levels in women of childbearing age do not exceed the Biological Guidance Value of 4.5

*Amendment*

(1) It is recommended that the blood lead level in women of childbearing age does not exceed the reference values of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead in the respective EU Member State. When national reference levels are not available, it is recommended that blood lead levels in women of childbearing age do not exceed the Biological Guidance Value of 4.5



µg/100ml.

µg/100ml *or the national reference level of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead, if it exists.*

Or. fr

### **Amendment 192**

**Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová, Max Orville**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Directive 2004/37/EC

Annex III a

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) It is recommended that the blood lead level in women of childbearing age does not exceed the reference values of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead in the respective EU Member State. When national reference levels are not available, it is recommended that blood lead levels in women of childbearing age do not exceed the Biological Guidance Value of 4.5 µg/100ml

#### *Amendment*

(1) It is recommended that the blood lead level in women of childbearing age does not exceed the reference values of the general population not occupationally exposed to lead in the respective EU Member State. When national reference levels are not available, it is recommended that blood lead levels in women of childbearing age do not exceed the Biological Guidance Value of 4.5 µg/100ml. ***Due to a continuous decline in environmental lead exposure levels, this value shall be revisited every five years.***

Or. en

### **Amendment 193**

**Anne Sander, François-Xavier Bellamy**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Annex II – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Directive 98/24/EC

Annex II

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

#### *Amendment*

***(1a) Until 31 December 2028, workers whose blood lead level exceeds the biological limit value of 35 µg Pb/100 ml***

*blood due to exposure that occurred before [the date of transposition of this Directive], but is below 70 µg Pb/100 ml blood, shall undergo regular medical checks. If they demonstrate a declining trend towards the limit value of 35 µg Pb/100 ml blood, employers may allow those workers to continue to carry out work involving lead exposure. After 1 January 2029, workers whose blood lead level exceeds the biological limit value of 15 µg Pb/100 ml blood due to exposure that occurred before [the date of transposition of this Directive], but is below 35 µg Pb/100 ml blood, shall undergo regular medical checks. If they demonstrate a declining trend towards the limit value of 15 µg Pb/100 ml blood, employers may allow those workers to continue to carry out work involving lead exposure.*

Or. fr

**Amendment 194**

**Sabine Verheyen, Marlene Mortler, Christine Schneider, Markus Ferber, Axel Voss, Marion Walsmann, Niclas Herbst, Karolin Braunsberger-Reinhold, Michael Gahler, Rainer Wieland, Markus Pieper, Norbert Lins, Hildegard Bentele, Christian Doleschal, Dennis Radtke, Ralf Seekatz, Daniel Caspary, David McAllister, Sven Simon, Christian Ehler, Monika Hohlmeier**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Annex II – paragraph 1 a (new)**

Directive 2004/37/EG

Annex III

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Annex IIIb (new)***

***Exemptions for activities of substantial importance for the preservation of the cultural heritage and cultural diversity of the European Union***

***A. The following activities are covered by the exemption under Article 5***

**(4a):**

**1. List of activities of essential significance for the preservation of cultural heritage and cultural diversity of the European Union**

**I. Manufacture, restoration and repair of musical instruments**

**II. Preservation of cultural assets in museums and cultural institutions**

**III. Preservation of historical monuments**

**IV. Construction of new pipe organs**

*(Annex III is amended by adding an Annex IIIb)*

Or. en