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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	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

With a view to the SQWP on 15 March, delegations will find a comparative table containing, the Commission's proposal in the first column, the draft EP amendments as voted by the EMPL Committee on 28 February in the second column and the Council general approach in the third column.

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

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,		THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	
Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ('TFEU'), and in particular Article 153(2) thereof,		Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ('TFEU'), and in particular Article 153(2)(b), in conjunction with Article 153(1)(a), thereof,	
Having regard to Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work (sixth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Council Directive 89/391/EEC), and in particular Article 17(1) thereof, ¹		<i>deleted</i>	

¹ OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 50.

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,		Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	
After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,		After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	
Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee, ²		Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee, ²	
Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions, ³		Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions, ³	
Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,		Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	
Whereas:		Whereas:	
Recital 1			
	Am1		
(1) Directive 2004/37/EC aims to protect workers against risks to their health and safety from exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at the workplace and lays down minimum requirements to that effect including limit values, on the basis of the available scientific and technical data.	(1) Directive 2004/37/EC aims to protect workers against risks to their health and safety from exposure to carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances at the workplace and lays down minimum requirements to that effect including limit values, on the basis of the available scientific and technical	(1) Directive 2004/37/EC aims to protect workers against risks to their health and safety from exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at the workplace. A consistent level of protection from the risks related to carcinogens or mutagens is provided for in that Directive by a framework of general principles to enable	

² OJ C , , p. . .

³ OJ C , , p. . .

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	data, economic feasibility, a thorough assessment of the socio-economic impact and availability of exposure measurement protocols and techniques in the workplace. The requirements contained in that directive aim to protect workers at Union level and have to be considered to be a minimum. More stringent binding occupational exposure limits can be set by Member States.	Member States to ensure the application of the minimum requirements [...] consistently. Binding occupational exposure limit values established on the basis of available information, including scientific and technical data, are important components of the general arrangements for the protection of workers established by that Directive.	
Recital 1 a (new)			
Am1	(1a) It is essential to take the precautionary principle into account, especially where there are uncertainties as to the impact of dealing with substances and their mixtures on workers' health or where available scientific and technical data is not sufficient.	(1a) Occupational exposure limit values are part of the risk management measures under Directive 2004/37/EC. Compliance with those limit values is without prejudice to other employers' obligations pursuant to that Directive, in particular the reduction of use of carcinogens or mutagens at the workplace, prevention or reduction of workers' exposure to carcinogens or mutagens and measures which should be implemented to that effect. Those measures should	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
		include, in so far as it is technically possible, the replacement of the carcinogen or mutagen by a substance, mixture or process which is not dangerous or is less dangerous to worker's health, use of a closed system or other measures aimed at the reduction of the level of workers' exposure.	
		(1b) For most carcinogens or mutagens it is not scientifically possible to set exposure levels below which exposure would not lead to adverse effects. While setting the limit values at the workplace in relation to carcinogens or mutagens pursuant to this Directive does not completely eliminate risks to workers' health and safety arising from exposure thereto at work (residual risk), it nonetheless contributes to significant reduction of risks arising from such exposure in the stepwise and goal setting approach pursuant to Directive 2004/37/EC. For other carcinogens or mutagens, it is scientifically possible to identify exposure levels below which exposure is not expected to lead to adverse effects.	
		(1c) Maximum levels of workers'	

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		exposure to some carcinogens or mutagens are established by values which pursuant to Directive 2004/37/EC must not be exceeded. Those limit values should be revised and limit values set for additional carcinogens and mutagens.	
Recital 2			
(2) The limit values should be revised when necessary in the light of scientific data.	Am3 (2) In the light of <i>new scientific and technical data and evidence-based best practices, techniques and protocols for exposure levels measurement in the workplace, Directive 2004/37/EC, including the binding occupational limit values provided for, should be reviewed regularly, at least every five years, and, where necessary, revised accordingly. Such revisions should take into account the recommendations and opinions of the Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) and the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at work (ACSH), which is composed of three full members from each Member State, representing</i>	(2) The limit values set in this Directive should be revised when necessary in the light of available information, including scientific and technical data. That information should, if possible, include data on residual risks to health of the workers and opinions of the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work. Information relating to residual risk, made publically available at the EU level, is valuable for the future work to limit risks from occupational exposure to carcinogens or mutagens, including for future revisions of the limit values set in this Directive.	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	<i>national governments, trade unions and employers' organisations, in cooperation with the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). It is also necessary to obtain epidemiological data on the incidence of cancer and on diseases and conditions correlated with exposure to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances among workers in the last three decades.</i>		
Recital 2 a (new)			
	Am4 <i>(2a) It is necessary to highlight the importance of protecting workers against exposure to carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances. In the workplace, men and women are often exposed to a cocktail of substances, which can increase health risks, cause adverse effects on their reproductive systems and impaired fertility or infertility, and have a negative impact on foetal development and lactation. Substances which are toxic to reproduction are of very high concern and the organisation of</i>		

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	<i>workplace prevention should apply the same approach as for carcinogens and mutagens. The participation of women in the labour market is necessary to achieve the EU-2020 headline target that 75% of the population aged 20 to 64 be employed by 2020. As not all reprotoxic substances are threshold substances, it is of utmost importance to enlarge the scope of Directive 2004/37/EC to reprotoxic substances in order to bring it into line with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a} and to better protect workers and their offspring and ensure the safer participation of women in the workplace.</i> ^{1a.} <i>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</i>		

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	<i>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).</i>		
	Recital 2 b (new) Am5 <i>(2b) Due to the lack of consistent data on substance exposure, it is necessary to protect exposed workers or workers who are at risk of exposure by enforcing health surveillance, rather than conducting such surveillance only when it is deemed to be necessary. Therefore, health surveillance of the workers for whom the results of the assessment referred to in Article 3(2) of Directive 2004/37/EC reveal a risk to health or safety should be resumed even at the end of working life and would be carried out by Member States. Article 14 of Directive 2004/37/EC should be amended to ensure life-long health surveillance for all exposed workers.</i>		
	Recital 2 c (new)		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	Am6 <i>(2c) Appropriate and consistent data collection by Member States from employers is necessary to improve and ensure safety and proper care for workers. The Commission should support best practices with regard to data collection between Member States and propose how data collection can be improved. The Member States should provide the Commission with information for the purposes of its reports on the implementation of Directive 2004/37/EC.</i>		
	Am7 <i>(2d) There is no harmonised methodology for measuring workers' exposure to carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances at Union level. The Commission should develop such a Union methodology speedily in order to ensure, on the one hand, similar and high-level protection for workers and, on the other, a level playing field.</i>		

Recital 2 d (new)

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Recital 2 e (new)			
	Am8 <i>(2e) More transparency on health risks incurred by workers should be provided by including two new columns to Annex III of the Directive 2004/37/EC in order to indicate the residual carcinogenic risk associated with each Binding Occupational Exposure Limit and the date of the last estimation.</i>		
Recital 2 f (new)			
	Am9 <i>(2f) Following the amendments to Annex III to Directive 2004/37/EC provided for in this Directive, further limit values for additional substances, mixtures and processes will be proposed in early course. Between 50 and 70 substances have been identified by different agencies, stakeholders and the World Health Organization as a priority list of workplace carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances. Further amendments to the Annex III to Directive 2004/37/EC should</i>		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	<i>include, but should not be limited to, substances, mixtures and processes such as diesel engine exhaust, formaldehyde, cadmium and its compounds, beryllium and arsenic and its compounds and acrylonitrile.</i>		
Recital 3			
	Am10 (3) For <i>all</i> carcinogens, mutagens <i>and reprotoxic substances</i> it is necessary to consider other absorption pathways, including the possibility of penetration through the skin, in order to ensure the best possible level of protection.	(3) For some carcinogens and mutagens it is necessary to consider other absorption pathways, including the possibility of penetration through the skin, in order to ensure the best possible level of protection.	
Recital 4			
	Am11 (4) The Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (‘the Committee’) assists the Commission, in particular, in <i>evaluating the latest available scientific data and in proposing occupational exposure limits for the protection of workers from chemical risks, to be set at EU level pursuant</i>	(4) The Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (‘the Committee’) assists the Commission, in particular, in evaluating the latest available scientific data and in proposing occupational exposure limits for the protection of workers from chemical risks, to be set at EU level pursuant to Council Directive	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
to Council Directive 98/24/EC ⁴ and Directive 2004/37/EC. For the chemical agents o-toluidine and 2-nitropropane, there were no Committee recommendations available and other sources of scientific information, adequately robust and in the public domain, were considered. ^{5,6}	level pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC ⁴⁷ and Directive 2004/37/EC. <i>As regards</i> the chemical agents o-toluidine and 2-nitropropane, there were no Committee recommendations available and other sources of scientific information, adequately robust and in the public domain, were considered. ^{48, 49} ⁴⁷ Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 131, 05.05.1998, p. 11). ⁴⁸ http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Mono-graphs/vol77/mono77-11.pdf http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Mono	98/24/EC ⁷ and Directive 2004/37/EC. For the chemical agents o-toluidine and 2-nitropropane, there were no Committee recommendations available and other sources of scientific information, adequately robust and in the public domain, were considered. ^{5,6}	

⁴ Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 131, 05.05.1998, p. 11).

⁵ <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Mono-graphs/vol77/mono77-11.pdf> and <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Mono-graphs/vol100F/mono100F-11.pdf>

⁶ <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Mono-graphs/vol1-42/mono29.pdf> and <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Mono-graphs/vol71/mono71-49.pdf>

⁷ Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 131, 05.05.1998, p. 11).

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	graphs/vol99/mono99-15.pdf and http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Mono graphs/vol100F/mono100F-11.pdf ⁴⁹ http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Mono graphs/vol1-42/mono29.pdf and http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Mono graphs/vol71/mono71-49.pdf		
(5) There is sufficient evidence of the carcinogenicity of respirable crystalline silica dust. On the basis of available information, including scientific and technical data, a limit value for respirable crystalline silica dust should be established. Respirable crystalline silica dust generated by a work process is not subject to classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council. ⁸ It is therefore appropriate to include work involving exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust generated by a work process in Annex I to Directive 2004/37/EC.		(5) There is sufficient evidence of the carcinogenicity of respirable crystalline silica dust. On the basis of available information, including scientific and technical data, a limit value for respirable crystalline silica dust should be established. Respirable crystalline silica dust generated by a work process is not subject to classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council. ⁹ It is therefore appropriate to include work involving exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust generated by a work process in Annex I to Directive 2004/37/EC and to establish a limit value for respirable	

⁸ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

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and to establish a limit value for respirable crystalline silica dust ('respirable fraction').		crystalline silica dust ('respirable fraction').	
Recital 6			
	Am12 (6) Guides and good practice developed through initiatives such as the Social Dialogue "Agreement on Workers' Health Protection Through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products Containing it" (NEPSi) are valuable and necessary instruments to complement regulatory measures and in particular to support the effective implementation of limit values and should therefore be given serious consideration.	(6) Guides and examples of good practice produced by the Commission, Member States, social partners, or other initiatives, such as the Social Dialogue "Agreement on Workers' Health Protection Through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products Containing it" (NEPSi) are valuable instruments to complement regulatory measures and in particular to support the effective implementation of limit values. These include measures to prevent or minimise exposure such as water assisted suppression to prevent dust from becoming airborne in the case of respirable crystalline silica.	
Recital 7			
	Am13 (7) The limit values set out in Annex III to Directive 2004/37/EC for vinyl chloride monomer and	(7) The limit values set out in Annex III to Directive 2004/37/EC for vinyl chloride monomer and hardwood dusts	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
dusts should be revised in the light of more recent scientific data	hardwood dusts should be revised in the light of more recent scientific data and the distinction between hardwood and softwood dust should be removed as regards the limit value in Annex III to Directive 2004/37/EC as recommended by the Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits and the IARC, which concludes in its risk assessment for wood dust (SCOEL/SUM/102 final) that, in light of the available data and with a view to protecting workers' health, it is not pertinent to distinguish between softwood and hardwood dusts.	should be revised in the light of more recent scientific and technical data.	
Recital 8			
Am14 (8) 1,2-Epoxypropane meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC. On the basis of the available information, including scientific and technical data, it is possible to identify a clear	Am14 (8) 1,2-Epoxypropane meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC. On the basis of the available information, including scientific and technical data, it is possible to identify an	(8) 1,2-Epoxypropane meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC. On the basis of the available information, including scientific and technical data, it is possible to identify an [...] exposure	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
exposure level below which exposure to this carcinogen is not expected to lead to adverse effects. It is therefore appropriate to establish such a limit value for 1,2-epoxypropane. (9) 1,3-Butadiene meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1A) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen 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 a limit value for this carcinogen. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for 1,3-butadiene.	exposure level below which exposure to this carcinogen is not expected to lead to adverse effects. It is therefore appropriate to establish such a limit value for 1,2-epoxypropane.	level below which exposure to this carcinogen is not expected to lead to adverse effects. It is therefore appropriate to establish such a limit value for 1,2-epoxypropane.	
(10) 2-Nitropropane meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen 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 a limit value for this carcinogen. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for 1,3-butadiene.		(9) 1,3-Butadiene meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1A) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen 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 a limit value for this carcinogen. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for 1,3-butadiene .	
(10) 2-Nitropropane meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen 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 a limit value for this carcinogen. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value		(10) 2-Nitropropane meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen 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 a limit value for this carcinogen. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for 2-nitropropane.	

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for 2-nitropropane.			
(11) Acrylamide meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen 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 a limit value for acrylamide. The Committee identified for acrylamide the possibility of significant uptake through the skin. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for acrylamide and to assign to it a notation indicating the possibility of significant dermal uptake.		(11) Acrylamide meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen 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 a limit value for acrylamide. The Committee identified for acrylamide the possibility of significant uptake through the skin. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for acrylamide and to assign to it a notation indicating the possibility of significant dermal uptake.	
(12) Certain chromium (VI) compounds meet the criteria for classification as carcinogenic category 1A or 1B in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore are 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 out a limit value for these chromium VI compounds. It is therefore appropriate to establish a		(12) Certain chromium (VI) compounds meet the criteria for classification as carcinogenic category 1A or 1B in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore are 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 out a limit value for these chromium VI compounds. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for chromium (VI)	

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limit value for chromium (VI) compounds that are carcinogens within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC.		compounds that are carcinogens within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC.	
(13) Ethylene oxide meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen 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 a limit value for this carcinogen. The Committee identified for ethylene oxide the possibility of significant uptake through the skin. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for ethylene oxide and to assign to it a notation indicating the possibility of significant dermal uptake.		(13) Ethylene oxide meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen 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 a limit value for this carcinogen. The Committee identified for ethylene oxide the possibility of significant uptake through the skin. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for ethylene oxide and to assign to it a notation indicating the possibility of significant dermal uptake.	
(14) o-Toluidine meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen 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 a		(14) o-Toluidine meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen 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 a limit value for	

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limit value for this carcinogen. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for o-toluidine.		this carcinogen. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for o-toluidine and to assign to it a notation indicating the possibility of significant dermal uptake.	
(15) Certain refractory ceramic fibres meet the criteria for classification as carcinogenic category 1B in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore are 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 a limit value for the refractory ceramic fibres which are carcinogens within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for these refractory ceramic fibres.		(15) Certain refractory ceramic fibres meet the criteria for classification as carcinogenic category 1B in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore are 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 a limit value for the refractory ceramic fibres which are carcinogens within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for these refractory ceramic fibres	
(16) Bromoethylene meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC. It is possible, on the basis of available information, including scientific and technical data, to set a limit value for this		(16) Bromoethylene meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC. It is possible, on the basis of available information, including scientific and technical data, to set a limit value for this carcinogen. It is therefore	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
carcinogen. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for bromoethylene.		appropriate to establish a limit value for bromoethylene.	
(17) Hydrazine meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC. It is possible, on the basis of available information, including scientific and technical data, to set a limit value for hydrazine. The Committee identified for this carcinogen the possibility of significant uptake through the skin. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for hydrazine and to assign to it a notation indicating the possibility of significant dermal uptake.		(17) Hydrazine meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1B) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and therefore is a carcinogen within the meaning of Directive 2004/37/EC. It is possible, on the basis of available information, including scientific and technical data, to set a limit value for hydrazine. The Committee identified for this carcinogen the possibility of significant uptake through the skin. It is therefore appropriate to establish a limit value for hydrazine and to assign to it a notation indicating the possibility of significant dermal uptake.	
Recital 18			
	Am15		
(18) This amendment strengthens the protection of workers' health at their workplace.	(18) This amendment strengthens the protection of workers' health and safety at their workplace subject to the amendments to Directive 2004/37/CE being properly transposed and implemented by the Member States and applied by	(18) This amendment strengthens the protection of workers' health at their workplace.	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	<i>undertakings and workers. Member States should ensure that labour inspectorates have sufficient financial and human resources to carry out their duties while helping undertakings, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to comply with the new rules and should closely collaborate with the European Agency for Safety and Health at work and dedicate sufficient financial resources to support a proper implementation of this Directive while avoiding any job losses.</i>		
(19) The Commission consulted the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work, set up by Council Decision of 22 July 2003. It also carried out a two-stage consultation of the European social partners in accordance with Article 154 of the TFEU.		(19) The Commission consulted the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work, set up by Council Decision of 22 July 2003. It also carried out a two-stage consultation of the European social partners in accordance with Article 154 of the TFEU.	
Recital 19 a (new)			
	Am16 <i>(19a) In its opinions, the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work (ACSH) refers to a review period for Binding Occupational</i>		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	<i>Exposure limits for several substances. It is suggested that the Binding Occupational Exposure limits on respirable crystalline silica and hardwood dusts be revised within three to five years, acrylamide and 1,3-butadiene within three years, and chromium VI within an adequate review period. The Commission should therefore ask the ACSH to submit up-to-date opinions with regard to those substances.</i>		
Recital 19 b (new)			
	Am17 <i>(19b) In its opinion on refractory ceramic fibres, ACSH agreed that a Binding Occupational Exposure Limit is necessary but failed to reach a common position on a threshold. The Commission should therefore encourage the ACSH to submit an opinion on a Binding Occupational Exposure Limit for refractory ceramic fibres.</i>		
Recital 20			
(20) This Directive respects the	Am18 (20) This Directive respects the	(20) This Directive respects the	

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fundamental rights and principles enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular in Article 31(1) thereof.	fundamental rights and principles enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular Article 2 (right to life) and Article 31(1) (right to fair and just working conditions with respect to workers' health, safety and dignity) thereof.	fundamental rights and principles enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular in Article 31(1) thereof.	
Recital 21			
(21) The limit values set in this Directive will be kept under review in the light of the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, in particular to take account of the interaction between limit values set out under Directive 2004/37/EC and DNELs (Derived No Effect Levels) derived for hazardous chemicals under that Regulation.	Am19 (21) The limit values set in this Directive will be kept under review in the light of the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, in particular to take account of the interaction between limit values set out under Directive 2004/37/EC and DNELs (Derived No Effect Levels) derived for hazardous chemicals under that Regulation in order to protect workers effectively.	(21) The limit values set in this Directive will be kept under review in the light of the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, in particular to take account of the interaction between limit values set out under Directive 2004/37/EC and DNELs (Derived No Effect Levels) derived for hazardous chemicals under that Regulation.	
Recital 22			
(22) Since the objectives of this Directive, which are to improve living and working conditions and to protect the health of workers from the specific risks arising from	Am20 (22) Since the objectives of this Directive, which are to improve living and working conditions and to protect the health of workers from the specific risks arising from	(22) Since the objectives of this Directive, which are to improve [...] working conditions and to protect the health of workers from the specific risks arising from exposure to	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
exposure to carcinogens, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can be better achieved at EU level, the EU may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5(3) of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in Article 5(4) of the TEU, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	exposure to carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can be better achieved at EU level, the EU may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5(3) of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in Article 5(4) of the TEU, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	carcinogens and mutagens, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can be better achieved at EU level, the EU may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5(3) of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in Article 5(4) of the TEU, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	
Recital 23			
(23) Given that the present act concerns the workers' health at their workplace, the deadline for transposition should be two years.	Am21 (23) Given that the present act concerns the protection of workers' health and safety at their workplace, the deadline for transposition should not be later than two years from the date of entry into force of this Directive .	(23) Given that the present act concerns the workers' health at their workplace, the deadline for transposition should be two years.	
(24) Directive 2004/37/EC should therefore be amended accordingly, HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:		(24) Directive 2004/37/EC should therefore be amended accordingly, HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
<i>Article 1</i>			
Directive 2004/37/EC is amended as follows:		Directive 2004/37/EC is amended as follows:	
<i>Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 (new)</i>			
	Am22 <i>(-1) The title is replaced by the following:</i> “Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances at work (Sixth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Council Directive 89/391/EEC)”		
<i>Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 a (new)</i>			
	Am23 <i>(-1a) In Article 1(1), subparagraph 1 is replaced by the following:</i> “This Directive has as its aim the protection of workers against risks to their health and safety, including the prevention of such risks, arising or likely to arise from exposure to carcinogens, mutagens or		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	<i>reprotoxics at work.</i> "		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 b (new)			
	Am24 <i>(-1b) In Article 2, the following point is inserted:</i> <i>(ba) 'reprotoxic substance' means:</i> <i>a substance or mixture which meets the criteria for being classified as toxic to reproduction category 1A or 1B in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;</i>		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 c (new)			
	Am25 <i>(-1c) In Article 2, point (c) is replaced by the following:</i> “(c) 'limit value' means, unless otherwise specified, the limit of the time-weighted average of the concentration for a 'carcinogen, mutagen or reprotoxic substance' in the air within the breathing zone of a worker in relation to a specified reference period as set out in Annex III to this Directive.”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 d (new)			

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	Am26 <i>(-1d) In Article 3, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</i> “1. This Directive shall apply to activities in which workers are or are likely to be exposed to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances as a result of their work.”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 e (new)			
	Am27 <i>(-1e) In Article 3(2), the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:</i> “2. In the case of any activity likely to involve a risk of exposure to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances , the nature, degree and duration of workers' exposure shall be determined in order to make it possible to assess any risk to the workers' health or safety and to lay down the measures to be taken.”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 f (new)			
	Am28 <i>(-1f) In Article 3(2), the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:</i>		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	“The assessment shall be renewed regularly and in any event when any change occurs in the conditions which may affect workers' exposure to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances .”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 g(new)			
	Am29		
	(-1g) In Article 3, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:		
	“4. When the risk assessment is carried out, employers shall give particular attention to any effects concerning the health or safety of workers at particular risk and shall, inter alia, take account of the desirability of not employing such workers in areas where they may come into contact with carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances .”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 h(new)			
	Am30		
	(-1h) In Article 4, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:		
	“1. The employer shall reduce the use of a carcinogen, mutagen or reprotoxic substance at the place of work, in particular by replacing it, in		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	so far as is technically possible, by a substance, mixture or process which, under its conditions of use, is not dangerous or is less dangerous to workers' health or safety, as the case may be.”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 i (new)			
	Am31 (-1i) In Article 5, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following: “2. Where it is not technically possible to replace the carcinogen, mutagen or reprotoxic substance by a substance, mixture or process which, under its conditions of use, is not dangerous or is less dangerous to health or safety, the employer shall ensure that the carcinogen, mutagen or reprotoxic substance is, in so far as is technically possible, manufactured and used in a closed system.”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 j(new)			
	Am32 (-1j) In Article 5, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following: “4. Exposure shall not exceed the limit value of a carcinogen, mutagen		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	<i>or reprotoxic substance</i> as set out in Annex III.”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 k (new)			
	Am33		
	<i>(-1k) In Article 5(5), the introductory part is replaced by the following:</i>		
	“5. Wherever a carcinogen, mutagen <i>or reprotoxic substance</i> is used, the employer shall apply all the following measures:”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 l (new)			
	Am34		
	<i>(-1l) In Article 5(5), point (a) is replaced by the following:</i>		
	“(a) limitation of the quantities of a carcinogen, mutagen <i>or reprotoxic substance</i> at the place of work;”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 m (new)			
	Am35		
	<i>(-1m) In Article 5(5), point (c) is replaced by the following:</i>		
	“(c) design of work processes and engineering control measures so as to avoid or minimise the release of carcinogens, mutagens <i>or reprotoxic</i>		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	<i>substances</i> into the place of work;”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point –1 n (new)			
	Am36		
	(-1n) In Article 5(5), point (d) is replaced by the following:		
	“(d) evacuation of carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances at source, local extraction system or general ventilation, all such methods to be appropriate and compatible with the need to protect public health and the environment;”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point –1 o (new)			
	Am37		
	(-1o) In Article 5(5), point (e) is replaced by the following:		
	“(e) use of existing appropriate procedures for the measurement of carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances , in particular for the early detection of abnormal exposures resulting from an unforeseeable event or an accident;”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point –1 p (new)			
	Am38		
	(-1p) In Article 5(5), point (j) is		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	replaced by the following:		
	“(j) demarcation of risk areas and use of adequate warning and safety signs including 'no smoking' signs in areas where workers are exposed or likely to be exposed to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances ;”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point - 1 q (new)			
	Am39		
	(-1q) In Article 6, point (a) is replaced by the following:		
	“(a) the activities and/or industrial processes carried out, including the reasons for which carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances are used;”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point - 1 r (new)			
	Am40		
	(-1r) In Article 6, point (b) is replaced by the following:		
	“(b) the quantities of substances or mixtures manufactured or used which contain carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances ;”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 s (new)			
	Am41		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	<i>(-1s) The following article is inserted:</i>		
	<i>“Article 6a</i>		
	<i>Information for the Commission</i>		
	<i>The Member States shall provide the Commission with information referred to in Article 6 of this Directive as part of the implementation reports referred to in Article 17a of Directive 89/391/EEC.”</i>		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 t (new)			
	Am42		
	<i>(-1t) In Article 10(1), the introductory part is replaced by the following:</i>		
	<i>“1. Employers shall be obliged, in the case of all activities for which there is a risk of contamination by carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances, to take appropriate measures to ensure that:”</i>		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 u (new)			
	Am43		
	<i>(-1u) In Article 10(1), point (a) is replaced by the following:</i>		
	<i>“(a) workers do not eat, drink or smoke in working areas where there</i>		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	is a risk of contamination by carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances ;"		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 v (new)			
	Am44		
	(-1v) In Article 11, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following: “2. Employers shall inform workers of installations and related containers containing carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances , ensure that all containers, packages and installations containing carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances are labelled clearly and legibly, and display clearly visible warning and hazard signs.”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 w (new)			
	Am45		
	(-1w) In Article 14, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following: “1. The Member States shall establish, in accordance with national laws or practice, arrangements for carrying out relevant life-long health surveillance of workers for whom the results of the assessment referred to in Article 3(2) reveal a risk to health		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	or safety.”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 x (new)			
	Am46		
	(-1x) In Article 14, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:		
	“2. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 shall allow each worker to undergo, if appropriate, relevant life-long health surveillance:		
	- prior to exposure,		
	- at regular intervals during the exposure period,		
	- after the end of the exposure and the end of their employment.		
	Those arrangements shall be such that it is directly possible to implement individual and occupational hygiene measures.		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 y (new)			
	Am47		
	(-1y) In Article 14, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:		
	“3. If a worker is found to be suffering from an abnormality which is suspected to be the result of exposure to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances , the doctor or authority responsible for the		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	health surveillance of workers may require other workers who have been similarly exposed to undergo health surveillance. In that event, a reassessment of the risk of exposure shall be carried out in accordance with Article 3(2)."		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 z (new)			
	Am48 <i>(-1z) In Article 14, paragraph 8 is replaced by the following:</i> “8. All cases of cancer identified in accordance with national laws and/or practice as resulting from occupational exposure to a carcinogen, mutagen or reprotoxic substance shall be notified to the competent authority.”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 aa (new)			
	Am49 <i>(-1aa) In Article 15, the following paragraph is added:</i> “2a. The Member States shall provide the Commission with the information referred to in Article 14(8) of this Directive as part of the implementation reports referred to in Article 17a of Directive		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
	89/391/EEC.		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 ab (new)			
	Am50		
	(-1ab) In Article 16, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following: “1. The Council shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 137(2) of the Treaty, set out limit values in Directives on the basis of the available information, including scientific and technical data, in respect of all those carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances for which this is possible, and, where necessary, other directly related provisions.”		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -1 ac (new)			
	Am51		
	(-1acv) In Article 17, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following: “2. Purely technical adjustments to Annex II in the light of technical progress, changes in international regulations or specifications and new findings in the field of carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17		

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
1. In Annex I the following point is added:	of Directive 89/391/EEC.”		
‘6. Work involving exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust generated by a work process’.		1. In Annex I the following point is added: ‘6. Work involving exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust generated by a work process’.	
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a(new)			
	Am52		
	(1a) In Annex II, point 1 is replaced by the following: “1. The doctor and/or authority responsible for the health surveillance of workers exposed to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances must be familiar with the exposure conditions or circumstances of each worker.”		
2. Annex III is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Directive.		2. Annex III is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Directive.	
Article 2			
1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive not later than two years after the date of entry into force of this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those		1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive not later than two years after the date of entry into force of this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
provisions.		provisions.	
When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.		When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.	
2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the provisions of national law that they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.		2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the provisions of national law that they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.	
<i>Article 3</i>			
This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .		This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	
<i>Article 4</i>			
This Directive is addressed to the Member States.		This Directive is addressed to the Member States.	
Done at Brussels,		Done at Brussels,	
For the European Parliament For the Council		For the European Parliament For the Council	
The President The President		The President The President	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
ANNEX			
"Annex III: Limit values and other directly related provisions (Article 16)		"Annex III: Limit values and other directly related provisions (Article 16)	
A. LIMIT VALUES FOR OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE		A. LIMIT VALUES FOR OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE	
CAS No ⁽¹⁰⁾ EC No ⁽¹¹⁾ NAME OF AGENT mg/m ³ ⁽¹²⁾ ppm ⁽¹³⁾ f/ml ⁽¹⁴⁾ Notation ⁽¹⁵⁾		CAS No ⁽¹⁰⁾ EC No ⁽¹¹⁾ NAME OF AGENT mg/m ³ ⁽¹²⁾ ppm ⁽¹³⁾ f/ml ⁽¹⁴⁾ Notation ⁽¹⁵⁾	
Annex Am53			
–	–	–	
–	–	–	
Hardwood dusts 3 ⁽¹⁶⁾	Wood dusts 2 ⁽⁸⁾	Hardwood dusts 3 ⁽¹⁶⁾	
–	–	–	

¹⁰ CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number.

¹¹ 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, of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

¹² mg/m³ = milligrams per cubic metre of air at 20°C and 101,3 kPa (760 mm mercury pressure).

¹³ ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m³).

¹⁴ f/ml = fibres per millilitre.

¹⁵ Substantial contribution to the total body burden via dermal exposure possible.

¹⁶ Inhalable fraction: if hardwood dusts are mixed with other wood dusts, the limit value shall apply to all wood dusts present in that mixture.

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
– –	Hardwood dusts: 3 mg/m3 until XXXX (5 years after entry into force) Softwood dusts: 5 mg/m3 until XXXX (5 years after entry into force)	– – –	
– – Chromium (VI) compounds which are carcinogens within the meaning of Article 2 (a) (i) of the Directive (as Chromium) 0,025 – – –	– – Chromium (VI) compounds which are carcinogens within the meaning of Article 2 (a) (i) of the Directive (as Chromium) 0,001 – – –	– – Chromium (VI) compounds which are carcinogens within the meaning of Article 2 (a) (i) of the Directive (as Chromium) 0,025 – – –	
– – Refractory Ceramic Fibres which are carcinogens within the meaning of Article 2 (a) (i) of the Directive – – 0,3 –	– – Refractory Ceramic Fibres which are carcinogens within the meaning of Article 2 (a) (i) of the Directive – – 0,3 –	– – Refractory Ceramic Fibres which are carcinogens within the meaning of Article 2 (a) (i) of the Directive – – 0,3 –	
– – Respirable Crystalline Silica Dust 0,1 (¹⁷)	– – Respirable Crystalline Silica Dust 0,05 (⁹)	– – Respirable Crystalline Silica Dust 0,1 (¹⁷)	

¹⁷ Respirable fraction.

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
– – –	– – <i>Transition value of 0,1 mg/m3 until XXXX (10 years after entry into force) - to be reviewed 5 years after entry into force</i>	– – –	
71-43-2 200-753-7 Benzene 3,25 1 – skin	71-43-2 200-753-7 Benzene 3,25 1 – skin	71-43-2 200-753-7 Benzene 3,25 1 – Skin	
75-01-4 200-831-0 Vinyl chloride monomer 2,6 1 – –	75-01-4 200-831-0 Vinyl chloride monomer 2,6 1 – –	75-01-4 200-831-0 Vinyl chloride monomer 2,6 1 – –	
75-21-8 200-849-9 Ethylene oxide 1,8 1 – skin	75-21-8 200-849-9 Ethylene oxide 1,8 1 – skin	75-21-8 200-849-9 Ethylene oxide 1,8 1 – Skin	
75-56-9 200-879-2 1,2-Epoxypropane	75-56-9 200-879-2 1,2-Epoxypropane	75-56-9 200-879-2 1,2-Epoxypropane	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
2,4 1 – –	2,4 1 – –	2,4 1 – –	
79-06-1 201-173-7 Acrylamide 0,1 – – skin	79-06-1 201-173-7 Acrylamide 0,1 – – skin	79-06-1 201-173-7 Acrylamide 0,1 – – Skin	
79-46-9 201-209-1 2-Nitropropane 18 5 – –	79-46-9 201-209-1 2-Nitropropane 18 5 – –	79-46-9 201-209-1 2-Nitropropane 18 5 – –	
95-53-4 202-429-0 o-Toluidine 0,5 0,1 – –	95-53-4 202-429-0 o-Toluidine 0,5 0,1 – –	95-53-4 202-429-0 o-Toluidine 0,5 0,1 – Skin	
106-99-0 203-450-8 1,3-Butadiene 2,2 1	106-99-0 203-450-8 1,3-Butadiene 2,2 1	106-99-0 203-450-8 1,3-Butadiene 2,2 1	

Cion proposal	Draft EP amendments	Council Position (General Approach)	Comments
–	–	–	
–	–	–	
302-01-2	302-01-2	302-01-2	
206-114-9	206-114-9	206-114-9	
Hydrazine	Hydrazine	Hydrazine	
0,013	0,013	0,013	
0,01	0,01	0,01	
–	–	–	
skin	skin	Skin	
593-60-2	593-60-2	593-60-2	
209-800-6	209-800-6	209-800-6	
Bromoethylene	Bromoethylene	Bromoethylene	
4,4	4,4	4,4	
1	1	1	
–	–	–	
–	–	–	
B. OTHER DIRECTLY RELATED PROVISIONS		B. OTHER DIRECTLY RELATED PROVISIONS	
pm"		pm"	