



Brussels, 5.4.2018
COM(2018) 171 final

ANNEX

ANNEX

to 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**

{SWD(2018) 87 final} - {SWD(2018) 88 final}

ANNEX

Annex III is amended as follows: in point A, the following table is added:

Name of agent	EC No ⁽¹⁾	CAS No ⁽²⁾	Limit values						Notation	Transitional measures
			8 hours ⁽³⁾			Short-term ⁽⁴⁾				
			mg/m ³ ⁽⁵⁾	ppm ⁽⁶⁾	f/ml ⁽⁷⁾	mg/m ³	ppm	f/ml		
Cadmium and its inorganic compounds	–	–	0,001	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limit value 0,004 mg/m ³ until xx yyyy 202z [7 years]
Beryllium and inorganic beryllium compounds	–	–	0,0002	–	–	–	–	–	dermal and respiratory sensitisation ⁽⁸⁾	Limit value 0,0006 mg/m ³ until xx yyyy 202z [5 years]
Arsenic acid and its salts, as well as inorganic arsenic compounds	–	–	0,01	–	–	–	–	–	–	For the copper smelting sector the limit value will come into force on xx yyyy 202z [2 Years]
Formaldehyde	200-001-8	50-00-0	0,37	0,3	–	0,738	0,6	–	dermal sensitisation ⁽⁹⁾	
4,4'-Methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline)	202-918-9	101-14-4	0,01	–	–	–	–	–	skin ⁽¹⁰⁾	

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

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- (⁶) ppm = parts per million by volume in air (ml/m³).
- (⁷) f/ml = fibres per millilitre.
- (⁸) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin and of the respiratory tract.
- (⁹) The substance can cause sensitisation of the skin.
- (¹⁰) Substantial contribution to the total body burden via dermal exposure possible.