

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(79) 699 final

Brussels, 4<sup>th</sup> December 1979

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE  
ON THE PROTECTION OF WORKERS FROM HARMFUL EXPOSURE  
TO METALLIC LEAD AND ITS IONIC COMPOUNDS AT WORK

(presented by the Commission to the Council)

COM(79) 699 final

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE  
PROTECTION OF WORKERS FROM HARMFUL EXPOSURE TO  
METALLIC LEAD AND ITS IONIC COMPOUNDS AT WORK

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. General Observations on the Proposal for a Directive

This proposal is based on the Council Resolution of 29 June 1978 on an Action Programme of the European Communities on Safety and Health at Work (1) and on the Council Directive of ..... on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work (2) which provides for an Individual Directive on lead and its compounds. It is one of the measures that will increase the protection of workers against occupational risks due to lead and its ionic compounds by improving the means and conditions of work, knowledge and human attitudes. Around 1 million workers will be affected in the European Community by this Directive.

One of the general objectives of the Action Programme on Safety and Health at Work is that exposure to occupational risks must be kept as low as possible. To monitor more effectively the application of preventive measures, surveillance of health and working conditions must be intensified, notably in line with the exigencies of occupational medicine, hygiene and safety appropriate to present day conditions.

This action programme provides for the establishment for lead and its ionic compounds of exposure limits, limit values for human biological indicators, sampling requirements and measuring methods, and satisfactory conditions of hygiene at the workplace. It provides further for special attention to be given to monitoring of exposure of female workers and especially of expectant mothers.

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(1) OJ No C 165 of 11 July 1978  
(2) OJ No .....

The Council Directive of 29 March 1977 on the biological screening of the population for lead (3) laid down the criteria (relationship between dose and effect) at low exposures to lead. Regarding exposures to somewhat higher levels it is now internationally recognized that a slight reduction in the peripheral nerve conduction velocity may already develop at blood lead levels of 40-60µg/100ml blood.

Lead is among the toxic agents for which regulations regarding occupational exposure have existed for the longest time in most Member States. These regulations cover a number of industrial circumstances and include in certain cases both ambient exposure limits and biological limit values. There are considerable disparities between Member States with respect to the extent of the coverage and also with respect to the significance which is attached to the ambient exposure limits and the biological limit values.

The Commission has taken account of all the above considerations in drawing up this proposal which is based on Article 100 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community.

2. Observations on certain specific aspects of the Proposal for a Directive

Article 2 sets out the field of application of this Directive in terms of specific agents to be considered and of assessment of the risk at work (Annex 1). It specifically excludes certain agents.

Article 3 requires Member States to carry out regular lead in air monitoring in all areas where there is a likelihood of exposure of workers, as well as biological monitoring of the exposed workers. It also indicates the circumstances where an activity or work procedure must be reassessed.

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(3) OJ No. L 105 of 28 April 1977.

Article 4 specifies the airborne particles and/or aerosols (Annex 2) which must be monitored, the frequency of the monitoring and some technical specifications for the sampling.

Article 5 provides for some special specifications regarding the health surveillance by appointed doctors of workers exposed to lead, in application of Article 5, first indent of the Council Directive of ..... on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work. Article 5 further provides for the possibility of using other biological tests than PbB and ALAU if they are shown to ensure the same protection of the worker, and for the possibility of establishing guidelines for health surveillance by the Industrial Medicine and Hygiene Committee.

Article 6, stressing the applicability of Article 3 of Council Directive ..... on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work, provides guidance on how to apply the provision "ensure that exposure is kept as low as can be reasonably achieved".

Article 7 provides for certain categories of workers particularly susceptible to lead, individual biological limit values which apply as soon as Member States bring into force laws, regulations and administrative procedures to comply with this Directive; it further provides that from the same moment workers confirmed as pregnant shall not be further exposed to the risk at work of absorption of lead.

The biological limits are set both for indicators representing the integrated absorption of lead and for indicators representing the reaction of the haematopoietic system.

Article 8 sets ambient lead in air limit values and human biological limit values for blood lead and delta aminolaevulinic acid in urine applicable after 1 January 1985 for all work circumstances and workers.

With respect to the ambient air limit values the averaging of measurements over 40 hours per week has to be stressed. If the effective time spent in the workzones differs considerably from these 40 hours account has to be taken of this fact.

Article 9 concerns the possibility of seeking temporary exemptions from the limits laid down in Article 6 in view of the very great diversity of occupational activities which lead to lead exposure. The rules for seeking these exemptions, the time limit and the special limit values are provided.

Article 10 sets the action which Member States have to take if the lead in air limit values are exceeded. In accordance with Article 3 of the Council Directive of ..... on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work, where the exposure of the workers to lead is at present below the ambient air limit values set in this Directive, these exposure levels shall be maintained and reduced if possible.

Article 11 provides for technical rules regarding the assessment of the ambient lead in air levels in relation to the limit values.

Article 12 paragraph 1 indicates the measures which have to be taken when the individual biological limit values for individuals set in Articles 8 or 9 are exceeded.

Article 12 paragraph 2 indicates that workers shall not continue to be exposed to lead where the appointed doctor considers that further such exposure is not advisable.

Article 13 stresses the need to wear personal respiratory equipment in all areas where the lead in air limit values are likely to be exceeded; it further indicates that there shall not be job descriptions requiring the continuous wearing of such equipment.

Article 14 provides for special protection measures with regard to smoking, drinking and eating at work.

Article 15 concerns the availability and wearing of protective clothing, the need for special washing facilities and the precautions to be taken to avoid the spread of pollution by lead outside the workplace in accordance with Article 6 of Council Directive ..... on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work.

Article 16 provides for the appropriate information of workers and their representatives with respect to the potential health risks due to lead exposure and the precautions to be taken; it provides that special information be given to female workers of child bearing age.

Article 17 paragraph 1 provides that the results of lead in air measurements and the group values of the biological indicators are made available to the employers, to the workers and their representatives at work.

Article 17 paragraph 2 stresses that employers, workers and their representatives at work must be informed immediately when the limits are exceeded; furthermore the workers and their representatives at work must be consulted on the corrective measures to be taken.

Article 17 paragraph 3 indicates that the worker shall be informed of the results of measurements of the biological indicators carried out upon him.

Article 17 paragraph 4 stresses that workers must be provided with adequate information concerning the effects of lead.

Article 18 provides for the overall assessment of the work situation from the health point of view to be made by the appointed doctor.

Article 19 sets out some of the means to facilitate the implementation of the Directive and to control its application.

3. Consultation of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee

Under the terms of Article 100 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, the opinion of these two institutions must be sought.

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The Council of the European Communities

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,  
and in particular Article 100 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission<sup>1</sup>,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament<sup>2</sup>,

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee<sup>3</sup>,

After consulting the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health  
Protection at Work;

After consulting the Safety and Health Commission for the Mining and other  
Extractive Industries;

Whereas the the Council Resolution of 29 June 1978 on an Action Programme  
of the European Communities on Safety and Health at Work<sup>4</sup> provides for the  
establishment of specific harmonized procedures regarding the protection  
of workers with respect to lead; whereas the urgent need to harmonize  
laws in this field is recognized;

Whereas the Council Directive .../.../... on the protection of workers<sup>5</sup>  
from harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work,  
and in particular Articles 3, 4, 5 and 6 thereof lays down certain general  
provisions which have to be taken into account for this protection; whereas  
Article 7 of that Directive provides for the laying down in individual  
Directives of limit values and specific requirements for those agents given  
in Annex 1; whereas lead and its compounds are among such agents, and  
whereas this is such an individual Directive;

Whereas the same Council Directive provides in its Article 9 for the  
setting up of a Technical Committee called the "Industrial Medicine and  
Hygiene Committee" whose task it is, according to Article 8, to undertake  
the detailed elaboration of certain technical provisions set out in in-  
dividual Directives, and their adaptation;

Whereas metallic lead and its ionic compounds are toxic agents found in  
a large number of circumstances at work and many workers are exposed to  
a potential health risk; whereas ionic lead compounds are known to cross  
the placental barrier and may have embryotoxic effects;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE

<sup>1</sup> OJ No .....  
<sup>2</sup> OJ No .....  
<sup>3</sup> OJ No .....  
<sup>4</sup> OJ No C 165 of 11.7.1978  
<sup>5</sup> OJ No .....



8.  
ARTICLE 1

The definitions laid down in Article 2 of Directive ..... shall apply.

ARTICLE 2

1. Member States shall ensure that the provisions of this Directive shall apply whenever there is a risk of a worker absorbing metallic lead or any of its ionic compounds, hereinafter referred to as "lead", through inhalation, ingestion and/or skin absorption at work.
2. The assessment of this risk shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Annex 1.
3. Risks due to exposure to covalently bonded lead compounds are excluded from the provisions of this Directive.

ARTICLE 3

1. Where there is a risk of a worker absorbing lead at work Member States shall ensure that:
  - regular lead in air monitoring is carried out,
  - regular biological monitoring of workers is carried out.
2. In the absence of such a risk, even if lead is used at work, further air and biological monitoring shall not be necessary unless there are changes in activities or work procedures which may result in such a risk arising.

ARTICLE 4

1. Member States shall ensure that all lead in air measurements are representative of worker exposure to airborne particles and/or aerosols containing lead as defined in Annex 2.

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- 2. Where regular lead in air monitoring is to be carried out in compliance with Article 3(1) the frequency of such monitoring shall be at least once a year in each workzone as described in Annex 1 paragraph 3 where there is risk of lead absorption.
- 3. The technical specifications for the sampling of airborne particles and/or aerosols containing lead given in Annex 2 shall be elaborated in detail and may be adapted in the light of technical progress in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 10 of Directive .....

ARTICLE 5

- 1. Member States shall ensure that workers are subject to health (clinical and biological) surveillance by an appointed doctor. This surveillance shall start prior to the beginning of the exposure. The frequency of the clinical surveillance shall be at least once a year for the duration of exposure. The biological surveillance shall include measurements of the biological indicators lead in blood (PbB) and delta aminolaevulinic acid in urine (ALAU) and shall be carried out at least every six months; it shall take into account not only the magnitude of the exposure but also the individual worker's susceptibility to lead.
- 2. Provided that the results are equivalent to the results of PbB and ALAU measurements, and that they ensure the same protection of the workers, other biological indicators may be used.
- 3. Without prejudice to national provisions, and the specific requirements of individual workers, guidelines for the clinical surveillance and for the aspects of the biological surveillance other than those established in paragraph 1 shall be established in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 10 of Directive .....

ARTICLE 6

Member States shall, from the entry into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions referred to in Article 20, ensure that the following limit values are applied as guidelines:

- lead in air value of  $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$  of air, time weighted average over 40 hours per week;
- biological values for workers, with the exception of workers of child bearing capacity:
  - individual PbB levels,  $70 \mu\text{g Pb}/100 \text{ ml blood}$ ,
  - individual ALAU levels,  $15 \text{ mg}/\text{litre urine}$ .

ARTICLE 7

Member States shall from the entry into force of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions referred to in Article 20, ensure that:

- a) to the potential embryotoxicity of lead, the following biological limit values shall apply for workers of child-bearing capacity:
  - individual PbB levels,  $45 \mu\text{g Pb}/100 \text{ ml blood}$ ,
  - individual ALAU levels,  $6 \text{ mg}/\text{litre urine}$ .
- b) workers confirmed as pregnant shall not be exposed to the risk of absorption of lead at work as defined in Annex 1.

ARTICLE 8

Member States shall ensure that with effect from 1 January 1985:

- a) the lead in air limit value of  $100 \mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$  of air, time weighted average over 40 hours per week, shall apply.
- b) the following biological limit values for workers, with the exception of workers of child bearing capacity, shall apply:

- individual PbB levels, 60 µg Pb/100 ml blood,
- individual ALAU levels, 12 mg/litre urine.

ARTICLE 9

1. Where the limit values laid down in Article 8 cannot be achieved by 1 January 1985, the Commission may, on a properly reasoned request from a Member State, extend this time limit until 1 January 1989 in respect of certain industrial activities or categories of workers.
2. In this case the following limit values shall with effect from 1 January 1985:
  - lead in air limit value of 15 µg/Nm<sup>3</sup> of air, time weighted average over 40 hours per week,
  - biological limit values for workers, with the exception of workers of child bearing capacity:
    - individual PbB levels, 70 µg Pb/100 ml blood,
    - individual ALAU levels, 15 mg/litre urine.
3. A list of industrial activities to which the provisions of this Article may apply is given for guidance purposes in Annex 3,

ARTICLE 10

1. Where the lead in air limit values, time weighted average over 40 hours per week, laid down in Article 8, or as the case may be Article 9, are exceeded at a workzone as described in Annex 1 paragraph 3 Member States shall take the steps necessary to ensure that the situation is corrected.

2. The magnitude of the excess, the chemical composition of the lead particles (solubility) and the results of the group values for the biological indicators shall determine the urgency with which the corrective measures are to be taken.
3. Group limit values for the biological indicators, their definition and use are given in Annex 4.

#### ARTICLE 11

1. Where the lead in air measurements, carried out to ensure compliance with the lead in air limit values laid down in Articles 8 and 9, are of a duration shorter than 40 hours per week:
  - the limit value of  $100 \mu\text{g Pb/Nm}^3$  of air time weighted average over 40 h/week shall not be considered as having been exceeded if the result of the measurement is below  $50 \mu\text{g Pb/Nm}^3$  of air for a sampling duration of 4-8 hours.
  - the limit value of  $150 \mu\text{g Pb/Nm}^3$  time weighted average over 40 h/week shall not be considered as having been exceeded if the result of the measurement is below  $75 \mu\text{g Pb/Nm}^3$  of air for a sampling duration of 4-8 hours.
2. Where the results of lead in air measurements, following a sampling duration of 4-8 hours, are above  $50 \mu\text{g Pb/Nm}^3$  or as the case may be  $75 \mu\text{g Pb/Nm}^3$  of air, additional lead in air measurements shall be carried out to ensure that the lead in air limit values are not exceeded.

When 3 out of 4 results following sampling durations of 4-8 hours are below the lead in air limit values laid down in Articles 8(a) and 9(2) then these limit values shall not be considered to have been exceeded.

#### ARTICLE 12

1. Member States shall ensure, where either of the individual biological limit values (PbB/ALAU) of Articles 8 or 9 is confirmed as having been exceeded, that the necessary steps are immediately taken to ascertain the reasons for this excess and to eliminate

them; the amount by which these limits have been exceeded shall determine the type of measures to be taken and their urgency; such measures shall include, where necessary, the immediate removal of the worker concerned from exposure to lead. After these measures have been taken no worker may continue to be exposed to lead if either of the individual biological limit values of Articles 8 or 9 continues to be exceeded.

- 2. No worker shall continue to be exposed to the risk of absorption of lead at work where the appointed doctor advises against such further exposure.

ARTICLE 13

- 1. Where the lead in air limit values as laid down in Article 8 or 9 are likely to be exceeded at work warning signs requiring the wearing of suitable respiratory protective equipment shall be posted and such equipment shall be provided, and checked for efficiency of operation at regular intervals.
- 2. Areas where such warning signs are posted may not constitute permanent working places requiring the continuous wearing of respiratory protective equipment.
- 3. In the case of incidents in operation likely to lead to significant increases in exposure to lead, workers shall be immediately warned as to the need to use suitable respiratory protective equipment.

ARTICLE 14

- 1. In areas where there is a risk of absorption of lead at work as defined in Annex 1, eating, drinking and smoking shall be prohibited; such areas shall be posted accordingly.
- 2. Special areas shall be identified where these activities can be carried out.

ARTICLE 15

- 1. In areas where there is a risk of absorption of lead at work as defined in Annex 1, workers shall be provided, in order to limit this absorption and taking into account the physico-chemical properties of the lead compounds handled, in particular with working or protective clothing and gloves.

2. Separate locker facilities shall be provided for the working or protective clothing and for street clothes.
3. Adequate washing facilities including showers shall be provided.
4. In order to avoid the spread of pollution by lead outside the workplace the working or protective clothing shall remain within the workplace; it may however be laundered in special facilities outside the workplace.

ARTICLE 16

1. Member States shall ensure that workers exposed to a risk of absorption of lead at work and their representatives are informed of:
  - the potential risks to their health due to lead exposure;
  - the precautions to be taken;
  - the importance of complying with the technical and medical requirements.
2. Female workers shall, in particular, be informed of the potential health risk presented by lead exposure during the early months of pregnancy.

ARTICLE 17

1. Member States shall ensure that employers and workers as well as their representatives at work shall have access to the data relating to:
  - lead in air monitoring,
  - biological monitoring (group values), and their interpretation.

- 2. Where the results exceed the limit values laid down in Articles 8 or 9, the employers and the workers concerned and their representatives at work shall be informed immediately. The workers and their representatives at work shall be consulted on the corrective measures to be taken.
- 3. The individual shall be informed regularly of the results of the biological measurements carried out upon him under the surveillance of the appointed doctor, and of the interpretation placed on these results.
- 4. Member States shall ensure that information and documentation regarding the health effects of lead, the significance of the lead in air and biological limit values, and the technical preventive measures and hygiene requirements prepared specifically at the national and/or community levels, are made available to workers exposed to a risk of absorption of lead at work.

ARTICLE 18

The results of lead in air monitoring shall be available to the appointed doctor; such results shall be taken into account in his assessment of the work situation from the health point of view.

ARTICLE 19

- 1. At least once a year the Commission shall convene a meeting of representatives of the Governments of Member States to examine any practical problems, including quality assurance programmes and request for exemptions which may arise following the implementation of this Directive.
- 2. On the basis of the information collected, the Commission shall report regularly to the Council.

ARTICLE 20

- 1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive within 12 months of its notification and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.



2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the texts of the provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

ARTICLE 21

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

ANNEX 1

Assessment of risk of absorption of lead at work (Article 2 (2))

1. For the purpose of this Directive there shall be risk of absorption of lead at work:
  - when the lead in air levels are in excess of  $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$  of air, time weighted average over 40 hours per week, or
  - when any worker has a blood lead level greater than  $35 \mu\text{g Pb}/100 \text{ ml}$  in blood, if excessive exposure to lead from sources outside the workplace can be excluded.
  
2. In application of paragraph 1 above, the following, non-exhaustive list of activities is indicative of a potential risk of absorption of lead at work:
  - Lead mining and quarrying
  - Mining or quarrying where lead is an associated by-product
  - Handling of lead-containing ores
  - Handling of lead concentrate
  - Lead and Zinc Smelting and Refining (primary and secondary)
  - Battery manufacture, handling and recycling
  - Ceramic and local pottery industries
  - Brick-making industries
  - Crystal glass industries
  - Tin and lead crafts
  - Plastic industries using lead additive
  - Soldering manufacture and handling (use)
  - Printing and inking, involving lead
  - Lead paint manufacture, handling and removal
  - Demolition work, involving lead
  - Lead ammunition manufacture and use (shooting ranges)
  - Lead arsenic spray manufacture and handling
  - Vehicle maintenance (garages)
  - Automobile manufacturing (when lead is used)
  - Manufacture of lead oxides
  - Manufacturing of leaded steel
  - Production of other lead compounds (including alkyl lead)
  - Manufacturing of objects to which lead is added
  - Lead coating
  - Lead recovery
  - Lead tempering of steel

.../...

3. The above activities may contain one or more workzones where a specific lead related activity is carried out. The following are examples which may be used as guidance notes for the definition of workzones in:

- a lead battery plant
- an automobile plant

Lead Battery Plant

- Reception (materials containing lead)
- Lead oxide production and mixing
- Pasting
- Plate formation
- Plate drying
- Conditioning and packaging
- Maintenance

Automobile Plant

- Painting
- Welding and soldering
- Battery maintenance
- Maintenance of lead workzones

These guidance notes shall be adopted to each local circumstance in cooperation with workers' representatives.

4. The procedure set out in Article 10 of Council Directive ..... shall apply to the elaboration and adaptation of paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

ANNEX 2

1. Definition (Article 4 (1))

Airborne particles and/or aerosols containing lead are those with the aerodynamic diameter of 15 microns or less.

2. Technical specifications for lead in air sampling equipment (Article 4 (3))

2.1 Equipment which can efficiently sample airborne particles and/or aerosols with an aerodynamic diameter of up to 15 microns or more shall be considered adequate for the purpose of sampling the above defined particles and/or aerosols.

2.2 Sampling performed with personal samplers shall be deemed to be representative of worker exposure; other sampling procedures giving equivalent results may be used.

2.3 In certain circumstances, such as mines, special sampling equipment may be required.

ANNEX 3

Indicative List of Industrial Activities

(Article 9 (3))

- Lead mining and quarrying
- Lead and Zinc Smelting and Refining (primary and secondary)
- Battery manufacture, handling and recycling
- Manufacturing of lead oxides
- Production of other lead compounds (including alkyl lead)

ANNEX 4

Group limit values for biological indicators, their definition and use  
(Article 10)

The following group limit values for the biological indicators shall be used for assessing the need, urgency and type of corrective measures which may be required at work:

- 50 percentile of blood lead values  
45 µg Pb/100 ml blood
- 50 percentile of delta aminoleavulinic acid in urine values  
6 mg ALAU/l urine.

Group values may only be used if a workzone or activity as defined in Annex 1 includes more than 10 workers.

On the basis of group values necessary action must be taken with respect to lead in air values and/or general hygiene conditions.

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ADDENDUM

COM(79) 699 final/2

Brussels, 18<sup>th</sup> December 1979

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE  
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(Presented by the Commission to the Council)

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PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE PROTECTION OF WORKERS FROM HARMFUL EXPOSURE TO METALLIC LEAD AND ITS IONIC COMPOUNDS AT WORK

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FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL FOR  
THE BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

1. Budget line concerned

Item 3520 - Health protection, hygiene and safety at the place of work.

2. Legal basis

Council Resolution of 29 June 1978 on an action programme of the European Communities on safety and health at work (OJ No C 165, 11.7.1978);

Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work (OJ No C 89, 5.4.1979);

Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to metallic lead and its ionic compounds at work.

3. Description of the measure

The present proposal for a Directive is the first 'individual directive' which follows from the Council Directive on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work. It will affect about one million workers in the European Community and will provide them with better protection against occupational hazards due to lead and its ionic compounds, by improving their working environment. Annex 1 to the Directive contains a list of industrial activities which carry a potential risk of lead absorption.

4. Justification of the measure

The aim of the Directive is to restrict exposure to occupational hazards by keeping these as low as possible. This action programme provides for the laying down of exposure limits, limit values for human biological indicators, sampling procedures and measuring methods, and satisfactory conditions of hygiene at the workplace.

This will permit existing legislation and regulations in the Member States to be harmonized and will increase the level of protection afforded to workers exposed to lead.



5. Financial implications of the measure

5.1 Ongoing measure

5.2 Wholly financed out of the Commission budget

5.3 The necessary appropriations are earmarked in the budget line mentioned above.

6. Financial implications for personnel and day-to-day operating appropriations

6.1 Personnel needed purely to implement the measure:

1 x A7 and 1 x C4: these new persons will be needed as from 1981 to work out technical elements, adapt these elements to technical advances and monitor the implementation of the Directive.

Their duties will be as follows:

- to compare existing methods of measuring lead in air levels;
- to work out reference measuring methods;
- to compare existing methods of measuring the biological indicators PbB and ALAU and devise reference methods; to assess new methods currently being studied;
- to compile a definitive list of industrial activities carrying a potential risk of lead absorption, complementing, for other work zones, the list given as Annex 1 to the Directive;
- to determine medical surveillance requirements;
- to draw up information notices for distribution to workers;
- to draw up plans for general monitoring;
- to check deadlines and implementing texts drawn up by the Member States;
- to examine applications for exemptions and infringements ascertained in the Member States;
- to organize meetings of the Technical Committee, to deal with all matters covered by the Committee;
- to organize plenary meetings with representatives of the Member States to discuss implementation of the Directive;
- to prepare the annual report submitted to the Council and containing all available information on the implementation of the Directive.

Performance of these duties must be a continual process to allow for the changes, new techniques and updatings necessary for the correct technical and legal implementation of the Directive.

The JRC at Ispra will assist us in analysing the reference samples.

6.2 Appropriations needed for these personnel:

25,000.00 EUA

6.3 Operating appropriations:

25,000.00 EUA to be included in the overall amounts requested for the 1981 financial year.

7. Financing of the aid expenditure

May be drawn from appropriations entered in the line concerned.

8. Possible effect on resources

None.

9. Proposed supervisory system

Annual report on implementation of the Directive to be submitted to the Council.