Text consolidated by Valsts valodas centrs (State Language Centre) with amending regulations of:

1 February 2011 [shall come into force from 4 February 2011];

7 April 2015 [shall come into force from 1 June 2015];

10 July 2018 [shall come into force from 13 July 2018];

7 January 2020 [shall come into force from 17 January 2020];

18 February 2021 [shall come into force from 24 February 2021].

If a whole or part of a paragraph has been amended, the date of the amending regulation appears in square brackets at the end of the paragraph. If a whole paragraph or sub-paragraph has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted paragraph or sub-paragraph.

Republic of Latvia

Cabinet

Regulation No. 325

Adopted 15 May 2007

**Labour Protection Requirements when Coming in Contact with Chemical Substances at Workplaces**

*Issued pursuant to*

*Section 25, Clause 11 of the Labour Protection Law and*

*Section 16 of the Chemical Substances Law*

[*1 February 2011*]

**I. General Provisions**

1. This Regulation prescribes labour protection requirements for employees when coming in contact with chemical substances (including mixtures) at workplaces if a risk is caused or may be caused from the effect of chemical substances present in the work environment or related to the working process, as well as special restrictions and prohibitions in relation to individual dangerous chemical substances or mixtures.

[*1 February 2011*]

2. This Regulation applies to workplaces where an employee is or may be exposed to the effect of such chemical substances and mixtures:

2.1. which conforms to the criteria laid down in Annex 1 to 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, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (hereinafter – Regulation No 1272/2008) for classification of substances in any of physical or health hazard classes irrespective of whether this chemical substance is classified in accordance with Regulation No 1272/2008;

2.2. which are present in the working environment or utilised at work and due to the physical, chemical and toxic properties thereof endanger the safety and health of an employee;

2.3. to which an occupational exposure limit value (OEV) has been determined – such concentration of chemical substances or mixtures in the air of the work environment which for the whole duration of the life of an employee does not cause the contraction of a disease or deterioration of health which can be determined by modern investigative methods if the relevant chemical substances and mixtures affect an employee not longer than 8 hours during a working day or not longer than 40 hours a week (Annex 1, 2); and

2.4. to which a biological limit value (BLV) has been determined – indicators of concentration of chemical substances and metabolites thereof received by the organism of the employee and the biological effects caused by chemical substances in the biological environment of the employee, which values shall be determined for healthy employees who are exposed to chemical substances and mixtures on the level of the occupational exposure limit value (OEV) (Annex 3).

[*1 February 2011; 7 April 2015*]

3. The occupational exposure limit value (OEV) for a chemical substance shall be determined taking into account physico-chemical properties, toxicity, epidemiological researches in the field of non-infectious diseases and conditions for technological process, as well as evaluating the data regarding chemical substances with a similar structure. The occupational exposure limit value (OEV) of a chemical substance shall be used for evaluation of chemical risk on the working environment (concentration of the chemical substance in the air of the working environment shall be compared with the occupational exposure limit value (OEV)).

4. The occupational exposure limit value (OEV) shall be defined as an average arithmetical value for a working day of 8 hours (average shift concentration) or as a value for a short period of time (up to 15 min., for fibrogenic substances – up to 30 min.). The occupational exposure limit value (OEV) shall be measured at a temperature of 20 oC at a pressure of 101.3 kPa and expressed in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m3), but the concentration of gases and vapour may be expressed also in measurement units not dependent on the temperature and pressure – ppm (ml/m3), which is a millionth of the capacity.

5. The Ministry of Welfare shall, in co-operation with the relevant standards technical committee, recommend to the State limited liability company “Standardisation, Accreditation and Metrology Centre” a list of standards to be drawn up, adapted and applied in relation to this Regulation.

[*17 April 2015*]

6. The State limited liability company “Standardisation, Accreditation and Metrology Centre” shall publish on its official web page a list of those Latvian national standards applied to ensure the conformity with the requirements laid down in this Regulation (hereinafter – the applicable standards).

[*7 April 2015*]

7. The employer shall be liable for compliance with this Regulation.

8. Compliance with this Regulation shall be controlled by the State Labour Inspectorate and other authorities in accordance with the competence specified thereto by the Chemical Substances Law.

[*1 February 2011*]

**II Determination and Assessment of Risk**

9. The employer shall ensure the assessment of the risk caused by chemical substances and mixtures in conformity with the procedures for the internal supervision of the work environment and the procedures for the risk assessment in the work environment of an undertaking involving trusted representatives and employees.

[*1 February 2011*]

10. To determine the concentration of chemical substances in the air of the work environment, the employer shall, upon request of the control authorities referred to in Paragraph 8 of this Regulation, involve the laboratory accredited in the national accreditation body in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding the assessment, accreditation, and surveillance of conformity assessment bodies, or in an accreditation body of another European Union Member State or European Economic Area State which performs the conformity assessment of laboratories in specification of the concentration of chemical substances in the air of the work environment.

[*7 April 2015*]

11. The employer shall determine workplaces and work processes where chemical substances and mixtures cause or may cause a risk to the safety and health of employees, and assess the risk thereof, taking into account:

11.1. information in the safety data sheets of the chemical substances and mixtures received from a supplier or importer;

11.2. results of the health examination of employees;

11.3. results and prognoses of preventative measures taken or to be taken;

11.4. other information regarding the dangerousness of the chemical substances and mixtures;

11.5. the occupational exposure limit value (OEV) of chemical substances in the air of the work environment;

11.6. the biological limit values (BLV) of chemical substances and mixtures;

11.7. particular work conditions and processes at a workplace and in a room (including at adjacent workplaces), as well as dangerous properties of chemical substances and mixtures present in the work environment due to which the risk is caused or increased to the health and safety of employees in the relevant work conditions and in emergency situations;

11.8. the occupational exposure concentration of chemical substances in the air of the work environment, which is specified as 8 hours or temporary occupational exposure concentration (one or both of these values), as well as the type and duration of the effect of substances;

11.9. the amount of chemical substances and mixtures at the workplace;

11.10. risk of potential accidents which is related to the use of chemical substances and mixtures at work and the physico-chemical properties thereof:

11.10.1. if there are binding regulatory enactments regarding the procedures for the industrial accident risk assessment and risk reduction measures for the undertaking, then, in carrying out the procedures specified therein, also the requirements specified in this Regulation shall be taken into account; or

11.10.2. if there are no binding regulatory enactments regarding the procedures for the industrial accident risk assessment and risk reduction measures for the undertaking, the accident risk reduction measures shall be determined by this Regulation; and

11.11. the results of other risk assessments (for example, the risk assessment of a new chemical substance or risk assessment of an accident).

[*1 February 2011*]

12. Risk shall be assessed regularly once a year, as well as in cases when:

12.1. significant changes have occurred in the work environment (for example, changes in the composition, physical state or raw materials of a preparation);

12.2. new activities have been introduced or the production process has been modified (for example, work equipment, technological and control process);

12.3. the results of inspections in the work environment indicate the possible risk of the effect of chemical substances on employees, it is specified in measurements, that the occupational exposure limit value (OEV) has been exceeded or deficiencies of the technological process, equipment or technical methods have been determined;

12.4. an emergency situation has occurred which has caused or precipitated an accident, fire, explosion or release of dangerous chemical substances and mixtures;

12.5. an acute case of occupational poisoning or an occupational disease caused by a chemical risk factor has been confirmed; or

12.6. new information regarding the harmfulness of the relevant chemical substance and mixture to the health of employees, information regarding the possibility of fire or explosion, as well as regarding the possibility of the release of dangerous chemical substances or dangerous mixtures.

[*1 February 2011*]

13. In the cases referred to in Paragraph 12 of this Regulation, the employer shall assess the risk caused by changes and take the necessary preventative measures before assigning employees to work.

14. The maintenance of equipment and other activities, during which the safety and health of employees may be endangered and employees may be exposed to the effects of the chemical substances and mixtures referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Regulation, shall also be taken into account in the risk assessment.

[*1 February 2011*]

15. The employer shall ensure that the concentration of chemical substances in the air of the work environment is regularly determined and compared with the occupational exposure limit value (OEV), and in accordance with economic and technical capabilities the employer shall take measures for the reduction of the actual values of occupational exposure. The employer shall determine the exposure of chemical substances in the air of the work environment and assess it in accordance with the methodology specified in Annex 4 to this Regulation.

16. If the applicable standards have been observed in the exposure assessment of inhalable chemical substances and mixtures, it is considered that the requirements for the exposure assessment of inhalable chemical substances and mixtures at the workplace are observed.

[*1 February 2011*]

17. Periodicity for concentration measurements of a chemical substance shall be determined in accordance with the exposure index of the chemical substance, which is obtained by dividing the concentration of the chemical substance (occupational exposure concentration) in the working environment by the occupational exposure limit value (OEV):

*C EI = ——— where OEV*

EI – the exposure index of the chemical substance;

C – the concentration of the chemical substance (occupational exposure concentration) in the air of the working environment.

18. If, in determining the concentration of a chemical substance during one working day or one shift, the exposure index of the chemical substance is more than 1 (EI > 1), the exposure in the air of the working environment is larger than the occupational exposure limit value (OEV). This causes a risk to the safety and health of an employee and the employer shall immediately perform measures for risk elimination. After implementation of the referred to measures the employer shall perform repeated measurements of the concentration of the chemical substance in order to ascertain the efficiency of the measures performed and the reduction of risk up to an admissible level.

[*1 February 2011*]

19. If in determining the concentration of a chemical substance during one working day or one shift the exposure index of the chemical substance is equal to 0.1 or less (EI ≤ 0,1), the exposure of the chemical substance in the air of the working environment is equal to 1/10 of the occupation exposure limit value (OEV) or less. If it is possible to prove that these levels are characteristic for the working environment in long term, periodical measurements shall be optional.

20. The time interval for the next periodical measurement shall be determined in accordance with the result obtained in the previous measurements. The maximum time interval up to the next periodical measurement shall be:

20.1. 104 weeks, if EI ≤ 0.5 in the previous measurements (occupational exposure concentration is less than a half of the occupational exposure limit value (OEV));

20.2. 52 weeks, if 0.5 < EI ≤ 0.75 in the previous measurements (occupational exposure concentration is between a half and 3/4 of the occupational exposure limit value (OEV)); or

20.3. 24 weeks, if 0.75 < EI ≤ 1 in the previous measurements (occupational exposure concentration is more than 3/4 or 75 % of the occupational exposure limit value (OEV)).

[*1 February 2011*]

21. Measurements shall be performed during a working process (typical working conditions). If working conditions change and a risk increase has been determined or is possible, additional measurements of chemical substances shall be carried out.

22. If fast acting chemical substances are discharged in the air of the working environment, an alarm system shall be installed for the control of such substances, which notifies regarding the exceeding of the occupational exposure limit value (OEV).

23. If employees are exposed to more than one chemical substance or mixture (simultaneously or gradually), the risk shall be assessed taking into account the potential mutual and total exposure of all the chemical substances and mixtures used at work and the effect thereof on the safety and health of employees:

23.1. if in the air of the working environment there are several chemical substances with opposite (antagonistic) effects concurrently, the occupational exposure limit values (OEVs) shall remain the same as in case when each substance would affect separately; or

23.2. if in the air of the working environment there are several dangerous chemical substances with a similar (synergic) activity, the total effects of these substances shall be calculated using the following formula:

, where

C1; C2; Cn – the concentration of the substances in the air of the working environment (mg/m³);

AER1; AER2; AERn – the occupational exposure limit values of the substances (mg/m³).

The actual concentration ratio of the substances exposure against OEV (exposure index EI) may not exceed 1 in summing. If the sum of these fractions is 1, it complies with the limit value of the total effect.

[*1 February 2011*]

24. The employer shall document the results of the risk assessment, including measurement results necessary for the risk assessment and measures taken for the elimination or reduction of risk caused by chemical substances and mixtures. Such documentation shall be kept for at least three years.

[*1 February 2011*]

25. The employer shall ensure the possibility for employees, trusted representatives thereof and representatives of employees to become acquainted with the risk assessment and measurement results, as well as with the effect of chemical substances and mixtures on the safety and health of employees.

[*1 February 2011*]

26. The employer shall ensure accessibility of the risk assessment results, including measurement results, to a doctor or an institution responsible for the health care of employees.

27. [1 February 2011]

28. [1 February 2011]

29. [1 February 2011]

**III Prevention and Reduction of Risk**

30. If the type of work and technical capabilities permit this, the employer shall replace the dangerous chemical substances and dangerous mixtures with chemical substances and mixtures that are not dangerous or are less dangerous in the particular working conditions to the safety and health of employees.

[*1 February 2011*]

31. If a risk to the safety and health of employees has been determined, the employer shall eliminate such risk or, if it is not possible considering the specific nature of the work, reduce the risk, taking the following measures:

31.1. equip the workplace with appropriate equipment, as well as ensure such work organisation, technical methods and technological processes that do not cause a risk to the safety and health of employees;

31.2. ensure the regular maintenance of technological equipment, workplaces and facilities;

31.3. by assigning an employee to work with chemical substances and mixtures, take into account the professional education, experience, training and level of preparedness of the employee in the field of labour protection;

31.4. restrict the number of such employees who work with chemical substances and mixtures;

31.5. eliminate the contact of employees with chemical substances and mixtures or reduce to the minimum the duration and intensity of exposure thereof;

31.6. ensure that only such amount of chemical substances and mixtures that are necessary for the performance of particular work is present in work premises; and

31.7. when planning and organising the work process:

31.7.1. ensure correct storage of chemical substances and mixtures taking into account the compatibility, explosive and fire safety properties thereof;

31.7.2. separate the place of storage of chemical substances and mixtures from work premises and equip it with exhaust ventilation;

31.7.3. eliminate the release of chemical substances, but if the release has occurred, provide immediate measures for the liquidation or reduction of the consequences of the release;

31.7.4. classify and mark chemical substances and mixtures, as well as waste containing such substances or mixtures, ensure safe and fast collection thereof in accordance with the regulatory enactments regarding the classification, marking, packaging, storage, transportation and utilisation of chemical substances and mixtures, as well as dangerous waste;

31.7.5. demarcate the workplaces appropriately and use safety signs and notices specified in the regulatory enactments regarding labour protection requirements for the use of safety signs;

31.7.6. develop action measures for potential emergency situations; and

31.7.7. arrange premises appropriate for the rest and practical needs of employees in which the risk caused by chemical substances and mixtures has been eliminated.

[*1 February 2011*]

32. Risk elimination and reduction measures shall be performed in the following order:

32.1. elimination or maximum reduction of the risk caused by chemical substances and mixtures at a workplace by establishing an appropriate system of work processes and technical supervision;

32.2. utilisation of appropriate work equipment, technologies and materials, and control of the work environment for the elimination or reduction of the spreading of dangerous chemical substances;

32.3. selection and introduction of collective protection measures directly at the source of the risk (for example, the general and, if necessary, local exhaust ventilation has been arranged according to the project and calculations); and

32.4. utilisation of individual labour protection measures, including personal protection equipment if the effect of chemical substance and mixture exposure may not be eliminated by the measures referred to in this Paragraph.

[*1 February 2011*]

33. If it has been determined that the occupational exposure limit values (OEV) of chemical substances have been exceeded, the employer shall immediately take appropriate labour protection measures.

34. In storing, replacing and separating incompatible chemical substances and mixtures, the employer shall take into account the risk caused by the physical, chemical and toxic properties of the specific chemical substances and mixtures and perform the following technical and organisational measures for the provision of safety and health of employees:

34.1. eliminate the accumulation of a dangerous concentration of highly flammable substances or chemically unstable substances (substances which under the influence of various external factors do not retain their properties for a long time) at the workplace and in the air of the work environment;

34.2. ensure compliance with the fire safety and explosion-proof regulations and exclude the presence of ignition sources at workplaces where activities with explosive chemical substances, mixtures and highly flammable and chemically unstable substances or mixtures thereof are performed;

34.3. ensure provision of the first aid and other measures that reduce the effect of harmful factors on the health and safety of employees if fire or explosion has occurred due to the ignition of flammable substances or reduce other consequences caused by chemically unstable substances or mixtures thereof; and

34.4. ensure compliance with the regulatory enactments in respect of the safety of equipment and protective systems to be used in an explosive atmosphere.

[*1 February 2011*]

35. The employer shall ensure the labelling of packaging, containers and pipelines of chemical substances and placement of safety signs at workplaces, and conformity of the labelling with the contents of the packaging, container or pipeline in accordance with the regulatory enactments regarding the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging and labour protection requirements for the use of safety signs.

[*1 February 2011*]

**IV Measures in Emergency Situations**

36. If regulatory enactments regarding the procedures for the assessment of risk of industrial accidents and measures for risk reduction are binding on the undertaking, the employer shall ensure a prior notification in accordance with this Regulation.

37. If regulatory enactments regarding the procedures for the assessment of risk of industrial accidents and measures for risk reduction are not binding on the undertaking, but in carrying out the assessment of risk it is determined that there is a risk of accident involving dangerous chemical substances or mixtures, and it is foreseeable that the consequences of an accident would affect the territory outside the undertaking, the employer shall submit the information in writing to the relevant territorial unit of the State Fire-fighting and Rescue Service, indicating the chemical substance or the name of the mixture, class of dangerousness, as well as the relevant risk and safety phrases.

[*1 February 2011*]

38. The employer in accordance with the risk assessment shall develop measures to be taken by employees in case of potential incidents or accidents at workplaces where work with chemical substances and mixtures is performed and which are subject to the risk of an accident, determining the responsible employees and indicating the procedures on how to contact these employees in an emergency situation, as well as indicating the telephone numbers of responsible employees and the State Fire-fighting and Rescue Service, as well as determining the information to be notified in case of an accident.

[*1 February 2011*]

39. Theoretical and practical training of employees regarding the provision of first aid and action in emergency situations (for example, fire, release of chemical substances) shall be organised at least once a year taking into account the specific nature of the workplace and properties of chemical substances and mixtures to be used at work.

[*1 February 2011*]

40. If an emergency situation occurs, the employer shall immediately inform employees thereof and take measures for the elimination or reduction of the harmful effects of the chemical substances and mixtures and the stabilisation of the situation (for example, disconnection of equipment, evacuation of employees, containment of fire, leakage control, determination and demarcation of the danger zone).

[*1 February 2011*]

41. Only such employees as are involved in repairs or who take specific measures for the elimination of the emergency situation, and who are specially trained for such actions, may be present in the danger zone in emergency situations. Only such repairs or other work necessary for the elimination or reduction of consequences and threat caused by the emergency may be performed in the danger zone in emergency situations.

42. The employer shall provide employees working in the danger zone with personal protective equipment, specialised safety equipment and work equipment appropriate for the particular working conditions. Personal protective equipment, specialised safety equipment and work equipment shall be used until the dangerous factors are completely eliminated in accordance with the risk assessment of such factors and the instructions of the manufacturer. Persons without appropriate personal protective equipment are prohibited from being present in the danger zone in emergency situations.

43. The employer shall ensure efficient operation of alarm and emergency communication means in order to provide information immediately to each employee regarding the threats to his or her safety and health.

44. The employer shall regularly, but at least once a year in conformity with the risk assessment, revise and update the measures to be performed in emergency situations, as well as for the elimination of an emergency situation.

**V. Consultation, Information and Training**

45. The employer shall provide employees and trusted representatives thereof with the training appropriate to the specific nature of work and necessary information regarding the relevant labour protection measures so that each employee knows how to protect himself or herself and other employees at the workplace. The employer shall ensure the following information:

45.1. regarding the risk assessment performed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter II of this Regulation taking into account any changes at a workplace that may change the risk assessment data;

45.2. regarding measures for risk elimination and reduction, and changes in the risk assessment data;

45.3. regarding chemical substances and mixtures in the workplace, concentration thereof in the air of the work environment, risk to safety and health of employees, as well as regarding the occupational exposure limit values (OEV) of chemical substances and mixtures;

45.4. regarding the characterisation of chemical substances and mixtures provided for in the safety data sheets in accordance with Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC;

45.5. regarding action and measures in emergency situations.

[*1 February 2011; 7 April 2015*]

46. The employer shall provide training of such employees who come or may come into contact with chemical substances or mixtures:

46.1. prior to the commencement of work;

46.2. regularly, at least once a year; and

46.3. repeatedly if changes which may affect the safety and health of employees have occurred in the work environment, new information regarding the properties of the chemical substances has been received or it has been determined that the level of knowledge of the employee is not adequate.

[*1 February 2011*]

47. Employees, trusted representatives of employees and representatives thereof shall consult and participate in resolving of the issues provided for in this Regulation in accordance with the Labour Protection Law.

**VI. Special Restrictions and Prohibitions for the Production, Manufacture and Use of Chemical Substances and Mixtures at Workplaces, as well as in Performing Other Activities Therewith**

[*1 February 2011*]

48. Special restrictions that relate to the activities with individual dangerous chemical substances shall be regulated by the regulatory enactments regarding restrictions on the production, trade and use of dangerous chemical substances and mixtures, except the following cases:

48.1. performance of scientific research, tests and analysis;

48.2. processing or destruction of chemical substances and mixtures – by-products or production waste; and

48.3. production and utilisation of chemical substances and mixtures as intermediate products in a unified, continual process.

[*1 February 2011*]

49. In the exception cases specified in Paragraph 48 of this Regulation it is permitted to perform activities with individual dangerous chemical substances if the requirements referred to in Paragraph 50 of this Regulation have been complied with and the employer has prepared and submitted to the control authorities the following data prior to the commencement of work:

49.1. justification of the exception;

49.2. calculations on the quantity of chemical substances or mixtures to be used per year;

49.3. descriptions of such activities (reactions, processes) during which the relevant chemical substance or mixture is used;

49.4. the estimated number of employees; and

49.5. the technical and other measures that eliminate or reduce the risk to the safety and health of employees.

[*1 February 2011*]

50. The chemical substances and mixtures referred to in Paragraph 48 of this Regulation may be produced and utilised only when production and utilisation is performed in a closed system (a system which does not allow direct contact of an employee with a chemical substance or mixture) from which chemical substances are output only if it is necessary for the control of the process or system maintenance.

[*1 February 2011*]

**VII. Health Surveillance of Employees**

51. Mandatory health examinations shall be performed for employees who may come into contact with chemical substances and mixtures at a workplace in accordance with the procedures specified by regulatory enactments regarding mandatory health examination. Upon sending an employee to a mandatory health examination, the employer shall indicate information in the mandatory health examination card regarding chemical substances, the type and duration of exposure thereto and the concentration thereof in the air of the working environment.

[*1 February 2011*]

52. If an employee comes or may come into contact with chemical substances or mixtures at the workplace, a competent specialist or a competent authority and the State Labour Inspectorate, if necessary, shall have access to the results of his or her health examination in accordance with the Labour Protection Law.

[*1 February 2011*]

53. An employee who comes or may come into contact with chemical substances or mixtures at the workplace has the right to become acquainted with the results of the health examination related thereto.

[*1 February 2011*]

54. If employees come or may come into contact with chemical substances and mixtures at the workplace, the results of the health examination shall be taken into account when developing labour protection measures at a particular workplace.

[*1 February 2011*]

55. If it has been determined in a health examination that a disease or health disorders of employees have been caused due to the contact with chemical substances or mixtures at the workplace or the biological limit values (BLV) have been exceeded:

55.1. a doctor of occupational diseases shall inform the employee regarding the results of the mandatory examination and provide information and instructions regarding health care also after termination of the effect of the chemical substances, as well as in accordance with the regulatory enactments regarding the procedures for the performance of mandatory health examinations shall notify the employer regarding non-conforming conditions of the work environment which may negatively affect other persons employed in similar conditions, indicating, that they also are recommended to undergo mandatory health examinations;

55.2. the employer shall carry out a repeat evaluation of the risk assessment results and labour protection measures that eliminate or reduce the relevant risk in conformity with Chapter III of this Regulation;

55.3. the employer shall consider the recommendations of a doctor of occupational diseases or occupational health care, a labour protection specialist, a competent specialist or a competent authority when taking measures of labour protection for the elimination or reduction of the risk caused by chemical substances and mixtures, providing a possibility to assign employees to alternative work where the risk of exposure to chemical substances and mixtures does not exist; and

55.4. the employer shall ensure systematic health surveillance and provide a repeat health examination to any employee who has been subject to similar exposure of chemical substances or mixtures.

[*1 February 2011*]

55.1 The employer shall keep the data of health examinations referred to in this Chapter for 40 years after the last known contact of the employee with chemical substances, afterwards the data shall be handed over to the archives. If the employer is liquidated, the data of health examinations shall be kept in accordance with the requirements specified in the regulatory enactments regarding keeping of archive documents.

[*1 February 2011*]

**VIII. Closing Provisions**

[*7 January 2020*]

56. Cabinet Regulation No. 399 of 3 September 2002, Labour Protection Requirements when in Contact with Chemical Substances at Workplaces (Latvijas Vēstnesis, 2005, No. 72) is repealed.

57. The substances referred to in Paragraphs 329.1 and 523 of Annex 1 to this Regulation shall have the following occupational exposure limit values and transitional periods:

57.1. for hardwood dust – 3 mg/m3 from 17 January 2020 until 17 January 2023;

57.2. for chromium (VI) compounds – 0.010 mg/m3 from 17 January 2020 until 17 January 2025, but for chromium (VI) compounds in welding or plasma cutting processes or similar work processes producing vapours – 0.025 mg/m3.

[*7 January 2020*]

58. Paragraphs 336.1, 528.1,and 603.1 of Annex 1 and Paragraphs 59.1, 236.1,and 311.1 of Annex 2 to this Regulation shall come into force on 20 May 2021. Amendments to Paragraphs 72, 231, 275, 336, 388, 429, and 598 of Annex 1 to this Regulation by which the occupational exposure limit value is specified and amendments to Annex 2 regarding the deletion of Paragraphs 306 and 512 shall come into force on 20 May 2021.

[*18 February 2021*]

59. Paragraphs 77.1, 110.1, and 427.2 of Annex 1 to this Regulation, Paragraph 8 of the note section of Annex 1, and amendments to Annex 3 shall come into force on 11 July 2021. The amendment to Paragraphs 271 and 344 of Annex 1 to this Regulation by which the occupational exposure limit value is specified shall come into force on 11 July 2021. The requirement in relation to the occupational exposure limit value referred to in Paragraph 77.1 of Annex 1 to this Regulation for the arsenic acid and its salts as well as for inorganic arsenic compounds in the field of copper smelting shall come into force on 11 July 2023.

[*18 February 2021*]

60. The substances referred to in Paragraphs 110.1, 271, and 344 of Annex 1 to this Regulation shall have the following occupational exposure limit values and transitional periods:

60.1. for formaldehyde in the fields of health care, burial, and embalming – 0.62 mg/m3 or 0.5 ppm until 11 July 2024;

60.2. for beryllium and inorganic beryllium compounds – 0.0006 mg/m3 until 11 July 2026;

60.3. for cadmium and its inorganic compounds – 0.004 mg/m3 until 11 July 2027.

[*18 February 2021*]

61. The requirement in relation to the occupational exposure limit value referred to in Paragraph 219.1 of Annex 1 to this Regulation for exhaust emissions from diesel engines shall come into force on 21 February 2023 but in the field of underground mining and constructions of tunnels shall come into force on 21 February 2026.

[*18 February 2021 / The abovementioned amendment shall be included in the wording of the Regulation as of 21 February 2023*]

**Informative Reference to European Union Directives**

[*1 February 2011; 7 April 2015; 10 July 2018; 7 January 2020*]

This Regulation contains legal norms arising from:

1) Commission Directive 91/322/EEC of 29 May 1991 on establishing indicative limit values by implementing Council Directive 80/1107/EEC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work;

2) 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);

3) Commission Directive 2000/39/EC of 8 June 2000 establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work;

4) 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);

5) Commission Directive 2006/15/EC of 7 February 2006 establishing a second list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Directives 91/322/EEC and 2000/39/EC; and

6) Commission Directive 2009/161/EU of 17 December 2009 establishing a third list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC;

7) Directive 2014/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 amending Council Directives 92/58/EEC, 92/85/EEC, 94/33/EC, 98/24/EC and Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, in order to align them to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures;

8) Commission Directive (EU) 2017/164 of 31 January 2017 establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC, and amending Commission Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC and 2009/161/EU;

9) Directive (EU) 2017/2398 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work;

10) Directive (EU) 2019/130 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 January 2019 amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work;

11) Directive (EU) 2019/983 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work;

12) Commission Directive (EU) 2019/1831 of 24 October 2019 establishing a fifth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC.

Prime Minister A. Kalvītis

Acting for the Minister for Welfare, Minister for the Environment R. Vējonis

**In Revised Version Submitted by the Ministry of Welfare**

**Annex 1**

Cabinet Regulation No. 325

15 May 2007

**Occupational Exposure Limit Values (OEV) of Chemical Substances in the Air of the Work Environment**

[*1 February 2011; 7 April 2015; 10 July 2018; 7 January 2020; 18 February 2021 / Paragraphs 77.1, 110.1, and 427.2 of Annex and Paragraph 8 of the note section of Annex, and also amendments to Paragraphs 271 and 344 of Annex by which the occupational exposure limit value is specified shall come into force on 11 July 2021*. *The requirement in relation to the occupational exposure limit value referred to in Paragraph 77.1 of Annex for the arsenic acid and its salts as well as for inorganic arsenic compounds in the field of copper smelting shall come into force on 11 July 2023.* *The requirement in relation to the occupational exposure limit value referred to in Paragraph 219.1 of Annex for exhaust emissions from diesel engines shall come into force on 21 February 2023 but in the field of underground mining and constructions of tunnels shall come into force on 21 February 2026 and be included in the wording of the Regulation as of 21 February 2023. See Paragraphs 59, 60, and 61 of the Regulation*]

| No. | EINECS1 | CAS2 | Name of the substance  (including synonyms) | Structural formula/sum formula | Occupational Exposure Limit Values (OEV) | | | | Notes |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8 h | | Short-term (15 min.) | |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | mg/m³ | ppm (ml/m3) | mg/m³ | ppm (ml/m3) |  |
|  | 200-835-2 | 75-05-8 | Acetonitrile  (cyanomethane) | CH3CN | 70 | 40 | - | - | Skin |
|  |  | 75-07-0 | Acetaldehyde  (ethanal) | CH3CHO | 5 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 50-78-2 | Acetylsalicylic acid  (2-acetoxybenzoic acid) |  | 0.5 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 98-86-2 | Acetophenone  (phenyl methyl ketone) |  | 5 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 75-86-5 | Acetone cyanohydrin  (α-hydroxyisobutyronitrile  2-hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile) |  | 0.9 | - | - | - |  |
|  | 200-662-2 | 67-64-1 | Acetone  (2-propanol, dimethyl ketone) | CH3COCH3 | 1210 | 500 | - | - |  |
|  |  | 124-04-9 | Adipic acid  (1,4- butanedicarboxylic acid) | HOOC(CH2)4COOH | 4 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 626-86-8 | Adipic acid monoethylester  (1,4-butanedicarboxylic acid monoethylester) | HOOC(CH2)4COOCH2CH3 | 3 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Coal tar and pitch sublimates with average content of benzopyrene (CAS No. 50-32-8): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \* less than 0.075 % |  | 0.2 | - | - | - |  |
|  | \* 0.075-0.15 % |  | 0.1 | - | - | - |  |
|  | \* 0.15-0.3 % |  | 0.05 | - | - | - |  |
|  | 201-173-7 | 79-06-1 | Acrylamide (propenoic acid amide) |  | 0.1 | - | - | - | Skin |
|  |  | 107-13-1 | Acrylonitrile  (cyanoethylene) | H2C=CH-CN | 0.5 | - | - | - | Auditory effect |
|  | 201-177-9 | 79-10-7 | Acrylic acid (propenoic acid) propene-2 acid | H2C=CH-COOH | 5 | 1.7 | 594 | 204 |  |
|  |  | 376-84-1 | Acrylic acid 1H, 1H, 5H-octafluoropenthyl ester  (2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5- octafluoropenthyl acrylate  2-propenoic acid 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoropenthyl ester) | H2C=CHCOOCH2 (CF2)5 CF3 | 30 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 103-11-7 | Acrylic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester  (2-propenoic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester  2-ethylhexyl acrylate) | H2C=CHCOOCH2 -CH(C2H5)(CH2)3CH3 | 1 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 818-61-1 | Acrylic acid 2-hydroxyethyl ester  (2-hydroxyethyl acrylate) | H2C=CH-COOCH2CH2OH | 0.5 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 814-68-6 | Acrylic acid chloroanhydride  (acryloilchloride  propenoyl chloride) | H2C=CH-COCl | 0.3 | - | - | - |  |
|  | 203-453-4 | 107-02-8 | Acrolein (acrylaldehyde, 2-propenal) | H2C=CH-CHO | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 0.05 |  |
|  |  | 107-95-9 | β- alanine  (3-aminopropanoic acid) | NH2CH2CH2COOH | 10 | - | - | - |  |
|  | 203- 470-7 | 107-18-6 | Allyl alcohol  (2-propene-1-ol) | CH2=CHCH2OH | 4.8 | 2 | 12 1 | 5 | Skin |
|  |  | 21645-51-2 | Aluminium hydroxide | Al(OH)3 | 6 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 24304-00-5 | Aluminium nitride | AlN | 6 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 1344-28-1 | Aluminium oxide | Al2O3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \* in the aerosol form of disintegration |  | 6 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | \* in the mixture with nickel (up to 15 %), (electro-corundum) |  | 4 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 7429-90-5 | Aluminium and alloys thereof (by aluminium) | Al | 2 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Tin inorganic compounds | after Sn | 2 | - | - | - | - |
|  | 211- 047-3 | 628-63-7 | Amyl acetate  (pentyl acetate,  pentyl ethanoate) | CH3COO(CH2)4CH3 | 270 | 50 | 540 | 100 | - |
|  |  | 620-11-1 | 3-Amyl acetate  (3-pentyl acetate,  3-pentyl ethanoate) | CH3COOCH(C2H5)2 | 270 | 50 | 540 | 100 | - |
|  |  | 625-16-1 | *tert*-amyl acetate  acetic acid 2-methyl-2-butylester (*tert-*pentyl acetate) | CH3COOC(CH3)2C2H5 | 270 | 50 | 540 | 100 | - |
|  |  | 110-53-2 | Amyl bromide  (pentyl bromide) | CH3(CH2)4Br | 0.3 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 638- 49-3 | Amyl formate  (pentyl formate,  formic acid pentyl ester) | HCOOC5H11 | 10 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 71-41-0 | Amyl alcohol  (1-pentanol) | CH3(CH2)3CH2OH | 10 | - | - | - |  |
| 30.1 | 200-521-5 | 61-82-5 | Amitrole (1,2,4-triazol-3-amine) | C2H4N4 | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Amines, alyphatic  (alkyl amines) | H2N-R, R ≥ C7 | 1 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 1918-02-1 | 4-Amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid  (4-Amino-3,5,6-trichloropyridine-2-carboxylic acid,  tordon-22k, picloram) |  | 2 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 3060-41-1 | 3-Amino-4-phenylbutyric acid hydrochloride  (phenibute) |  | 1 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 6928-85-4 | 1-Amino-4-methylpiperazine  (4-methylpiperazine-1amine) |  | 2 | - | - | - |  |
|  | 205-483-3 | 141-43-5 | 2-Aminoethanol  (monoethanolamine) | NH2CH2CH2OH | 0.5 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 3 | Skin |
|  |  | 111-41-1 | 2-(2-Aminoethylamino) ethanol | NH2CH2CH2NHCH2CH2OH | 3 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 591-27-5 | 3-aminophenol |  | 1 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 123-30-8 | 4-aminophenol | 1 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 929-17-9 | 7-Aminoheptanoic acid | H2N(CH2)6COOH | 8 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | AMINOACIDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 56-41-7 | L-alanine  (2-aminopropionic acid  α-aminopropionic acid) | CH3CH(NH2)COOH | 5 | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | 74-79-3 | Arginine  (2-amino-5-guanidinovaleric acid) |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 56-84-8 | Aspartic acid  (2-aminosuccinic acid) | HOOCCH2CH(NH2)COOH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 52-90-4 | Cysteine  (2- amino -3-mercaptopropanoic acid,  α - amino- β -mercaptopropionic acid) | HSCH2CH(NH2)COOH | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 56-89-3 | Cystine  (3,3'-Dithiobis-2-aminopropanoic acid,  2-amino-3-(2-amino-2-carboxyethyldisulfanyl)propanoic acid) |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 63-91-2 | Phenylalanine  (2-amino-3-phenyl-propanoic acid,  α - amino- β -phenylpropionic acid) | C6H5-CH2 CH(NH2)COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 56-40-6 | Glycine  (aminoacetic acid) | NH2CH2COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 56-86-0 | Glutamic acid  (1-amino-propane-1,3-dicarboxylic acid) | HOOCCH2CH2CH(NH2)COOH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 71-00-1 | Histidine  (2-amino-3-(4-imidazolyl)propanoic acid) |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 73-32-5 | Isoleucine  (2-amino-3-methyl-pentanoic acid  α-amino- β -methylvaleric acid) |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 61-90-5 | Leucine  (2-amino-4-methyl-pentanoic acid,  α - aminoisocaproic acid) | (CH3)2CHCH2CH(NH2)COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 56-87-1 | Lysine  2,6-diaminohexanoic acid,  α, ε diaminocaproic acid | NH2(CH2)4CH(NH2)COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 63-68-3 | Methionine  (2-amino-4-methylmercaptobutyric acid,  α – amino-g-methylthiobutyric acid) | CH3SCH2CH2CH(NH2)COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 98-79-3 | 5-Oxoproline  (glutamic acid 5-lactam  pyrrolidone-5-carboxylic acid) |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 147-85-3 | Proline  (2-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid) |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 56-45-1 | Serine  (2-amino-3-hydroxypropanoic acid) | HOCH2CH(NH2)COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 60-18-4 | Tyrosine  (2-amino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propanoic acid,  3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)alanine) |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 72-19-5 | Threonine  (2-amino-3-hydroxy-butanoic acid) | CH3CH(OH)CH(NH2)COOH | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 73-22-3 | Tryptophan  (2-amino-3-(3-indolyl)propanoic acid) |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 72-18-4 | Valine  (2-amino-3-methyl-butanoic acid) | (CH3)2CHCH(NH2)COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7783-28-0 | Ammophos  (ammonium hydrogen phosphate and dihydrogen phosphate mixture, diammonium hydrogen orthophosphate) | NH4H2PO4, (NH4)2HPO4 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 16919-58-7 | Ammonium (IV)hexachloroplatinate | (NH4)2[PtCl6] | 0.005 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1309-32-6 | Ammonium hexafluorosilicate (after fluorine) | NH4SiF6 | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12125-02-9 | Ammonium chloride | NH4Cl | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1762-95-4 | Ammonium rodanide  (ammonium thiocyanate) | NH4SCN | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 213-695-2 | 1002-89-7 | Ammonium stearate | [CH3(CH2)16COO]NH4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7773-06-0 | Ammonium sulfamate | NH4SO3NH2 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7783-18-8 | Ammonium thiosulphate | (NH4)2S2O3 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231-635-3 | 7664-41-7 | Ammonia | NH3 | 14 | 20 | 36 | 50 |  |
|  |  | 69-53-4 | Ampicillin  (adobacillin,  Aminophenylmethyl-penicillin,  aminobenzylpenicillin) | C16H20N3O4S | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5907-38-0 | Analgine  (sodium [(2-phenyl-1,5-dimethyl-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-methyl-amino]methanesulfonate) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Anaesthetic gases  (halothane, sevoflurane, isoflurane, enflurane, desflurane, and other haloalkanes) |  | 20 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | 200-539-3 | 62-53-3 | Aniline  (aminobenzene,  phenylamine) |  | 7.74 | 2 | 19.35 | 5 | Skin |
|  |  | 104-94-9 | Anisidine (p-anisidine; 4-amino-1-methoxybenzene, 4-methoxyaniline) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7440-36-0 | Antimony metallic dust | Sb | 0.2 |  | 0.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 1309-64-4 | Antimony trioxide (recalculating into antimony) | Sb2O3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 215-237-7 | 1314-60-9 | Antimony pentoxide (recalculating into antimony) | Sb2O5 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Arsenic inorganic compounds (after arsenic) | (As) | 0.01 |  | 0.04 |  |  |
| 77.1 |  |  | Arsenic acid and its salts as well as inorganic arsenic compounds |  | 0.015 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12001-29-5 | Asbestos | 3 MgOx2 SiO2x2 H2O | 0,1 sol. /cm3 air |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 109-52-4 | Valeric acid  (pentanoic acid) | CH3CH2CH2CH2COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12253-23-5 | Barium aluminate | BaAl2O4 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Barium aluminosilicate | BaAl2Si2O8 | 0.5 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | 52869-91-7 | Aluminum barium titanate |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 23436-05-7 | Barium borate  (orthoboric acid barium salt) | Ba3(BO3)2 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13718-55-3 | Barium chloride fluoride (luminophores P – 385) | BaClF | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7787-32-8 | Barium fluoride | BaF2 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10048-98-3 | Barium hydrogenorthophosphate  (barium hydrogen phosphate) | BaHPO4 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 52869-93-9 | Barium calcium titanate | BaCaTi2O6 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 513-77-9 | Barium carbonate | BaCO3 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13462-86-7 | Barium sulfate  (barite) | BaSO4 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Barium soluble compounds | after Ba | 0.5 |  |  |  | Skin |
|  |  | 125693-49-4 | Barium tetratitanate | BaTi4O9 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12047-27-7 | Barium titanate (IV) | BaTiO3 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 103-83-3 | Benzyldimethylamine | C6H5CH2N(CH3)2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50-32-8 | Benz(a)pyrene  (benzo[def]chrysene) |  | 0.00015 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100-52-7 | Benzaldehyde | C6H5CHO | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 140-11-4 | Benzyl acetate  (acetic acid, benzyl ester) | CH3COOCH2C6H5 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100-44-7 | Benzyl chloride  (α-chlorotoluene) | C6H5CH2Cl | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 98-87-3 | Benzylidene chloride  (α,α-dichlorotoluene,  benzal chloride,  dichloromethylbenzene) | C6H5CHCl2 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 69-57-8 | Benzylpenicillin  (6-phenylacetamido penicillinic acid sodium salt) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100-51-6 | Benzyl alcohol  (phenylmethanol,  phenylcarbinol) | C6H5CH2OH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8030-30-6 | Petroleum spirits (fuel) |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 106-51-4 | 1,4- benzoquinone  (p- benzoquinone) |  | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 98-88-4 | Benzoyl chloride  (benzoic acid chloroanhydride) | C6H5COCl | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200-753-7 | 71-43-2 | Benzene | C6H6 | 3.25 | 1 |  |  | Skin |
|  |  | 528-44-9 | 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic acid  (trimellitic acid) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100-47-0 | Benzonitrile  (cyanobenzene) | C6H5CN | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 65-85-0 | Benzoic acid | C6H5COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 87-25-2 | Benzoic acid 2-amino- ethyl ester  (ethyl 2-aminobenzoate) | C6H5COOCH2CH2NH2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 95-14-7 | Benzotriazole |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7440-41-7 | Beryllium and its compounds | After Be | 0.001 |  |  |  |  |
| 110.1 |  |  | Beryllium and inorganic beryllium compounds |  | 0.00025 |  |  |  | Substance may cause skin or respiratory sensitisation |
|  |  | 13684-63-4 | Betanal  (phenmedipham,  1-pyridylacetic acid betaine,  1-carboxymethyl pyridinium betaine) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 92-52-4 | Biphenyl  (diphenyl) |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 366-18-7 and 553-26-4 | 2,2'- bipyridyl and 4,4'-bipyridyl  2,2'-bipyridine and 4,4'-bipyridine,  2,2'-dipyridyl and 4,4'-dipyridyl) |  | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7440-69-9 | Bismuth and its inorganic compounds | After Bi | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12069-32-8 | Boron carbide | B4C | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10043-11-5 | Boron nitride | BN | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7637-07-2 | Boron fluoride  (boron trifluoride) | BF3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10043-35-3 | Boric acid | H3BO3 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 63428-82-0 | Boverin (mixture of isomers) |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231-778-1 | 7726-95-6 | Bromine | Br2 | 0.7 | 0.1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 353-59-3 | Bromochlorodifluoromethane  (freon 12Br  difluorochlorobromomethane) | CBrClF2 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |
| 121.1 | 209-800-6 | 593-60-2 | Bromoethylene |  | 4.4 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 95-56-7 and 106-41-2 | Bromophenol, o- and p-isomers |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 107-81-3 | 2-bromopentane | CH3CHBrCH2CH2CH3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75-63-8 | Bromotrifluoromethane  (trifluorobromomethane,  freon 13 B1) | F3BrC | 3000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 233-113-0 | 10035-10-6 | Hydrobromic acid | HBr | - | - | 6.7 | 2 | - |
|  | 201-159-0 | 78-93-3 | 2-Butanone  (methylethylketone,  ethylmethylketone) | CH3CH2COCH3 | 200 | 67 | 900 | 300 | - |
|  | 203-450-8 | 106- 99-0 | 1,3-butadiene | CH2=CH-CH=CH2 | 2.2 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 127.1 | 203-788-6 | 110-65-6 | But-2-yn 1,4-diol (1,4-butynediol) | C4H6O2/OHCH2CCCH2OH | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 106-97-8 | Butane | CH3CH2CH2CH3 | 300 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 205-480-7 | 141-32-2 | n-Butyl acrylate | CH2=CHCOO(CH2)3CH3 | 11 | 2 | 53 | 10 | - |
|  |  | 109-73-9 | Butylamine | CH3CH2CH2CH2NH2 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 109-65-9 | Butyl bromide  (1-bromobutane) | CH3CH2CH2CH2Br | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75-91-2 | tert-Butyl hydroperoxide |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 109-69-3 | Butyl chloride  (1-chlorobutane) | CH3CH2CH2CH2Cl | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 111-36-4 | Butyl isocyanate | CH3CH2CH2CH2N=C=O | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 97-88-1 | Butyl methacrylate  (2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester) | CH2=C(CH3)COOC4H9 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 628-28-4 | Butyl methyl ether | CH3OC4H9 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Butyl alcohol (primary, secondary, tertiary) |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71-36-3 | (n-butanol, | CH3CH2CH2CH2OH |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1-butanol, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78-92-2 | 2-butanol, | CH3CH2CH(OH)CH3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 75-65-0 | 2-methyl-propan-2-ol, | (CH3)3COH |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | tert-butanol, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78-83-1 | 2-methyl-propan-1-ol, | (CH3)2CHCH2OH |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | iso-butyl alcohol) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 111-34-2 | Butyl vinyl ether | CH2=CHOC4H9 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-905-0 | 111-76-2 | 2-butoxyethanol,  (ethyleneglycol monobutyl ether,  Butyl cellosolve) | HOCH2-CH2-O-C4H9 | 98 | 20 | 246 | 50 | Skin |
|  | 203-933-3 | 112-07-2 | 2-butoxyethyl acetate (ethyleneglycol monobutyl ether acetate,butyl glycol acetate) | CH3COOCH2CH2O(CH2)3CH3 | 133 | 20 | 333 | 50 | Skin |
|  | 203-961-6 | 112-34-5 | 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol (butyl diglycol) | HOC2H4OCH2CH2O(CH2)3CH3 | 67.5 | 10 | 101.2 | 15 |  |
|  |  | 61-24-5 525-94-0  28393-42-2 | Cephalosporin C;  Penicillin N (cephalosporin N); cephalosporin P; | C16H21N3O8S  C14H21N3O6S  C33H50O8 | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9004-34-6 | Wood pulp |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 65997-15-1 | Cement  (Portland cement) |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7758-88-5 | Cerium (III) fluoride | CeF3 | 0.5 |  | 2.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 1306-38-3 | Cerium dioxide | CeO2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 21351-79-1 | Caesium hydroxide | CsOH | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 206-992-3 | 420-04-2 | Cyanamide  (carbamonitrile) | H2NCN | 1 | 0.58 | - | - | Skin |
|  | 200-821-6 | 74-90-8 | Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid) | HCN | 0.3 | 0.27 | 5 | 4.5 | Skin |
|  | 203-631-1 | 108-94-1 | Cyclohexanone |  | 40.8 | 10 | 81.6 | 20 | Skin |
|  |  | 100-64-1 | Cyclohexanone oxime |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-806-2 | 110-82-7 | Cyclohexane |  | 80 | 23 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 108-91-8 | Cyclohexylamine |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cymol (2,3,4- mixture of isomers or separate isomers)  (2-isopropyltoluene  o-cymol  3-isopropyltoluene  m-cymol  4-isopropyltoluene  p-cymol) |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12122-67-7 | Zincethylene-N,N’-bisdithiocarbamate  (N,N’-ethanediylbis-dithiocarbamic acid zinc salt,  zineb,  cuprozan) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1314-84-7 | Zinc phosphide  (trizinc diphosphide) | Zn3P2 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10192-46-8 | Zinc hexaborate  (diboron trizinc hexaoxide) | Zn2B6O11 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1314-13-2 | Zinc oxide | ZnO | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1314-98-3 | Zinc sulphide | ZnS | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 112-30-1 | n-Decyl alcohol  (1-decanol) | CH3(CH2)8CH2OH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 160.1 | 207-069-8 | 431-03-8 | Diacetyl (butanedione, dimethyl diketone) | CH3COCOCH3 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.36 | 0.1 |  |
|  |  | 131-17-9 | Diallyl phthalate  (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-2-propenyl ester) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 83968-18-7 | Dialkylphthalate  (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dialkyl esters) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2687-25-4 | 2,3 Diaminotoluene  (toluene-2,3- diamine) |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1303-86-2 | Diboron trioxide | B2O3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 105-99-7 | Dibutyl adipinate  (adipic acid dibutyl ester,  hexanedioic acid dibutyl ester,  1,4-butane dicarbonic acid dibutyl ester) | C4H9OOC(CH2)4COOC4H9 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2528-36-1 | Dibutyl phenylphosphate  (phosphoric acid, dibutyl phenyl ester) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 84-74-2 | Dibutyl phthalate  DBP,  1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid dibutyl ester) | C6H4(COOC4H9)2 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 502-56-7 | Dibutyl ketone | CH3(CH2)3CO(CH2)3CH3 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 109-43-3 | Dibutyl sebacinate  (sebacic acid dibutyl ester,  decanedioic acid dibutyl ester) | C4H9OOC(CH2)8COOC4H9 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-716-3 | 109-89-7 | Diethylamine | (C2H5)2 NH | 15 | 5 | 30 | 10 | - |
|  |  | 111-46-6 | Diethylene glycol  2,2'-oxybisethanol,  2,2'-dihydroxydiethyl ether) | HOCH2CH2-O-CH2CH2OH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200-467-2 | 60-29-7 | Diethyl ether | C2H5-O-C2H5 | 308 | 100 | 616 | 200 | - |
|  |  | 84-66-2 | Diethyl phthalate  (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ether) | C6H4(COOC2H5)2 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 82-66-6 | Diphenacin  (diphenylacetyl-1,3-Indandion,  ratindan,  diphacinone) |  | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Diphenyls, chlorinated |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 175.1 | 202-981-2 | 101-84-8 | Diphenyl ether (phenylene ether, phenoxybenzene) | C6H5OC6H5 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 2 |  |
|  |  | 76-12-0 | 1,2-Difluoro-1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane  (tetrachlorodifluoroethane,  freon -112) | Cl2FC-CFCl2 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75-71-8 | Dichloro-difluoro-methane  (Freon 12) | CCl2F2 | 3000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 624-72-6 | 1,2-Difluoroethane,  (Freon 152) | FH2C-CH2F | 3000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25497-29-4 | 1,2-Difluorochloroethane  (Freon 142) | FH2C-CHClF | 3000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200-871-9 | 75-45-6 | Difluorochloromethane | CHClF2 | 3600 | 1000 | - | - |  |
|  |  | 886-77-1 | Difurfurylideneacetone |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 202-425-9 | 95-50-1 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene,  (o-dichlorobenzol) | C6H4Cl2 | 122 | 20 | 306 | 50 | Skin |
|  |  | 541-73-1 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene  (m-dichlorobenzol) | Cl2C6H4 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-400-5 | 106-46-7 | 1,4-dichlorobenzene, (p-dichlorobenzene) | C6H4Cl2 | 12 | 2 | 60 | 10 | Skin |
|  | 200-863-5 | 75-34-3 | 1,1-dichloroethane | CH3CHCl2 | 412 | 100 | - | - | Skin |
|  | 203-458-1 | 107-06-2 | 1,2-dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride) | C2H4Cl2 | 8.2 | 2 |  |  | Skin |
|  |  | 79-43-6 | Dichloroacetic acid | Cl2CHCOOH | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 102-36-3 | 3,4-Dichlorophenyl isocyanate |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 149-74-6 | Dichloro-phenyl-methyl-silane (after HCL) | C6H5SiCl2CH3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 27137-85-5 | 2,5-Dichlorophenyltri-chlorosilane | Cl2C6H3-SiCl3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 84-69-5 | Diisobutyl phthalate  (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, diisobutylester) | C6H4(COOC4H9)2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 204-697-4 | 124-40-3 | Dimethylamine | (CH3)2NH | 3.8 | 2 | 9, 4 | 5 | - |
|  |  | 1149-23-1 | 2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid diethyl ester  (2,6-dimethyl-3,5-diethoxycarbonyl-1,4-dihydropyridine,  diludine,  diethyl 1,4-dihydro-2,6-dimethylpyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate) |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 204-826-4 | 127-19-5 | N,N-Dimethylacetamide | CH3CON(CH3)2 | 36 | 10 | 72 | 20 | Skin |
|  |  | 108-01-0 | 2-(Dimethylamino) ethanol  (N,N-dimethyl-2-hydroxyethylamine,  N,N-dimethylethanolamine) | (CH3)2NCH2CH2OH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 121-69-7 | N,N-Dimethylaniline  (N,N-dimethylphenylamine) | (CH3)2N-C6H5 | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 103-83-3 | N,N-Dimethylbenzylamine | C6H5CH2N(CH3)2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 80-15-9 | α α Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide  (Cumolhydroperoxide) | C9H12O2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 204-065-8 | 115-10-6 | Dimethyl ether | CH3-O-CH3 | 1920 | 1000 | - | - | - |
|  |  | 576-26-1 | 2,6-Dimethylphenol  (2,6-Xylenol) |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 68-12-2 | N,N-dimethylformamide | HCON(CH3)2 | 15 | 5 | 30 | 10 | Skin |
|  |  | 131-11-3 | Dimethyl phthalate  (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester) | C6H4(COOCH3)2 | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 106-79-6 | Dimethyl sebacate  (1,8-octanedicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester,  decanedioic acid dimethyl ester,  sebacic acid, dimethyl ester) | CH3OOC(CH2)8COOCH3 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 77-78-1 | Dimethyl sulphate | (CH3)2SO4 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75-18-3 | Dimethyl sulphide | H3C-S-CH3 | 50 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 120-61-6 | Dimethyl terephthalate  (1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 110-71-4 | 1,2-dimethoxyethane  (ethylene glycol dimethyl ether) | CH3OCH2CH2OCH3 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-714-2 | 109-87-5 | Dimethoxymethane (formaldehyde dimethylacetal, methylal) | CH3OCH2OCH3 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 528-29-0 | 1,2-dinitrobenzene | C6H4(NO2)2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 99-65-0 | 1,3-dinitrobenzene | C6H4(NO2)2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100-25-4 | 1,4-dinitrobenzene | C6H4(NO2)2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25550-58-7 | 2,4-dinitrophenol |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 27478-34-8 | Dinitronaphthalene (mixture of 1,5- and 1,8- isomers) | C10H6(NO2)2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 121-14 -2,606-20-2,610 -39-9 | Dinitrotoluene (2, 4- and 2,6- and 3,4-isomers) | (NO2)2C6H3CH3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 84-76-4 | Dinonylphthalate  (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dinonyl ester) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 123-91-1 | 1,4-dioxane |  | 20 | 5.5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 122-62-3 | Dioctyl sebacate  (octan-1,8-dicarboxilic acid dioctyl ester,  sebacic acid dioctyl ester,  bis(2-ethylhexyl) sebacate) | C8H17OOC(CH2)8COOC8H17 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 142-84-7 | Dipropylamine | (CH3CH2CH2)2NH | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1335-47-3 | Ditolylmethane | (CH3C6H4)2CH2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 112-53-8 | Dodecyl alcohol  (dodecan-1-ol,  lauryl alcohol) | CH3(CH2)10CH2OH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25991-86-0 | dodecahydr—1,1’- carbonyl-bis-1H-azepin  bis-azepan-1-ylmethanone,  bis-N,N'-hexamethylene urea,  carboxide (pesticide)) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13463-40-6 | Iron pentacarbonyl  (pentacarbonyliron) | Fe(CO)5 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Iron ore  (iron agglomerate) |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7439-97-6 | Mercury and its inorganic compounds (after mercury) | Hg | 0.02 |  |  |  | Auditory effect |
| 224.1 |  | 21908-53-2 | Mercuric oxide (after mercury) | HgO | 0.02 |  |  |  |  |
| 224.2 |  | 7487-94-7 | Mercuric chloride (after mercury) | HgCl2 | 0.02 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 107-15-3 + 58-55-9 | Elixophylline  (theophylline + 1,2 ethylenediamine) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-439-8 | 106-89-8 | Epichlorohydrin (3-chloro-1,2-epoxypropane, 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane) | C3H5ClO | 1.9 |  |  |  | Skin |
|  |  |  | Epoxide resins (after epichlorohydrin) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75-08-1 | Ethanethiol  (ethyl mercaptan) | C2H5SH | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 94-19-9 | Etazole  amino-N-(5-ethyl-[1,3,4]thiadiazol-2-yl)-benzenesulfonamide,  sulfaethidiole,  sulfaethylthiadiazole) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 108-24-7 | Acetic acid anhydride | CH3CO-O-COCH3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 204-658-1 | 123-86-4 | Acetic acid butyl ester  (n-butyl acetate) | CH3COOC4H9 | 241 | 50 | 723 | 150 |  |
|  | 205-500-4 | 141-78-6 | Acetic acid ethyl ester (ethyl acetate) | CH3COOC2H5 | 200 | 54 | 1468 | 400 |  |
|  |  | 140-88-5 | Ethyl acrylate (2-propenoic acid ethyl ester, acrylic acid ethyl ester) | H2C=CH-COOC2H5 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200- 834-7 | 75-04-7 | Ethylamine | C2H5NH2 | 9.4 | 5 | - | - | - |
|  | 202-849-4 | 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene | C6H5C2H5 | 442 | 100 | 884 | 200 | Skin;  Auditory effect |
|  |  | 74-96-4 | Ethyl bromide  (bromoethane) | CH3CH2Br | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 110-80-5 | Ethyl cellosolve (ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, 2-ethoxyethanol) | C2H5-O-CH2CH2OH | 8 | 2 |  |  | Skin |
|  |  | 107-15-3 | Ethylenediamine  (1,2-diaminoethane) | NH2CH2CH2NH2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 238.1 | 203-444-5 | 106-93-4 | Ethylene dibromide | C2H4Br2 | 0.8 | 0.1 |  |  | Skin |
|  | 203-473-3 | 107-21-1 | Ethylene glycol,  (1,2-ethanediol) | HOCH2-CH2OH | 52 | 20 | 104 | 40 | Skin |
|  |  | 818-61-1 | Ethyleneglycol monoacrylester  (propenoic acid 2-hydroxyethyl ester) | CH2=CHCOOCH2CH2OH | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 151-56-4 | Ethyleneimine  (aizirdine) |  | 0.02 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200-849-9 | 75-21-8 | Ethylene oxide (oxirane) |  | 1 | 0.55 |  |  | Skin |
|  |  | 74-85-1 | Ethylene | CH2=CH2 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| 243.1 | 203-234-3 | 104-76-7 | 2-ethylhexan-1-ol (2-Ethyl-1-hexanol, 2-ethylhexyl alcohol) | CH3(CH2)3CH(CH2CH3)CH2OH | 5.4 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 200-830-5 | 75-00-3 | Ethyl chloride  (chloroethane) | CH3CH2Cl | 50 | 19 | 268 | 105 |  |
|  |  |  | N-butyl-N-ethyl-S-propylthiocarbamate  (tillam) | (C2H5)N(C4H9)C(O)SC3H7 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 64-17-5 | Ethyl alcohol  (ethanol) | C2H5OH | 1000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200-580-7 | 64-19-7 | Acetic acid (ethanoic acid) | CH3COOH | 25 | 10 | 50 | 20 |  |
| 247.1 |  | 111-15-9 | 2-ethoxyethyl acetate | C6H12O3 | 11 | 2 |  |  | Skin |
|  |  | 106-74-1 | 2-ethoxyethyl acrylate  (acrylic acid 2-ethoxyethyl ester  2-propenoic acid 2-ethoxyethyl ester) | CH2=CHCOOCH2CH2OC2H5 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 85-01-08 | Phenanthrene |  | 0.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 202-705-0 | 98-83-9 | 2-phenylpropene (isopropylbenzene,  α-methylstyrene) | C6H5C(CH3)=CH2 | 246 | 50 | 492 | 100 | - |
|  |  | 80-15-9 | 2-phenyl-2-propylhydroperoxide  (cumene hydroperoxide, cumyl hydroperoxide,  isopropylbenzene hydroperoxide,  α,α-dimethylbenzyl hydroperoxide) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 58-15-1 | 2-phenyl-4-dimethylamino-1,5-dimethyl-1,2-dihydropyrazol-3-one  (amidopyrin,  piramidon) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 140-29-4 | Phenylacetonitrile  (benzyl cyanide) | C6H5CH2CN | 0.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6017-21-6 | Phenylazomalondinitrile  (2-phenylazomalononitrile,  Phenylhydrazonomalononitrile) | C6H5-N=NCH(CN)2 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 108-45-2 | m-Phenylene diamine  (1,3-phenylenediamine) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 95-54-5 | o-phenylenediamine  (1,2-phenylenediamine) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 106-50-3 | p-phenylenediamine  (1,4-phenylenediamine) |  | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3006-93-7 | N, N'-1,3-Phenylenedimaleimide  (N,N’-(m-phenylene) disuccinimide,  1,1'-(1,3-Phenylene)bis(1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione)) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 103-71-9 | Phenyl isocyanate | C6H5N=C=O | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1007-36-9 | N-Phenyl-N'-methylurea | C6H5NHCONHCH3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 122-59-8 | Phenoxyacetic acid | C6H5OCH2COOH | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 713-68-8 | m-Phenoxyphenol  (3-Phenoxyphenol) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | [1 February 2011] | | | | | | | | |
|  | 203-632-7 | 108-95-2 | Phenol (hydroxybenzene) | C6H5OH | 8 | 2 | 16 | 4 | Skin |
|  |  |  | Fluorides, inorganic | By F | 2.5 | - | - | - | - |
|  | 231-954-8 | 7782-41-4 | Fluorine | F2 | 1.58 | 1 | 3.16 | 2 | - |
|  |  | 430-57-9 | 1-Fluorine-1,2-dichloroethane  (1,2-dichlorofluoro-ethane,  freon 141) | HClFC-CClH2 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75-69-4 | Trichloro-fluoro-methane  (Freon 11) | Cl3FC | 1000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231-634-8 | 7664-39-3 | Hydrogen fluoride | HF | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3 | - |
|  |  |  | Hydrofluoric acid salts (after F):  \* tin, ammonium, barium, zinc, potassium, lithium , sodium, silver fluorides, ammonium, hydrofluoride, trisodium hexafluoroaluminate,  \* aluminum, chrome, magnesium, calcium, strontium, copper |  | 0.2  0.5 |  | 1  2.5 |  |  |
|  | 200-001-8 | 50-00-0 | Formaldehyde  (methanal) | HCHO | 0.37 | 0.3 | 0.74 | 0.6 | Substance may cause skin sensitisation |
|  | 232-260-8 | 7803-51-2 | Phosphine | PH3 | 0.14 | 0.1 | 0.28 | 0.2 |  |
|  | 233-060-3 | 10026-13-8 | Phosphorus (V) chloride  (phosphorus pentachloride) | PCl5 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
|  | 215-236-1 | 1314-56-3 | Phosphorus (V) oxide,  (diphosphorus pentaoxide,  phosphorus pentaoxide) | P2O5 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
|  | 233-046-7 | 10025-87-3 | Phosphorus oxychloride  (phosphoryl trichloride) | POCl3 | 0.064 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.02 |  |
|  | 215-242-4 | 1314-80-3 | Phosphorus(V) sulphide,  (diphosphorus pentasulphide) | P4S10 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | 7719-12-02 | Phosphorus trichloride | PCl3 | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231-633-2 | 7664-38-2 | Phosphoric acid (orthophosphoric acid) | H3PO4 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - |
|  |  | 7723-14-0 | Phosphorus | P | 0.03 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200-870-3 | 75-44-5 | Phosgen  (carbonyl dichloride) | COCl2 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.4 | 0.1 | - |
|  |  | 85-44-9 | Phthalic anhydride  (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, anhydride) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 59-87-0 | Furacilin  (nitrofural,  5-nitrofuranyl semicarbazone) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 67-20-9 | Furadonin  (N-(5-Nitro-2-furfurylidene)-1-aminohydantoin,  nitrofurantoin) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1672-88-4 | Furagin  (N-[(5’-nitro-2’-furyl)acrylidene]-1-aminohydantoin,  N-[2-(5’-nitrofuryl-2)-2-propenylidine]-1-amino-hydantoin) |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 110-00-9 | Furan |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 67-45-8 | Furazolidone  (3-(5-nitrofurfurylidenamino)-2-oxazolidinone) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 98-00-0 | Furfuryl alcohol  (2-Hydroxymethylfuran) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 98-01-01 | Furfural  (2-formylfuran,  2-furancarboxaldehyde) |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 357-70-0 | Galantamine  (herban,  nururon,  nivalin) | C17H21NO3 | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12024-21-4 | Gallium oxides | Ga2O3 un Ga2O | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10038-98-9 | Germanium (IV) chloride (after germanium) | GeCl4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1310-53-8 | Germanium dioxide  (germanium (IV) oxide) | GeO2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7782-65-2 | Germanium tetrahydride  (germane) | GeH4 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 293.1 | 200-240-8 | 55-63-0 | Glyceryl trinitrate (nitroglycerin) | C3H5(NO3)3 | 0.095 | 0.01 | 0.19 | 0.02 | Skin |
|  |  | 111-30-8 | Glutaraldehyd  (glutaric acid dialdehyde,  1,5-pentanedial) | OHC(CH2)3CHO | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 116-16-5 | Hexachloroacetone  (hexachloropropanone) | Cl3CCOCCl3 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene | C6Cl6 | 0.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 999-97-3 | Hexamethyldisilazane | (CH3)3SiNHSi(CH3)3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 124-09-4 | Hexamethylenediamine  (1,6-hexanediamine,  1,6-diaminohexane) | (NH2CH2CH2CH2)2 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 822-06-0 | Hexamethylene diisocyanate  (1,6-diisocyanatohexane) | OCN(CH2)6NCO | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 111-49-9 | Hexamethyleneimine  (homopiperidine,  perhydroazepine) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-777-6 | 110-54-3 | n-Hexane | C6H14 | 72 | 20 |  |  | Auditory effect |
|  | 205-563-8 | 142-82-5 | n-Heptane | CH3(CH2)5CH3 | 350 | 85 | 2085 | 500 | - |
|  | 203-767-1 | 110-43-0 | 2-Heptanone  (methyl pentyl ketone,  Methyl-amyl-ketone) | CH3-CO-C5H11 | 238 | 50 | 475 | 100 | Skin |
|  | 203-388-1 | 106-35-4 | 3-Heptanone (ethylbutylcetone) | C2H5-CO-C4H9 | 95 | 20 | - | - | - |
|  |  | 2499-58-3 | Heptyl acrylate  (propenoic acid, heptyl ester,  acrylic acid, heptyl ester) | H2C=CHCOO(CH2)6CH3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 111-70-6 | Heptyl alcohol  (heptanol) | CH3(CH2)5CH2OH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 38066-16-9 | Heterophos  (O-ethyl O-phenyl S-propyl phosphorothioate,  diethyl ((phenylthio)methyl)phosphonate) | C11H17O3PS | 0.02 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 206-114-9 | 302-01-2 | Hydrazine | NH2NH2 | 0.013 | 0.01 |  |  | Skin |
| 308.1 | 262-967-7 | 61788-32-7 | Hydrogen terphenyl (hydrogenated diphenylbenzenes) | (C6H7)3 | 19 | 2 | 48 | 5 |  |
|  |  | 109-78-4 | 3-Hydroxypropionitrile  (2-Cyanoethanol) |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 31282-04-9 | Hygromycin B  (antihelmycin) | C20H37N3O13 | 0.001 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 91-22-5 | Quinoline |  | 0.1 |  | 0.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 627-30-5 | 3-Chloro-1-propanol  (1-chloro-3-hydroxypropane,  trimethylene chlorohydrin) | Cl(CH2)3OH | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 19210-21-0 | 2-Chloro-1-propanol | CH3CH(Cl)CH2OH | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 97-00-7 | 1-chloro-2,4-dinitro-benzene  (2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene) |  | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 127-00-4 | 1-Chloro-2-propanol  (propylene chlorohydrin) | CH3CH(OH)CH2Cl | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 118-97-8 | 4-chloro-3,5-dinitro-benzoic acid |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-628-5 | 108-90-7 | Chlorobenzene  (monochlorbenzene) | C6H5Cl | 23 | 5 | 70 | 15 | - |
|  |  | 106-48-9 | 4-chlorophenol | ClC6H4OH | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 01/10/1120 | 9-chlorononanoic acid  (chloropelargonic acid) | ClCH2(CH2)7COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200-663-8 | 67-66-3 | Chloroform  (trichloromethane) | CHCl3 | 10 | 2 | - | - | Skin |
|  |  | 107-94-8 | 3-chloropropanoic acid | ClCH2CH2COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 598-78-7 | 2-chloropropanoic acid  (α –chloropropionic acid) | CH3CH(Cl)COOH | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231-959-5 | 7782-50-5 | Chlorine | Cl2 | 1 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.5 |  |
|  |  | 57-62-5 | Chlortetracycline | C22H23ClN2O8 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 95-49-8 and 106-43-4 | Chlorotoluene (o- and p—isomers) | CH3C6H4Cl | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231-595-7 | 7647-01-0 | Hydrogen chloride | HCl | 8 | 5 | 15 | 10 | - |
|  |  |  | Chrome, metallic (insoluble inorganic chromium (II) chromium (III) compounds) |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7789-04-0 | Chromium (III) phosphate after chromium  (chromium orthophosphate after chromium) | CrPO4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1333-82-0 | Chromium (VI) oxide  (chromium trioxide) | CrO3 | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |
| 329.1 |  |  | Chromium (VI) compounds |  | 0.005 |  |  |  | OEV 0.010 mg/m3 until 17 January 2025.  OEV 0.025 mg/m3 for welding or plasma cutting processes or similar work processes producing vapours until 17 January 2025 |
|  |  |  | Chromium dihydrogen phosphate, after chromium | Cr(H2PO4)3 | 0.02 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10060-12-5 | Chromium trichloride hexahydrate, after chromium | CrCl3. 6H2O | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1308-38-9 | Chromium (III) oxide, after chromium | Cr2O3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7783-20-2 + 7732-18-5 | Chromium-ammonium sulphate, after Cr  (chromium-ammonium alum) | Cr2(SO4)3. (NH4)2SO4. 24H2O | 0.02 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 24613-89-6 | Chromates,  (dichromates), after chromium | Me2CrO4 or Me2Cr2O7 | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 204-662-3 | 123-92-2 | Isoamyl acetate  (isopentyl acetate,  acetic acid 3-methylbutyl ester,  3-Methylbutyl acetate,  isopentyl ethanoate) | CH3COOCH2CH2CH(CH3)2 | 270 | 50 | 540 | 100 | - |
|  | 204-633-5 | 123-51-3 | Isoamylalcohol,  (3-methyl-1-butanol,  isopentyl alcohol) | (CH3)2CHCH2CH2OH | 18 | 5 | 37 | 10 |  |
| 336.1 | 203-745-1 | 110-19-0 | Isobutyl acetate | C6H12O2 | 241 | 50 | 723 | 150 |  |
|  |  | 121-91-5 | Isophthalic acid  (1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid) |  | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 201-142-8 | 78-78-4 | Iso-pentane | H3C–CH2–CH(CH3)2 | 3000 | 1000 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 78-79-5 | Isoprene  (2-methyl-1,3-butadiene) |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 67-63-0 | Isopropanol  (2-propanol,  isopropyl alcohol,  1-methyl-1-ethanol) | CH3CH(OH)CH3 | 350 |  | 600 |  |  |
|  | 201-245-8 | 80-05-7 | 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol (bisphenol A) | (CH3)2C(C6H4OH)2 | 25 | – | – | – |  |
|  |  | 7553-56-2 | Iodine | I2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2223-93-0 | Cadmium stearate | (CH3(CH2)16COO)2Cd | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cadmium and its inorganic compounds |  | 0.0015; 8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 156-62-7 | Calcium cyanamide | CaNCN | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7789-75-5 | Calcium fluoride | CaF2 | 0.5 |  | 2.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 7757-93-9 | Calcium hydrogen phosphate | CaHPO4 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 215-137-3 | 1305-62-0 | Calcium hydroxide, (calcium dihydroxide) | Ca(OH))2 | 16 | - | 46 |  |  |
|  |  | 7758-23-8 | Calcium dihydrogen phosphate | Ca(H2PO4)2 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10043-52-4 | Calcium chloride | CaCl2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 471-34-1 | Calcium carbonate | CaCO3 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Calcium nickel chromium phosphate (after nickel) |  | 0.005 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 215-138-9 | 1305-78-8 | Calcium oxide | CaO | 16 |  | 46 |  |  |
| 353.1 |  | 7778-18-9 | Calcium sulfate (hydrogenated; gypsum dust) | CaSO4x2H2O | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Potassium alkylxanthate, R=alkyl: isopropyl-, isobutyl-, isoamyl-e  (potassium O-alkyldithiocarbonate, R-alkyl: isopropyl-, isobutyl-, isoamyl-) | KSCSO-R | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 871-58-9 | Potassium butylxanthate  (Carbonic acid, dithio-, O-butyl ester) | KSCSO-C4H9 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 355.1 | 205-792-3 | 151-50-8 | Potassium cyanide (after cyanide) | KCN | 1 |  | 5 |  | Skin |
|  |  | 140-89-6 | Ethyl potassium xanthogenate  (Potassium O-ethyl dithiocarbonate) | KSCSO-C2H5 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 16871-90-2 | Potassium fluorosilicate (after fluorine)  (dipotassium hexafluorosilicate) | K2[SiF6] | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 14459-95-1 | Tetrapotassium hexacyanoferrate (II)  (yellow prussiate of potash) | K4[Fe(CN)6] | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13746-66-2 | Tripotassium hexacyanoferrate (III)  (red prussiate) | K3[Fe(CN)6] | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3811-04-09 | Potassium chlorate | KClO3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7447-40-7 | Potassium chloride | KCl | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 584-08-7 | Potassium carbonate | K2CO3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7757-79-1 | Potassium nitrate | KNO3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7778-80-5 | Potassium sulphate | K2SO4 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 21368-68-3 | Camphor  (DL-bornan-2-one,  1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo(2,2,1)heptan-2-one) | C10H16O | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-313-2 | 105-60-2 | ε – Caprolactam (dust and vapour)  (εaminocaproic acid lactamε) |  | 10 | - | 40 | - | - |
|  |  | 142-62-1 | Caproic acid  (hexanoic acid) | CH3(CH2)4COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 655-35-6 | Carbocromen  (intencordin,  Iintensain,  ethyl –[[3-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-4-methyl-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-7-yl]oxy]acetate hydrochloride) | C20H27NO5 . HCl | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1302-76-7 | Kyanite  (aluminium oxide with silicon dioxide admixture) | Al2O5Si | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50-29-3 | Clofenotane (INN)  (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis (4-chlorophenyl)-ethane,  dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT),  p,p’-DDT (4,4'-DDT),  1,1-bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethane) | (ClC6H4)2CHCCl3 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cobalt hydrocarbonyl and cleavage product thereof (after Co) | Co(CO)4H | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1307-96-6 | Cobalt II oxide | CoO | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1308-04-9 | Cobalt III oxide | Co2O3 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7440-48-4 | Cobalt | Co | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 58-08-02 | Caffeine  (1,3, 7 – trimethylxanthine) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8050-09-7 | Colophony |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Dyes: vinyl sulphone and chloro thiasine |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Dyes: anthraquinone and phtalocyanine |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Dyes, alkaline: arylmethane |  | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Dyes, vat dyes: binaphthyl hexacarboxylic acid dianhydride derivatives |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 215-293-2 | 1319-77-3 | Cresol,  (all isomers)  (o-, m-, p-methylphenols, cresol mixture |  | 22 | 5 | - | - | - |
|  |  | 10453-89-1 | Chrysanthemumic acid  (2,2-Dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid) |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 437-74-1 | Xanthinol nicotinate  (7-[2-hydroxy-3-((2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylamino] propyl) theophylline nicotinate) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 215-535-7 | 1330-20-7 | Xylene  (o-, m-, p-xylene,  dimethylbenzene) |  | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | Skin |
|  | 203-576-3 | 108-38-3 | m-xylene,  (1,3-dimethylbenzene) | C8H10 | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | Skin |
|  | 202-422-2 | 95-47-6 | o-xylene,  (1,2-dimethylbenzene) | C8H10 | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | Skin |
|  | 203-396-5 | 106-42-3 | p-xylene,  (1,4-dimethylbenzene) | C8H10 | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | Skin;  Auditory effect |
|  | 202-704-5 | 98-82-8 | Cumene  (2-phenylpropane, isopropylbenzene,  propylbenzene) |  | 50 | 10 | 250 | 50 | Skin |
|  |  | 25038-59-9 | Lavsan  (polyethylene terephtalate,  terylene) |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9013-95-0 | Levan  (polysaccharide) | (C6H10O5)n | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 56-75-7 | Levomycetin |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8032-32-4 | Ligroine (after C)  Petroleum ether) |  | 300 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 64742-82-1 | Ligroine (naphtha, Hydrodesulfurized heavy; naphtha treated with hydrogen with low boiling point)  (white spirit,  white spirit) |  | 200 |  | 300 |  |  |
|  |  | 9001-62-1 | Lipase  (triacylglycerol) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231- 484-3 | 7580-67-8 | Lithium hydride | LiH | – | – | 0.025 |  |  |
|  |  | 12007-25-9 | Magnesium diboride (after boron) | MgB2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10326-21-3 | Magnesium chlorate | Mg(ClO3)2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12230-32-9 | Magnesium polyboride  (Magnesium dodecaboride) | MgB12 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Magnesium- manganese ferrite | MgMn(FeO2)4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 108-31-6 | Maleic anhydride  (maleinanhydride,  1,2-ethylendicarbonic acid anhydride) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1313-13-9 | Manganese dioxide (disintegration aerosol) | MnO2 | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 401.1 |  |  | Manganese and its inorganic compounds (after manganese) |  | 0.25  0.056 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 07/05/3353 | Manganese distearate | [CH3(CH2)16COO]2Mn | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12108-13-3 | Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl  (Tricarbonyl(methylcyclopentadienyl)manganese) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12427-38-2 | Manganese, ethylene-N,N-bis-dithiocarbamate  (maneb) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Manganese-zinc ferrite | MnZn(FeO2)4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7439-96-5 | Manganese welding aerosol (condensation aerosol) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8065-48-3 | Mercaptophos  (demeton,  O,O-diethyl-O’’-(2-ethylthioethyl) thiophosphate and O,O’-diethyl-S-(2-ethylthioethyl) thiophosphate mixture) | C2H5SCH2CH2OPS(OC2H5)2 un C2H5SCH2CH2SPO(OC2H5)2 | 0.02 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 79-39-0 | Methylacrylic amide  (2-methylpropionic acid amide) | CH2=C(CH3)CONH2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 79-41-4 | Methacrylic acid  (2-2-methylpropionic acid) | CH2=C(CH3)COOH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 760-93-0 | Methacrylic acid anhydride  (2-methylpropenoic acid anhydride,  methacrylic anhydride) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 920-46-7 | Methacrylic acid chloroanhydride  (methacrylic chloride,  2-methylpropenoic acid chloroanhydride) | CH2=C(CH3)COCl | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 74-93-1 | Methanethiol  (methyl mercaptan) | CH3SH | 0.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200-659-6 | 67-56-1 | Methanol  (methyl alcohol,  carbinol) | CH3OH | 260 | 200 | - | - | Skin |
|  |  | 1569-50-2 | 3-Methyl-3-buten-1-ol  (3-Penten-3-ol,  2,2-dimethylvinylcarbinols) |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 80-59-1 | 2-methylbut-2-enoic acid  2-methylcrotonic acid,  2,3-dimethylacrylic acid) | CH3CH=C(CH3)COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 638-10-8 | 3-methylbut-2-enoic acid ethyl ester  (3,3-dimethylacrylic acid ethyl ester,  crotonic acid, 3-methyl-, ethyl ester) | (CH3)2C=CHCOOCH2CH3 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3425-61-4 | 2-hydroperoxy-2-methyl-butane  (tert-Pentyl hydroperoxide) |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 79-20-9 | Methyl acetate  (acetic acid, methyl ester) | CH3COOCH3 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 96-33-3 | Methyl acrylate (methyl propenoate, acrylic acid, methyl ester, propenoic acid, methyl ester) | CH2=CHCOOCH3 | 18 | 5 | 36 | 10 |  |
|  |  | 74-83-9 | Methyl bromide  (bromomethane) | CH3Br | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 210-946-8 | 626-38-0 | 1-Methylbutyl acetate,  (1-methylbutyl ethanoate) | CH3COOCH(CH3)CH2CH2CH3 | 270 | 50 | 540 | 100 | - |
| 421.1 | 203-481-7 | 107-31-3 | Methyl formate (formic acid methyl ester) | HCOOCH3 | 125 | 50 | 250 | 100 | Skin |
|  | 203-737-8 | 110-12-3 | 5-Methyl-2-hexanone  (isopentyl methyl ketone,  isoamyl methyl ketone,  isobutyl acetone) | (CH3)2CHCH2CH2COCH3 | 95 | 20 | - | - | - |
|  | 208-793-7 | 541-85-5 | 5-Methyl-3-heptanone  (ethylisoamylketone) | CH3CH2CH(CH3)CH2COCH2CH3 | 53 | 10 | 107 | 20 | - |
|  | 203-550-1 | 108-10-1 | 4-Methyl-2-pentanone,  (isobutyl methyl ketone,  methylisobutylketone,  isopropyl acetate) | CH3C(O)CH2CH(CH3)CH3 | 83 | 20 | 208 | 50 | - |
|  |  | 872-50-4 | 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone) | C5H9NO | 40 | 10 | 80 | 20 | Skin |
|  | 208-601-1 | 534-52-1 | 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-phenol  (4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol,  DNOC) | (CH3) C6H2(NO2)2OH | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 74-95-3 | Methylene bromide  (dibromomethane) | CH2Br2 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 427.1 | 202-974-4 | 101-77-9 | 4,4'-methylenedianiline (4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane) | C13H14N2 | 0.08 |  |  |  | Skin |
| 427.2 | 202-918-9 | 101-14-4 | 4,4'-methylene bis (2-chloroaniline) | C13H12Cl2N2 | 0.01 |  |  |  | Skin |
|  | 200-838-9 | 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride (dichloromethane) | CH2Cl2 | 120 | 34 | 150 | 42 | Skin |
|  | 200-817-4 | 74-87-3 | Methyl chloride  (chloromethane) | CH3Cl | 42 | 20 |  |  |  |
| 429.1 | 205-599-4 | 143-33-9 | Sodium cyanide (after cyanide) | NaCN | 1 |  | 5 |  | Skin |
|  |  | 624-83-9 | Methylisocyanate | CH3N=C=O |  |  | 0.05 | 0.02 |  |
|  |  | 563-80-4 | Methyl isopropyl ketone  (3-Methyl-2-butanone) | CH3C(O)C(CH3)CH3 | 200 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 556-61-6 | Methyl isothiocyanate | CH3N=C=S | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8022-00-2 | Methyl mercaptophos (demeton-methyl, O,O’-dimethyl-O’’-(2-ethylthioethyl) thiophosphate and dimethyl-S-(2-ethylthioethyl) thiophosphate mixture) | S=P(OCH3)2-O-(CH2)2S-C2H5 un S=P(OCH3)2-S-(CH2)2S-C2H5 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 80-62-6 | Methyl methacrylate  2-methyl-2-propenoic acid methyl ester,  methyl 2-methylpropenoate) | CH2=C(CH3)COOCH3 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25013-15-4 | Methylstyrene (mixed isomers)  (vinyltoluene,  vinylbenzene) | CH2=CH-C6H4CH3 | 50 |  |  |  | Auditory effect |
|  |  | 98-83-9 | α-Methylstyrene  (2-phenylpropene) |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 598-50-5 | Methylurea  (N-Methylurea) | CH3NHC(O)NH2 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 78-94-4 | Methyl-vinyl-ketone  (3-butene-2-one) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Welding aerosol |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 439.1 |  | 110-49-6 | 2-Methyoxyethyl acetate | C5H10O3 |  | 1 |  |  | Skin |
| 439.2 |  | 109-86-4 | 2-Methoxyethanol | C3H8O2 |  | 1 |  |  | Skin |
|  | 203-603-9 | 108-65-6 | 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate) | CH3COOCH(CH3)CH2OCH3 | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | Skin |
|  | 252-104-2 | 34590-94-8 | Methoxyisopropoxy propanol (dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether, DMP) | CH3OC3H6OC3H6OH | 308 | 50 | - | - | Skin |
|  | 203-539-1 | 107-98-2 | 1-Methoxy-2-propanol  (propylene glycol monomethyl ether, monopropylene glycol methyl ether) | CH3CH(OH)CH2OCH3 | 375 | 100 | 568 | 150 | Skin |
|  |  | 586-37-8 | m-Methoxyacetophenone  (3-acetylanisole,  3-acetylmethoxybenzene) |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-906-6 | 111-77-3 | 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol | C5H12O3 | 50.1 | 10 |  |  | Skin |
|  | 203-604-4 | 108-67-8 | Mesitylene  (1,3,5-trimethylbenzene) |  | 100 | 20 | - | - | - |
|  |  | 79-11-08 | Monochloroacetic acid  (chloroacetic acid) | ClCH2COOH | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 79-04-09 | Monochloroacetic acid chloroanhydride  (chloroacetyl chloride) | CH2ClCOCl | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-815-1 | 110-91-8 | Morpholine | C4H9NO | 36 | 10 | 72 | 20 |  |
|  | 202-049-5 | 91-20-3 | Naphthalene |  | 50 | 10 | - | - | - |
|  |  | 8030-30-6 | Petroleum |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Mineral oils, petroleum mineral oils |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1141-38-4 | 2,6-Naphthalenedicarboxylic acid |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 93-09-4 | 2-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid  (2-naphthoic acid) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 128-97-2 | 1,4,5,8-Naphthalenetetracarboxylic acid |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 130-15-4 | 1,4-Naphthoquinone |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 90-15-3 | 1-Naphthol  (1-hydroxynaphthalene,  α-naphthol) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 135-19-3 | 2-Naphthol  (2-hydroxynaphthalene,  β-naphthol) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 247-852-1 | 26628-22-8 | Sodium azide | NaN3 | 0.1 | - | 0.3 | - | Skin |
|  |  | 4312-97-4 | Sodium cis- β -chloroacrylate  (acrofol,  cis-3-Chloroacrylic acid sodium salt,  cis-3-chloropropenoic acid sodium salt, sodium 3-chloroacrylate) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 16893-85-9 | Sodium hexafluorosilicate | Na[SiF6] | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 144-55-8 | Sodium hydrogencarbonate  (baking soda) | NaHCO3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1310-73-2 | Sodium hydroxide  (soda lye,  caustic soda) | NaOH | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7775-09-09 | Sodium chlorate | NaClO3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7647-14-5 | Sodium chloride | NaCl | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7758-19-2 | Sodium chlorite | NaClO2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 137-42-8 | Sodium N-methyldithiocarbamate  (methyldithiocarbamate,  methyldithiocarbamic acid, sodium salt,  carbathione) | CH3-NH-C(S)SNa | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 131-52-2 | Sodium pentachlorophenolate | C6Cl5ONa | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10332-33-9 | Sodium perborate monohydrate | NaBO3 . H2O | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10486-00-7 | Sodium perborate tetrahydrate | NaBO3 . 4H2O | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 540-72-7 | Sodium rhodanide  (sodium thiocyanate) | NaSCN | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7757-82-6 | Sodium sulphate | Na2SO4 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1313-82-2 | Sodium sulphide | Na2S | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 207-343-7 | 463-82-1 | Neopentane | C5H12 | 3000 | 1000 |  |  |  |
|  | 200-193-3 | 54-11-5 | Nicotine,  (3-(1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl) pyridine) |  | 0.5 | - | - | - | Skin |
|  |  | 59-67-6 | Nicotinic acid  (pyridine-3-carboxylic acid) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 98-92-0 | Nicotine acid amide  (pyridine-3-carboxylic acid amide, nicotinamide) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7440-02-0 | Nickel, nickel oxides, sulphides and compounds (after Ni) | Ni | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13977-71-4 | Nickel chromophosphate | NiCr(H2PO4)6 . H2O | 0.005 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13463-39-3 | Nickel carbonyl  (tetracarbonyl nickel) | Ni(CO)4 | 0.0005 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 53025-58-4 | Nitro |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 88-74-4 | 2-nitroaniline  (o-nitroaniline) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 99-09-2 | 3-nitroaniline  (m-nitroaniline) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100-01-6 | 4-nitroaniline  (p-nitroaniline) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100-17-4 | 4-nitroanisole  (1-Methoxy-4-nitrobenzene) |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 202-716-0 | 98-95-3 | Nitrobenzene |  | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | Skin |
|  |  | 585-79-5 | m-Nitrobromobenzene  (1-Bromo-3-nitrobenzene) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 201-188-9 | 79-24-3 | Nitroethane | CH3CH2NO2 | 30 | 9.6 | 312 | 100 | Skin |
|  |  | 75-52-5 | Nitromethane | CH3NO2 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| 488.1 | 201-209-1 | 79-46-9 | 2-nitropropane |  | 18 | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 88-72-2 99-08-1 99-99-0 | Nitrotoluene  (o-, m-, p-isomers) |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 502-56-7 | Nonan-5-one | CH3(CH2)7CO(CH2)3CH3 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 143-08-8 | Nonyl alcohol  (nonanol) | CH3(CH2)7CH2OH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 204-696-9 | 124-38-9 | Carbon dioxide | CO2 | 9000 | 5000 | - | - | - |
|  | 211-128-3 | 630-08-0 | Carbon (II) oxide (carbon monoxide, carbon monoxide gas) | CO | 20 | 17 | 117 | 100 | Auditory effect |
|  |  |  | Carbon dust |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - coal, anthracite and other coal dust, petroleum, coke, bituminous shale, black industrial soot |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - natural and artificial diamonds, graphite |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Hydrocarbons, saturated aliphatic, C1-10 after C  (alkanes) | CnH2n+2 | 100 |  | 300 |  |  |
|  |  | 66-79-5 | Oxacillin | C19H19N3O5S | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 111-87-5 | Octyl-alcohol  (octanol) | CH3(CH2)6CH2OH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7060-74-4 | Oleandomycin phosphate | C35H61NO12.H3PO4 | 0.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10028-15-6 | Ozone | O3 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 422-64-0 | Propanoic acid, pentafluoro- | CF3CF2COOH | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-692-4 | 109-66-0 | Pentane | C5H12 | 3000 | 1000 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8006-61-9 | Kerosene |  | 100 |  | 300 |  |  |
|  | 201-865-9 | 88-89-1 | Picric acid,  (2,4,6-trinitrophenol) |  | 0.1 | - | - | - | - |
|  | 203-808-3 | 110-85-0 | Piperazine  (diethylenediamine) |  | 0.1 | - | 0.3 | - | - |
|  |  | 110-89-4 | Piperidine |  | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 232-319-8 | 8003-34-7 | Pyrethrins and pyrethroids  (pyrethrum (purified from sensitising lactones)) | Multicomponent insecticide of plant origin | 1 | - | - | - | - |
|  | 203-809-9 | 110-86-1 | Pyridine |  | 15 | 5 | - | - | - |
|  |  | 123-75-1 | Pyrrolidine |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231-116-1 | 04/06/7440 | Platinum (metal) | Pt | 1 | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  | Polymer dust: (polyamide, polyformaldehyde, polycaprolactam, polyethylene, polymers in the basis of which there are acrylic monomers, polypropene, polyurethane etc.) |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 107-19-7 | Propargyl alcohol  (2-Propyn-1-ol) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 511.1 |  | 74-98-6 | Propene | CH3CH2CH3 | 1800 | 1000 |  |  |  |
|  | 201-176-3 | 79-09-4 | Propanoic acid  (propionic acid) | C2H5COOH | 31 | 10 | 62 | 20 | - |
|  |  | 109-60-4 | Propyl acetate  (acetic acid, propyl ester) | CH3COOC3H7 | 200 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 107-10-8 | Propylamine  (n-propylamine) | NH2C3H7 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 108-32-7 | Propylene carbonate  (1,2-Propanediol cyclic carbonate) |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Propylene glycol monoacrylate | CH2=CHCOO-CH2-CH2OH-CH3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 57-55-6 | propylene glycol  (1,2-propanediol) | CH3CH(OH)CH2OH | 7 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200-879-2 | 75-56-9 | Propylene oxide (methyloxirane, 1,2-epoxypropane) |  | 2.4 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 115-07-1 | Propylene  (propene) | CH2=CH-CH3 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 106-36-5 | Propyl propionate  (propionic acid propyl ester) | CH3CH2COOC3H7 | 70 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 71-23-8 | Propyl alcohol  (1-propanol) | CH3CH2CH2OH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 123-38-6 | Propionaldehyde  (propanal) | CH3CH2CHO | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Dust of plant and animal origin: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | sugar dust |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | grain dust |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cotton, linen, wool, piles etc. (with an admixture of silicon dioxide): \* more than 10 % \*less than 10 % |  | 2 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | flour dust |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | wood dust |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | peat dust |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | hardwood dust7 |  | 2 |  |  |  | OEV 3mg/m3 until 17 January 2023 |
|  |  | paper dust |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8037-19-2 | tobacco dust |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | tea dust |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Yeast (dry) |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-585-2 | 108-46-3 | Resorcinol  (1, 3-dihydroxybenzene benzene-1,3-diol) |  | 45 | 10 | - | - | Skin |
|  |  | 83-88-5 | Riboflavin  (vitamin B2) | C17H20N4O6 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13292-46-1 | Rifampicin  (rimactane) |  | 0.02 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 111-20-6 | Sebacic acid  (1,8- octane dicarboxylic acid) | HOOC(CH2)8COOH | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 528.1 | 203-300-1 | 105-46-4 | Sec-butyl acetate | C6H12O2 | 241 | 50 | 723 | 150 |  |
|  | 231-978-9 | 7783-07-5 | Hydrogen selenide | H2Se | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.05 | - |
|  | 231-195-2 | 7446-09-5 | Sulphur (IV) oxide (sulphur dioxide) | SO2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 1 |  |
|  |  | 7446-11-9 | Sulphur (VI) oxide  (sulphuric anhydride,  sulphur trioxide) | SO3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10025-67-9 | Sulphur monochloride  (disulphur dichloride) | S2Cl2 | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75-15-0 | Carbon disulphide | CS2 | 15 | 5 |  |  | Skin;  Auditory effect |
|  |  | 7704-34-9 | Sulphur | S | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7664-93-9 | Sulphuric acid3 (mist defined as the thoracic fraction) | H2SO4 | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7783-06-4 | Hydrogen sulphide | H2S | 7 | 5 | 14 | 10 |  |
|  |  |  | Hydrogen sulphide mixed with hydrocarbons C1-C5 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7631-86-9 | Silicon dioxide | SiO2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 538.1 |  |  | Inhalable crystalline silica dust |  | 0.15 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 409-21-2 | Silicon carbide | SiC | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12033-89-5 | Silicon nitride  (trisilicon tetranitride) | Si3N4 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12007-81-7 | Silicon tetracboride  (tetraboron silicide) | SiB4 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Silicon and copper alloy |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Silicates and aluminosilicates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | abrasive dust |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | bauxite agglomerate |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | mica, phlogopite, muscovite, talc, talc type dust |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | artificial mineral fibres with silicate and aluminosilicate glassy structure (glass-fiber, glass-wool, slag and mineral wool etc.) |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | mineral fibres, including rock wool, glass fibre |  | 3 sol/cm3 air |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cement, apatite, clay |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | glassy silicates of volcanic origin (tuff, pemza, perlite) |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | zeolites (artificial and natural) |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | pottery |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ceramic fibres (fireproof) |  | 0.3 sol/cm3 air |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16389-88-1 | dolomite |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 77348-01-7 | Sylvinite | Cl2KNa | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Synthetic detergents |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 205-634-3 | 144-62-7 | Oxalic acid  (ethanedioic acid) | HOOCCOOH | 1 | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  | Mixture of dialkyl diesters of oxalic acid  (dialkyloxalates) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200-579-1 | 64-18-6 | Formic acid  (methanoic acid) | HCOOH | 9 | 5 | - | - | - |
|  | 233-272-6 | 10102-44-0 | Nitrogen dioxide | NO2 | 0.96 | 0.5 | 1.91 | 1 |  |
|  | 233-271-0 | 10102-43-9 | Nitrogen monoxide | NO | 2.5 | 2 | – | – |  |
|  |  |  | Nitrogen oxides, (after NO2) |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231-714-2 | 7697-37-2 | Nitric acid | HNO3 | 2 | 0.78 | 2.6 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  | Fiber glass in the basis of which there is polyester resin |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100-42-5 | Styrene  (vinylbenzene) | C6H5CH=CH2 | 10 |  | 30 |  | Auditory effect |
|  |  | 57-92-1 | Streptomycin  (agrimycin,  phytomycin) | C21H39N7O12 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231-131-3 | 7440-22-4 | Silver metal | Ag | 0.1 | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  | Silver soluble compounds | After Ag | 0.01 | - |  |  |  |
|  |  | 57-68-1 | Sulfadimidine  (sulphamethazine,  sulfodimesin,  4-amino-N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-benzenesulfonamide) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 57-67-0 | Sulfaguanidine  (sulfanilylguanidine,  sulgin,  4-amino-N-(aminoiminomethyl)-benzenesulfonamide) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 547-44-4 | Sulfacarbamide | H2N-C6H4-SO2NHC(O)NH2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 152-47-6 | Sulfalene  (4-Amino-N-(3-methoxypyrazin- 2-yl)-benzenesulfonamide) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 651-06-9 | Sulfametoxydiazine  (5-methoxysulfadiazine,  4-amino-N-(5-methoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)-benzenesulfonamide) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 80-35-3 | Sulphamethoxypyridazine  (sulphanilic acid 6-methoxy-3-pyridazinyl amide,  4-amino-N-(6-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-benzenesulfonamide) |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 63-74-1 | Sulfanilamide  (streptocide,  4-aminobenzenesulfonamide) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 72-14-0 | Sulfathiazol  (4-amino-N-(thiazol-2-yl)-benzenesulfonamide,  sulphanilic acid thiazol-2-ylamide,  norsulfazole) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 222-995-2 | 3689-24-5 | Sulfotep  (tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate,  1,2-dithiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester) | C8H20O5P2S2 | 0.1 | - | - | - | Skin |
|  |  | 107-92-6 | Butyric acid  (butanoic acid) | CH3(CH2)2COOH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 123-72-8 | Butyraldehyde  (butyraldehyde,  butanal) | CH3(CH2)2CHO | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 57218-73-2 | Lead hydrocyanate |  | 0.005 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 15748-73-9 | Lead disalicylate  (2-hydroxybenzoato-lead salt) | (HOC6H4COO)2Pb | 0.005 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7439-92-1 | Lead and its inorganic compounds, (after lead) | Pb | 0.05 |  | 0.1 |  | Auditory effect |
|  |  |  | Chamotte-graphite fireproof material |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1401-55-4 | Tannin | C76H52O46 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13494-80-9 | Tellurium | Te | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 83-67-0 | Theobromine  (3,7-dimethylxanthine,  3,7-dihydro-3,7-dimethyl-1H-purine-2,6-dione) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 58-55-9 | Theophylline  (1,3-dimethylxanthine,  3,7-dihydro-1,3-dimethyl-1H-purine-2,6-dione) |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 208-760-7 | 540-88-5 | Tert-butyl acetate | C6H12O2 | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| 577.1 |  | 1634-04-4 | Methyl tert-butyl ether | C5H12O | 183.5 | 50 | 367 | 100 |  |
|  |  | 9005-90-7 | Essence of turpentine | C10H16 | 300 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 60-54-8 | Tetracycline | C22H24N2O8 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 579.1 | 201-083-8 | 78-10-4 | Tetraethyl orthosilicate (ethyl silicate; tetraethoxysilane) | (C2H5O)4Si | 44 | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 78-00-2 | Tetraethyl lead | (C2H5)4Pb | 0.005 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 127-21-9 | 1,1,3,3-Tetrafluoro-1,3-dichloropropan-2-on  (tetrafluoro-1,3-dichloroacetone) | ClF2CCOCF2Cl | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 76-37-9 | 2,2,3,3-Tetrafluoropropan-1-ol | CHF2-CF2-CH2OH | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-726-8 | 109-99-9 | Tetrahydrofuran |  | 150 | 50 | 300 | 100 | Skin |
|  |  | 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane | CHCl2CHCl2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25322-20-7 | Tetrachloroethane (mixed isomers) | C2H2Cl4 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 204-825-9 | 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethylene (perfluoroethylene) | C2Cl4 | 70 | 10 | 140 | 20 | Skin |
|  | 200-262-8 | 56-23-5 | Carbon tetrachloride (carbon tetracloride, tetrachlormethane) | CCl4 | 6.4 | 1 | 32 | 5 | Skin |
|  |  | 1401-69-0 | Tylosin |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 68-11-01 | Thioglycolic acid | HSCH2COOH | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 62-56-6 | Thiourea | NH2CSNH2 | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12039-13-3 | Titanium disulphide | TiS2 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25583-20-4 | Titanium nitride | TiN | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12039-83-7 | Titanium disilicide | TiSi2 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7440-32-6 | Titanium | Ti | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13463-67-7 | Titanium dioxide | TiO2 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 202-429-0 | 95-53-4 | o-toluidine | CH3C6H4NH2 | 0.5 | 0.1 |  |  | Skin |
|  |  | 108-44-1 | m-toluidine | CH3C6H4NH2 | 0.5 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | 203-403-1 | 106-49-0 | P-toluidine (4-aminotoluene) | CH3C6H4NH2 | 4.46 | 1 | 8.92 | 2 | Skin |
|  |  | 584-84-9 | 2,4-toluene diisocyanate  (methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate,  toluene-2,4-diisocyanate,  m-tolylidene diisocyanate) | C9H6N2O2 | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203-625-9 | 108-88-3 | Toluene  (methylbenzol) | CH3C6H5 | 50 | 14 | 150 | 40 | Skin;  Auditory effect |
|  |  | 49721-45-1 | 4,5,6-Triaminopyrimidine sulphate  (pyrimidine-4,5,6-triamino sulphate) |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 559-11-5 | 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-Tridecafluoroheptyl acrylate  (acrylic acid 1H, 1H- tridecafluoroheptyl ester,  2-propenoic acid 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-tridecafluoroheptyl ester) | H2C=CHCOOCH2(CF2)5CF3 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 204-469-4 | 121-44-8 | Triethylamine | (C2H5)3N | 8.4 | 2 | 12.6 | 3 | - |
| 603.1 | 200-875-0 | 75-50-3 | Trimethylamine | C3H9N | 4.9 | 2 | 12.5 | 5 |  |
|  | 204-428-0 | 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene |  | 15, 1 | 2 | 37, 8 | 5 | Skin |
|  | 200-756-3 | 71-55-6 | 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform) | CH3CCl3 | 555 | 100 | 1110 | 200 |  |
|  |  | 461-18-7 | 4,4,4-Trifluoro-1-butanol | CF3(CH2)3OH | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 507-52-8 | 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-methyl-propan-2-ol | (CH3)2C(OH)CF3 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75-89-8 | 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol | CF3CH2OH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 420-46-2 | 1,1,1-trifluoroethane  (Freon 143) | CH3CF3 | 3000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 76-05-1 | 1,1,1-trifluoroacetic acid | CF3COOH | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25854-04-0 | 1,1,2-trichloro-1,3-butadiene | Cl2C=CCl-CH=CH2 | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 75-87-6 | Trichloroacetaldehyde  (chloral) | CCl3CHO | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 76-03-9 | Trichloroacetic acid | CCl3COOH | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 76-02-8 | Trichloroacetic acid chloroanhydride | CCl3COCl | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 201-167-4 | 79-01-6 | Trichloroethylene  (trichloroethene) | ClCH=CCl2 | 54.7 | 10 | 164.1 | 20 | Skin |
|  |  | 5329-12-4 | 2,4,6-trichlorophenylhydrazine |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 96-18-4 | 1,2,3-trichloropropane | ClH2C-CHCl-CH2Cl | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3278-46-4 | 2,2,3-trichloropropanoic acid  (chloropon) | ClCH2CCl2COOH | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 96-19-5 | 1,2, 3-Trichloropropene | ClHC=CCl-CH2Cl | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10025-78-2 | Trichlorsilan, after HCl | SiHCl3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2077-46-5 | 2,3,6- trichlorotoluene |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 208-394-8 | 526-73-8 | 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene |  | 100 | 20 | - | - | - |
|  | 202-436-9 | 95-63-6 | 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene  (pseudocumol) |  | 100 | 20 | - | - | - |
|  |  | 118-96-7 | 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene  (TNT) |  | 0.1 |  | 0.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 7440-61-1 | Uranium, insoluble compounds | U | 0.075 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7440-61-1 | Uranium, soluble compounds | U | 0.015 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 57-13-6 | Urea | NH2CONH2 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Urosulfane  (sulfanilcarbamide) | H2N-C6H4-SO2NHC(O)NH2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1314-34-7 | Vanadium trioxide dust (disintegration aerosol)  (divanadium trioxide dust (disintegration aerosol) | V2O3 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1314-62-1 | Vanadium pentaoxide smoke (condensation aerosol)  (divanadium pentaoxide smoke (condensation aerosol) | V2O5 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7440-62-2 | Vanadium and its compounds  (ferro-vanadium (after vanadium)) | V | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Slag dust containing vanadium |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12019-57-7 | Copper phosphide  (tricopper phosphide) | Cu3P | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 147-14-8 | Copper-phthalocyanine |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 17836-27-0 | Copper chromium phosphate, after CrO3 |  | 0.02 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 20936-31-6 | Copper salicylate  (salycilic acid copper salt) | Cu(C7H5O3)2 . 4H2O | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7758-89-6 | Copper salt after copper (chloric acid, ch. acid, sulphuric acid etc.) | (Cu) | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25267-55-4 | Copper trichlorophenolate | Cu(C6H2OCl3)2 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7440-50-8 | Copper | Cu | 0.5 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | 88-12-0 | 1`-Vinyl-2-pyrrolidone  (N-Vinylpyrrolidone) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 108-05-4 | Vinyl acetate (acetic acid, vinyl ester) | CH3COOCH=CH2 | 17.6 | 5 | 35.2 | 10 |  |
|  |  | 689-97-4 | Vinyl acetylene  (1-butene-3-yne) | HCCCHCH2 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | vinyl-phosphonicacid dichloro ethyl ester | CH2=CHP(O)(OCH2CH2Cl)2 | 0.6 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200-831-0 | 75-01-4 | Vinyl chloride monomer (chloroethylene) | CH2=CHCl | 2.6 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Polymers of vinyl chloride and vinylidene chloride |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 645.1 | 200-864-0 | 75-35-4 | Vinylidene chloride (1,1-dichloroethylene) | C2H2Cl2 | 8 | 2 | 20 | 5 |  |
|  |  | 100-69-6 | 2-vinylpyridine |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12070-12-1 | Tungsten carbide | WC | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12039-88-2 | Tungsten disilicide | WSi2 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Tungsten-cobalt alloy with diamond admixture up to 5 % |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Vulcanisation gases which arise in tyre manufacturing and in the production of other rubber articles |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 81-81-2 | Zoocoumarin  (warfarin,  3-(α-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin,  (R)-4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-2-benzopyrone,  (S)-4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-2-benzopyrone) |  | 0.001 |  |  |  |  |

Notes:

1 – EINECS – the substance number in the European Inventory of Existing Chemical substances;

2 – CAS - *Chemical Abstract Service Number* – the registration number of the substance in the reference publication *Chemical Abstract*;

3 –When selecting an appropriate exposure monitoring method, account should be taken of potential limitations and interferences that may arise in the presence of other sulphur compounds.

4 – Short-term exposure limit regarding the base time period of one minute.

5 – Inhalable fraction.

6 – Fraction which may enter into the respiratory tract.

7 – Inhalable fraction: If hardwood dust is mixed with other wood dust, the limit value shall apply to all types of dust present in that mixture.

8 – Inhalable fraction if biomonitoring approach is not implemented. Respirable fraction for cadmium by using biomonitoring approach with a biological exposure indicator not exceeding 2 µg Cd/g of creatinine in urine shall be in force until 11 July 2027.

Acting for the Minister for Welfare, Minister for the Environment R. Vējonis

**In Revised Version Submitted by the Ministry of Welfare**

**Annex 2**

Cabinet Regulation No. 325

15 May 2007

**Synonyms of Chemical Substances and Numbers Corresponding to Substances**

[*1 February 2011; 7 April 2015; 10 July 2018; 18 February 2021 /* *Paragraphs 59.1, 236.1, and 311.1 of Annex and amendments to Annex regarding the deletion of Paragraphs 306 and 512 shall come into force on 20 May 2021. See Paragraph 58 of the Regulation*]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. of the synonym of the substance | Synonyms of chemical substances | | No. of the substance in Annex 1 |
| 1. |  | abrasive dust | 543 |
| 2. | 3- | acetylanisole | 443 |
| 3. | 3- | acetylmethoxybenzene | 443 |
| 4. | 2- | acetoxybenzoic acid | 3 |
| 5. | 3-(α- | acetonylbenzyl)-4- hydroxycoumarin | 651 |
| 6. |  | adipic acid dibutyl ester | 165 |
| 7. |  | adobacillin | 69 |
| 8. |  | agrimycin | 555 |
| 9. |  | acrylaldehyde | 17 |
| 10. |  | acryloilchloride | 16 |
| 11. |  | acrylic acid 1H, 1H- tridecafluoroheptyl ester | 602 |
| 12. |  | acrylic acid 2-ethoxyethyl ester | 248 |
| 13. |  | acrylic acid ethyl ester | 233 |
| 14. |  | acrylic acid, heptyl ester | 305 |
| 15. |  | acrylic acid methyl ester | 419 |
| 16. |  | acrofol | 459 |
| 17. |  | alkanes | 495 |
| 18. |  | alkyl amines | 31 |
| 19. |  | aluminium oxide with silicon dioxide admixture | 369 |
| 20. |  | amidopyrin | 252 |
| 21. | 1- | amino-propane-1,3-dicarboxylic acid | 47 |
| 22. | 4- | amino-1-methoxybenzene | 73 |
| 23. | 2- | amino-3-(4-imidazolyl) propanoic acid) | 48 |
| 24. | 2- | amino-3-(2-amino-2-carboxyethyldisulfanyl)propanoic acid) | 44 |
| 25. | 2- | amino-3-(3-imidazolyl) propanoic acid) | 58 |
| 26. | 2- | amino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl) propanoic acid | 56 |
| 27. | 4- | amino-3, 5, 6- trichloropyridine-2-carboxylic acid | 32 |
| 28. | 2- | amino-3-phenyl-propanoic acid | 45 |
| 29. | 2- | amino-3-guanidinovaleric acid | 41 |
| 30. | 2- | amino-3-hydroxy-butanoic acid | 57 |
| 31. | 2- | amino-3-hydroxypropanoic acid | 55 |
| 32. | 2- | amino -3-mercaptopropionic acid | 43 |
| 33. | 2- | amino-3-methyl-butanoic acid | 59 |
| 34. | 2- | amino-3-methyl-pentanoic acid | 49 |
| 35. | 2 – | amino-4-methylmercaptobutyric acid | 52 |
| 36. | 2- | amino-4-methyl-pentanoic acid | 50 |
| 37. |  | aminobenzylpenicillin | 69 |
| 38. |  | aminobenzene | 72 |
| 39. | 4- | aminobenzenesulfonamide | 564 |
| 40. | α - | amino- β -phenylpropionic acid | 45 |
| 41. | α - | amino- β -mercaptopropionic acid | 43 |
| 42. | α - | amino- β -.-methylvaleric acid | 49 |
| 43. | 2- | aminosuccinic acid | 42 |
| 44. | 2- | aminobenzoate | 108 |
| 45. |  | aminoacetic acid | 46 |
| 46. |  | aminophenylmethyl-penicillin | 69 |
| 47. | α - | amino-g-methylthiobutyric acid | 52 |
| 48. | α - | aminoisocaproic acid | 50 |
| 49. | ε- | aminocaproic acid lactam | 366 |
| 50. | 4- | Amino-N-(3-methoxypyrazin-2-yl)-benzenesulfonamide) | 565 |
| 51. | 4- | amino-N-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin- 2-yl)- benzenesulfonamide | 558 |
| 52. | 4- | amino-N-(5-methoxy-2-pyrimidinyl) benzenesulfonamide | 562 |
| 53. | 4- | amino-N-(5-ethyl-[1,3,4]thiadiazol-2-yl)-benzenesulfonamide | 229 |
| 54. | 4- | amino-N-(6-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-benzenesulfonamide | 563 |
| 55. | 4- | amino-N-(aminoiminomethyl)-benzenesulfonamide | 559 |
| 56. | 4- | Amino-N-(thiazol-2-yl)-benzenesulfonamide | 565 |
| 57. | 2- | aminopropanoic acid | 40 |
| 58. | 3- | aminopropanoic acid | 18 |
| 59. | α- | aminopropionic acid | 40 |
| 59.1 | 4- | aminotoluene | 598 |
| 60. |  | ammonium hydrofluoride | 270 |
| 61. |  | ammonium hydrogen phosphate and dihydrogen phosphate mixture | 60 |
| 62. |  | ammonium thiocyanate | 64 |
| 63. |  | antihelmycin | 310 |
| 63.1 |  | p-anisidine | 73 |
| 64. |  | apatite | 543 |
| 65. |  | aziridine | 241 |
| 66. |  | barium hydrogen phosphate | 86 |
| 67. |  | barite | 89 |
| 68. |  | benzal chloride | 98 |
| 69. |  | benzyl cyanide | 253 |
| 70. |  | benzo[def]chrysene | 94 |
| 71. | p- | benzoquinone | 102 |
| 72. | 1.3- | benzenedicarboxylic acid | 337 |
| 73. | 1.2- | benzenedicarboxylic acid anhydride | 281 |
| 74. | 1.2- | benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-2-propenyl ester | 161 |
| 75. | 1.2- | benzenedicarboxylic acid, dialkyl esters | 162 |
| 76. | 1.2- | benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester | 167 |
| 77. | 1.2- | benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester | 173 |
| 78. | 1.2- | benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester | 202 |
| 79. | 1.4- | benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester | 206 |
| 80. | 1.2- | benzenedicarboxylic acid, dinonyl ester | 215 |
| 81. | 1.2- | benzenedicarboxylic acid, diisobutylester | 191 |
| 82. | 1.3- | benzene-1,3-diol | 525 |
| 83. |  | benzoic acid chloroanhydride | 103 |
| 84. | 2,2'- | bipyridine and 4,4'-bipyridine | 113 |
| 85. |  | bis(2-ethylhexyl) sebacate | 217 |
| 86. |  | bis-azepan-1-ylmethanone | 221 |
| 87. |  | bisphenol A | 341 |
| 88. |  | bis-N,N'-hexamethylene urea | 221 |
| 89. |  | bauxite agglomerate | 543 |
| 90. |  | boron trifluoride | 117 |
| 91. | DL- | Bornan-2-one | 365 |
| 92. | 1- | Bromo-3-nitrobenzene | 486 |
| 93. | 1- | bromobutane | 131 |
| 94. |  | bromoethane | 236 |
| 95. |  | bromomethane | 420 |
| 96. |  | butyraldehyde | 568 |
| 97. |  | butanal | 568 |
| 98. | 1.4- | butanedicarboxylic acid | 7 |
| 99. | 1.4- | butane dicarbonic acid dibutyl ester | 165 |
| 100. | 1.4- | butanedicarboxylic acid monoethylester | 8 |
| 101. | 1- | butanol | 137 |
| 102. | 2- | butanol | 137 |
| 103. | n- | butanol | 137 |
| 104. |  | butanoic acid | 567 |
| 104.1 |  | butanedione | 160.1 |
| 105. | 3- | butene-2-one | 438 |
| 106. | 1- | butene-3-yne | 642 |
| 107. |  | butyl cellosolve | 139 |
| 108. |  | butyl glycol acetate | 140 |
| 109. |  | butyl diglycol | 141 |
| 109.1 |  | 1,4-butynediol | 127.1 |
| 110. |  | cephalosporin N | 142 |
| 111. |  | cephalosporin P | 142 |
| 112. |  | cement | 543 |
| 113. |  | cyanobenzene | 106 |
| 114. | 2- | cyanoethanol | 309 |
| 115. |  | cyanoethylene | 11 |
| 116. |  | cyanomethane | 1 |
| 117. |  | hardwood | 523 |
| 118. | p- | cymol | 154 |
| 119. |  | zineb | 155 |
| 120. |  | cis-3-Chloroacrylic acid sodium salt | 459 |
| 121. |  | cis-3-Chloropropenoic acid, sodium salt | 459 |
| 122. |  | DBP | 167 |
| 123. | p,p’- | DDT (4,4'-DDT) | 370 |
| 124. |  | decanedioic acid dibutyl ester | 169 |
| 125. |  | decanedioic acid dimethyl ester | 203 |
| 126. | 1- | decanol | 160 |
| 127. |  | demeton | 407 |
| 128. |  | desflurane | 71 |
| 129. |  | dialkyloxalates | 547 |
| 129.1 | 4,4'- | diaminodiphenylmethane | 427.1 |
| 130. | 1.2- | diaminoethane | 238 |
| 131. | 1.6- | diaminohexane | 298 |
| 132. | 2,6– | diaminohexanoic acid | 51 |
| 133. | α, ε - | diaminocaproic acid | 51 |
| 134. |  | diammonium hydrogen orthophosphate | 60 |
| 135. |  | diboron trizinc hexaoxide | 157 |
| 136. |  | dibromomethane | 427 |
| 137. |  | diethyl 1,4-dihydro-2,6-dimethylpyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate | 193 |
| 138. |  | diethylenediamine | 504 |
| 139. |  | diethyl ((phenylthio)methyl)phosphonate) | 307 |
| 140. | O,O’- | diethyl-O’’-(2-ethylthioethyl) thiophosphate and O,O’-diethyl-S-(2-ethylthioethyl) thiophosphate mixture | 407 |
| 141. |  | diphacinone | 174 |
| 142. | 2- | diphenylacetyl-1,3-Indandion | 174 |
| 143. |  | diphenyl | 112 |
| 144. |  | difluorochlorobromomethane | 121 |
| 145. |  | diphosphorus pentasulphide | 276 |
| 146. |  | diphosphorus pentaoxide | 274 |
| 147. | 3.7- | dihydro-1,3-dimethyl—1H-purine-2,6-dione | 575 |
| 148. | 3.7- | dihydro-3,7-dimethyl—1H-purine-2,6-dione | 576 |
| 149. | 1,3– | dihydroxybenzene | 525 |
| 150. | 2,2' | dihydroxydiethyl ether | 171 |
| 151. | m- | dichlorobenzol | 183 |
| 152. | o- | dichlorobenzol | 182 |
| 153. | p- | dichlorobenzol | 184 |
| 154. |  | dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) | 370 |
| 154.1 |  | 1,1-dichloroethylene | 645 |
| 155. | 1.2- | dichloro-1-fluoro-ethane | 267 |
| 156. |  | dichloromethane | 428 |
| 157. |  | dichloromethylbenzene | 98 |
| 158. | α, α - | dichlorotoluene | 98 |
| 159. |  | dichromates | 334 |
| 160. |  | diludine | 193 |
| 161. | N,N- | dimethyl-2-hydroxyethylamine | 195 |
| 162. | 2.2- | Dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid) | 382 |
| 163. | 2.6- | dimethyl-3,5-diethoxycarbonyl-1,4-dihydropyridine | 193 |
| 164. | 2.3- | dimethylacrylic acid | 415 |
| 165. | 3.3- | dimethylacrylic acid ethyl ester | 416 |
| 166. | α, α - | dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide | 251 |
| 167. | 1.2- | dimethylbenzene | 386 |
| 168. | 1.3- | dimethylbenzene | 385 |
| 169. | 1.4- | dimethylbenzene | 387 |
| 170. |  | dimethylbenzene | 384 |
| 170.1 |  | dimethyl diketone | 160.1 |
| 171. | N,N- | dimethylethanolamine | 195 |
| 172. | N,N- | dimethylphenylamine | 196 |
| 173. | 1.3- | dimethylxanthine | 576 |
| 174. | 3.7- | dimethylxanthine | 575 |
| 175. | O,O’- | dimethyl-O’’-(2-ethylthioethyl) thiophosphate and dimethyl-S-(2-ethylthioethyl) thiophosphate mixture | 433 |
| 176. | 2.2- | dimethylvinylcarbinol | 414 |
| 177. | 2.4- | dinitrochlorobenzene | 314 |
| 178. | 4.6- | dinitro-o-cresol | 426 |
| 179. | 2,2'- | dipyridyl and 4,4'-dipyridyl | 113 |
| 180. |  | dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | 441 |
| 181. |  | disulphur dichloride | 532 |
| 182. | [10 July 2018] | | |
| 183. | 3,3’- | dithiobis-2-aminopropanoic acid | 44 |
| 184. | 1.2- | dithiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester | 566 |
| 185. |  | divanadium pentaoxide smoke | 630 |
| 186. |  | divanadium trioxide dust | 629 |
| 187. |  | DNOC | 426 |
| 188. |  | dodecan-1-ol | 220 |
| 189. |  | dolomite | 543 |
| 190. |  | DPM | 441 |
| 191. |  | yellow prussiate of potash | 358 |
| 192. |  | iron agglomerate | 223 |
| 193. |  | baking soda | 461 |
| 194. |  | electro-corundum | 22 |
| 195. |  | enflurane | 71 |
| 196. | 1.2- | epoxypropane | 518 |
| 197. | 2- | propenoic acid 2-ethoxyethyl ester | 248 |
| 198. |  | ethanal | 2 |
| 199. | N,N’- | ethanediylbis-dithiocarbamic acid zinc salt | 155 |
| 200. | 1.2- | ethanediol | 239 |
| 201. |  | ethanedioic acid | 546 |
| 202. |  | ethanol | 246 |
| 203. |  | acetic acid 3-methylbutyl ester | 335 |
| 204. |  | acetic acid, benzyl ester | 96 |
| 205. |  | acetic acid, methyl ester | 418 |
| 206. |  | acetic acid, propyl ester | 513 |
| 207. |  | acetic acid, vinyl ester | 641 |
| 208. |  | ethyl –[[3-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-4-methyl-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-7-yl]oxy]acetate hydrochloride | 368 |
| 209. |  | crotonic acid, 3-methyl-, ethyl ester | 416 |
| 210. |  | ethyl acetate | 232 |
| 211. |  | ethylbutylcetone | 304 |
| 211.1 |  | ethylene dichloride | 186 |
| 212. | 1.2- | ethylendicarbonic acid anhydride | 400 |
| 213. |  | ethylene glycol dimethyl ether | 207 |
| 214. |  | ethyleneglycol monobutyl ether acetate | 140 |
| 215. |  | ethyleneglycol monobutyl ether | 139 |
| 216. |  | ethylene glycol monoethyl ether | 237 |
| 216.1 |  | 2-ethyl-1-hexanol | 243.1 |
| 217. | 2- | ethylhexyl acrylate | 14 |
| 217.1 |  | 2-ethylhexyl alcohol | 243.1 |
| 218. |  | ethylsoamykeltone | 423 |
| 219. |  | ethyl mercaptan | 228 |
| 220. |  | ethylmethylketone | 126 |
| 221. | O- | ethyl O-phenyl S-propyl phosphorothioate | 307 |
| 221.1 |  | ethyl silicate | 579.1 |
| 222. | 2- | ethoxyethanol | 237 |
| 223. |  | phenibute | 33 |
| 224. | [(2- | phenyl-1,5-dimethyl-3-oxo-2.3-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-methyl-amino] methan esulfonate | 70 |
| 225. | 6- | phenylacetamido penicillinic acid sodium salt | 99 |
| 226. |  | phenylamine | 72 |
| 227. | 2- | phenylazomalononitrile | 254 |
| 228. | N,N’-(m- | phenylene) disuccinimide | 258 |
| 229. | 1,1-(1,3- | phenylene)bis(1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione) | 258 |
| 230. | 1.2- | phenylenediamine | 256 |
| 231. | 1.3- | phenylenediamine | 255 |
| 232. | 1.4- | phenylenediamine | 257 |
| 232.1 |  | Phenylene ether | 175.1 |
| 233. |  | phenylhydrazonomalononitrile | 254 |
| 234. |  | phenylcarbinol | 100 |
| 235. |  | phenylmethanol | 100 |
| 236. |  | phenyl methyl ketone | 4 |
| 236.1 | 2- | phenylpropane | 388 |
| 237. | 2- | phenylpropene | 436 |
| 238. |  | phenmedipham | 111 |
| 238.1 |  | Phenoxybenzene | 175.1 |
| 239. | 3- | phenoxyphenol | 262 |
| 240. |  | ferro-vanadium | 631 |
| 241. |  | phytomycin | 555 |
| 242. |  | phlogopite | 543 |
| 243. |  | formaldehyde dimethylacetal | 208 |
| 244. | 2- | formylfuran | 288 |
| 245. |  | phosphorus pentachloride | 273 |
| 246. |  | phosphorus pentaoxide | 274 |
| 247. |  | phosphoryl trichloride | 275 |
| 248. |  | phosphoric acid, dibutyl phenyl ester | 166 |
| 249. |  | freon 11 | 268 |
| 250. |  | freon 12 | 177 |
| 251. |  | freon 12 Br | 121 |
| 252. |  | freon 13 B1 | 124 |
| 253. |  | freon 141 | 267 |
| 254. |  | freon 142 | 179 |
| 255. |  | freon 143 | 609 |
| 256. |  | freon 152 | 178 |
| 257. |  | freon -112 | 176 |
| 258. | 2- | furancarboxaldehyde | 288 |
| 259. |  | germanium (IV) oxide | 292 |
| 260. |  | germane | 293 |
| 261. |  | glutamic acid 5-lactam | 53 |
| 262. |  | glutaric acid dialdehyde | 294 |
| 263. |  | grain dust | 523 |
| 263.1 |  | gypsum dust | 353.1 |
| 264. |  | halotan | 71 |
| 265. |  | hexachloropropanone | 295 |
| 266. | 1.6- | hexanediamine | 298 |
| 267. | 1.6- | hexamethylene diisocyanate | 299 |
| 268. |  | hexanedioic acid dibutyl ester | 165 |
| 269. |  | hexanoic acid | 367 |
| 270. |  | heptanol | 306 |
| 271. |  | herban | 289 |
| 271.1 |  | hydrogenated diphenylbenzenes | 308.1 |
| 272. | 2- | hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile | 5 |
| 273. | (R)-4- | hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl))-2-benzopyrone | 651 |
| 274. | (S)-4- | hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl))-2-benzopyrone | 651 |
| 275. | 7-[2- | hydroxy-3-(N-(2-hydroxyethyl), -N-methylamino] propyl) theophylline nicotinate | 383 |
| 276. |  | hydroxybenzene | 264 |
| 277. | 2- | hydroxybenzoato-lead salt | 570 |
| 278. | 2- | hydroxyethyl acrylate | 15 |
| 279. | 3-(4- | hydroxyphenyl)alanine | 56 |
| 280. | α- | hydroxyisobutyronitrile | 5 |
| 281. | 2- | hydroxymethylfuran | 287 |
| 282. | 1- | hydroxynaphthalene | 456 |
| 283. | 2- | hydroxynaphthalene | 457 |
| 284. | 3- | chloro-1,2-epoxypropane | 226 |
| 284.1 | 1- | chloro-2,3-epoxypropane | 226 |
| 285. | 1- | chloro-3-hydroxypropane | 312 |
| 286. |  | chloroacetyl chloride | 447 |
| 287. |  | chloral | 612 |
| 288. |  | picloram | 32 |
| 289. | 1- | chlorobutane | 133 |
| 290. |  | chloroethane | 244 |
| 291. |  | chloroacetic acid | 446 |
| 292. |  | chloroethylene | 644 |
| 293. |  | chloromethane | 429 |
| 294. |  | chloropon | 618 |
| 295. |  | chloropelargonic acid | 319 |
| 296. | α - | chloropropionic acid | 322 |
| 297. | α - | chlorotoluene | 97 |
| 298. |  | homopiperidine | 300 |
| 299. |  | chromium orthophosphate | 328 |
| 300. |  | chromium trioxide | 329 |
| 301. |  | chromium-ammonium alum | 333 |
| 302. |  | intencordin | 368 |
| 303. |  | Iintensain | 368 |
| 304. |  | slag and mineral wool | 543 |
| 305. |  | isoamyl methyl ketone | 422 |
| 306. | [18 February 2021. See Paragraph 58 of Amendments] | | |
| 307. |  | isobutyl acetone | 422 |
| 308. |  | isobutyl methyl ketone | 424 |
| 309. |  | iso-butyl alcohol | 137 |
| 310. |  | isoflurane | 71 |
| 311. | [7 April 2015] | | |
| 311.1 |  | isopentyl alcohol | 336 |
| 312. |  | isopentyl acetate | 335 |
| 313. |  | isopentyl methyl ketone | 422 |
| 314. |  | isopropylbenzene | 250 |
| 315. |  | isopropyl acetate | 424 |
| 316. |  | isopropylbenzene hydroperoxide | 251 |
| 317. |  | isopropylbenzene | 388 |
| 318. |  | isopropyl alcohol | 340 |
| 319. | 2- | isopropyltoluene | 154 |
| 320. | 3- | isopropyltoluene | 154 |
| 321. | 4- | isopropyltoluene | 154 |
| 322. |  | calcium dihydroxide | 348 |
| 323. |  | dipotassium hexafluorosilicate | 357 |
| 324. |  | potassium O- alkyldithiocarbonate | 354 |
| 325. |  | Carbonic acid, dithio-, O-butyl ester | 355 |
| 326. |  | Potassium O-ethyl dithiocarbonate | 356 |
| 327. |  | carbamonitrile | 148 |
| 328. |  | carbathione | 466 |
| 329. |  | carbinol | 413 |
| 330. |  | carboxide (pesticide) | 221 |
| 331. | 1- | carboxymethyl pyridinium betaine | 111 |
| 332. |  | carbonyl dichloride | 280 |
| 333. |  | caustic soda | 462 |
| 334. |  | pottery | 543 |
| 335. |  | cresol mixture | 381 |
| 336. |  | trisodium hexafluoroaluminate | 270 |
| 337. | 2.6- | xylenol | 200 |
| 338. | o-,m-,p- | xylene | 384 |
| 339. |  | cumyl hydroperoxide | 251 |
| 340. |  | cumene hydroperoxide | 251 |
| 341. |  | cumolhydroperoxide | 198 |
| 342. |  | cuprozan | 155 |
| 343. |  | white spirit | 393 |
| 344. |  | lauryl alcohol | 220 |
| 345. |  | luminophores P – 385 | 84 |
| 346. |  | magnesium dodecaboride | 398 |
| 347. |  | maleinanhydride | 400 |
| 348. |  | clay | 543 |
| 349. |  | maneb | 404 |
| 350. |  | methacrylic anhydride | 410 |
| 351. |  | methacrylic chloride | 411 |
| 352. |  | methanal | 271 |
| 353. |  | methanoic acid | 548 |
| 354. | 2- | metyl-1,3-butadiene | 339 |
| 355. | 3- | metyl-1-butanol | 336 |
| 356. | 1- | methyl-1-ethanol | 340 |
| 357. | 2- | Methyl-propan-1-ol | 137 |
| 358. | 3- | methyl-2-butanol | 431 |
| 359. |  | methyl 2-methylpropenoate | 434 |
| 360. | N- | Methyl2-pyrrolidone | 425 |
| 361. | 2- | Methyl-propan-2-ol | 137 |
| 362. |  | methyl-amyl-ketone | 303 |
| 363. |  | methylal | 208 |
| 364. |  | methylbenzol | 600 |
| 365. | 3- | methyl-1-butyl acetate | 335 |
| 366. | 1- | methylbutyl ethanoate | 421 |
| 366.1 |  | demeton-methyl | 433 |
| 367. |  | methyldithiocarbamate | 466 |
| 368. |  | methyldithiocarbamic acid, sodium salt | 466 |
| 369. |  | methylethylketone | 126 |
| 370. | o-, m-, p- | methylphenols | 381 |
| 371. |  | methyl chloroform | 605 |
| 372. |  | methylisobutylketone | 424 |
| 373. | 2- | Crotonic acid, 2-methyl- | 415 |
| 374. |  | methyl mercaptan | 412 |
| 375. | 4- | methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate | 599 |
| 376. |  | methyloxirane | 518 |
| 377. |  | methyl pentyl ketone | 303 |
| 378. | 4- | methylpiperazine-1amine | 34 |
| 379. | 3-(1- | Methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl) pyridine | 474 |
| 380. |  | methyl propenoate | 419 |
| 381. | 2- | methylpropionic acid | 409 |
| 382. | 2- | methylpropenoic acid anhydride | 410 |
| 383. | 2- | methylpropionic acid amide | 408 |
| 384. | 2- | propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester | 135 |
| 385. | 2- | methylpropenoic acid chloroanhydride | 411 |
| 386. | 2- | methyl-2-propenoic acid methyl este | 433 |
| 387. |  | methyl alcohol | 413 |
| 388. | α- | methylstyrene | 250 |
| 389. | N- | Methylurea | 437 |
| 390. | 1- | methoxy-4-nitrobenzene | 484 |
| 391. | 4- | methoxyaniline | 73 |
| 392. | 5- | methoxysulfadiazine | 562 |
| 393. |  | monoethanolamine | 35 |
| 394. |  | monochlorbenzene | 317 |
| 395. |  | monopropylene glycol methyl ether | 442 |
| 396. |  | muscovite | 543 |
| 397. |  | petroleum | 393 |
| 398. | 2- | naphthenic acid | 453 |
| 399. | α - | naphthol | 456 |
| 400. | β | naphthol | 457 |
| 401. |  | sodium 3-chloroacrylate | 459 |
| 402. |  | soda lye | 462 |
| 403. |  | sodium thiocyanate | 470 |
| 404. |  | n-butyl acetate | 231 |
| 405. |  | inorganic chromium (II) compounds | 327 |
| 406. |  | inorganic chromium (III) compounds | 327 |
| 407. |  | nicotinamide | 476 |
| 408. | N-(5- | Nitro-2-furfurylidene)-1-aminohydantoin | 284 |
| 409. | m- | nitroaniline | 482 |
| 410. | o- | nitroaniline | 481 |
| 411. | p- | nitroaniline | 483 |
| 412. |  | nitrofural | 282 |
| 413. |  | nitrofurantoin | 283 |
| 414. | 3-(5- | nitrofurfurylidenamino)-2-oxazolidinone | 286 |
| 415. | 5- | nitrofuranyl semicarbazone | 282 |
| 416. | N-[2-(5’- | nitrofuryl-2)-2-propenylidine]-1-amino-hydantoin | 284 |
| 417. | N-[(5’- | nitro-2’-furyl)acrylidene]-1-aminohydantoin | 284 |
| 417.1 |  | nitroglycerin | 293.1 |
| 418. |  | nivalin | 289 |
| 419. |  | nonanol | 491 |
| 420. |  | norsulfazole | 565 |
| 421. |  | nururon | 289 |
| 422. |  | carbon disulphide | 533 |
| 423. |  | carbon monoxide | 493 |
| 424. |  | carbon tetrafluoride | 587 |
| 425. | 2,2' | oxybisethanol | 171 |
| 426. |  | oxirane | 242 |
| 427. | 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5 | octafluoropenthyl acrylate | 13 |
| 428. |  | octan-1,8-dicarboxilic acid dioctyl ester | 217 |
| 429. | 1.8- | octane dicarboxylic acid | 528 |
| 430. | 1.8- | octane-1,8-dicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester | 203 |
| 431. |  | octanol | 497 |
| 432. |  | orthoboric acid barium salt | 83 |
| 433. |  | orthophosphoric acid | 278 |
| 434. |  | pemza | 543 |
| 435. |  | 3-Penten-3-ol | 414 |
| 436. |  | pentacarbonyliron | 222 |
| 437. | 1.5- | pentanedial | 294 |
| 438. | 1- | pentanol | 30 |
| 439. |  | pentanoic acid | 79 |
| 440. | 3- | pentyl acetate | 26 |
| 441. |  | pentyl acetate | 25 |
| 442. |  | pentyl bromide | 28 |
| 443. | 3- | pentyl ethanoate | 26 |
| 444. |  | pentyl ethanoate | 25 |
| 445. |  | pentyl formate | 29 |
| 446. |  | perhydroazepine | 300 |
| 447. |  | perchloroethylene | 586 |
| 448. |  | perlite | 543 |
| 449. |  | petroleum ether | 392 |
| 450. |  | polyethylene | 510 |
| 451. |  | piramidon | 252 |
| 452. |  | pyrethrum | 506 |
| 453. | 1- | pyridylacetic acid betaine | 111 |
| 454. |  | pyridine-3-carboxylic acid | 475 |
| 455. |  | pyridine-3-carboxylic acid amide | 476 |
| 456. |  | pyrimidine-4,5,6-triamino sulphate | 601 |
| 457. |  | pyrrolidone-5-carboxylic acid | 53 |
| 458. | 2- | pyrrolidone carboxylic acid | 54 |
| 459. |  | polyamide | 510 |
| 460. |  | polyethylene terephtalate | 389 |
| 461. |  | polyformaldehyde | 510 |
| 462. |  | polycaprolactam | 510 |
| 463. |  | polypropylene | 510 |
| 464. |  | polysaccharide | 390 |
| 465. |  | polyurethane | 510 |
| 466. |  | Portland cement | 144 |
| 467. |  | propanal | 522 |
| 468. | 1.2- | Propanediol cyclic carbonate | 515 |
| 469. | 1.2- | propanediol | 517 |
| 470. | 1- | propanol | 521 |
| 471. | 2- | propanol | 342 |
| 472. | 2- | propanone | 6 |
| 473. | 2- | propanol, dimethyl ketone | 6 |
| 474. |  | propionic acid propyl ester | 520 |
| 475. | 2- | propene-1-ol | 19 |
| 476. | 2- | prop-2-enal | 17 |
| 477. |  | propenoyl chloride | 16 |
| 478. |  | propene | 519 |
| 479. |  | propenoic acid | 12 |
| 480. | 2- | propenoic acid 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-tridecafluoroheptyl ester | 602 |
| 481. | 2- | propenoic acid 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoropenthyl ester | 13 |
| 482. | 2- | propenoic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester | 14 |
| 483. |  | propenoic acid 2-hydroxyethyl ester | 240 |
| 484. |  | propenoic acid amide | 10 |
| 485. | 2- | propenoic acid ethyl ester | 233 |
| 486. |  | propenoic acid, heptyl ester | 305 |
| 487. |  | propenoic acid, methyl ester | 419 |
| 488. | n- | propylamine | 514 |
| 489. |  | propylbenzene | 388 |
| 490. |  | propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate | 441 |
| 491. |  | propylene glycol monomethyl ether | 442 |
| 492. |  | propylene chlorohydrin | 315 |
| 493. | 2- | propyn-1-ol | 511 |
| 494. |  | propionic acid | 512 |
| 495. |  | pseudocumol | 623 |
| 496. |  | dust of plant and animal origin | 523 |
| 497. |  | dust, sugar | 523 |
| 498. |  | dust, wood | 523 |
| 499. |  | cotton, linen, wool, piles, and peat dust | 523 |
| 500. |  | dust, flour | 523 |
| 500.1 |  | carbon, coal, diamond dust | 494 |
| 501. |  | dust, paper | 523 |
| 501.1 |  | polymeric materials (polyethylene, polypropylene etc.) dust | 510 |
| 501.2 |  | silicate and aluminosilicate dust | 543 |
| 502. |  | dust, tobacco | 523 |
| 503. |  | dust of talc type | 523 |
| 504. |  | tea dust | 523 |
| 505. |  | ratindan | 174 |
| 506. |  | rimactane | 527 |
| 507. |  | salycilic acid cupric salt | 636 |
| 508. |  | red prussiate of potash | 359 |
| 509. |  | sebacic acid dibutyl ester | 169 |
| 510. |  | sebacic acid, dimethyl ester | 203 |
| 511. |  | sebacic acid dioctyl ester | 217 |
| 512. | [18 February 2021 / See Paragraph 58 of the Regulation] | | |
| 513. |  | sulphur dioxide | 530 |
| 514. |  | sulphur trioxide | 531 |
| 515. |  | sulphuric anhydride | 531 |
| 516. |  | sevoflurane | 71 |
| 516.1 |  | formic acid methyl ester | 421.1 |
| 517. |  | formic acid pentyl ester | 29 |
| 518. |  | glass fibre | 543 |
| 519. |  | glass wool | 543 |
| 520. |  | streptocide | 564 |
| 521. |  | sulfodimesin | 558 |
| 522. |  | sulfaethylthiadiazole | 229 |
| 523. |  | sulfaethidiole | 229 |
| 524. |  | sulphamethazine | 558 |
| 525. |  | sulfanilylguanidine | 559 |
| 526. |  | sulphanilic acid 6-methoxy-3-pyridazinyl amide | 563 |
| 527. |  | sulphanilic acid thiazol-2-ylamide | 565 |
| 528. |  | sulfanilcarbamide | 637 |
| 529. |  | sulgin | 559 |
| 530. |  | talc | 543 |
| 531. |  | theophylline + 1,2 ethylenediamine | 225 |
| 532. |  | tert-butanol | 137 |
| 533. |  | tert-pentyl acetate | 27 |
| 534. |  | tert-Pentyl hydroperoxide | 417 |
| 535. |  | terylene | 389 |
| 535.1 |  | tetraethoxysilane | 579.1 |
| 536. |  | tetraboron silicide | 541 |
| 537. |  | tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate | 566 |
| 538. |  | tetrafluoro-1,3-dichloroacetone | 581 |
| 539. |  | tetrachlorodifluoroethane | 176 |
| 540. |  | tetracarbonyl nickel | 479 |
| 541. |  | tillam | 245 |
| 542. |  | TNT | 624 |
| 543. | m- | tolylene diisocyanate | 599 |
| 544. |  | toluene-2,3- diamine | 163 |
| 545. |  | toluene-2,4-diisocyanate | 599 |
| 546. |  | tordon-22k | 32 |
| 547. |  | triacylglycerol | 394 |
| 547.1 |  | 1,2,4-triazol-3-amine | 30.1 |
| 548. |  | trizinc diphosphide | 156 |
| 549. |  | trifluorobromomethane | 124 |
| 550. | 1,1,1- | bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2,-trichloroethane | 370 |
| 551. |  | trichloroethene | 615 |
| 552. |  | trichloromethane | 320 |
| 553. |  | tricarbonyl (methylcyclopentadienyl) manganese | 403 |
| 554. |  | trimellitic acid | 105 |
| 555. | 1,3,5- | trimethylbenzene | 445 |
| 556. | 1,7,7- | trimethylbicyclo(2,2,1)heptan-2-one | 365 |
| 557. |  | trimethylene chlorohydrin | 312 |
| 558. | 1,3,7- | trimetylxanthine | 375 |
| 559. | 2,4,6- | trinitrophenol | 503 |
| 560. |  | trisilicon tetranitride | 540 |
| 561. |  | tricopper phosphide | 633 |
| 562. |  | tuff | 543 |
| 562.1 |  | carbon monoxide gas | 493 |
| 563. |  | white spirit | 393 |
| 564. |  | warfarin | 651 |
| 565. |  | vinylbenzene | 554 |
| 566. |  | vinylbenzene | 435 |
| 567. | N- | vinylpyrrolidone | 640 |
| 568. |  | vinyltoluene | 435 |
| 569. |  | vitamin B2 | 526 |
| 570. |  | mica | 543 |
| 571. |  | hydrocyanic acid | 149 |

Acting for the Minister for Welfare, Minister for the Environment R. Vējonis

**In Revised Version Submitted by the Ministry of Welfare**

**Annex 3**

Cabinet Regulation No. 325

15 May 2007

**Biological Limit Values**

[*18 February 2021 / The new wording of Annex shall come into force on 11 July 2021. See Paragraph 59 of the Regulation*]

1. The BLV of lead (Pb):

1.1. in blood is 30 µg Pb/100 ml (reference value – lead concentration in blood of population not subject to occupational exposure ≤ 10 µg/100 ml). A repeat blood test shall be carried out in two months if the lead level is 30–60 µg/100 ml. If the lead level is > 60 µg/100 ml, transfer to work where there is no contact with lead, health care and a repeat control of Pb level are required;

1.2. clinical blood picture, reticulocytes and punctate graininess of basophils in erythrocytes;

1.3. coproporphyrin in urine –100 µg/g of creatinine (reference value 22–57 µg/g of creatinine);

1.4. aminolevulinic acid in urine – 5 mg/g of creatinine (reference value 0.5–2.5 mg/g of creatinine).

2. The BLV of mercury (Hg):

2.1. in blood is 10 µg Hg/L (reference value for the mercury concentration in blood of population not subject to occupational exposure < 1 µg/L);

2.2. in urine is 30 µg Hg/g creatinine (reference value for the mercury concentration in urine is < 5 µg Hg/g creatinine or 3.5 µg/L).

3. The BLV of cadmium (Cd) in urine is 2 µg Cd/g creatinine (the time of taking samples does not affect the results of analyses).

4. The BLV of chromium (Cr) in urine is 10 µg Cr/g creatinine when changing during a shift, the urine samples are taken at the end of the shift or working week (reference value of the total chromium concentration in blood of population not subject to occupational exposure < 0.8 µg/L, in urine – < 0.01 µmol/L).

5. Metabolites and the following chemical substances shall be determined to organic solvents (benzene, toluene, styrene):

5.1. to benzene – phenylmercapturic acid (BLV 46 µg/g creatinine) shall be determined in urine at the end of the shift or exposure, benzene (BLV 28 µg/L) shall be determined in blood immediately after the end of the shift;

5.2. to toluene – hippuric acid shall be determined in urine (BLV 1.6 g/g creatinine) at the end of the shift, in blood – toluene (BLV 0.05 mg/L);

5.3. to styrene – mandelic acid shall be determined in urine (BLV 0.8 g/g creatinine) at the end of the shift, in blood – styrene (BLV 0.55 mg/L).

6. The activity of cholinesterase in erythrocytes shall be determined to phosphorus organic compounds, BLV 70 % of the base level.

7. The BLV for aniline in urine is 0.2 mg aniline/L (after hydrolysis, the urine samples have been taken at the end of the shift).

8. The BLV for cumene (2-phenylpropane) in urine is 7 µg 2-phenyl-2-propanol/g creatinine, the urine samples have been taken within two hours after the end of the shift.

9. The BLV for nickel and its inorganic compounds in urine is 3 µg Ni/L.

**In Revised Version Submitted by the Ministry of Welfare**

**Annex 4**

Cabinet Regulation No. 325

15 May 2007

**Determination of Concentration of a Chemical Substance in the Air of the Working Environment**

1. Samples shall be taken in the more characteristic workplaces. Performing the same work operation with similar tools, the air of the working environment shall be controlled by the sampling principle of workplaces, choosing them both in the centre of the room and at the sides of the room.

2. The air for analysis shall be taken during the working process (in typical work conditions) in the zone of breathing of the employee – in the hemisphere of the part of the room within 0.3 m radius, which embraces the face of a human with a centre in the middle between the eyes and the centre of which is situated on the line which goes through the middle of the head and larynx.

3. During the shift or during a separate stage of the technological process at one workplace (point) at least three samples shall be taken for the assessment of exposure; in determining aerosols of fibrogenic effect, one sample is permissible.

4. Calibrated accurate instrumental analytical measuring equipment shall be used for sampling and analysis.

5. If the gas and vapour concentration (Cg) is expressed in measurement units independent from temperature and air pressure ppm, then taking into account the molar weight of the substance [vielas molmasa] and the capacity taken by the mol of the gaseous substance at the relevant temperature, the concentration of the mass of the gaseous chemical substance (C, mg/m3) shall be calculated in accordance with the following formulae:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *C(mg / m3) =* | *molar weight of the substance* | *x Cg(ppm), at 20°C* |  |
|  | 24.04 |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *C(mg / m3) =* | *molar weight of the substance* | *x Cg(ppm), at 25°C* |  |
|  | 24.44 |  |

6. Expressing the concentration of the mass of the gaseous chemical substance (C, mg/m3) as the gas and vapour concentration (Cg) in measurement units independent from temperature and air pressure ppm, the following recalculation formulae shall be used:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Cg(ppm)* = | 24.04 | x *C(mg/m3)*, at 20°C |  |
|  | *molar weight of the substance* |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Cg(ppm)* = | 24.44 | x *C(mg/m3)*, at 25°C |  |
|  | *molar weight of the substance* |  |

7. The concentration of the chemical substance for the shift shall be determined in the following way:

7.1. one or several consecutive air samples shall be taken during the eight hour working day or during a shift (the amount of air of the working environment, which is taken for analysis in order to measure the concentration of dangerous substances in the air sample taken), in which the necessary analyses are performed;

7.2. sampling shall be performed using individual air receivers (devices which receive air at the respiration area of the employee), during the shift or the average indicator is determined after the results of analysis taken separately during the shift;

7.3. in determining the average indicator by the results of analysis taken separately during the shift, it shall be calculated as the average for a time period, when the employee performs all the operations of the technological process; and

7.4. the calculations of the concentration shall be performed in accordance with the following formula:

, where:

Cmaiņā – indicates the average arithmetical concentration of the chemical substance during the shift, mg/m3;

Ci, C1,C2 …Cn- the concentration of the dangerous chemical substance in time periods of separate stages of the technological process (operations) , mg/m3 during the shift;

ti, t1 , t2, tn – the duration of separate stages (operations) of the technological process – the corresponding exposure time, expressed in hours

∑ti – the duration of the whole shift in hours, for example, 8 hours;

7.5. the assessment of the working environment shall cover at least 75 % of the duration of a shift and it shall be performed during several work shifts.

8. Specification of the concentration of the chemical substance in the samples obtained during the performance of measurements shall be carried out in accordance with the method used in a certain case and the measurement instrument and the results obtained shall be compared with OEV.

9. In determining the concentration of dangerous chemical substances:

9.1. the methodology and measurement instruments for specification of chemical substances shall ensure specific substance specification even if other substances are present in the working environment at least at 0.1 OEV level (for specification of the approximate concentration 0.5 OEV level is permissible);

9.2. the total error of the concentration of the chemical substance may not exceed ± 25 %;

9.3. the result of the measurement of the chemical substance concentration shall be applied to circumstances where the air temperature is 20 0C (293 K) and ambient pressure 760 mm Hg (101,23 kPa).

10. Specification of the approximate concentration of chemical substances with indication tubes and other indicative measurement instruments shall be performed in accordance with the information provided by the manufacturer, including operating instructions, taking into account the presence of other substances in the air of the working environment at the same time and the possible effect thereof on the results of measurements;

11. Quick operation gas analysers shall be used for continuous automated control of dangerous substances of quick exposure in the working environment.

12. If the result below the detection limit of the method (the minimum concentration of the chemical substance, which may be detected using this method) is obtained during measurements, it shall be considered that the concentration of the chemical substance to be determined is a half of the concentration of such chemical substance, which is specified as a detection limit of a particular method.

Acting for the Minister for Welfare, Minister for the Environment R. Vējonis