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Proposal for a Council decision extending the Council decision of 4 April 1962 providing for a countervailing charge on certain processed agricultural products

(submitted by the Commission to the Council on 26 February 1965)

The Council of the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof;

Having regard to its decision of 4 April 1962 providing for a countervailing charge on certain processed agricultural products⁽¹⁾;

Having regard to the proposal of the Commission;

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas the Council decision referred to above expires on 3 April 1965;

Whereas this decision was taken in view of the difficulties encountered in certain Member States by industries manufacturing the products concerned as a result of competition from corresponding industries in other Member States which can obtain their supplies of raw materials at lower prices; and whereas these difficulties persist;

Whereas the introduction of the agricultural levy system has, as regards the products concerned, altered the former relation

between the degrees of protection provided vis-à-vis non-member countries the farmers supplying these products and for manufacturers of the processed products derived therefrom; whereas there has in consequence been in certain cases a serious impairment of the advantages previously enjoyed within the Community by the Member States' industries manufacturing the said processed products;

Whereas the Commission has laid before the Council a proposal to remedy these difficulties by a general arrangement;

Whereas this proposal is still under study;

Whereas it is therefore necessary, as a pre-servative measure, that the above-mentioned Council decision of 4 April 1962 should be provisionally extended;

Has adopted the present decision :

Sole article

Article 4 of the Council decision of 4 April 1962 providing for a countervailing charge on certain processed agricultural products is amended as follows :

“ The present decision shall be operative until 30 June 1965 inclusive ”.

(1) Official gazette of the European Communities, No. 30, 20 April 1962, p. 999/62

Proposal for a Council regulation concerning imports of oils and fats from Greece

(submitted by the Commission to the Council on 18 March 1965)

Explanatory Memorandum

Article 33 of the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and Greece provides that in respect of farm products association should be accompanied by a gradual harmonization of agricultural policies.

As a preliminary step towards such harmonization, Member States will apply to imports from Greece of the products listed in Annex III to the Agreement, including olive oil, the same customs duties or charges having equivalent effect as were applicable among themselves at the time when the Agreement came into force; subsequent tariff cuts made under Articles 13, 14 and

17 of the Treaty of Rome will also apply to imports from Greece.

Furthermore, Protocol No. 12 to the Agreement states that the levies provided for under the common agricultural policy are part and parcel of that policy and are not to be regarded as charges equivalent in effect to customs duties.

The levy on olive oil provided for in the Commission's proposal for a common organization of the markets in oils and fats can therefore be imposed on Community imports from Greece.

Protocol No. 12 also stipulates that if levies are introduced on the products listed in Annex III to the Agreement, the system applied between Member States will be extended to Greece.

When variations occur in market prices as between Member States, the latter apply a system of levies equal to the difference in

prices between the importing and the exporting Member State, less a standard amount to ensure preferential treatment for Community products.

Owing to the introduction of a single price for olive oil, there is no need for a levy on imports from other Member States; provision must be made, however, for a levy on olive oil imported from Greece, since Greek and Community prices may not be the same.

For this reason, the Commission's proposal provides for a special free-at-frontier price for olive oil from Greece, based on the Greek market price. The levy will be equal in amount to the difference between this free-at-frontier price and the threshold price in the Member States, less a standard amount fixed by the Commission in accordance with criteria laid down by the Council.

This levy will also be applied according to oil content to olives for pressing and olive oilcake imported from Greece.

Proposal for a Council regulation concerning imports of oils and fats from Greece

The Council of the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal of the Commission;

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas Council Regulation No. .../65/CEE establishing a common organization of the markets in oils and fats institutes a common trading system for oils and fats, providing for customs duties on most products and for a system of levies on olives, olive oil and olive oilcake;

Whereas the customs duties applicable to imports from Greece are laid down in the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and that country should be maintained;

Whereas Protocol No. 12 to the said Agreement stipulates that, if levies are introduced on olives and olive oil, the system applied between the Member States shall,

in anticipation of the harmonization of Greek and Community agricultural policies, be extended to Greece;

Whereas the purpose of the levy system is to make up the difference between prices in a Member State and those obtaining elsewhere; whereas, in accordance with the principles of the common agricultural policy, the levy on imports from non-member countries is based on the difference between Community and world prices, while that on imports from another Member State is equal to the difference between the price in that State and the domestic price, less a standard amount to ensure a measure of Community preference;

Whereas Regulation No. .../65/CEE provides for common norm, target, threshold and intervention prices for olive oil; whereas this ensures a uniform price level for olives and olive oil throughout the Community except for differences due to natural conditions of price formation; whereas therefore, in accordance with the principles of the levy system, it is possible to dispense with levies in intra-Community trade;

Whereas the price system introduced by Regulation No. .../65/CEE does not apply to Greece; whereas differences may therefore occur between Greek and Community market prices; whereas, in accordance with the principles of the levy system, such differences should be made up by means of a levy calculated in accordance with the general rules of intra-Community trade under the common agricultural policy;

Whereas Greece is under no obligation to apply the Community system of levies to imports of olives and olive oil from other non-member countries, with the result that the application of the special levy in question to Community imports from Greece of products not originating in that country could lead to large-scale deflection of trade; whereas the special levy should therefore be restricted to imports of products originating in Greece,

Has adopted the following regulation :

Article 1

Regulation No. .../65/CEE on trade with non-member countries shall apply to Community trade with Greece, subject to the following provisions.

Article 2

By way of exception to Article 2(1 and 2) of Regulation No. .../65/CEE, Member States shall apply to imports from Greece the customs duties provided for in the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and that country.

Article 3

1. By way of exception to Article 13 of Regulation No. .../65/CEE, a levy shall be imposed on imports of olive oil originating in Greece; this levy shall be equal to the difference, less a standard amount, between the threshold price fixed in accordance with Articles 4, 8 and 9 of the said regulation and a free-at-frontier price.

2. The free-at-frontier price, calculated for a Community entry point specified in accordance with Article 13(2) of the said regulation, shall be determined by the Commission on the basis of the most favourable terms obtainable on the Greek market; it shall be adjusted, if necessary, to reflect any

departure from the quality for which the threshold price was established.

3. The standard amount shall be determined annually by the procedure set out in Article 36 of the said regulation and in accordance with criteria laid down by the Council acting unanimously on a Commission proposal during the second stage and by qualified majority thereafter.

4. The details for implementing the present article shall be laid down by the procedure set out in Article 36 of the said regulation.

Article 4

1. By way of exception to Article 14 of Regulation No. .../65/CEE, a levy shall be imposed on imports of olives originating in Greece, other than those for preserving; it shall be based on the levy applicable to olive oil originating in Greece and on the oil content of the imported product, which can be fixed at a standard figure.

This levy shall be reduced by the amount of customs duty on olives originating in Greece and increased by the amount of any aid granted under Article 10 of the said regulation.

2. A levy shall be imposed on imports of olive oilcake originating in Greece and containing more than a specified percentage of oil; the levy shall be based on that applicable to olive oil originating in Greece and on the oil content of the imported product.

3. Details for implementing the present article shall be laid down by the Council acting by qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission.

Article 5

Decisions taken by the Commission under Article 19 of Regulation No. .../65/CEE shall be communicated to Greece.

Article 6

The present regulation shall remain in force until the Association Council takes the decision provided for in Article 35 of the Association Agreement or until the two-year and one-year periods referred to in Article 36 (1 and 2) of the said Agreement have elapsed.

The present regulation shall be binding in all its parts and directly applicable in each Member State.

Project for a Commission recommendation to the Member States on the medical supervision of workers exposed to occupational hazards

(9 February 1965)

Explanatory Memorandum

1. The Commission of the European Economic Community has already approved and recommended a European list of occupational diseases and an annexed provisional list of diseases to be made notifiable with a view to possible inclusion in the European list, and also the generalization of industrial medical service in enterprises⁽¹⁾.

2. Many workers are exposed to the risk of occupational disease and the risk can be considerably reduced by medical supervision. Such supervision has long been one of the fundamental principles of industrial medicine, which aims at preventing workers' illnesses in general and occupational diseases in particular.

3. All the Member States have already included in their labour protection legislation the principle of medical supervision of workers exposed to special hazards, but with differing implementing procedures and, in particular, with lists of hazards which sometimes vary appreciably from

one State to another. It is therefore advisable to harmonize these arrangements and, in particular, to adopt for all States a basic list, as far as possible uniform, of the hazards in question in order to ensure equal medical protection for all workers exposed to them.

4. It is advisable to take the European list as the basis for a European list of special hazards necessitating compulsory and periodical medical supervision of workers and it is desirable that such supervision should also cover the possible hazards considered in the annexed list with a view, in particular, to obtaining useful information on them.

5. The medical supervision — to be carried out by doctors who are experts in industrial medicine — should consist of examination on entry and periodical checks and the latter should be made at intervals varying with the nature of the hazard, the degree of exposure and the physical condition of the worker. The competent medical authorities in the Member States must be empowered to extend medical supervision to other cases, to vary the frequency of the periodical checks or have them supplemented by other examinations and even, under certain conditions, to exempt the employer from the obligation to ensure this supervision.

⁽¹⁾ See official gazette No. 80, 31 August 1962: Commission recommendation to the Member States regarding industrial medicine in enterprises; Commission recommendation to the Member States regarding the adoption of a European list of occupational diseases.

Commission recommendation to the Member States regarding the medical supervision of workers exposed to occupational hazards

For the above reasons and by virtue of the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, in particular Article 155 thereof, the Commission, having regard to the recommendation for the adoption of a European list of occupational diseases, having regard to the recommendation concerning industrial medicine in enterprises, in particular point

24 b) third paragraph, which recommends the immediate introduction of medical services in enterprises in sectors where the incidence of the hazards is generally very high or workers' health is exposed to special dangers, and after consulting the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, recommends to the Member States that they introduce the

necessary laws and regulations and take any other appropriate action to the following ends :

a) To introduce compulsory medical supervision of workers in paid employment involving special hazards;

b) Gradually to extend this obligation to cover all wage-earners in the occupations listed in the annexed schedule in so far as such occupations actually expose them to the hazards mentioned in the European list of occupational diseases;

c) To ensure that this supervision comprises:

i) A medical examination on entry, to be repeated on change of employment if the new occupation involves exposure to the risks referred to under *b)* above;

ii) Periodical medical checks to be carried out at the intervals indicated in the schedule;

d) The examination to be repeated at the request of the worker if he considers himself to be suffering from an occupational disease and suspicious symptoms of this disease are present; in the event of frequent short absences on account of illness; when work is resumed after a prolonged absence due to sickness or accident or after an industrial disease irrespective of the length of illness;

e) To follow up the examination on entry and the periodical checks by complementary examinations carried out by such specialists, radiologists or laboratories as may be considered necessary to diagnose an occupational disease or to assess capacity to work, the doctor making the examination moreover having the right to ask for other examinations not normally provided for if such are indispensable;

f) To follow up the examination on entry by radiological examination of the thorax (radiophotography or radiography), examination of urine and sight and hearing tests;

g) To vest in the competent supervisory authority the power :

i) To extend the medical supervision obligation to other hazards than those included in the European list of occupational

diseases or to other occupations than those enumerated in the annexed schedule;

ii) To have the periodical checks repeated at intervals other than those shown in the annex, taking into account the health conditions under which the work is carried out, the technical prevention measures adopted and the psychic and physical condition of the worker as appraised by the doctor responsible for the examinations;

iii) To extend the medical supervision obligation to cover other categories of workers who work on the same premises and are exposed to the same hazards, although to a smaller extent;

iv) To exempt the employer from compulsory medical supervision of workers when, by reason of the small quantity of the toxic substances and agents handled and the effectiveness of the preventive measures adopted or the casual nature of the unhealthy work, it can reasonably be considered that there is no danger to the workers' health;

v) To order, in addition to the complementary examinations mentioned under *e)* above, other examinations by specialists, radiologists or laboratories if considered indispensable for a preventive diagnosis;

b) To entrust the periodical preventive examinations to doctors who are experts in industrial medicine and to publish, through the medium of the medical authorities competent for factory inspection, directives on how they shall be carried out.

i) To supply the competent departments of EEC with all relevant information for the two-yearly revision of schedule A annexed.

The Commission finally points out that it would be desirable to extend the medical supervision of workers to cover those who are exposed to the possible hazards indicated in Annex II of the European recommendation on occupational diseases and more precisely to the hazards appearing in the "provisional list of diseases to be made notifiable with a view to possible inclusion in the European list", in order to gather the necessary information concerning the existence, frequency and nature of the occupational diseases they cause, with a view to their prevention.

ANNEX

Schedule of hazards - in accordance with the classification given in the European list of occupational diseases; categories of workers for whom periodical health checks are recommended; frequency of checks

A. Occupational diseases caused by chemical agents

Hazards	Workers in the following occupations to the extent that they are exposed to the harmful action of the substance in question	Frequency of checks
1. Arsenic and its compounds	<p>a) Production of arsenic;</p> <p>b) Roasting of arsenical pyrites;</p> <p>c) Preparation of alloys and compounds;</p> <p>d) Preparation of paints, enamels and other products containing arsenic compounds;</p> <p>e) Painting, varnishing and enamelling work;</p> <p>f) Preparation of mixtures for the production of glass;</p> <p>g) Dyeing of yarns and fabrics;</p> <p>h) Other uses of arsenic, its alloys and its compounds in the chemical industry;</p> <p>i) The use, as a regular occupation, of agricultural pesticides containing arsenic.</p>	3-6-12 months
2. Beryllium (glucinium) and its compounds	<p>a) Production of beryllium;</p> <p>b) Preparation of alloys and compounds;</p> <p>c) Manufacture of lamps, screens and other fluorescent equipment;</p> <p>d) Manufacture of crystals, ceramics and refractory products involving risks of inhaling dust, smoke or vapours containing beryllium or compounds thereof.</p>	12-24 months

3. Carbon monoxide	<p><i>a)</i> Production, distribution and industrial use of carbon monoxide and of gaseous mixtures containing carbon monoxide;</p> <p><i>b)</i> Repair of gas piping containing carbon monoxide;</p> <p><i>c)</i> Work at furnaces and kilns in the metallurgical and ceramics industries;</p> <p><i>d)</i> Second flame treatment of glass;</p> <p><i>e)</i> Indoor testing of internal combustion engines.</p>	6-12 months
3. (<i>a</i>) Carbonyl chloride (phosgene)	<p><i>a)</i> Production and use of carbonyl chloride.</p>	Monthly
3. (<i>b</i>) Hydrocyanic acid and cyanogen compounds	<p><i>a)</i> Production of hydrocyanic acid, cyanides and other cyanogen compounds;</p> <p><i>b)</i> Rat extermination or disinfection with these products;</p> <p><i>c)</i> Destruction by means of these products of pests harmful to agriculture where this is a regular occupation;</p> <p><i>d)</i> Chemical purification of lighting gas with these products;</p> <p><i>e)</i> Quenching and tempering with cyanides.</p>	3-6 months
4. Cadmium and its compounds	<p><i>a)</i> Production of cadmium;</p> <p><i>b)</i> Preparation of alloys and compounds;</p> <p><i>c)</i> Manufacture of pigments;</p> <p><i>d)</i> Cadmium plating;</p> <p><i>e)</i> Metallization with a spray gun;</p> <p><i>f)</i> Manufacture of nickel-cadmium accumulators;</p> <p><i>g)</i> Welding, annealing or cutting by electric arc or oxy-acetylene or oxy-hydrogen flame of articles coated with or containing cadmium;</p> <p><i>h)</i> Impregnation of waterproof fabrics with cadmium preparations;</p> <p><i>i)</i> Colouring of glass;</p> <p><i>j)</i> Manufacture of fireworks;</p> <p><i>k)</i> Manufacture of cadmium vapour lamps.</p>	6-12 months

5. Chromium and its compounds *a)* Production of chromium; Half-yearly
b) Preparation of alloys and compounds;
c) Regeneration of alkaline chromates;
d) Manufacture of pigments;
e) Dyeing with chrome dyes in the textile, carpet, glass and china industries;
f) Chromium plating;
g) Tanning of hides;
h) Manufacture of fireworks;
i) The match industry;
j) Operations involving the utilization of alkaline chromates in the photography and press industry;
k) Impregnation of wood with chromium-based products.
6. Mercury and its compounds *a)* Production of mercury; 4-6-12 months
b) Production of amalgams and compounds;
c) Manufacture, repair and maintenance of mercury apparatus and instruments;
d) Carrotage of animal hair for hat felts;
e) Production and bleaching of felt obtained by carrotage with mercurial preparations;
f) Dyeing of carroted felt;
g) Electrolysis operations with mercury cathodes;
h) Fire gilding and silvering with mercury;
i) Manufacture of detonators;
j) Treatment of gold- and silver-bearing ores;
k) Use of mercury pumps;
l) Use, as a regular occupation, of pesticides containing organic compounds of mercury;
m) Preparation and use of varnishes containing mercury and its compounds.

7. Manganese and its compounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Production of manganese; b) Work in manganese dioxide mills; c) Preparation of alloys and compounds; d) Manufacture of dry batteries; e) Preparation of mixtures of glass and enamel; d) Production of matches. 	6-12 months
8. Nitric acid, nitrogen oxides, ammonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Production of nitric acid; b) Production of nitrocellulose; c) Production of explosives by nitration; d) Production of nitrogen pigments; e) Cleaning and engraving of metals. 	3-6 months
9. Nickel and its compounds	a) Production and use of carbonyl nickel.	Annually
10. Phosphorus and its compounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Production of phosphorus and its compounds; b) Use of white phosphorus; c) Work involving the risk of inhalation of phosphoretted hydrogen; d) Use, as a regular occupation, of agricultural pesticides containing organic compounds of phosphorus. 	4-6 months
11. Lead and its compounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Production of lead; b) Preparation of alloys and compounds; c) Manufacture and preparation of paints, enamels, varnishes and putties containing lead; d) Manufacture of blades, tubes, projectiles and other articles of lead: sorting and salvage of materials containing lead; e) Painting and coating work with lead putties and paints, stripping of varnishes containing lead; f) Typographic composing (by hand, by linotype, by monotype, by stereotype); g) Chromolithography effected with colours and powders containing lead; 	3-6 months

- b)* Lead hardening;
- i)* Roasting of lead-bearing pyrites;
- j)* Soldering with lead alloys and cutting by electric arc or blowlamp of metal sections containing lead or coated with lead products;
- k)* Manufactures and repair of accumulators;
- l)* Lead metallization by spray gun;
- m)* Hot varnishing of metal sections coated (even partially) with lead paints;
- n)* Cleaning work with lead filings;
- o)* Diamond cutting with "dops" containing lead.

11. (a) Tetraethyl lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a)</i> Production of tetraethyl lead; <i>b)</i> Ethylation of petrol; <i>c)</i> Cleaning and repair of tanks containing tetraethyl lead and ethylated petrol. 	<p>Weekly</p> <p>Monthly</p> <p>Quarterly</p>
12. Sulphur dioxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a)</i> Production of sulphur; <i>b)</i> Production of sulphur dioxide; <i>c)</i> Bleaching of straw, paper and textile fibres; <i>d)</i> Sulphuring of fruits and foodstuffs in general; <i>e)</i> Rat extermination and disinfection as a regular occupation; <i>f)</i> Fusion of amber. 	Half yearly
12. (a) Sulphuric acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a)</i> Carbonizing of wools; <i>b)</i> Cleaning of metals; <i>c)</i> Production of electrolytic zinc; <i>d)</i> Purification and refining of fats and oils; <i>e)</i> Use of sulphuric acid in organic syntheses; <i>f)</i> Manufacture of sulphuric acid. 	Half yearly

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|---|---|-------------|
| 12. (b) Sulphuretted hydrogen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Refining of mineral oils; b) Spinning of viscose. | Half yearly |
| 12. (c) Carbon disulphide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Production of carbon disulphide; b) Use of carbon disulphide as a solvent; c) Treatment of alkali cellulose with carbon disulphide and subsequent operations up to the drying of the product; d) Vulcanization of rubber; e) Disinfection and rat extermination as a regular occupation. | Quarterly |
| 13. Thallium and its compounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Production of thallium; b) Preparation of alloys and compounds; c) Disinfection with thallium sulphate. | 4 months |
| 14. Vanadium and its compounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Production of vanadium; b) Preparation of alloys and compounds; c) Cleaning of heavy oil firing installations and recuperation of the ashes; d) Use of vanadium and its compounds as primary materials in industrial chemistry; e) Preparation of mixtures for glass-making. | Half yearly |
| 15. Chlorine and its inorganic compounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Production of chlorine and hydrochloric acid; b) Use of chlorine and hydrochloric acid as primary materials in industrial chemistry; c) Cleaning of metals with hydrochloric acid; d) Bleaching of textile fibres with hydrochloric acid. | Quarterly |
| 15. (a) Bromine and its inorganic compounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Production of bromine; b) Use of bromine as a primary material in industrial chemistry. | Quarterly |

15. (b) Iodine and its inorganic compounds	<p>a) Production of iodine; b) Production of iodine compounds.</p>	Quarterly
15. (c) Fluorine and its compounds	<p>a) Production of fluorine and hydrofluoric acid; b) Preparation of fluorine compounds; c) Glass cutting; d) Preparation of artificial cryolite; e) Electrolysis of alumina using cryolite; f) Manufacture of superphosphates in the sodium fluoride group; g) Use of fluoride in the enamel industry; h) Impregnation of wood with fluorine compounds.</p>	Quarterly
16. Aliphatic hydrocarbons saturated or unsaturated — cyclic or non-cyclic, constituents of petroleum ether and of petrol	<p>a) Distillation of petroleum; b) Industrial preparation of petrol mixtures; c) Preparation and industrial use of petrol-based solvents.</p>	Half-yearly
17. Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons saturated or unsaturated, cyclic or non-cyclic	<p>a) Production; b) Use as an industrial material; c) Use of solvents containing halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons.</p>	Half yearly
18. Alcohols, glycols, ethers, ketones, organic esters and their halogen derivatives	<p>a) Production; b) Use of these products as primary materials in industrial chemistry; c) Industrial use of the substances as solvents.</p>	Half yearly
19. Organic acids, aldehydes	a) Manufacture of these products.	Annually
20. Aliphatic nitrocompounds, esters of nitric acid	<p>b) Production of these substances; c) Their use as a primary material in industrial chemistry.</p>	Half yearly

21. Benzene, toluene, xylenes and other homologues of benzene, naphthalenes and their homologues	<p><i>a)</i> Production of benzene hydrocarbons and other homologues of benzene;</p> <p><i>b)</i> Rectification of benzene and of its homologues;</p> <p><i>c)</i> Use of benzene and its homologues as primary materials in industrial chemistry;</p> <p><i>d)</i> Preparation and use of solvents containing benzene and its homologues;</p> <p><i>e)</i> Rotogravure.</p>	Quarterly
22. Halogen derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons	<p><i>a)</i> Manufactures of these products;</p> <p><i>b)</i> Use as primary materials in industrial chemistry.</p>	Quarterly
23. Phenols and homologues, thiophenols and homologues, naphthols and their homologues and their halogen derivatives: halogen derivatives of alkylaryloxides and of alkylarysulphides, benzoquinone	<p><i>a)</i> Preparation;</p> <p><i>b)</i> Use as primary materials in industrial chemistry.</p>	Half yearly
24. Amines (primary, secondary, tertiary, heterocyclic) and aromatic hydrazines and their halogen, phenolic, nitrous, nitric and sulphonated derivatives	<p><i>a)</i> Production;</p> <p><i>b)</i> Use in industrial chemistry.</p>	Half yearly
25. Nitro-derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons and phenols	<p><i>a)</i> Production;</p> <p><i>b)</i> Use in industrial chemistry.</p>	Quarterly

B. *Occupational diseases of the skin caused by substances and factors not included under other headings*

Hazards	Workers in the following occupations to the extent that they are exposed to the harmful action of the substance in question	Frequency of checks
<p>1. Cutaneous cancers and pre-cancerous cutaneous affections due to soot, tar, bitumen, pitch, anthracene, mineral oils, crude paraffin and the compounds, products and residues of these substances.</p>	<p>a) Production of tar, bitumen, mineral oils, crude paraffin and pitch; b) Production of anthracite briquettes; c) Asphalting of roads; d) Habitual use of tar for roughcasting or as insulating material.</p>	Annually
<p>2. Cutaneous affections induced within the occupational environment by substances which have not been considered under other headings</p>	<p>a) Painting, varnishing, replastering and enamelling work involving the frequent or prolonged use of linseed oil, turpentine and other solvents or diluents which are skin irritants; b) Production of glass wool; c) Production of cement and cement mixing work; d) Production and occupational use of detergents; e) Production and treatment of natural resins; f) Manufacture of preserved foods and confectionery; g) Work in salt works and mines.</p>	Annually

C. Occupational diseases caused by inhaling substances and agents not included under other headings

Hazards	Workers in the following occupations to the extent that they are exposed to the harmful action of the substance in question	Frequency of checks
1. Pneumoconioses		
(a) Silicosis whether or not associated with pulmonary tuberculosis;	Work involving the risk of inhalation of silica dust.	Annually
(b) Asbestosis whether or not associated with pulmonary tuberculosis or lung cancer;	a) Extraction and treatment of asbestos; b) Manufacture of asbestos articles.	Annually
(c) Pneumoconioses due to silicate dust.	Work involving risk of inhalation of silicate dust.	Annually
2. Broncho-pulmonary affections caused by dust or fumes of aluminium and its compounds.		
	a) Production of powdered aluminium; b) Extraction of aluminium oxide from bauxite.	Every two years
3. Broncho-pulmonary affections due to dusts of hard metals.		
	Work involving risk of inhalation of dusts of hard metals: tungsten, carbide, cobalt, titanium and tantalum.	Every two years
4. Broncho-pulmonary affections caused by Thomas slag dust.		
	a) Fabrication, grinding, storage and transport of Thomas slag.	Annually
5. Asthma induced in the occupational environment by substances not included under other headings.		
		When the worker presents or reports symptoms of the disease

D. *Occupational diseases of an infectious and parasitical nature*

Hazards	Workers in the following occupations to the extent that they are exposed to the harmful action of the substance in question	Frequency of checks
1. Helminthiasis, duodenal ankylostomiasis, intestinal anguillulosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Work in tunnels; b) Work in brick kilns; c) Work in infested mines; d) Market gardeners; e) Agricultural work in areas where ankylostomiasis is endemic. 	Annually
2. Tropical diseases, including malaria, amoebiasis, trypanosomiasis, dengue, Pappatuci fever, Malta fever, undulant fever, yellow fever, plague, leishmaniasis, yaws, leprosy, exanthematic typhus and rickettsioses		When the worker reports or presents symptoms of the disease or after a stay in regions where these diseases are endemic
3. Infections or parasitical diseases transmitted to man by animals or animal matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Veterinary hospitals; b) Abattoirs; c) Offal industry and offal destruction; d) Tanning of hides; e) Work with bristles; f) Salvage and treatment of animal residues for the manufacture of fertilizers, glue and other industrial products. 	Annually
4. Infectious diseases in personnel dealing with prevention, care, assistance in the home and research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prophylactic, health care and assistance work; b) Research. 	Annually

E. Occupational diseases caused by physical agents

Hazards	Workers in the following occupations to the extent that they are exposed to the harmful action of the substance in question	Frequency of checks
1. Diseases induced by ionizing radiations	See Euratom standards	
2. Cataract induced by light rays	a) Work at furnaces of steelworks, forges and foundries, glassworks and calcium carbide works.	Annually
3. Deafness or hardness of hearing induced by noise	a) Boilermaking; b) Rivetting; c) Trimming and punching plate; d) Testing of internal combustion engines or reaction motors; e) Production of metal powders by stamping machine; f) Manufacture of nails; g) Work on mechanical weaving looms; h) Work with pneumatic hammers; i) Sandblasting, including with granular metal, and industrial cleaning work by compressed air; j) Work with ball mills or with rotary drums; k) Work in turbine chambers; l) Testing of firearms.	Annually
4. Diseases induced by working in compressed air	a) Work in caissons; b) Work as a diver.	Variable according to the pressure
5. Osteo-articular or angioneurotic diseases induced by mechanical vibrations	a) Use of pneumatic hammers; b) Use of flexible grinding wheels.	Annually
6. (a) Diseases of peri-articular bursae due to pressure, subcutaneous cellulites		When the workers reports or presents symptoms of the disease

Hazards	Workers in the following occupations to the extent that they are exposed to the harmful action of the substance in question	Frequency of checks
6. (b) Disease due to strain of tendinous sheaths, of peri-tendinous tissue and muscle and tendon insertions		
(c) Lesions of the meniscus among miners		
(d) Wrenching due to strain of the thorny apophyses		
(e) Paralysis of the nerves due to pressure		
7. Nystagmus of miners	Coal-face workers	When the disease is present





