



EU occupational health and safety legislation applying to bisphenols

Name, CAS number and EC number	Signs at work	CAD	Young workers	Pregnant or breastfeeding workers
4,4'-(1-Phenylethylidene)bisphenol (CAS: 1571-75-1, EC: 605-085-3)		Y		
BPFL (CAS: 3236-71-3, EC: -)		Y		
Biphenyl-4,4'-diol (CAS: 92-88-6, EC: 202-200-5)		Y	Y	
4,4'-isopropylidenedi-o-cresol (CAS: 79-97-0, EC: 201-240-0)				
4,4'-(dichlorovinylidene)diphenol (CAS: 14868-03-2, EC: 238-940-0)		Y		
4,4'-(1,4-Phenylenediisopropylidene)bisphenol (CAS: 2167-51-3, EC: 606-820-0)		Y		
p,p'-oxybisphenol (CAS: 1965-09-9, EC: 217-809-1)		Y	Y	
4,4'-cyclohexylidenebisphenol (CAS: 843-55-0, EC: 212-677-1)		Y		Y
4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol (CAS: 80-05-7, EC: 201-245-8)	Y	Y	Y	Y
4,4'-methylenediphenol (CAS: 620-92-8, EC: 210-658-2)		Y		
4,4'-(1-methylpropylidene)bisphenol (CAS: 77-40-7, EC: 201-025-1)		Y		
4,4'-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene]diphenol (CAS: 1478-61-1, EC: 216-036-7)		Y		
4,4'-(1,3-phenylene-bis(1-methylethylidene))bis-phenol (CAS: 13595-25-0, EC: 428-970-4)	Y	Y		Y

Chemical Agents Directive (CAD)

[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](#)

This Directive is the fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16 of the OSH Framework Directive. It outlines the minimum requirements for the protection of workers health and safety arising, or likely to arise, from the effects of chemical agents in the workplace or the use of chemical agents at work. It applies where hazardous chemical agents are present or may be present at the workplace. Indicative occupational exposure limit values (IOELVs) are set at Community level. Member States are required to introduce a national occupational exposure limit value that takes into account the IOELV. Binding biological limit values (BBLVs) may be drawn up at Community level. Member States must establish a corresponding national binding biological limit value. There are a number of obligations for employers, including carrying out an assessment of the risk to health and safety arising from the presence of chemical agents and specific protection and prevention measures. The definition of a hazardous chemical agent is where it meets the criteria for classification under the Dangerous Substances Directive (67/548/EEC) or the Dangerous Preparations Directive (88/379/EEC). These classifications have been translated into CLP.

Signs at work Directive

[Council Directive 92/58/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs at work](#)

This Directive is the ninth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16 of the OSH Framework Directive. It lays down the minimum requirements for the provision of health and safety signs at work. Employers are required to provide health and safety signs where hazards cannot be avoided or reduced. The Annexes outline the minimum requirements for health and safety signs.

Young workers Directive

[Council Directive 94/33/EC of 22 June 1994 on the protection of young people at work](#)

This Directive requires Member States to ensure that work by adolescents is strictly restricted and that children are prohibited from working. Employers are required to carry out an assessment of the hazards to young workers before they start work, this includes the nature, degree and duration of exposure to physical, biological and chemical agents. Further requirements exist in areas such as night work, rest periods, working time and breaks. The classifications of chemical agents are based on the Dangerous Substances Directive (67/548/EEC) but these are now translated to those of CLP.

Pregnant or breastfeeding workers Directive

[Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding \(tenth individual Directive within](#)

This Directive is the 10th individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16 of the OSH Framework Directive (89/391/EEC). It aims to implement measures to encourage improvements in the health and safety at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or who are breastfeeding. Employers are obliged to carry out an assessment to establish the nature, degree and duration of exposure to agents, processes or working conditions under Annex I. This assessment should determine any risks to the health or safety and any possible effect on pregnancy or breastfeeding workers, and then to decide what measures should be taken. Pregnant workers are not allowed to perform duties where there may be exposure to agents or working conditions in Annex II, section A. Workers who are breastfeeding may not perform duties where there may be exposure to the agents and working conditions listed in Annex II, section B. Requirements are not limited to exposure, they also consider maternity leave, anti-natal examinations and prohibition of dismissal.