

## SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 10(2)

### Provisions as to medical surveillance

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, the medical surveillance required by regulation 10(1) shall—
  - (a) so far as is reasonably practicable, be commenced before an employee for the first time commences any work giving rise to exposure to lead and in any event within 14 working days of such commencement; and
  - (b) subsequently be conducted at intervals of not more than 12 months or such shorter intervals as the relevant doctor may require.
2. Biological monitoring shall be carried out at intervals not exceeding those set out below—
  - (a) in respect of an employee other than a young person or a woman of reproductive capacity, at least every 6 months, but where the results of the measurements for individuals or for groups of workers have shown on the previous two consecutive occasions on which monitoring was carried out a lead in air exposure greater than 0·075 mg/m<sup>3</sup> but less than 0·100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and where the blood-lead concentration of any individual employee is less than 30 µg/dl, the frequency of monitoring may be reduced to once a year;
  - (b) in respect of any young person or a woman of reproductive capacity, at such intervals as the relevant doctor shall specify, being not greater than 3 months.
3. In any case where the blood-lead concentration or urinary lead concentration of an employee reaches the appropriate suspension level, the employer shall ensure that an entry is made in the health record of the employee by a relevant doctor certifying whether in the professional opinion of the doctor the employee should be suspended from any work which is liable to expose that employee to lead; where in the opinion of the relevant doctor the employee need not be suspended from such work the entry shall include—
  - (a) the reasons for that opinion; and
  - (b) the conditions, if any, under which the employee may continue to be employed in such work.