



Our Ref:
Your Ref:
Subject: Air Monitoring

Occupational Exposure to Substances Report

Dear 

Please find enclosed our reports and laboratory test results following the occupational exposure tests carried out on Day Month 20XX at the above named site.

The results of the tests conclude that the systems were operating within the exposure limits as laid out in HSE publication EH40 at the time of the tests.

For individual results, please read through the remainder of this report.

If you have any questions on the reports then please do not hesitate to contact us. In the meantime you are assured of our best attention at all times.

Best Regards

Introduction to Occupational Exposure of Substances

COSHH regulation 10 places a duty on the employer to assess and appropriately control any risk of employee ill-health arising from exposure to hazardous substances. Gravimetric air quality testing provides concise and accurate proof of the effective control of airborne contaminants in the workplace.

EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits lists thousand of airborne substances that can be hazardous to employees health and these are mostly present in dust, fume, gas, mist and vapour. Whatever the hazard in the air, we have the instrumentation to test for it. The results are subsequently compared with relevant exposure limits and interpreted to determine the need for improvements

Measurements are used to demonstrate compliance with current health-related standards and good practice. The results can also be used for troubleshooting and providing data for governing bodies, insurance claims and health and safety professionals.

We advise that air quality testing is carried out on LEV systems if there are no commissioning or benchmarking results available. Furthermore, we recommend that the testing be carried out every 2 or 3 years (depending on hazard levels) or after significant changes in system design or substantial modification.

Where necessary we advise on the effectiveness of control measures in place and assist in the formulation of appropriate risk management strategies.

References: COSHH regulations 2002 (as amended), HSG258 Controlling airborne contaminants at work, EH40 Workplace exposure limits and MDHS 14/4 Methods for Determination of Hazardous Substances.

Substances which are special cases under COSHH

Carcinogenic & Mutagenic substances:

Regulation 7(5) of COSHH sets out clear requirements for the control of carcinogenic and

Substances that can cause occupational asthma:

Substances that can Cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens & respiratory sensitizers) can induce a state of specific hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms.

These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitizer will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive.

Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. The 'Sen' notation is used to identify substances capable of causing occupational asthma.

Substances that can be absorbed through the skin

The 'Sk' notation is used to identify substances that can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity

Site Overview

Record of Test

Client Name/Address:	
Date of Testing:	
Sample Reference:	
Substance (s) Analysed:	
Process:	
Test Type:	
Operators Name:	
Test Equipment Serial Number:	
Air Volume (L/m)	
Pump On Time:	
Pump Off Time:	
Duration of test (Mins):	
Operators Shift Duration (Hours):	
Total Break Time During shift (hours):	
Breaks taken during Sampling period (Mins):	
Method Used:	

Comments & Observations on Existing Engineering Control Measures, RPE & Operators procedures/tasks

Results:

Substance	CAS No.	Notations	Workplace Exposure Limit - 8 hr TWA	Test Result expressed as 8 hr TWA	PASS/ FAIL

Results for the above substances are within the workplace exposure limits (WEL) as laid out in HSE publication EH40 at the time of the test.

Substances that have been assigned a WEL are subject to the requirements of COSHH. These regulations require employers to prevent or control exposure to hazardous substances. Under COSHH, control is defined as adequate only if a) the principles of good control practice are applied, b) any WEL is not exceeded and c) exposure to asthmagens, carcinogens & mutagens are reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Based on our assessment on the day of testing and results recorded we advise that no further action is required.

Test Engineer Name:

Signature: