




## Health Surveillance Guidance

Physical hazards	Comment
<b>Noise</b>	Identify length of exposure and how frequently it occurs.  Health surveillance required if daily average exposure (Leq) exceeds 85dB(A)
<b>Vibration</b>	Identify length of exposure (trigger time) and how frequently it occurs. Obtain details of equipment and manufacturer data on vibration.  Health surveillance required if daily average exposure (EAV) exceeds 2.5m/s <sup>2</sup> A (8)
<b>Optical radiation</b>	Outdoor workers. Workers who are exposed to significant artificial sources – UV, IR.

Chemical/biological hazards	Comment
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Wood dust</b>	If regularly working with wood, a referral to OH will be needed to determine if health surveillance is required through screening. This may involve skin inspections for wood types which can cause dermatitis, or respiratory function tests for wood types likely to cause occupational asthma.  Some Toxic woods may need additional health surveillance. Use <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/wis30.pdf">http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/wis30.pdf</a> to determine. Record the types of woods used on the COSHH assessment.
<b>Welding/hot cutting processes</b>	Welding fume can cause occupational asthma, particularly welding or cutting of stainless steel (chromium and nickel).  Refer to <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/asthma/welder.htm">http://www.hse.gov.uk/asthma/welder.htm</a>
<b>Wet work</b>	Wet work is a term used to describe prolonged or frequent contact with water (particularly with soaps, cleaners and other chemicals). Wet work can cause the skin to over-hydrate. It is the leading cause of Irritant Contact Dermatitis but often goes unrecognised. (Prolonged contact - more than 2 hours, or more than 20-40 hand washes a day).
<b>Metalworking fluids</b>	Exposure to metalworking fluids can cause health effects including irritation of the skin and occupational asthma. Skin surveillance is recommended.
<b>Respiratory sensitizers</b>  H334 (R42) May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	Respiratory sensitizers may require health surveillance as it is often impossible to ensure control to a level at which there is no risk of sensitisation. These include chemicals with the H334 hazard statement, particularly:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Isocyanates</li> <li>• Glutaraldehyde</li> <li>• Rosin-based solder flux fume</li> <li>• Some glues/resins</li> <li>• Latex</li> <li>• Wood dust (refer to separate entry in table)</li> </ul> <p>Also enzymes, penicillins and livestock (such as animals and mites) are associated with respiratory sensitisation.</p> <p>Refer to the HSE list of substances:  <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/asthma/substances.htm">http://www.hse.gov.uk/asthma/substances.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Skin sensitizers</b></p> <p>H317 (R43) May cause an allergic skin reaction</p> 	<p>Certain skin sensitizers may require health surveillance as sensitisation may occur at low levels of exposure, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cobalt</li> <li>• Chromium/chromates</li> <li>• Epoxy resins</li> <li>• Nickel</li> <li>• Some plants</li> <li>• Latex (always requires health surveillance)</li> <li>• Halogenated electrophilic agents such as dinitrochlorobenzene and p-nitrobenzyl bromide</li> </ul>
<p><b>Carcinogens and mutagens</b></p> <p>H350 (R45) May cause cancer  H350i (R49) May cause cancer by inhalation  H351 (R40) Suspected of causing cancer  H340 (R46) May cause genetic defects  H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects</p> 	<p>A health record only is required.</p>
<p><b>Biological agents and genetically modified organisms</b></p>	<p>Refer to the biological/GM risk assessment.</p>