Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) systems can be expensive but do they fully protect your staff from the health risks of Chromic Acid Mist and if so to what extent?

Without measuring personal exposure to Chromic Acid Mist you will never know what actual levels of these hazards you are exposing your staff to, relative to MDHS 52/4.

LEGISLATION
The maximum workplace exposure limits (WELs) as published in the HSE publication EH40:2005 are:

- Chromium VI compounds, 0.05 mg/m³ in 8 hour TWA
- Nickel Soluble Compounds, 0.1 mg/m³ in 8 hour TWA
- Cadmium Compounds, 0.025 mg/m³ in 8 hour TWA

The use of air sampling equipment to monitor the exposure of staff to these airborne hazards ensures that you:

- Have a permanent record for evidence that you have undertaken the monitoring of your staff’s exposure to hazardous substances.
- Make informed choices on controls to be implemented where changes are required.
- Demonstrate that you know how important it is to protect the health of your staff.

SO HOW CAN SKC HELP?
At SKC we have over 50 years experience in the design, manufacture and supply of air sampling equipment. We offer practical training in basic air sampling techniques, ideally suited to beginners, and our technical support team are always on hand to help. If you would like further information or guidance on monitoring your staff’s exposure to airborne hazards please contact us.

Health effects of chrome acid and chromates:
- Suspect Carcinogen.
- Skin, Eye & Respiratory Irritations.
- Cumulative Lung Damage, Nasal Perforation, Ulceration.

Legislation
Soluble hexavalent chromium compounds, and in particular chromic acid (chromium trioxide), are commonly used as electrolytes in electroplating and anodising. In these processes the bursting of small bubbles of gases generated by electrolysis causes the formation of mists (fine droplets of electrolyte). These are commonly referred to as chromium plating mists and can be inhaled in the workplace.