

# Occupational hygiene reports: requirements and tips

## OHS information for employers and service providers

This bulletin describes the content requirements for occupational hygiene reports, and the competency requirements (including qualifications) needed to sign off on occupational hygiene work.

### KEY INFORMATION

- Employers must assess worker exposure to harmful substances and other hazards such as noise and measure exposures that may exceed occupational exposure limits.
- Persons who perform and sign off on occupational hygiene work must be competent.
- Employers are legally accountable if they hire or direct someone who isn't competent to perform occupational hygiene work.
- Service providers (for example, an occupational health and safety consultant) are legally accountable if they are not competent to perform occupational hygiene work or if they provide services that do not meet legislative requirements.

### About occupational hygiene

Occupational hygiene is a specialty that focuses on keeping workers healthy and safe in their work environments.

Occupational hygiene covers a wide range of topics. These include:

- Indoor air quality.
- Exposure to chemicals, vapours, fumes, asbestos, silica, lead, mould, oxygen deficient or explosive atmospheres, noise, vibration, and temperature extremes.
- Applying the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

- Assessing ventilation system effectiveness, along with determining appropriate respiratory protective equipment for workers.
- Protection from radiation such as from high-power lasers, X-rays, and other forms of ionizing radiation.
- Conducting hazard assessments or developing codes of practice such as for working in confined spaces.

### Legal obligations

Occupational hygiene work is required to fulfil some specific requirements in Alberta's occupational health and safety laws – for example, requirements to assess worker exposure to noise or harmful substances. This specialized work may also be required for employers to fulfil their general duty to ensure – as much as reasonably practicable – the health and safety of everyone at their work site.

### Requirements for competency

If occupational hygiene work is carried out incorrectly, the results can endanger worker health and safety.

Because of this, competency requirements in the *Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Act* and the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Code apply to work site parties in relation to occupational hygiene work. Here are some examples.

#### Section 3 of the OHS Act

Under this section of the Act, employers must ensure that only workers who are competent (or directly supervised by a competent worker) carry out work that can endanger themselves or others.

Some employers may have in-house staff who are competent to perform occupational hygiene work. Other employers may choose to [hire a competent occupational health and safety consultant](#) who has occupational hygiene expertise.

Either way, an employer must ensure that occupational hygiene work is performed only by a [competent individual](#).

### Section 5 of the OHS Act

Workers themselves must ensure they do not perform work they are not competent to do (if it could endanger themselves or others) unless they are being directly supervised by a competent worker.

### Section 7 of the OHS Act

Under their general duties, service providers must provide services that enable employers to meet their health and safety obligations. A consultant who offers occupational hygiene services must provide a full assessment, interpret results, and provide recommendations to protect worker health and safety.

Service providers also have legal obligations to work within their areas of competency, and by carrying out their services, not pose a danger to themselves or others.

### Code requirements

The OHS Code also reinforces competency requirements in relation to some specific occupational hygiene tasks. Here are some examples:

- Airborne measurements (Section 20 of the code).
- Confined spaces hazard assessment (Section 45).
- Confined spaces atmosphere testing (Section 52).
- Noise exposure assessments (Section 219).

## Defining competency

Alberta's OHS Act says that "competent" means "adequately **qualified**, suitably **trained** and with sufficient **experience** to safely perform work without supervision or with only a minimal degree of supervision."

Competency in occupational hygiene consists of a strong foundation in a relevant science (for example, chemistry, physics or biology) combined with mathematics, and includes relevant professional and academic qualifications, and related experience, skills and abilities.

## More about qualifications

Occupational hygiene is a well-established specialty with internationally recognized qualifications.

Adequate qualifications are an essential part of occupational hygiene competency, because they verify that individuals:

- Have specific theoretical knowledge combined with experience to reinforce a skillset.
- Meet other criteria such as following an enforceable code of ethics and fulfilling established continuing education criteria.

Individuals who aren't fully qualified may still carry out some types of hygiene work, if their work is signed off by someone with an appropriate competency.

[Table 1](#) presents the qualifications that Alberta OHS recognizes as "adequately qualified" in relation to performing, or signing off on, specific types of occupational hygiene work in Alberta.

[Appendix C](#) gives more information about the criteria that Alberta OHS used in relation to identify the qualifications in Table 1.

### Pathways to qualification

Obtaining full occupational hygiene qualifications requires years of study. However, Alberta OHS recognizes some qualifications for specific tasks that in some cases can be earned in much shorter time periods; these are identified in Table 1 as "limited scope."

Individuals who are interested in obtaining any of the qualifications listed in Table 1 should contact the issuing body directly (see [Appendix D](#)).

### International qualifications

Individuals trained outside Canada may have their academic qualifications evaluated for Canadian equivalency through the Government of Alberta's [International Qualifications Assessment Service](#).

## Occupational hygiene reports

Occupational hygiene work that examines a hazard – which could involve items such as taking samples, recording measurements, performing calculations, interpreting results, and making recommendations – is

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called an occupational hygiene survey. Survey information is presented in occupational hygiene reports.

## Types of reports

Three common types of occupational hygiene reports are:

### 1) Occupational hygiene reports – general

General occupational hygiene reports provide the results of an assessment of worker exposure to various occupational hazards. They are required so that employers can meet general obligations in Part 1 of the OHS Act, as well as OHS Code requirements such as assessing worker exposure to harmful substances (Sections 21-22), noise (Section 219) and exposures that may exceed occupational exposure limits set out in the OHS Code.

### 2) Hazardous materials inventory reports

A hazardous materials inventory report will identify whether and where hazardous materials (such as asbestos, lead, chemical substance or mould) are present in a building.

This type of occupational hygiene survey is typically done before a building is renovated or demolished or when an employer is creating an inventory of hazardous materials within a building.

Every instance of a building material being tested to determine if it contains a hazardous material requires this type of report if the testing is being carried out to meet occupational health and safety requirements.

### 3) Radiation shielding reports

Radiation shielding reports are another variation of occupational hygiene reports. Shielding assessments are required under Section 291.1 of the OHS Code. A common example of where a shielding assessment is expected is for facilities in which computed tomography (CT) X-ray equipment is used.

## Completeness and quality of reports

No matter the type of hygiene report, the report content must be sufficient to enable employers to meet their obligations under OHS legislation.

While occupational hygiene reports don't need to be lengthy, they must be clear and capture at least the basic information.

If there are gaps in information, the report will not meet legislative requirements: for example, a report that doesn't properly interpret results, isn't clear about how or where samples were collected, doesn't have a reasonable sampling strategy, or includes results from a laboratory that can't demonstrate quality control.

The person who collects samples or does other field work and the person who writes an occupational hygiene report can be different individuals. The person writing the report must ensure that everyone's qualifications are accurately reflected in the report. An individual who signs off on an occupational hygiene report is responsible for ensuring the occupational hygiene work has been done properly and that the report is correct and accurate.

Learn more about report content in [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

## Laboratory reports

Some types of occupational hygiene work use laboratory (lab) services to analyze occupational hygiene samples. Lab reports are often included as an appendix in an occupational hygiene report.

Lab work must be completed by one or more of the following:

- A lab that is accredited by the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation (CALA) or the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA).
- A lab that is participating in and receiving a "passing" grade in a proficiency testing program relevant to the type of laboratory service being provided, such as those provided by AIHA or Proficiency Testing Canada.
- A university research laboratory.
- A lab where the work is signed off by a [professional chemist](#).

An individual who signs off on a laboratory report is responsible for ensuring the report is correct and accurate.

## OHS enforcement

If Alberta OHS reviews an occupational hygiene report, laboratory report, or another type of occupational hygiene document that doesn't meet the legislation's minimum requirements, the regulator can take enforcement action. For example:

- If relevant information is missing from a report or other document, an OHS officer may require the additional information, which must be provided if it exists.
- If there are gaps in quality assurance or control, or if work is not completed by a competent person, an OHS officer may order an employer to repeat the occupational hygiene survey or report.
- If a service provider is not competent (for example, not qualified) to perform occupational hygiene work, an OHS officer may also order the service provide to stop their occupational hygiene work.
- If a service provider's work places the health and safety of workers in danger or otherwise does not comply with OHS legislation, administrative penalties or prosecutions may apply.

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**TABLE 1: OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE REPORT SIGN OFF QUALIFICATIONS**

Qualification <sup>1</sup>	May sign off on their own work in general occupational hygiene reports	May sign off on their own work in hazardous materials inventory reports	May sign off on their own work in radiation shielding reports	May sign off on the work of others in reports checked to the left
<a href="#">Certified industrial hygienist</a> (CIH) or <a href="#">Registered occupational hygienist</a> (ROH)	✓	✓	✓	✓
CIH candidate or ROH candidate <sup>2</sup>	✓	✓	✓	-
Member of the <a href="#">Canadian College of Physicists in Medicine</a> (MCCPM), Medical physicist certification recognized by the <a href="#">American Association of Physicists in Medicine</a> , or <a href="#">Professional physicist</a> (P.Phys.)	-	-	✓	✓
<a href="#">Professional biologist</a> (P.Biol.)	-	✓	-	✓
<a href="#">Professional chemist</a> (P.Chem.)	-	✓	✓	✓
<a href="#">Professional engineer</a> (P.Eng.)	-	✓	✓	✓
<a href="#">Certified hazardous materials manager</a> (CHMM)	-	✓	-	✓
<a href="#">Registered occupational hygiene technologist</a> (ROHT)	✓	✓	-	-
University degree in occupational hygiene or public/occupational/environmental health	✓	✓	✓	-
University or college diploma in occupational hygiene	✓	✓	-	-
University degree in science plus one of the following designations: <a href="#">Canadian registered safety professional</a> (CRSP); <a href="#">Canadian registered safety technician</a> (CRST); <a href="#">certified safety professional</a> (CSP); <a href="#">occupational hygiene and safety technician</a> (OHST); <a href="#">certified health and safety consultant</a> (CHSC) <a href="#">certified occupational health nurse</a> (Canada) [COHN(C)]; <a href="#">certified occupational health nurse</a> (COHN); <a href="#">fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada, specializing in occupational medicine</a> [FRCPC (Occ. Med.)]; <a href="#">associate/certificant/fellow of the Canadian Board of Occupational Medicine</a> (ACBOM, CCBOM or FCBOM)	✓	✓	-	-
University degree in science plus a university certificate or university diploma in occupational hygiene, occupational health and safety, occupational health, or occupational medicine	✓	✓	-	-
University degree in physics, medical physics, chemistry, or nuclear or biomedical engineering	-	-	✓	-
University or college degree, diploma, or certificate in environmental science/management	-	✓	-	-
<a href="#">Certificate in public health inspection (Canada)</a> [CPHI(C)] <sup>3</sup>	Limited scope	Limited scope	-	-
Canada: <a href="#">C-NRPP radon measurement professional</a> (Canadian – National Radon Proficiency Program) (formal recognition by Health Canada) <sup>3</sup>	Limited scope	-	-	-
British Columbia: <a href="#">WorkSafeBC</a> asbestos abatement “Level S: Surveyor Safety” asbestos certificate (formal recognition by the Government of British Columbia) <sup>3</sup>	-	Limited scope	-	-

- Individuals must work within their areas of competency. Certified professionals are bound by their professional code of ethics. For clarity, Alberta’s “Occupational Health and Safety for the Asbestos Worker” course, by itself, is not a sufficient qualification for hygiene report sign off.
- CIH or ROH candidate: confirmation in writing within the past twelve months from either the Board for Global EHS Credentialing ([gobgc.org](#)) or Canadian Registration Board of Occupational Hygienists ([crboh.ca](#)) that the individual is eligible and authorized to write a CIH or ROH exam.
- Scope of work is limited to what the certification covers. For example, WorkSafeBC’s “Level S: Surveyor Safety” asbestos certificate, on its own, does not qualify a person to perform air monitoring or to sample for hazardous materials other than asbestos in building materials. Certification must be valid and current per governing body requirements. The person conducting work is responsible to understand and follow Alberta’s legislative requirements (which may be different than the legislative requirements in a jurisdiction where the certification was issued).

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## Occupational hygiene reports: requirements and tips

## APPENDIX A: Sample occupational hygiene report outline

This outline describes the basic structure of a **general** occupational hygiene report. It includes examples of specific content, but these are examples only. This outline can be adapted for hazardous materials inventory or radiation shielding reports. **Occupational hygiene reports must include all relevant information.**

### 1.0 Title

The report's title can be a stand-alone page or an introductory section at the beginning of a report. Examples of information to include:

- Title and date of the report.
- Name of employer and location of work site examined.
- Name of the service provider (e.g., consultant) or person who completed the work.

### 2.0 Executive summary

This section summarizes what the report is about and the hygiene survey's main findings. It's usually one page or less in length. Examples of information to include:

- Purpose of the occupational hygiene survey.
- What the occupational hygiene survey examined.
- High-level interpretation of results.
- Summary of recommendations (if applicable) and conclusion.

### 3.0 Introduction

This section introduces the report. Examples of information to include:

- Reason for conducting the occupational hygiene work such as the problem that is being solved.
- A brief introduction of the person or team doing the work including those involved in creating the sampling strategy, collecting samples, interpreting results, and making recommendations.

### 4.0 Scope of work

This section contextualizes the occupational hygiene survey. Examples of information to include:

- Description of work process, type of work activities, and potential occupational hygiene hazards at the work site.
- Length of time workers may be exposed to occupational hygiene hazards.
- Scope of occupational hygiene work including what is and what is not being examined.

### 5.0 Legislation or standards

This section references relevant legislation or standards. Examples of information to include:

- Relevant sections of Alberta's OHS Act, Regulation and Code.
- Relevant standards specified in Alberta's OHS Code.
- Relevant standards that are not specified in Alberta's OHS laws (for example, surface sampling standards).

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#### Occupational hygiene reports: requirements and tips

## 6.0 Sampling strategy and methods

This section gives details about how the occupational hygiene work was done. It includes the rationale for the selected sampling strategy and analytical methods. Examples of information to include:

### 6.1 Sampling strategy

- Identification of substances or other hazards being examined/tested. Identification of similarly exposed groups of workers selected for sampling (for example, identify by job titles).
- Type of monitoring, including number of samples to be collected (including field blanks). Examples of types of monitoring include personal/occupational, bulk, surface, or area.
- Duration of the sampling (for example, full-shift, partial-shift, or task-based sample).
- General rationale for selecting the sampling strategy.
  - Include an explanation of whether the sampling strategy is designed to monitor typical, random, or worst-case scenario days.

### 6.2 Analytical methods

- Name including identification number of the analytical method used.
- Name of the organization that published the analytical method.
  - For chemical substances, see Section 20 of the OHS Code for a listing of recognized organizations and methods.
  - For noise, see Section 219 of the OHS Code for recognized standards.
- Type of equipment and supplies used to conduct the sampling.
- Basic information about the laboratory that conducted the testing, if applicable. Can specify whether the laboratory:
  - Is accredited for occupational hygiene testing.
  - Participates in proficiency testing.
  - Provided professional sign-off on the laboratory report.

## 7.0 Results

This section compares the hygiene sampling results with Alberta's occupational exposure limits (OELs).

- A table can be used to present the results. (See the sample Table A next page.)
- If sampling results show levels being less than detection, the detection limit should be below the OEL (ideally 50% below).
- Any results that exceed an OEL can be highlighted or bolded for readability.



**TABLE A: OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE SAMPLING RESULTS (SAMPLE)**

Sample ID	Collection date	Substance sampled	Sample type	Occupation or area sampled	Tasks involved	Results (concentration)	OEL for the substance
Sample # 1	Sep. 30, 2024	Respirable crystalline silica	Occupational - full shift	Equipment operator	Operating truck	0.0125 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sample #2	Sep. 30, 2024	Asbestos	Area	Clean room	N/A	<0.01 f/cc	0.1 f/cc
Sample #3	Sep. 30, 2024	Refractory ceramic fibres	Occupational - full shift	Insulation installer	Removal of insulation	<b>5 f/cc</b>	0.2 f/cc
Sample #4	Sep. 30, 2024	Dichloro-methane (DCM)	Occupational - task	Laboratory technician	Using solvent	10 ppm	50 ppm
Sample #5	Sep. 30, 2024	Noise	Occupational - full shift	Construction worker	Jack hammering	<b>100 dBA L<sub>ex</sub></b>	85 dBA L <sub>ex</sub>

**Bolded/highlighted font** = values that are greater than the 8-hour OEL.

< = results that are below the limit of detection (number provided is the detection limit).

f/cc = fibres of substance per cubic centimeter of air.

mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams of substance per cubic metre of air.

ppm = concentration of substance in parts per million.

dBA L<sub>ex</sub> = sound level in A-weighted decibels averaged over workday and adjusted to an 8-hour equivalent.

## 8.0 Discussion and recommendations

This section discusses and explains the results, and as applicable, gives recommendations for controls to reduce worker exposures, or otherwise protect the health and safety of workers. Examples of information to include:

### 8.1 Discussion

- How the conditions at the work site on the days of sampling may have affected the sampling results (for example, how a rainy day may have affected the sampling results).
  - In other words, how conclusive or representative the monitoring results are.
- Whether the personal protective equipment (PPE) and hygiene practices used at the work site at the time of monitoring are suitable to protect workers.

### 8.2 Recommendations

- Recommendations for controls to keep exposures as low as reasonably achievable below the OEL (OHS Code, Section 16).
- Recommendations must follow the hierarchy of controls set out in Section 9 of the OHS Code: elimination/substitution, engineering, administrative, PPE, or a combination if the hazard cannot be eliminated or controlled by one control method.
- Whether additional occupational hygiene sampling or medical monitoring should be done.
  - If additional sampling or monitoring is recommended, include the rationale and any relevant details (such as when or under what conditions to conduct additional sampling).



## 9.0 Report sign-off

An occupational hygiene report must be signed by the person who prepared the report, plus by the person who is signing off on the report if this is a different person. If a report is peer reviewed (for example, by an equally qualified person), the peer reviewer should also sign the report. Information must include:

- Names and qualifications of the individuals who have signed the report.

## 10.0 Report appendices

Appendices include supplementary information that supports the occupational hygiene report. Below are examples of information that may be included in various appendices:

### Report appendix A – Laboratory reports/data logs

- Copy of the laboratory report, including chain of custody forms (for example, chemical analysis).
- Data logs from data logging instruments (for example, noise dosimeters or gas monitors).

### Report appendix B – Field notes

- Sampling equipment details (for example, pre and post calibration flow rates, start and stop times for sampling equipment, sample and media serial numbers, and any notes related to equipment malfunctioning).
- Readings recorded from real-time reading instruments (for example, sound level meters or gas monitors).
- Exposure controls observed at the time of sampling (for example, windows/doors open or closed, ventilation systems used, PPE used [including the make and model of equipment and cartridges/filters], work rotation policies in place).
- General work site observations (for example, number of workers, work tasks including task frequency and duration, and other notes regarding work tasks or work site conditions).
- Environmental conditions (for example, temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, wind speed, general visibility issues with dust or haze in air, background odors).

### Report appendix C – Calculations

If calculations were performed, include them.

### Report appendix D – Photographs

Photographs can be labeled to describe what content is relevant.

- Sampling setup (for example, worker wearing sampling pump at work site, location of area sampling).
- Exposure controls in place at work site (for example, ventilation systems, PPE a worker is wearing, or area signage communicating hazard information).
- Site map, floor plan, or noise map in relation to work processes and worker locations.
- Labels on chemical containers including showing their locations.
- Ambient environmental conditions such as observable contaminant dust or haze in the air.

## APPENDIX B: Information for radiation shielding reports

For context around what may be included in radiation shielding assessment reports, information references include:

- Medical: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) report [147](#) (see also Health Canada (HC) safety code [35](#))
- Dental: NCRP report [147](#) (or [145](#)) with additional dental considerations in NCRP report [177](#) (see also HC safety code [30](#); note shielding calculations must account for the primary beam of an intra-oral dental X-ray device)
- Veterinary: NCRP report [147](#) (see also HC safety code [28](#))
- Industrial: NCRP report [147](#) (or [49](#)) for up to 150 kV; NCRP report [151](#) (or [49](#)) for higher energies; HC safety code [34](#); and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safety standard series no. [SSG-11](#)
- Analytical: NCRP report [147](#) (see also HC safety code [32](#)) (note: shielding assessments may not always be applicable for portable hand-held XRF; see also [addendum to safety code 32](#))
- Baggage: additional shielding beyond the device housing (cabinet) is likely unnecessary (see HC safety code [29](#))

The shielding report must clearly articulate the calculations and assumptions (for example, the estimated use frequency of radiation equipment and distance and exposure time of people in the general area who may be exposed to radiation from the equipment).

## APPENDIX C: Qualification criteria

For inclusion in Table 1, Alberta OHS recognizes qualifications that meet specific criteria.

### Criteria for professional qualifications

- (a) mandatory post-secondary education requirement evaluated and accepted by a relevant certification body;
- (b) experience evaluated and accepted by a relevant certification body;
- (c) professional references evaluated and accepted by a relevant certification body;
- (d) sufficient depth and breadth of occupational hygiene and occupational health and safety knowledge combined with competency testing on both theory and practice;
- (e) obligation to follow an enforceable professional code of ethics which among its requirements prohibits a person from working in an area where a person does not have sufficient competency; and
- (f) continuing education requirements evaluated and accepted by a relevant certification body.

In addition, the professional qualifications of certified members of Alberta regulatory colleges with applicable subject matter expertise are recognized for select subject areas.

Alberta OHS also recognizes the qualifications of those who have successfully completed a vetting process, and as confirmed in writing from the respective certification body, have been deemed eligible and authorized to sit for a CIH or ROH exam.

### Criteria for academic qualifications

University degrees in occupational hygiene are recognized along with university or college diplomas in occupational hygiene or public/occupational/environmental health. For general occupational hygiene work: a university degree in science combined with a university or college occupational health and safety diploma or university occupational health and safety certificate. For hazardous materials inventory work, university or college degrees, diplomas, or certificates in environmental science/management are also recognized.

### Supplemental criteria for combined professional and academic qualifications

For general occupational hygiene work: a university degree in science combined with select Alberta OHS-recognized occupational health and safety professional qualifications.

### Qualifications from other jurisdictions

Alberta may recognize qualifications that are formally recognized by a Canadian or United States government regulatory body where:

- a) a certification is issued to an individual;
- b) education and training prerequisites for the certification align with the certification's scope of work;
- c) a competency exam is required;
- d) ethics or code of conduct requirements exist; and
- e) there are ongoing certification and recertification requirements.

## APPENDIX D: Issuing body contact information

Here are the organizations that issue the qualifications listed in Table 1.

Alberta Society of Professional Biologists [aspb.ab.ca](http://aspb.ab.ca)

American Association of Physicists in Medicine [aapm.org](http://aapm.org)

American Board for Occupational Health Nurses [abohn.org](http://abohn.org)

Association of the Chemical Profession of Alberta [pchem.ca](http://pchem.ca)

Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta [apega.ca](http://apega.ca)

Board of Canadian Registered Safety Professionals [bcrsp.ca](http://bcrsp.ca)

Board of Certified Safety Professionals [bcsp.org](http://bcsp.org)

Board for Global EHS Credentialing [gobgc.org](http://gobgc.org)

Canadian Association of Physicists [cap.ca](http://cap.ca)

Canadian Board of Occupational Medicine [cbom.ca](http://cbom.ca)

Canadian College of Physicists in Medicine [ccpm.ca](http://ccpm.ca)

Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors [ciphi.ca](http://ciphi.ca)

Canadian – National Radon Proficiency Program [c-nrpp.ca](http://c-nrpp.ca)

Canadian Nurses Association [can-aaic.ca](http://can-aaic.ca)

Canadian Registration Board of Occupational Hygienists [crboh.ca](http://crboh.ca)

Health and Safety Professionals Canada [csse.org](http://csse.org)

Institute of Hazardous Materials Management [ihmm.org](http://ihmm.org)

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada [royalcollege.ca](http://royalcollege.ca)

WorkSafe BC asbestos certification and licensing [worksafebc.com](http://worksafebc.com)

In addition, various accredited universities and colleges offer relevant academic qualifications such as degrees, diplomas, or certificates.

## Contact us

### OHS Contact Centre

#### Alberta toll-free

- 1-866-415-8690

#### Edmonton region

- 780-415-8690

#### Deaf or hard of hearing (TTY)

- 1-800-232-7215 (Alberta toll-free)
- 780-427-9999 (Edmonton region)

### Notify OHS of health and safety concerns

[alberta.ca/file-complaint-online.aspx](https://alberta.ca/file-complaint-online.aspx)

Call the OHS Contact Centre if you have concerns that involve immediate danger to a person on a work site.

### Report a workplace incident to OHS

[alberta.ca/ohs-complaints-incidents.aspx](https://alberta.ca/ohs-complaints-incidents.aspx)

### Website OHS Resource Portal

[alberta.ca/ohs](https://alberta.ca/ohs) [ohs-pubstore.labour.alberta.ca](https://ohs-pubstore.labour.alberta.ca)

### Get copies of the OHS Act, Regulation and Code

### Alberta King's Printer

[alberta.ca/alberta-kings-printer.aspx](https://alberta.ca/alberta-kings-printer.aspx)

### OHS

[alberta.ca/ohs-act-regulation-code.aspx](https://alberta.ca/ohs-act-regulation-code.aspx)

## For more information

AIHA Laboratory Accreditation Programs  
[aihaaccreditedlabs.org](https://aihaaccreditedlabs.org)

AIHA Proficiency Analytical Testing Programs  
[aihapat.org](https://aihapat.org)

CALA Laboratory Accreditation Programs  
[cala.ca](https://cala.ca)

Health Canada Safety Codes  
[canada.ca/en/services/health/publications/health-risks-safety.html#a1.2](https://canada.ca/en/services/health/publications/health-risks-safety.html#a1.2)

International Qualifications Assessment Service  
[alberta.ca/international-qualifications-assessment](https://alberta.ca/international-qualifications-assessment)

National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements  
[ncrponline.org/product-category/reports](https://ncrponline.org/product-category/reports)

Proficiency Testing Canada  
[ptcanada.org](https://ptcanada.org)

Tips on selecting an OHS consultant (GS009)  
[ohs-pubstore.labour.alberta.ca/gS009](https://ohs-pubstore.labour.alberta.ca/gS009)

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