

# SAFETY MATTERS

safety and loss control resource



**RIVCO- Replay Choking Response**  
**Ergonomics Tools & Tech: Ergonomics in Action**  
**Workplace Violence Prevention**  
**Distracted Driving Awareness**  
**Fire Safety Awareness**  
**Indoor Air Quality**



# CHOKING RESPONSE

Act Fast. Stay Calm. Save a Life.



When the airway is blocked, every moment counts. Understanding the signs and taking fast, confident action can prevent a life-threatening situation and make all the difference in an emergency.

## HOW TO PREVENT CHOKING

- Chew food slowly and thoroughly before swallowing.
- Avoid talking, laughing, or being distracted while eating.
- Take smaller bites and don't rush meals.
- Keep small objects (coins, beads, toy parts) out of children's reach.
- Cut high-risk foods like grapes, hot dogs, and carrots into small pieces for kids.
- Supervise young children during meals and play.
- Encourage older adults or anyone with swallowing difficulties to eat slowly and choose softer foods.
- Sit upright while eating and avoid lying down with food in your mouth.

## HOW TO RECOGNIZE CHOKING

A person who is choking may show:

- Unable to speak or cough
- Hands clutching the throat (the universal distress signal)
- Weak or ineffective coughing
- Bluish skin, lips, or nails
- High-pitched or no breathing sounds
- Panic or inability to respond

If the person can cough forcefully, encourage them to **keep coughing**. **If they cannot, step in immediately.**

## WHAT TO DO

- Give 5 back blows and chest thrusts for infants under 1 year
- Give 5 abdominal thrusts on adults and children
- Call emergency services immediately if the airway is severely blocked
- If the person becomes unresponsive, begin CPR and continue until help arrives

 [SafetyDivision@rivco.org](mailto:SafetyDivision@rivco.org)

 951-955-3520



**RIVCO 1HR**  
safety loss control *division*

# CHOKING RESPONSE

Act Fast. Stay Calm. Save a Life.



## GENERAL CARE: CHOKING (ADULT/CHILD)

- Position self to the side and slightly behind the choking person.
  - *For a small child, you may need to kneel behind them rather than stand.*
- Give 5 back blows.
  - *Use the heel of the hand to strike between the shoulder blades.*
- If no improvement, have the person stand up straight.
- Move behind the person; bend your knees slightly for balance and support.
- Give 5 abdominal thrusts.
  - *Pull inward and upward each time.*
- Continue giving 5 back blows and 5 abdominal thrusts.
  - *Continue until the person can cough, cry or speak or becomes unresponsive.*
- If the person becomes unresponsive, lower them to a firm, flat surface and begin CPR **according to your level of training.**

## SPECIAL SITUATIONS

*For Pregnant or Larger Individuals use chest thrusts instead of abdominal thrusts.*

*For Infants Under 1 Year alternate 5 back slaps and 5 chest thrusts*

*Do not perform abdominal thrusts on infants*

## GET TRAINED: CPR / FIRST AID / AED CERTIFICATION

Being prepared saves lives.

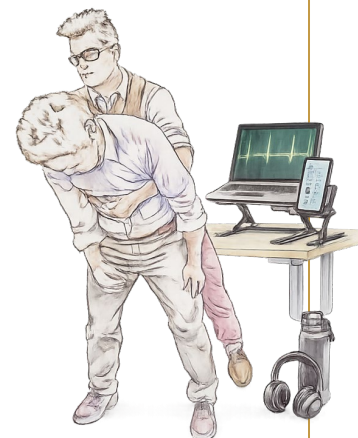
Sign up for our next blended learning training class available on RivCo Talent:

(Click ⇒ [Blended Learning Adult & Pediatric - First Aid/CPR/AED](#).)

### Back blows



### Abdonimal thrusts



**SLCD continues to support Departments through inspections, training, and safety consultation to reduce these risks.**

# ERGONOMIC



**TOOLS & TECHNOLOGY**

# WHY ERGONOMICS MATTERS

Repetitive motions, awkward postures, and forceful exertion can slowly lead to injury. Ergonomic tools support natural body movement, decrease physical stress, and help employees work more efficiently and safely.

## EXAMPLES OF ERGONOMIC TOOLS AND TECH



Ergonomic  
Hand Tools

- **Anti-fatigue mats**

Support lower-body comfort for employees who stand for long periods.

- **Ergonomic hand tools**

Curved handles, padded grips, and reduced vibration help keep wrists in a neutral position and require less force.

- **Adjustable desks and workstations**

Let employees switch between sitting and standing to avoid static postures.

- **Monitor arms & laptop risers**

Raise screens to eye level and help prevent neck and upper-back strain.

- **Supportive seating**

Chairs with built-in lumbar support and height adjustments improve posture and reduce back stress.

- **Lifting-assist devices**

Carts, dollies, lift tables, and mechanical hoists reduce the strain of moving heavy materials.

- **Hands-free and voice-to-text tools**

Reduce repetitive keyboard use and support workers with high documentation demands.



Anti-fatigue Mat



Height-  
Adjustable Desk



Monitor Arms  
and Laptop Risers



Supportive  
Seating



Lifting-Assist  
Devices



Hands-Free  
and Voice-to-  
Text Tools

## Simple Adjustments That Make a Big Difference

Ergonomics isn't just about equipment; it's about how employees work. Small, practical changes to posture, positioning, and movement can reduce strain, prevent injuries, and help everyone work more comfortably throughout the day.

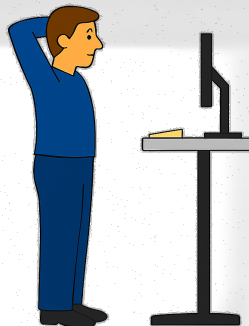
### Neutral Posture

- Keep shoulders relaxed and elbows close to the body.
- Maintain wrists in a straight line while typing or using tools.
- Keep ears aligned with shoulders to reduce neck strain.
- Adjust work surfaces to avoid bending or reaching.



### Healthy Movement Habits

- Take short posture or reset breaks every 30-60 minutes.
- Alternate between sitting and standing if an adjustable desk is available.
- Change tasks throughout the day to avoid repetitive motion strain.
- Stretch gently to relieve tension in the neck, shoulders, and back.



### Smart Lifting Techniques

- Keep loads close to the body.
- Bend at the hips and knees.
- Avoid twisting while carrying.
- Use carts, dollies, or mechanical assists for heavier items.



# WORKPLACE VIOLENCE PREVENTION

## What is Workplace Violence?

Workplace violence is any act or threat of physical violence, harassment, intimidation, or other threatening disruptive behavior at the work site. It ranges from verbal abuse and bullying to physical assaults and, in extreme cases, homicide.

These incidents can involve employees, clients, customers, or visitors. Understanding how to recognize warning signs and knowing how to report concerns are essential steps in maintaining a safe and supportive work environment.



## EARLY RECOGNITION CAN PREVENT ESCALATION.

Patterns of concern should never be ignored.



**Verbal threats or aggressive language** toward coworkers or management



**Frequent conflicts** with others or difficulty accepting feedback



**Sudden changes** in behavior, mood, or performance



**Expressions of hopelessness** or extreme stress



**Fascination with weapons** or acts of violence



**Withdrawal from colleagues** or noticeable isolation



**Blaming others** for personal or professional problems



Supervisors and team members should remain **observant** and take note of any unusual or **escalating behaviors**.



# HOW TO REPORT + RESOURCES

 SEE SOMETHING  
REPORT IT.

 USE OUR RESOURCES  
GET TRAINED.

 WORK TOGETHER  
PREVENT VIOLENCE.



*Your report can  
make a difference.*

 SUPPORT  
GUIDANCE  
PROTECTION

**SAFETY**  
IS EVERYONE'S  
RESPONSIBILITY.

## REPORTING PROCESS

Prompt reporting is critical. The County provides a clear process ensuring confidentiality and protection from retaliation.

- 1 Immediate danger?** Call 911
- 2 Contact your manager/supervisor immediately**
- 3 Complete a Workplace Violence Incident Report**
- 4 Email completed form to:**  
[SafetyDivision@rivco.org](mailto:SafetyDivision@rivco.org)  
[HRInvestigationsUnit@rivco.org](mailto:HRInvestigationsUnit@rivco.org)

**Note:** The report shall be completed by the employee involved or any supervisor/manager of the affected department.

## POLICIES & TRAINING

Employees are provided tools and training to support workplace violence prevention and response:

### ► **BOS Policy C-27**

Outlines employee responsibilities, reporting expectations, and the County's commitment to a safe work environment.

### ► **WPV Awareness Training Employees**

Guidance on recognizing warning signs, understanding risk factors, and how to respond appropriately.

### ► **WPV Prevention Training Supervisors & Managers**

Covers response protocols, documentation, coordination with Safety Loss Control Division and Employee Relations, and supporting affected staff.

# Don't Drive Distracted:

## Know the Three Types That Put You at Risk

Every time a County employee gets behind the wheel whether in a fleet vehicle or a personal car on County business, they carry a responsibility that extends beyond their own safety. Distracted driving is one of the leading causes of workplace vehicle accidents, and it is almost entirely preventable. In 2024, the County recorded 11 vehicle accident claims at a cost of \$40,889. In 2025, that number remained elevated at 9 claims and \$39,465. With vehicle accidents consistently ranking among our top five workers' compensation cost categories, understanding and eliminating distracted driving is a mission-critical safety priority.

**3,000+**

People killed by distracted driving annually (NHTSA)

**9 sec**

Avg. time eyes leave road texting at 55 mph = length of football field

**23x**

More likely to crash when texting vs. attentive driving

Distracted driving is not just about putting your phone down. Researchers and safety professionals identify three distinct types of distraction, each capable of impairing your ability to operate a vehicle safely. Understanding all three is the first step to eliminating them

## The Three Types of Distracted Driving

### Visual Distraction



Taking your eyes off the road. This includes checking your phone, glancing at the GPS, changing radio stations, or looking at passengers or objects outside the vehicle. Even a 2-second glance doubles your crash risk.

### Manual Distraction



Taking your hands off the wheel. Eating, drinking, grooming, reaching for items, or handling a phone physically while driving. Manual distraction reduces your ability to respond quickly to road hazards and sudden stops.

### Cognitive Distraction



Taking your mind off driving. Daydreaming, hands-free phone calls, emotionally charged conversations, or mental fatigue can all impair your reaction time and situational awareness — even when your eyes appear to be on the road.

**Texting while driving combines all three types of distraction simultaneously making it the single most dangerous thing a driver can do.**

## Why This Matters for County Employees

Vehicle accidents are a significant and recurring cost in our workers' compensation program. Beyond the financial impact, each accident represents a real risk of serious injury to our employees and the public we serve. County employees who drive as part of their job duties whether in fleet vehicles, rental cars, or personal vehicles are covered under workers' compensation when accidents occur on work time. That makes driver safety a shared responsibility.

California law prohibits the use of handheld devices while driving (Vehicle Code §23123) and bans all handheld and hands-free use for drivers under 18. For adult drivers, hands-free use is permitted by law but safety research consistently shows that hands-free calls still create significant cognitive distraction. The safest choice is always to wait until you are parked.

California Vehicle Code §23123.5 prohibits holding and using a smartphone while driving. Violators face fines starting at \$162 for a first offense. Employer liability may also apply when accidents occur during work-related driving.

### 5 Ways to Drive Attentively — Starting Today

- 1** Program your GPS, music, and phone settings before you start the vehicle. Once you're in motion, leave them alone.
- 2** Put your phone on Do Not Disturb or Driving Mode. Most smartphones have this built in — activate it every time you drive.
- 3** Finish eating before you drive. If you need to eat on the go, pull into a parking lot — don't eat at speed.
- 4** If a call or text can't wait, pull over safely and park before responding. No message is worth a collision.
- 5** Check in with yourself before driving. Fatigue, stress, and emotional upset are forms of cognitive distraction. If you're not in the right headspace, take a moment before you take the wheel.

#### Resources & References

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA): [distracted.gov](https://www.distracted.gov/) · California DMV: [dmv.ca.gov](https://www.dmv.ca.gov/) · CA Vehicle Code §23123 & §23123.5

# DISTRACTED DRIVING

## Safe Driving Habits

- Put your phone on Do Not Disturb before driving
- Set GPS, music, and climate controls before you start moving
- Pull over safely if you need to eat, text, or handle something
- Keep both hands on the wheel whenever possible
- Stay calm—avoid emotional or heated conversations
- Scan the road constantly: mirrors, traffic, pedestrians



**Driving requires your full attention every trip, every time.**

## DISTRACTED DRIVING CAN COST MORE THAN YOU THINK.

Eyes on the road. Hands on the wheel. Mind on driving.



**ONE TEXT.**



Stay Focused

**ONE CALL.**



Stay in Control

**ONE SECOND.**



Stay Aware

**ONE LIFE CHANGED FOREVER.**

**DON'T DRIVE DISTRACTED.  
YOUR LIFE IS WORTH MORE.**

To Do:

- Pick up kids
- Meeting 3pm
- Email report
- Grocery shop
- Call Mom

# Reporting Vehicle Incidents

## When to Complete a 942.6 Form

Submit a 942.6 form for any incident involving a County vehicle, including collisions (regardless of severity), damage to vehicles or property (even while parked or unattended), or injuries to employees, passengers, or third parties

### Also required when:

- The form is also required when:
- A County employee is involved in an accident while driving a non-County vehicle for work
- Law enforcement responds or a police report is generated
- There is suspected driver error, negligence, or need for further review
- Environmental, mechanical, or unsafe conditions contribute to an accident
- *Note: Do not use this form for routine maintenance or non-collision mechanical issues.*



Scan QR Code to Access Form

## Submission Checklist

- All sections must be filled (if applicable)
- Attach any witness statements
- Take pictures of the scene and vehicles involved
- Include any diagrams
- Include a complete description (drivers' statement)
- Submit completed form to:  
**SafetyDivision@rivco.org**

Clear Form	EMAIL					
<b>County of Riverside Confidential Vehicle Accidents/Incidents Report</b>						
County of Riverside • Safety Loss Control Division SafetyDivision@rivco.org • Mail Stop# 2170 Phone: 951-955-3830 • Fax: 951-955-9200						
Please use this form to - report all vehicle accidents/incidents only! <b>DO NOT Use this form to - report injuries on the job. Please Use Safety Form 674</b>						
This Form Should be Provided to the Safety Loss Control Division and to your Department Safety Representative within 48 hours of any Accidents.						
<b>SECTION I - COUNTY VEHICLE (OR PERSONAL VEHICLE-COUNTY TIME) DATA</b>						
1. DRIVER'S NAME (Last, first, middle)	2. EMPLOYEE ID NUMBER	3. DRIVER'S LICENSE NO-STATE/LAT/CA	4. DATE OF ACCIDENT			
5a. DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/DISTRICT	5b. DIVISION/PROGRAM	5c. OFFICE ADDRESS	5d. WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER			
6. COUNTY VEHICLE NUMBER - (If Non-Cable Law Enforcement/Use Only)	7. YEAR OF VEHICLE	8. MAKE	9. MODEL	10. SEAT BELTS USED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
11. DESCRIBE VEHICLE DAMAGE						
<b>SECTION II - OTHER VEHICLE DATA</b>						
12. DRIVER'S NAME (Last, first, middle)	13. DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER/STATE/LAT/CA	14. WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER				
15a. DRIVER'S WORK ADDRESS	15b. DRIVER'S HOME ADDRESS	15c. MOBILE TELEPHONE NUMBER				
16. DESCRIBE VEHICLE DAMAGE						
17. YEAR OF VEHICLE	18. MAKE OF VEHICLE	19. MODEL OF VEHICLE		20. LICENSE PLATE NUMBER AND STATE		
21a. DRIVER'S INSURANCE COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS			21b. POLICY NUMBER			
22a. VEHICLE IS <input type="checkbox"/> CO-OWNED <input type="checkbox"/> RENTAL <input type="checkbox"/> LEASED <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATELY OWNED			22b. OWNERS NAME - IF DIFFERENT FROM DRIVER(S) (Last, first, middle)		22c. TELEPHONE NUMBER	
23. OWNERS ADDRESS						
<b>SECTION III - INJURIES (if applicable)</b>						
24. NAME (Last, first, middle)		25. SEX	26. DATE OF BIRTH			
27. ADDRESS						
28. MARK "X" IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES		29. PART OF BODY INJURED		30. TYPE/EXTENT OF INJURY		31. FIRST AID GIVEN BY
<input type="checkbox"/> DRIVER <input type="checkbox"/> PASSENGER <input type="checkbox"/> HELPER <input type="checkbox"/> PEDESTRIAN						
32. TRANSPORTED BY			33. TRANSPORTED TO			
34. NAME (Last, first, middle)		35. SEX	36. DATE OF BIRTH			
37. ADDRESS						
38. MARK "X" IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES		39. PART OF BODY INJURED		40. TYPE/EXTENT OF INJURY		41. FIRST AID GIVEN BY
<input type="checkbox"/> DRIVER <input type="checkbox"/> PASSENGER <input type="checkbox"/> HELPER <input type="checkbox"/> PEDESTRIAN						
42. TRANSPORTED BY			43. TRANSPORTED TO			
44. Pedestrian		A. NAME OF STREET OR HIGHWAY		B. DIRECTION OF PEDESTRIAN (SW corner to NE corner, etc.)		
		FROM		TO		
C. DESCRIBE WHAT PEDESTRIAN WAS DOING AT TIME OF ACCIDENT (Crossing intersection with signal, against signal, diagonally, in roadway playing, walking, bicycling, etc.)						
Form No. 942.6						
Revised Date: January 17, 2024						

**Reminder:** Complete the form in full. Commonly missed fields include the County Vehicle Number, driver and supervisor signatures, and the driver's statement.

# INDOOR AIR QUALITY

## Sick Building Syndrome vs. Building Related Illness: Background

Every year, Riverside County Safety & Loss Control receives concerns from employees who believe their workplace environment is affecting their health. Some report clusters of vague symptoms—headaches, dry eyes, fatigue—that improve when away from work. Others involve more serious, identifiable conditions, such as respiratory illness from contaminated systems, mold-related asthma, or carbon monoxide exposure.

While these situations may seem similar, they are fundamentally different in cause, severity, and required response—and are often confused.

These conditions have formal definitions:

- **Sick Building Syndrome (SBS)**

A pattern of symptoms linked to time spent in a building that improve when away, with **no specific cause or diagnosable illness identified**.

- **Building-Related Illness (BRI)**

A **clinically diagnosable illness** directly caused by a specific hazard within the building, such as mold, bacteria, or chemical exposure.

Both have been recognized by the World Health Organization since the 1980s, and Cal/OSHA Title 8 outlines distinct employer responsibilities for each.



# The Core Distinction

## Sick Building Syndrome (SBS):

Symptoms are linked to a building, but no specific cause can be identified and they improve after leaving.

## Building-Related Illness (BRI):

Symptoms are tied to a specific, identifiable cause and result in a clinically diagnosable illness.

## TWO TYPES OF BUILDING-RELATED ILLNESS

Different symptoms. Different causes. Different response.

### SICK BUILDING SYNDROME (SBS)



Mucous membrane irritation: eye, nose, and throat



Headaches, mental fatigue, reduced memory, nausea, dizziness, irritability



Asthma-like symptoms: chest tightness and wheezing



Skin dryness, irritation, gastrointestinal complaints



**KEY:** Symptoms resolve away from the building — no single identifiable cause confirmed.

### BUILDING-RELATED ILLNESS (BRI)



Flu-like: fever, chills, chest tightness, muscle aches and cough



Legionnaires' disease, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, humidifier fever



Lung and respiratory problems



**KEY:** Clinically diagnosed with a confirmed, identifiable cause. May require immediate emergency response.



**KNOW THE DIFFERENCE.  
PROTECT PEOPLE. RESPOND APPROPRIATELY.**



**AWARENESS LEADS TO  
SAFER ENVIRONMENTS.**

# Sick Building Syndrome (SBS)

## SBS — Quick Reference

### DEFINITION

Cluster of symptoms linked to building occupancy with no single identifiable cause

### DIAGNOSIS

No specific clinical diagnosis; identified by symptom pattern and building association

### CAUSE

Diffuse — poor ventilation, VOCs, mold load, temperature, lighting, psychosocial factors

### URGENCY

Important but typically not an immediate emergency; investigation within days to weeks

### RESOLUTION

Symptoms improve or resolve when the employee leaves the building

### OCCUPANT SCOPE

Usually affects 20%+ of occupants in a defined area

### CAL/OSHA TRIGGER

Indoor air quality complaint investigation; ventilation assessment required



# Building-Related Illness (BRI)

## BRI — Quick Reference

### DEFINITION

Cluster of symptoms linked to building occupancy with no single identifiable cause

### DIAGNOSIS

No specific clinical diagnosis; identified by symptom pattern and building association

### CAUSE

Diffuse — poor ventilation, VOCs, mold load, temperature, lighting, psychosocial factors

### URGENCY

Important but typically not an immediate emergency; investigation within days to weeks

### RESOLUTION

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### OCCUPANT SCOPE

Usually affects 20%+ of occupants in a defined area

### CAL/OSHA TRIGGER

Indoor air quality complaint investigation; ventilation assessment required

## Building-Related Illness (BRI)







BRI refers to a wide range of symptoms experienced by building occupants that appear to be linked to time spent in the building.



Up to 20% of building occupants may be affected by building-related illness.

Source: EPA

### COMMON SYMPTOMS

-  Headaches
-  Fatigue
-  Eye, nose, and throat irritation
-  Difficulty concentrating
-  Dizziness
-  Respiratory issues



# Common Examples in County Facilities

Understanding how these conditions present in real workplace settings helps supervisors and safety staff recognize them early.

## SBS — Patterns to Recognize

- Multiple employees in the same wing reporting headaches and fatigue that began after a renovation or after HVAC servicing was deferred
- Persistent dry-eye and throat complaints among staff in a recently recarpeted or repainted office — typical of VOC off-gassing from new materials
- A cluster of respiratory irritation complaints in a courtroom or service center where air is recirculated without adequate fresh-air intake
- Employees in a basement records room reporting fatigue and poor concentration — potentially linked to elevated CO<sub>2</sub> from inadequate ventilation
- Seasonal symptom increases in a facility with a known history of deferred filter replacement or duct cleaning

## BRI — Conditions Requiring Urgent Response

- Legionnaire's disease or Pontiac fever in employees sharing a water source — cooling towers, decorative fountains, or poorly maintained hot-water systems
- Hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP) — a lung disease caused by prolonged exposure to specific mold species or bacterial aerosols from contaminated HVAC systems
- Carbon monoxide poisoning in employees near vehicle exhaust, generators, or fuel-burning equipment — fleet yards, maintenance facilities, and parking structures are elevated-risk areas
- Asbestos-related disease symptoms in employees who work in pre-1980 buildings where ceiling tiles, pipe insulation, or floor tiles have been disturbed without proper abatement
- Lead exposure symptoms in employees involved in renovation or demolition of older county structures without appropriate abatement procedures

## Regulatory Framework — Cal/OSHA Requirements

California imposes stricter indoor air quality obligations on employers than federal OSHA. The following regulatory references are most relevant to Riverside County operations:

### Key Cal/OSHA and California Regulatory References

- Title 8, Section 5142 — ventilation standards for indoor workplaces; establishes minimum fresh-air exchange rates that underpin most SBS investigations
- Title 8, Section 5141 — airborne contaminant permissible exposure limits (PELs); relevant when BRI is suspected and air sampling is conducted
- Title 8, Section 1529 — asbestos standard; mandates notification, abatement procedures, employee medical surveillance, and Cal/OSHA reporting
- Title 8, Section 5155 — airborne toxic substances; applies when specific chemicals (formaldehyde, benzene, etc.) are identified as BRI agents
- California Health & Safety Code, Section 17920.3 — defines substandard building conditions including visible mold endangering occupants
- OSHA 300 log requirements — recordable illnesses caused by building environments may require log entry and annual summary submission



# References for SBS and BRI

Quick Reference Comparison

Factor	Sick Building Syndrome (SBS)	Building-Related Illness (BRI)
Identifiable cause	No specific cause confirmed	Yes — specific agent identified
Medical diagnosis	No diagnosable illness	Confirmed clinical diagnosis
Symptoms after leaving	Resolve or significantly improve	May persist; require medical treatment
Emergency potential	Rarely an immediate emergency	Can be life-threatening emergency
Cal/OSHA reporting	Complaint investigation required	Mandatory reporting; OSHA 300 log
Workers' comp exposure	Lower; harder to establish causation	Higher; causation more established
Response timeline	Investigate within days to weeks	Immediate to 24 hours depending on agent

## Contact HR- Safety & Loss Control

If you have questions regarding the indoor air quality of your building, please reach out to any of the following:

- **Your supervisor** — first point of contact for workplace concerns
- **Department Safety Representative (DSR)** — your department's designated safety contact
- **HR-Safety Loss Control Division** — email us directly at [SafetyDivision@rivco.org](mailto:SafetyDivision@rivco.org)

## Industrial Hygiene Assessment Request



### IH Service Request Form

Scan the QR code or visit the link below to access the Industrial Hygiene Service Request Form (SD-IH200). Submit this form to request an indoor air quality or industrial hygiene assessment for your facility.

[rc-hr.com](http://rc-hr.com) → **SD-IH200 IH Service Request Form**