

Ice Arena Indoor Air Quality: A Guide for Arena Operators

August 2026



Purpose

The Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA) and the Ministry of Health have developed this guidance to support Public Health Inspectors, arena owners, operators and employees in maintaining and improving indoor air quality in ice arenas across Saskatchewan.

This document is intended to provide guidance and does not replace applicable legislation, regulations, or other legal requirements. Where there is any inconsistency between this guidance and legislative or regulatory requirements, the legislation or regulations take precedence.

Table of Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	INDOOR AIR POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	2
3.	AIR QUALITY RESPONSE LEVELS.....	3
4.	ARENA AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENTS.....	4
5.	DEVELOPING AN ARENA AIR QUALITY PROGRAM.....	4
6.	RESPONDING TO ELEVATED LEVELS AND AIR QUALITY INCIDENTS	7
7.	QUICK REFERENCE SUMMARY: AIR QUALITY MONITORING IN ARENAS	9
8.	BEST PRACTICES FOR IMPROVING ARENA AIR QUALITY	10
9.	STAFF TRAINING.....	11
10.	PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION.....	12
11.	RESOURCES	12
12.	APPENDIX 1.....	13
	Health Canada – Response to Elevated CO and NO ₂ levels	13
13.	APPENDIX 2.....	14
	Example Log Sheet	14
14.	APPENDIX 3.....	15
	Arena Air Quality Checklist	15

1. INTRODUCTION

When indoor air quality is not properly maintained, air contaminants can accumulate and create health risks for staff and patrons.

Indoor ice arenas commonly use equipment that can contribute to indoor air pollution, including ice resurfacing equipment, ice edgers, spectator-heating systems, water heaters and garage heaters. When powered by gasoline, propane, diesel, or other combustion fuels, these sources can release pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and other combustion by-products. Poorly maintained equipment, inadequate ventilation or improper operation can result in elevated pollutant levels within the arena.

Exposure to elevated levels of CO and NO₂ can cause symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, nausea, fatigue, eye, nose, and throat irritation, coughing and shortness of breath. More serious health effects may occur at higher concentrations or with prolonged exposure, particularly among children, older adults and individuals with pre-existing respiratory or cardiovascular conditions.

Ice Arena Indoor Air Quality: A Guide for Arena Operators was developed to assist Public Health Inspectors and ice arena operators in establishing and maintaining effective indoor air quality management programs. The guide outlines practical measures to help ensure combustion-related pollutants, including CO and NO₂, remain at acceptable levels. Maintaining good indoor air quality requires a proactive approach that includes identifying potential sources of pollutants, routinely monitoring air quality, ensuring adequate ventilation, maintaining equipment according to manufacturer specifications and recognizing and responding promptly to elevated CO and NO₂ levels.

2. INDOOR AIR POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN

Internal combustion-powered ice maintenance equipment is the primary source of air contaminants in indoor ice arenas. When fueled by gasoline, propane, or diesel, this equipment can generate carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and other combustion-related pollutants. Without adequate ventilation, these contaminants can accumulate and affect indoor air quality.

Other potential sources of combustion-related pollutants include fuel-fired spectator heaters, cooking appliances, indoor motorized events involving combustion engines (e.g., monster trucks or motorcycles), and vehicle exhaust entering the arena from outdoors.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colourless, odourless, tasteless, poisonous gas that can accumulate without warning in indoor arenas. Symptoms of exposure include headache, dizziness, weakness, nausea, shortness of breath, and flu-like symptoms. High levels can cause confusion, loss of consciousness, permanent organ damage, or death. Children, older adults, people with underlying health conditions, and those engaged in physical activity are at greater risk.

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is a toxic gas produced by fuel-burning equipment. In poorly ventilated arenas, it can accumulate near the ice surface and irritate the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs, causing coughing, wheezing, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Higher exposures can impair lung function and, in severe cases, cause serious respiratory illness. People with asthma and other respiratory conditions are particularly vulnerable.

3. AIR QUALITY RESPONSE LEVELS

Arena operators must investigate the source of contaminants and take corrective action when pollutant concentrations exceed the following levels:

Pollutant	Action Response Level
Carbon monoxide (CO)	Not more than 25 ppm
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	Not more than 0.25 ppm

These action response levels are based on 1-hour average concentrations and are intended to support timely operational responses to elevated pollutant levels. Exceedances must trigger an investigation of potential pollutant sources and the implementation of appropriate corrective actions.

Arena operators are responsible for maintaining indoor air quality and keeping pollutant concentrations as low as reasonably achievable through effective equipment maintenance, ventilation, monitoring and operational practices.

Operators should not wait until action response levels are reached before taking corrective measures. As a preventative practice, and in line with Health Canada guidance (**Appendix 1**), ventilation and monitoring should be increased when 1-hour average concentrations exceed 10 ppm CO or 0.09 ppm NO₂. If concentrations continue to rise and exceed the action response levels of 25 ppm CO or 0.25 ppm NO₂, additional response measures must be implemented.

	CO (1hr average)	NO ₂ (1hr average)	Response
Preventive Action Level	>10 ppm	>0.09 ppm	Increase ventilation and investigate sources
Action Response Level	>25 ppm	>0.25 ppm	Implement corrective actions and consider activity restrictions
Emergency Level	CO alarm activation	>2 ppm	Evacuate and contact emergency services

4. ARENA AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENTS

Before establishing or reviewing an arena air quality program, operators should assess and document facility-specific factors that may affect indoor air quality, including equipment type, ventilation systems, monitoring practices, maintenance activities, occupancy patterns and emergency response procedures. Assessments should identify potential sources of CO and NO₂, evaluate existing control measures and determine whether additional corrective actions are required.

5. DEVELOPING AN ARENA AIR QUALITY PROGRAM

An effective air quality monitoring program includes routinely measuring carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels to verify that indoor air quality remains acceptable. Monitoring equipment should be suitable for indoor arena use, capable of accurately measuring relevant concentrations and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Air Quality Monitoring Equipment:

- The below table outlines Health Canada's recommended minimum performance specifications for CO and NO₂ monitors used in ice arenas.
- Monitoring equipment should be calibrated and maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Operators should maintain records of air quality monitoring results, equipment calibration, maintenance activities, and any corrective actions taken in response to elevated pollutant levels. Records should be retained and made available for review by Public Health inspectors during inspections or investigations.
- The example log sheet (**Appendix 2**) may be used to document monitoring results, calibration activities, maintenance actions, response measures, and follow-up investigations.
- CO alarms should be installed and maintained in accordance with applicable requirements. Digital-display alarms can provide useful information on changing CO concentrations and support a timely response to elevated levels.

Pollutant	Minimum Resolution	Measurement Range	Minimum Precision
Carbon monoxide (CO)	1 ppm	0-200 ppm	±5%
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	0.02 ppm	0-10 ppm	±5%

Understanding monitor performance specifications:

- **Resolution** indicates how small a change in concentration a monitor can detect. For example, a CO monitor with a resolution of 1 ppm can report measurements in 1 ppm increments.
- **Measurement range** indicates the lowest and highest concentrations a monitor can accurately measure. For example, a CO monitor with a range of 0-200 ppm can measure concentrations within that range without exceeding its operating limits.
- **Precision** indicates how consistently a monitor measures the same concentration over repeated readings.

Where to Sample:

- **Sample at ice level** (approximately 1 metre above the ice surface) near centre ice whenever possible. This location represents the breathing zone for many arena users, including children and athletes, and is often where elevated pollutant concentrations are detected.
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) may accumulate **near the ice surface** when ventilation or air movement is limited. Temperature stratification above the ice can also contribute to higher concentrations in this area.
- The **timekeeper's box** may be used as a secondary sampling location, provided it is not fully enclosed from the ice surface. Measurements in this area generally reflect conditions experienced by both ice users and spectators.
- Consider monitoring **player benches**, particularly during investigations or periods of elevated pollutant levels, as players are often breathing heavily during and after physical activity.
- **Spectator areas** served by fuel-burning heaters should also be considered for monitoring, particularly where occupants report symptoms or ventilation concerns exist.
- While ice resurfacing equipment and ice edgers are often the primary sources of CO and NO₂, other combustion sources may also contribute to indoor air contamination. Where elevated concentrations are identified, or illness complaints or air quality concerns are reported, consider **additional monitoring** in:
 - canteens or kitchens with gas-fired cooking equipment;
 - mechanical or furnace rooms containing combustion-based heating equipment;
 - resurfacers storage and maintenance areas; and
 - adjacent occupied spaces that may be affected by migrating combustion gases.

How Long to Sample:

- Health Canada's response levels are based on one-hour average concentrations. A single spot reading provides only a snapshot of conditions; therefore, operators should use multiple readings or continuous monitoring to assess air quality over time.
- Continuous monitoring systems are recommended because they provide real-time measurements, identify trends and provide early warning when pollutant concentrations begin to increase.
- Where available, continuous monitoring systems may be integrated with building ventilation controls to automatically increase ventilation when pollutant concentrations reach predetermined response levels.
- Spot sampling remains useful for investigating complaints, verifying monitor performance, evaluating corrective actions and assessing air quality in facilities without continuous monitoring.

When to Sample:

- Conduct air quality monitoring routinely throughout the day, particularly during periods of frequent ice resurfacing and high facility use.
- Pollutant concentrations may increase throughout the day and are often highest during evening activities and tournaments. Monitoring during these periods is more likely to capture peak CO and NO₂ concentrations.
- Increase monitoring during periods of increased activity, additional ice resurfacing, or when other combustion sources are present.
- Conduct additional monitoring during tournaments, competitions or other events that require frequent ice resurfacing.
- Conduct additional monitoring during special events that introduce combustion sources, such as monster truck shows, motocross events, or other vehicle-based activities.

IMPORTANT

While borrowed monitoring equipment may be useful for periodic assessments or investigations, arena owners and operators are strongly encouraged to maintain access to their own calibrated monitoring equipment.

Routine monitoring is most effective when operators can assess air quality regularly, respond promptly to changing conditions, and increase monitoring during periods of high arena use, tournaments, or other events that may increase pollutant levels.

6. RESPONDING TO ELEVATED LEVELS AND AIR QUALITY INCIDENTS

When CO or NO₂ concentrations exceed action response levels, show persistent upward trends, or when an air quality incident occurs, operators must take immediate steps to protect arena users and restore safe conditions.

Immediate Actions:

- Stop activities that may be contributing to elevated pollutant levels, including ice resurfacing and the operation of combustion-powered equipment where appropriate.
- Increase mechanical ventilation and, where feasible, use natural ventilation (i.e., opening overhead doors, front and back doors and windows) to improve air exchange.
- Restrict access to affected areas or vacate the ice surface if pollutant concentrations remain elevated, increase rapidly, or occupants report symptoms.
- Do not resume normal operations until pollutant concentrations have returned to acceptable levels and the source has been identified and addressed.

Investigation and Corrective Measures:

- Inspect and service combustion equipment for malfunctions, improper operation or maintenance issues.
- Assess ventilation systems for blockages, equipment failures or inadequate airflow.
- Consider all potential combustion sources, including ice resurfacing equipment, heating systems, cooking appliances and vehicle exhaust.
- Review operational practices, including resurfacing frequency, equipment use and ventilation schedules.
- Document findings, corrective actions and follow-up monitoring results.

Training and Preparedness:

- Develop and maintain an arena air quality response plan that outlines responsibilities, response actions, communication protocols and evacuation procedures.
- Train staff to recognize symptoms of CO and NO₂ exposure, understand action response levels, operate monitoring equipment, implement response procedures and communicate air quality concerns promptly.
- Review and update the response plan regularly, incorporating monitoring data, equipment changes and lessons learned from incidents.

Notification and Support:

- [Contact your local Public Health Inspector](#) if elevated pollutant levels persist, if unexplained increases are observed or if symptoms or illnesses potentially related to air quality are reported.
- Contact SaskEnergy (1-888-700-0427) and/or emergency services if a natural gas leak is suspected.

Once an air quality management program is established, all arena staff should be familiar with its requirements and procedures. Operators should maintain records of:

- combustion-powered equipment used within the facility and any restrictions on its use;
- maintenance, inspection, calibration and tuning activities for combustion equipment;
- engineering and emission-control measures, such as catalytic converters, exhaust extensions and ventilation controls;
- ventilation system operation, maintenance, inspections and operating procedures;
- air quality monitoring activities, including monitoring methods, sampling frequency, measured CO and NO₂ concentrations, trend reviews and any corrective actions taken in response to elevated readings; and
- air quality incidents, investigations, findings and corrective measures implemented.

7. QUICK REFERENCE SUMMARY: AIR QUALITY MONITORING IN ARENAS

Monitor

- Use calibrated CO and NO₂ monitoring equipment.
- Sample near centre ice at breathing height (about 1 metre above the ice surface).
- Consider additional monitoring near fuel-burning heaters, mechanical rooms, kitchens and resurfacer maintenance areas.
- Check and document air quality readings regularly, especially during busy periods and frequent ice resurfacing.

Watch for Symptoms of CO or NO₂ Exposure that may include:

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Fatigue
- Coughing or shortness of breath

Action Levels (1-Hour Average)

Pollutant	Preventive Action	Response Level
Carbon monoxide (CO)	>10 ppm	>25 ppm
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	>0.09 ppm	>0.25 ppm

If Levels Are Elevated

- Increase ventilation immediately.
- Stop or reduce combustion-related activities (e.g., ice resurfacing).
- Investigate potential sources, including resurfacing equipment, heaters, furnaces and cooking appliances.
- Continue monitoring until levels return to acceptable ranges.
- Do not resume normal operations until concentrations return to acceptable levels and the source has been identified and addressed.

Emergency Response

- Remove people from affected areas if pollutant levels continue to rise or symptoms are reported.
- Follow the arena's air quality response plan.
- Contact a Public Health Inspector if elevated levels persist or an air quality-related illness is suspected.
- Contact SaskEnergy (1-888-700-0427) or emergency services if a gas leak or other immediate safety hazard is suspected.

8. BEST PRACTICES FOR IMPROVING ARENA AIR QUALITY

Maintaining good indoor air quality helps protect players, staff, and spectators from exposure to combustion-related pollutants. The following best practices focus on reducing emissions, improving operational practices and optimizing ventilation.

Arena operators and Public Health Inspectors may use the Arena Air Quality Checklist example (Appendix 3) to assess facility operations, equipment, ventilation practices, monitoring activities and air quality management measures.

Reduce Emissions at the Source:

- Use electric ice resurfacing and edging equipment whenever possible to eliminate combustion emissions.
- Equip propane or gasoline powered resurfacers with catalytic converters and exhaust extensions that discharge emissions above the boards. Train operators to use equipment in a manner that minimizes exhaust accumulation over the ice surface and to ensure exhaust systems are functioning properly.
- Warm up combustion-powered equipment outdoors or in a designated, well-ventilated area with exhaust directed outdoors.
- Ensure equipment is properly tuned and operating within manufacturer specifications.
- Follow a preventive maintenance program for all combustion-powered equipment to minimize emissions and prevent malfunctions.

Follow Safe Operating Practices:

- Schedule resurfacing activities to allow adequate fresh-air exchange between resurfacings.
- Ensure staff understand how to operate the arena's ventilation system, including outdoor air dampers, louvres and airflow controls.
- Keep resurfacer access gates and garage doors open during resurfacing when it is safe to do so.
- Minimize unnecessary idling of combustion-powered equipment inside or near the facility.

Optimize Ventilation:

- Operate the ventilation system for at least 10 minutes per hour of arena operation and continuously during ice resurfacing.
- Open outdoor air intakes and activate mechanical ventilation before resurfacing. Continue ventilation until pollutant levels return to normal operating ranges.
- Operate mechanical ventilation at maximum capacity during and immediately after resurfacing or other activities that generate combustion emissions.
- Use natural ventilation, such as opening doors or windows, when appropriate to supplement mechanical ventilation.
- Increase ventilation during periods of frequent resurfacing, tournaments, special events, or when monitoring indicates rising CO or NO₂ concentrations.
- Run the ventilation system for a continuous period overnight (e.g., 2 hours) to help clear pollutants that may have accumulated during the day.

9. STAFF TRAINING

To support an effective indoor air quality program, all arena staff should receive regular training on how to prevent, recognize and respond to air quality concerns. Training should enable staff to:

- Apply safe ice-maintenance and equipment operating practices that minimize emissions.
- Recognize the signs and symptoms of CO and NO₂ exposure in themselves and others.
- Correctly use, calibrate and maintain air quality monitoring equipment.
- Collect, record and interpret air quality monitoring data.
- Follow established response procedures when elevated CO or NO₂ levels occur, including increasing ventilation, restricting activities or initiating evacuation when required.
- Understand when facility operations should be suspended to protect the health and safety of players, staff and spectators.

IMPORTANT

Staff who understand air quality risks, monitoring requirements, and response procedures are better prepared to identify concerns early, respond appropriately and support a safe environment for players, staff and spectators.

10. PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

La Ronge	306-425-8512	healthinspectorsfarnorth@saskhealthauthority.ca
Melfort	306-752-6310	publichealth@kthr.sk.ca
Moose Jaw	306-691-2300	phi@fhhr.ca
North Battleford	306-446-6400	PublicHealthInspection@pnrha.ca
Prince Albert	306-765-6600	public.health.inspection@paphr.sk.ca
Regina	306-766-7755	eph.regina@saskhealthauthority.ca
Rosetown	306-882-2672 ext. 3; opt. 3	hhr.publichealthinspection@saskhealthauthority.ca
Saskatoon	306-655-4605	PHIOC@saskatoonhealthregion.ca
Swift Current	306-778-5280	chr.phinspection@saskhealthauthority.ca
Weyburn	306-842-8618	PubHealthInspection@schr.sk.ca
Yorkton	306-786-0600	PublicHealthInquiries@shr.sk.ca

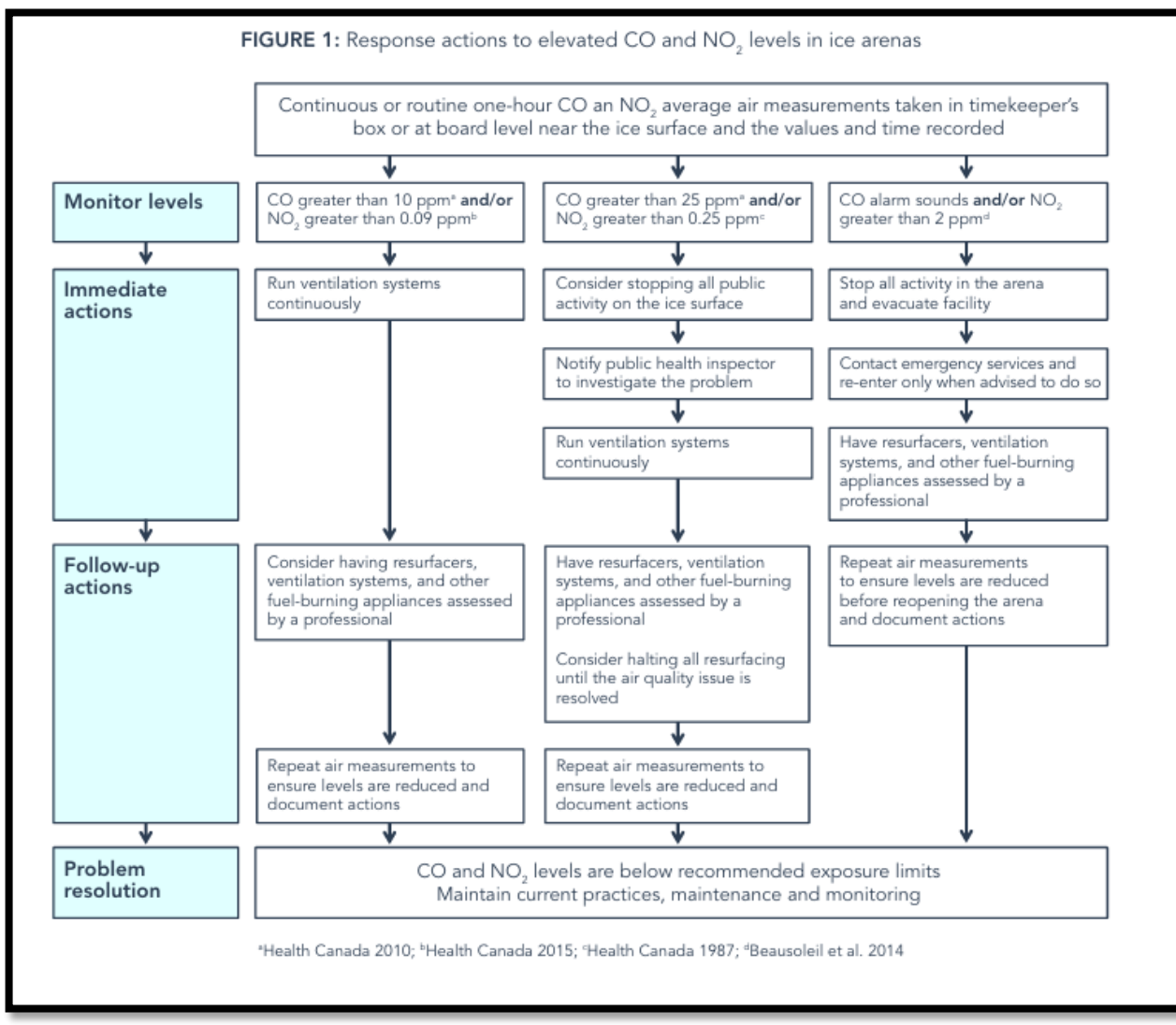
**Call your local
Public Health
Inspector for
any questions
or concerns**

11. RESOURCES

1. Health Canada Best Practices for Improving Air Quality in Ice Arenas
<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/publications/healthy-living/factsheet-improving-air-quality-ice-arenas.html>
2. New Brunswick Arenas Indoor Air Quality Recommended Guidelines
https://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/h-s/pdf/en/HealthyEnvironments/Air/air-arenas_guidelines.pdf
3. Air Quality Guidelines for Arena Operations in Manitoba, February 18, 2009
<http://www.gov.mb.ca/health/publichealth/environmentalhealth/protection/aaq.html>

12. APPENDIX 1

Health Canada – Response to Elevated CO and NO₂ levels



[See Health Canada Response actions to elevated CO and NO₂ levels](#)

13. APPENDIX 2

Example Log Sheet

AIR QUALITY LIMITS. IF THESE LEVELS ARE EXCEEDED, TAKE CORRECTIVE ACTION.

- Maximum Carbon Monoxide (CO) Level: 25 ppm
- Maximum Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) Level: 0.25 ppm

Date	Time	Location	CO Level	NO ₂ Level	Observation & Corrective Actions	Initials

14. APPENDIX 3

Arena Air Quality Checklist

Arena Name: _____

Address: _____

Date of Assessment: _____

Facility Owner/Operator: _____

Facility Information: _____

Ice-Resurfacers(s)

- ☐ Electric
- ☐ Propane
- ☐ Natural Gas
- ☐ Gasoline
- ☐ Diesel

Ice Edger(s)

- ☐ Electric
- ☐ Propane
- ☐ Natural Gas
- ☐ Gasoline
- ☐ Diesel

Air Quality Controls

- ☐ Mechanical ventilation system present
- ☐ Continuous CO monitoring installed
- ☐ Continuous NO₂ monitoring installed
- ☐ CO alarms installed
- ☐ Automated ventilation controls installed
- ☐ Ceiling fans installed

Comments: _____

1. Ice-Resurfacing and Edging Equipment

ITEM	NO	YES
Electric ice-resurfacer is used where feasible.	☐	☐
Electric ice edger is used where feasible.	☐	☐
Gasoline-powered equipment is not used.	☐	☐
Diesel-powered equipment is not used.	☐	☐
Propane or natural gas equipment is maintained according to manufacturer specifications.	☐	☐
Internal-combustion resurfacers are equipped with functioning three-way catalytic converters where applicable.	☐	☐
Exhaust systems are maintained in good condition.	☐	☐

Comments: _____

2. Equipment Operation and Maintenance

ITEM	NO	YES
Ice-resurfacers are maintained according to manufacturer recommendations.	☐	☐
Ice edgers are maintained according to manufacturer recommendations.	☐	☐
Fuel-burning heaters and appliances are regularly maintained.	☐	☐
Maintenance records are available for review.	☐	☐
Ice-resurfacers are warmed up outdoors or in a designated well-ventilated area.	☐	☐
Vehicle idling is prohibited near arena entrances and air intakes.	☐	☐
Ice-resurfacing frequency is minimized where operationally feasible.	☐	☐
Maintenance activities involving emissions are scheduled during low-occupancy periods when possible.	☐	☐

Comments: _____

3. Ventilation and Air Circulation

ITEM	NO	YES
Mechanical ventilation system is operational.	☐	☐
Outdoor air intakes are unobstructed and function properly.	☐	☐
Ventilation is operated during times of occupancy and resurfacing activities.	☐	☐
Outdoor air intake is increased during and after resurfacing activities where possible.	☐	☐
Outdoor air louvres/dampers are open and operating as intended when ventilation is in use.	☐	☐
Additional ventilation is provided during tournaments or periods of heavy ice use.	☐	☐
Overnight ventilation “flush-outs” are conducted where feasible.	☐	☐
Arena gates are opened during resurfacing, where appropriate, to improve air circulation.	☐	☐
Ceiling fans or other circulation fans are used to improve air mixing where available.	☐	☐
Ventilation system receives regular inspection and maintenance.	☐	☐
Ventilation maintenance records are available.	☐	☐

Comments: _____

4. Patron Complaints and Health Concerns

ITEM	NO	YES
A process exists for reporting air quality concerns.	☐	☐
Complaints are documented and investigated.	☐	☐
Records of complaints are maintained.	☐	☐
Reports of headaches, dizziness, nausea, eye irritation, cough, or breathing difficulties are investigated promptly.	☐	☐

Comments: _____

5. Air Quality Monitoring

ITEM	NO	YES
CO alarms are installed in appropriate locations.	☐	☐
CO alarms are regularly tested and maintained.	☐	☐
Low-level digital display CO alarms are used where feasible.	☐	☐
Continuous CO monitoring is conducted.	☐	☐
Continuous NO ₂ monitoring is conducted.	☐	☐
Monitoring equipment is calibrated according to manufacturer recommendations.	☐	☐
Calibration records are available for review.	☐	☐
Monitoring results are recorded and retained.	☐	☐
Monitoring occurs during periods of highest resurfacing activity	☐	☐
Sampling is conducted at representative breathing-zone locations (approximately 1 metre above the ice surface).	☐	☐

Comments: _____

6. Staff Training and Written Procedures

ITEM	NO	YES
Staff have received training on indoor air quality risks in ice arenas.	☐	☐
Staff understand symptoms of CO exposure.	☐	☐
Staff understand symptoms of NO ₂ exposure.	☐	☐
Staff are trained in proper operation of resurfacing equipment.	☐	☐
Staff are trained in operation of air monitoring equipment.	☐	☐
Written procedures exist for responding to elevated pollutant levels.	☐	☐
Emergency contact information is readily available.	☐	☐

Comments: _____

7. Response to Elevated Carbon Monoxide (CO) or Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

ITEM	NO	YES
Procedures are in place for responding to elevated pollutant concentrations.	☐	☐
Elevated readings trigger an investigation of potential emission sources.	☐	☐
Ventilation is increased when elevated pollutant levels are identified.	☐	☐
Fuel-burning equipment is inspected when elevated readings occur.	☐	☐
Follow-up monitoring is conducted after corrective actions.	☐	☐
Elevated occurrences and corrective actions are documented.	☐	☐

Comments: _____

8. Recordkeeping

ITEM	NO	YES
Maintenance records are retained.	☐	☐
Air monitoring records are retained.	☐	☐
Calibration records are retained.	☐	☐
Training records are retained.	☐	☐
Incident and complaint records are retained.	☐	☐

Comments: _____
