baseline. Increases in SHS-related PM2.5 exposures were associated with significant (p < 0.01) increases in next morning CRP, s-ICAM, and s-VCAM levels.

Conclusions Our results indicate that exposure to SHS can lead to a cardiovascular inflammatory response approximately 18 h following SHS exposures, further supporting a pathway between SHS exposure and adverse cardiovascular outcomes.

Objectives Characterise usability, safety, comfort, and impact on productivity of treadmill workstations in real worksites.

Method Office workers volunteered to try out for six months a treadmill workstation consisting of a height adjustable electric desk, a walking treadmill, and their own sitting device (chair or “sitting ball”). They were instructed to set up and use the workstation at will. Monthly individual and group meetings were performed to gather qualitative data.

Results USABILITY: Difficult set up of the workstation, which demanded use of wireless mouse and keyboards and generated creative arrangements. Unanimous love for the adjustable electric desk. Difficult to talk to people while walking (disrespectful, “On the treadmill we are taller” - affect hierarchies). SAFETY: There was no event of either trips or falls. COMFORT: An important difficulty was during the first weeks to get used to longer time in standing position. In average it took two weeks for discomfort symptoms in foot and knees to recede. PRODUCIVITY: Faster speed implies faster impact on productivity. 7 (p) toluidine; 2-, 3-, and 4-ethylaniline, 2,3- and 3,4-dimethylaniline as haemoglobin adducts.

Results Adduct concentrations did not differ significantly between hairdressers, consumers and controls. However, for hairdressers, o- and m-toluidine concentrations increased with the weekly performed number of permanent hair dyeings (p = 0.026), and hair waving treatments (p = 0.020). o- and m-Toluidine concentrations also tended (p = 0.076 and 0.080, respectively) to increase with the frequency of light colour permanent