Arsenic Biomonitoring Fact Sheet

Key points	 Inorganic form (occupational exposures) is highly toxic and a human carcinogen, while the organic form (dietary) is generally nontoxic.¹ Speciation should be performed to separate inorganic and organic levels. Recent (<72h) seafood consumption (organic) may cause high total urine arsenic levels, but only has a small effect on inorganic levels. Urinary arsenic levels reflect recent exposure and are cleared from the body within days (inorganic and organic half-life, 10 and 20 hours).
Best practices	 Spot urine tests are a reliable biomeasure for recent exposure and are the recommended tests by the ACGIH for arsenic biomonitoring.² Due to its short half-life, urine arsenic levels should be collected at the end of a workweek and shift to best monitor occupational exposure. Speciation (inorganic vs organic species) should always be performed to properly assess occupational exposure. Occupational exposure is measured by the sum of inorganic acid (III and V) and its metabolites (MMAv and DMAv). Measuring techniques vary by lab. Consult your local lab on its speciation capabilities and result interpretation.

Urine Biomonitoring Levels

Renal Elimination



ATSDR. Toxicological Profile For Arsenic. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiledocs/index.html. Published March 7, 2023.
 ACGIH. Arsenic and soluble inorganic compounds (BEI)*. ACGIH. https://www.acgih.org/arsenic-and-soluble-inorganic-compounds/. Published April 10, 2023.
 CDC. NHANES: National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.acg.gov/exposurereport/index.html. Published April 20, 2023