

Respiratory Protection Safety Program

Version 2.0



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Purpose

In the Respiratory Protection program, hazard assessment and selection of proper respiratory-protection equipment is conducted in the same manner as for other types of personal protective equipment. In the control of those occupational diseases caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays, or vapors, the primary objective shall be to prevent atmospheric contamination. This shall be accomplished as far as feasible by accepted engineering control measures. When effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being instituted, appropriate respirators shall be used.

Responsibilities

All Carousel employees shall follow the requirements of the Respiratory Protection Program.

Management

- Implement the requirements of this program.
- Provide a selection of respirators as required.
- Enforce all provisions of this program.
- Appoint a specific designated individual to conduct the Respiratory Protection Program.

Program Administrator

The program administrator must be qualified by appropriate training or experience that is commensurate with the complexity of the program to administer or oversee the Respiratory Protection Program and conduct the required evaluations of program effectiveness.

- Review sanitation/storage procedures.
- Ensure respirators are properly stored, inspected, and maintained.
- Monitor compliance for this program.
- Provide training for affected employees
- Review compliance and ensure monthly inspection of all respirators
- Provide respirator fit testing.

Employees

- Follow all requirements of the Respiratory Protection Program
- Report respirator deficiencies and malfunctions
- Properly store, inspect and maintain respirator.

Voluntary Use of Respirators is Prohibited

OSHA requires that voluntary use of respirators, when not required by Carousel, must be controlled as strictly as under required circumstances. To prevent violations of the Respiratory Protection Standard, employees are not allowed voluntary use of their own or Carousel supplied respirators of any type. (Exception: Employees whose only use of respirators involves the voluntary use of filtering (non-sealing face pieces (dust masks)).

Program Evaluation

Evaluations of the work areas are necessary to ensure that the written respiratory protection program is being properly implemented. This includes consulting with employees to ensure that they are using the respirators properly. Evaluations shall be conducted as necessary to ensure that the provisions of the current written program are being effectively implemented and that it continues to be effective. Program evaluation will include discussions with employees required to use respirators to assess the employees' views on program effectiveness and to identify any problems. Any problems that are identified during this assessment shall be corrected. Factors to be assessed include, but are not limited to:

- Respirator fit (including the ability to use the respirator without interfering with effective workplace performance);
- Appropriate respirator selection for the hazards to which the employee is exposed;
- Proper respirator use, under the workplace conditions the employee encounters; and
- Proper respirator maintenance.

Record Keeping

Carousel will retain written information regarding medical evaluations, fit testing, and the respirator program. This information will facilitate employee involvement in the respirator program, assist in auditing the adequacy of the program, and provide a record for compliance determinations by OSHA.

Training and Information

Employees who are required to use respirators must be provided training. The training must be comprehensive, understandable, and recur annually, and more often if necessary. Training will be provided prior to requiring the employee to use a respirator. The training shall ensure that each employee can demonstrate knowledge of the following:

- Why the respirator is necessary and how improper fit, usage, or maintenance can compromise the protective effect of the respirator.
- Limitations and capabilities of the respirator.
- How to use the respirator effectively in emergency situations, including situations in which the respirator malfunctions.
- How to inspect, put on and remove, use, and check the seals of the respirator.
- What the procedures are for maintenance and storage of the respirator.
- How to recognize medical signs and symptoms that may limit or prevent the effective use of respirators.
- The general requirements of this program.

Retraining

Retraining shall be conducted annually and when:

- Changes in the workplace or the type of respirator render previous training obsolete
- Inadequacies in the employee's knowledge or use of the respirator indicate that the employee has not retained the requisite understanding or skill.
- Other situation arises in which retraining appears necessary to ensure safe respirator use.

Classroom Instructions

1. Overview of Respiratory Protection Program and OSHA standard.
2. Respiratory Protection safety procedures
3. Respirator selection
4. Respirator operation and use
5. Why the respirator is necessary
6. How improper fit, usage, or maintenance can compromise the protective effect.
7. Limitations and capabilities of the respirator.
8. How to use the respirator effectively in emergency situations, including respirator malfunctions
9. How to inspect, put on and remove, use, and check the seals of the respirator.
10. What the procedures are for maintenance and storage of the respirator.
11. How to recognize medical signs and symptoms that may limit or prevent the effective use of respirators.
12. Change out schedule and procedure for air purifying respirators

Fit Testing - Hands On Training

- Respirator Inspection
- Respirator Cleaning and Sanitizing
- Record Keeping
- Respirator Storage
- Respirator Fit Check
- Emergencies

Basic Respiratory Protection Safety Procedures

- Only authorized and trained employees may use respirators. Those employees may use only the respirator that they have been trained on and properly fitted to use.
- Only physically qualified employees may be trained and authorized to use respirators. A pre-authorization and annual certification by a qualified physician will be required and maintained. Any changes in an employee's health or physical characteristics will be reported to the Occupational Health Department and will be evaluated by a qualified physician.
- Only the proper prescribed respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be used for the job or work environment. Air cleansing respirators may be worn in work environments when oxygen levels are between 19.5 percent to 23.5 percent and when the appropriate air cleansing canister, as determined by the manufacturer and approved by NIOSH, for the known hazardous substance is used. SCBAs will be worn in oxygen deficient and oxygen rich environments.
- Employees working in environments where a sudden release of a hazardous substance is likely will wear an appropriate respirator for that hazardous substance.
- Only SCBAs will be used in oxygen deficient environments, environments with an unknown hazardous substance or unknown quantity of a known hazardous substance or any environment that is determined "Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health" (IDLH).
- Employees with respirators loaned on "permanent check out" will be responsible for the sanitation, proper storage, and security. Respirators damaged by normal wear will be repaired or replaced by Carousel when returned.



- All respirators will be located in a clean, convenient, and sanitary location.
- Management will establish and maintain surveillance of jobs and work area conditions and degree of employee exposure or stress to maintain the proper procedures and to provide the necessary respiratory protection equipment.
- Management will establish and maintain safe operation procedures for the safe use of respiratory protection equipment with strict enforcement and disciplinary action up to and including termination of employee for failure to follow all general and specific safety rules.

Respirator User Policies

Adherence to the following guidelines will help ensure the proper and safe use of respiratory equipment.

- Wear only the respirator you have been instructed to use. (I.e. do not wear a self-containing breathing apparatus if you have been assigned and fitted for a half-mask respirator).
- All respirators will be assigned to individual workers for their exclusive use.
- Wear the correct respirator for the particular hazard.
- Check the respirator for a good fit before each use. Do not use a defective respirator.
- Respirators will not be worn when conditions prevent a good face seal. Such conditions may be a growth of beard, sideburns, and skull cap that projects under the face piece, or temple pieces on glasses. Employees of who are required to wear respirators will not have facial hair which interferes with the face seal of the respirator. Also, the absence of one or both dentures can seriously affect the fit of a face piece. The worker's diligence in observing these factors will be evaluated by periodic checks.
- Recognize indications that cartridges and canisters are at their end of service. If in doubt, change the cartridges or canisters before using the respirator.
- Practice moving and working while wearing the respirator so that you can get used to it.
- Clean the respirator after each use, thoroughly dry it and place the cleaned respirator in a sealable plastic bag.
- Store respirators carefully in a protected location away from excessive heat, light, and chemicals.

Selection of Respirators

Carousel has evaluated the respiratory hazard(s), identified relevant workplace and user factors and has based respirator selection on these factors. Also included are estimated of employee exposures to respiratory hazard(s) and an identification of the contaminant's chemical state and physical form. This selection includes appropriate protective respirators for use in IDLH atmospheres, and has limited the selection and use of air-purifying respirators. All selected respirators are NIOSH certified.

Filter Classifications

These classifications are marked on the filter or filter package:

N-Series - Not Oil Resistant

- Approved for non-oil particulate contaminants
- Examples: dust, fumes, mists not containing oil

R-Series - Oil Resistant

- Approved for all particulate contaminants, including those containing oil
- Examples: dusts, mists, fumes
- Time restriction of 8 hours when oils are present.



P-Series - Oil Proof

- Approved for all particulate contaminants including those containing oil
- Examples: dust, fumes, mists
- See manufacturer's time use restrictions on packaging

Respirators for IDLH atmospheres

The following respirators will be used in IDLH atmospheres:

- A full face piece pressure demand SCBA certified by NIOSH for a minimum service life of thirty minutes, or
- A combination full face piece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with auxiliary self-contained air supply.
- Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

Respirators for atmospheres that are not IDLH

The respirators selected shall be adequate to protect the health of the employees and ensure compliance with all other OSHA statutory and regulatory requirements, under routine and reasonably foreseeable emergency situations. The respirator selected shall be appropriate for the chemical state and physical form of the contaminant.



Identification of Filters and Cartridges

All filters and cartridges shall be labeled and color coded with the NIOSH approval label and that the label is not removed and remains legible. A change out schedule for filters and canisters has been developed to ensure these elements of the respirators remain effective.

Respirator Filter and Canister Replacement

An important part of the Respiratory Protection program includes identifying the useful life of canisters and filters used on air-purifying respirators. Each filter and canister shall be equipped with an end-of-service life indicator (ESLI) certified by NIOSH for the contaminant; or

If there is no ESLI appropriate for conditions a change schedule for canisters and cartridges that is based on objective information or data that will ensure that canisters and cartridges are changed before the end of their service life.

Filter and Cartridge Change Schedule

Stock of spare filters and cartridges shall be maintained to allow immediate change when required or desired by the employee.

When to Change Cartridges

Cartridges shall be changed based on the most limiting factor below:

- Prior to expiration date
- Manufacturer's recommendations for use and environment
- After each use
- When requested by employee
- When contaminate odor is detected
- When restriction to air flow has occurred as evidenced by increase effort by user to breath normally.

Cartridges shall remain in their original sealed packages until needed for immediate use

When to Change Filters

Filters shall be changed based on the most limiting factor below:

- Prior to expiration date
- Manufacturer's recommendations for the specific use and environment
- When requested by employee
- When contaminate odor is detected
- When restriction to air flow has occurred as evidenced by increase effort by user to breath normally.
- When discoloring of the filter media is evident.

Filters shall remain in their original sealed package until needed for immediate use.

Respiratory Protection Schedule

Carousel maintains a Respiratory Protection schedule by job and working condition. This schedule is provided to each authorized and trained employee. The schedule provides the following information:

1. Job/working conditions
2. Work location
3. Hazards present
4. Type of respirator or SCBA required
5. Type of filter/canister required
6. Location of respirator or SCBA
7. Filter/cartridge change out schedule

The schedule will be reviewed and updated at least annually and whenever any changes are made in the work environments, machinery, equipment, or processes or if respirator different respirator models are introduced or existing models are removed.

Physical and Medical Qualifications

Records of medical evaluations must be retained and made available in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020.

Medical Evaluation Required

Using a respirator may place a physiological burden on employees that varies with the type of respirator worn, the job and workplace conditions in which the respirator is used, and the medical status of the employee. provides a medical evaluation to determine the employee's ability to use a respirator, before the employee is fit tested or required to use the respirator in the workplace.

Medical Evaluation Procedures

The employee will be provided with a medical questionnaire.

Follow-up Medical Examination

Carousel shall ensure that a follow-up medical examination is provided for an employee who gives a positive response to any question among questions of the questionnaire or whose initial medical examination demonstrates the need for a follow-up medical examination. The follow-up medical examination shall include any medical tests, consultations, or diagnostic procedures that the Physician deems necessary to make a final determination.

Administration of the Medical Questionnaire and Examinations

The medical questionnaire and examinations shall be administered confidentially during the employee's normal working hours or at a time and place convenient to the employee. The medical questionnaire shall be administered in a manner that ensures that the employee understands its content. Carousel shall provide the employee with an opportunity to discuss the questionnaire and examination results with the Physician.

Supplemental Information for the Physician

The following information must be provided to the Physician before the Physician makes a recommendation concerning an employee's ability to use a respirator:

- The type and weight of the respirator to be used by the employee
- The duration and frequency of respirator use (including use for rescue and escape)
- The expected physical work effort
- Additional protective clothing and equipment to be worn
- Temperature and humidity extremes that may be encountered
- Any supplemental information provided previously to the Physician regarding an employee need not be provided for a subsequent medical evaluation if the information and the Physician remain the same.

Carousel shall make available to the Physician a copy of the written respiratory protection program and a copy of the OSHA Standard 1910.134

Medical Determination

In determining the employee's ability to use a respirator, Carousel shall:

- Obtain a written recommendation regarding the employee's ability to use the respirator from the Physician. The recommendation shall provide only the following information:
 - Any limitations on respirator use related to the medical condition of the employee, o relating to the workplace conditions in which the respirator will be used, including whether or not the employee is medically able to use the respirator.
 - The need, if any, for follow-up medical evaluations
 - A statement that the Physician has provided the employee with a copy of the Physician's written recommendation.

Additional Medical Evaluations

At a minimum, Carousel shall provide additional medical evaluations that comply with the requirements of this program, if:

- An employee reports medical signs or symptoms that are related to ability to use a respirator.
- A Physician, supervisor, or the respirator program administrator informs Carousel that an employee needs to be reevaluated
- Information from the respiratory protection program, including observations made during fit testing and program evaluation, indicates a need for employee reevaluation
- A change occurs in workplace conditions (i.e. physical work effort, protective clothing, temperature) that may result in a substantial increase in the physiological burden placed on an employee.

Respirator Fit Testing

Before an employee is required to use any respirator with a negative or positive pressure tight-fitting face piece, the employee must be fit tested with the same make, model, style, and size of respirator that will be used. Carousel shall ensure that an employee using a tight-fitting face piece respirator is fit tested prior to initial use of the respirator, whenever a different respirator face piece (size, style, model or make) is used, and at least annually thereafter.

Carousel has established a record of the qualitative and quantitative fit tests administered to employees including:

- The name or identification of the employee tested;
- Type of fit test performed;
- Specific make, model, style, and size of respirator tested;
- Date of test; and
- The pass/fail results for Qualitative Fit Test (QLFT) or the fit factor and strip chart recording or other recording of the test results for Quantitative Fit Test (QNFT).

Additional fit tests will be conducted whenever the employee reports, or, Physician, supervisor, or program administrator makes visual observations of, changes in the employee's physical condition that could affect respirator fit. Such conditions include, but are not limited to:

- Facial scarring
- Dental changes
- Cosmetic surgery
- An obvious change in body weight.

If after passing a Qualitative Fit Test or a Quantitative Fit Test, the employee notifies , program administrator, supervisor, or Physician that the fit of the respirator is unacceptable, the employee shall be given a reasonable opportunity to select a different respirator face piece and to be retested.

Qualitative fit testing

Qualitative fit testing involves the introduction of a harmless odorous or irritating substance into the breathing zone around the respirator being worn. If no odor or irritation is detected by the wearer, a proper fit is indicated.

Quantitative fit testing

Quantitative fit testing offers more accurate, detailed information on respirator fit. It involves the introduction of a harmless aerosol to the wearer while they are in a test chamber. While the wearer performs exercises that could induce facepiece leakage, the air inside and outside the facepiece is then measured for the presence of the harmless aerosol to determine any leakage into the respirator.

Respirator Operation and Use

Respirators will only be used following the respiratory protection safety procedures established in this program. The operations and use for each type of respirator will be maintained by the program administrator and be available to all qualified users.

Surveillance by the direct supervisor shall be maintained of work area conditions and egress of employee exposure or stress. When there is a change in work area conditions or degree of employee exposure or stress that may affect respirator effectiveness, Carousel shall reevaluate the continued effectiveness of the respirator.

For continued protection of respirator users, the following general use rules apply:

- Users shall not remove respirators while in a hazardous environment
- Respirators are to be stored in sealed containers out of harmful atmospheres
- Store respirators away from heat and moisture
- Store respirators such that the sealing area does not become distorted or warped
- Store respirator such that the face piece is protected.

Face Piece Seal Protection

Carousel does not permit respirators with tight-fitting pieces to be worn by employees who have:

- Facial hair that comes between the sealing surface of the face piece and the face or that interferes with valve function;
- Any condition that interferes with the face-to-face piece seal or valve function.

If an employee wears corrective glasses or goggles or other personal protective equipment, Carousel shall ensure that such equipment is worn in a manner that does not interfere with the seal of the face piece to the face of the user.

Continuing Effectiveness of Respirators

Carousel shall ensure the following when employees leave the respirator use area:

- To wash their face and respirator face pieces as necessary to prevent eye or skin irritation associated with respirator use;
- If they detect vapor or gas breakthrough, changes in breathing resistance, or leakage of the face piece;
- To replace the respirator or the filter, cartridge, or canister elements.

If the employee detects vapor or gas breakthrough, changes in breathing, resistance, or leakage of the face piece, Carousel will replace or repair the respirator before allowing the employee to return to the work area.

Procedures for IDLH Atmospheres

For all IDLH atmospheres, Carousel shall ensure that:

- One employee or, when needed, more than one employee is located outside the IDLH atmosphere;
- Visual, voice, or signal line communication is maintained between the employee(s) in the IDLH atmosphere and the employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmosphere
- The employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmosphere are trained and equipped to provide effective emergency rescue.
- Carousel is notified before the employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmosphere enter the IDLH atmosphere to provide emergency rescue.
- Carousel, once notified, provides necessary assistance appropriate to the situation.

Employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmospheres will be equipped with:

- Pressure demand or other positive pressure SCBAs, or a pressure demand or other positive pressure supplied-air respirator with auxiliary SCBA; and either
- Appropriate retrieval equipment for removing the employee(s) who enter(s) these hazardous atmospheres where retrieval equipment would contribute to the rescue of the employee(s) and would not increase the overall risk resulting from entry; or
- Equivalent means for rescue where retrieval equipment is not required.

Cleaning and Disinfecting

Carousel shall provide each respirator user with a respirator that is clean, sanitary, and in good working order. Carousel shall ensure that respirators are cleaned and disinfected.

The respirators shall be cleaned and disinfected when:

- Respirators issued for the exclusive use of an employee shall be cleaned and disinfected as often as necessary to be maintained in a sanitary condition
- Respirators issued to more than one employee shall be cleaned and disinfected fore being worn by different individuals
- Respirators maintained for emergency use shall be cleaned and disinfected after each use.
- Respirators used in fit testing and training shall be cleaned and disinfected after each use.

Cleaning and storage of respirators assigned to specific employees is the responsibility of that employee.

Respirator Inspection

All respirators/SCBAs, both available for General Use and those on Permanent Check-out, will be inspected after each use and at least monthly. Should any defects be noted, the respirator/SCBA will be taken to the program administrator. Damaged respirators will be either repaired or replaced. The inspection of respirators loaned on Permanent Check-out is the responsibility of that trained employee.

How Respirators Shall Be Inspected

- All respirators used in routine situations shall be inspected before each use and during cleaning.
- All respirators maintained for use in emergency situations shall be inspected at least monthly and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and shall be checked for proper function before and after each use.
- Emergency escape-only respirators shall be inspected before being carried into the workplace for use.

Inspections Shall Include

- A check of respirator function, tightness of connections, and the condition of the various parts including, but not limited to, the face piece, head straps, valves, connecting tube, and cartridges, canisters or filters.
- Check of elastomeric parts for pliability and signs of deterioration.
- SCBA shall be inspected monthly. Air and oxygen cylinders shall be maintained in a fully charged state and shall be recharged when the pressure falls to 90% of the manufacturer's recommended pressure level. shall determine that the regulator and warning devices function properly.

Emergency Use Respirator Inspections

Certify the respirator by documenting the date the inspection was performed, the name (or signature) of the person who made the inspection, the findings, required remedial action, and a serial number or other means of identifying the inspected respirator.

Provide this information on a tag or label that is attached to the storage compartment for this respirator, is kept with the respirator, or is included in inspection reports stored as paper or electronic files. This information shall be maintained until replaced following a subsequent certification.

Respirator Storage

Respirators are to be stored as follows:

- All respirators shall be stored to protect them from damage, contamination, dust, sunlight, extreme temperatures, excessive moisture, and damaging chemicals, and they shall be packed or stored to prevent deformation of the face piece and exhalation valve.

Emergency respirators shall be:

- Kept accessible to the work area;
- Stored in compartments or in covers that are clearly marked as containing emergency respirators; and
- Stored in accordance with any applicable manufacturer instructions.

Repair of Respirators

Respirators that fail an inspection or are otherwise found to be defective will be removed from service to be discarded, repaired or adjusted in accordance with the following procedures:

- Repairs or adjustments to respirators are to be made only by persons appropriately trained to perform such operations and shall use only the respirator manufacturer's NIOSH-approved parts designed for the respirator;
- Repairs shall be made according to the manufacturer's recommendations and specifications for the type and extent of repairs to be performed; and
- Reducing and admission valves, regulators, and alarms shall be adjusted or repaired only by the manufacturer or a technician trained by the manufacturer.

Respiratory Protection Checklist

1	Respiratory protective equipment selection	
	a)	Are work area conditions and worker exposures properly surveyed?
	b)	Are respirators selected on the basis of hazards to which the worker is exposed?
	c)	Are selections made by individuals knowledgeable of proper selection procedures?
2.	Are only certified respirators purchased and used; do they provide adequate protection for the specific hazard and concentration of the contaminant?	
3.	Has a medical evaluation of the prospective user been made to determine physical and psychological ability to wear the selected respiratory protective equipment?	
4.	Have all respirators been issued to the users for their exclusive use, and are there records covering issuance?	
5.	Respiratory protective equipment fitting:	
	a)	Are the users given the opportunity to try on several respirators to determine whether the respirator they will subsequently be wearing is the best fitting one?
	b)	Is the fit qualitatively tested at appropriate intervals?
	c)	Are those users who require corrective lenses properly fitted?
	d)	Are users prohibited from wearing contact lenses when using respirators?
	e)	Is the face piece-to-face seal tested in a test atmosphere?
	f)	Are workers prohibited from wearing respirators in contaminated work areas when they have facial hair or other characteristics may cause face seal leakage?
6.	Respirator use in the work area:	
	a)	Are respirators being worn correctly? (i.e., head covering over respirator straps)?
	b)	Are workers keeping respirators on all the time while in the work area?
	c)	Are employees conducting positive/negative fit test each time they put on respirator?
7.	Maintenance of respiratory protective equipment:	
	<i>Cleaning and Disinfecting</i>	

	a)	Are respirators cleaned and disinfected after each use when different people use the same device, or as frequently as necessary for devices issued to individual users?
	b)	Are proper methods of cleaning and disinfecting utilized?
<i>Storage</i>		
	a)	Are respirators stored in a manner so as to protect them from dust, sunlight, heat, excessive cold or moisture, or damaging chemicals?
	b)	Are respirators stored properly in a storage facility so as to prevent them from deforming?
	c)	Is storage in lockers and tool boxes permitted only if the respirator is in a carrying case or carton?
<i>Inspection</i>		
	a)	Are respirators inspected before and after each use and during cleaning?
	b)	Are qualified individuals/users instructed in inspection techniques?
	c)	Is respiratory protective equipment designated as "emergency use" inspected at least monthly (in addition to after each use)?
	d)	Are SCBA incorporating breathing gas containers inspected weekly for breathing gas pressure?
	e)	Is a record kept of the inspection of "emergency use" respiratory protective equipment?
<i>Repair</i>		
	b)	Are repairs made by manufacturers or manufacturer-trained individuals?
8.	Special use conditions:	
	a)	Is a written procedure developed for respiratory protective equipment usage in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life or health?
	b)	Is a written procedure developed for equipment usage for entry into confined spaces?
9.	Training	
	a)	Are users trained in proper respirator use, cleaning, and inspection?
	b)	Are users trained in the basis for selection of respirators?
	c)	Are users evaluated, using competency-based evaluation, before and after training?

Respirator Inspection Record

1. Type: _____ Date: _____

2. Number: _____

3. Defects Found:

- A. Face piece _____
- B. Inhalation Valve _____
- C. Exhalation Valve Assembly _____
- D. Headbands _____
- E. Cartridge Holder _____
- F. Cartridge/Canister _____
- G. Filter _____
- H. Harness Assembly _____
- I. Hose Assembly _____
- J. Speaking Diaphragm _____
- K. Gaskets _____
- L. Connections _____
- M. Other Defect _____
- N. Respirator Returned to Service _____
- O. Respirator Failed _____

Action: Repair _____

Replace _____

Supervisor/Inspector

Color Code Table

Atmospheric contaminants to be protected against:	Colors assigned (1)
Acid gases	White
Hydrocyanic acid gas	White with ½-inch green stripe completely around the canister near the bottom
Chlorine gas	White with ½-inch yellow stripe completely around the canister near the bottom
Organic vapors	Black
Ammonia gas	Green
Acid gases and ammonia gas	Green with ½-inch white stripe completely around the canister near the bottom.
Carbon monoxide	Blue
Acid gases and organic vapors	Yellow
Hydrocyanic acid gas and chloropicrin vapor	Yellow with ½-inch blue stripe completely around the canister near the bottom.
Acid gases, organic vapors, and ammonia gases	Brown
Radioactive materials, excepting tritium and noble gases	Purple (Magenta)
Particulates (dusts, fumes, mists, fogs, or smokes) in combination with any of the above gases or vapors	Canister color for contaminant, as designated above, with ½-inch gray stripe completely around the canister near the top.
All of the above atmospheric contaminants	Red with ½-inch gray stripe completely around the canister near the top.

1 Gray shall not be assigned as the main color for a canister designed to remove acids or vapors.

Note: Orange shall be used as a complete body, or stripe color to represent gases not included in this table. The user will need to refer to the canister label to determine the degree of protection the canister will afford. 29CFR 1910.135