Respiratory Protection

Purpose / Scope

The purpose of the Respiratory Protection Program is to ensure that all employees who are required to work in areas containing respiratory hazards understand the potential hazards, the District's program for protecting them from those hazards to the extent reasonably possible, and to establish the requirements for working safely in such an environment.

This is intended to be a universal document that describes precautions and procedures that must be followed in all cases. Field management and staff will develop Standard Operating Procedures for work at specific sites and for specific work tasks, which will take into account all safety issues and will define the most effective methods of accomplishing the work objectives safely and efficiently.

Employees are encouraged to actively participate in identifying opportunities for applying engineering controls to eliminate respiratory hazards and for reducing the hazards of working in areas containing such hazards.

Policy Statement

It is the primary policy of the INSERT DISTRICT NAME HERE to use engineering controls wherever practical to reduce or eliminate the need for employees to use air-purifying respirators. Where employees are required to use air-purifying respirators in the course of their work or where employees voluntarily use air-purifying respirators, it is the policy of the INSERT DISTRICT NAME HERE that the employees will comply fully with this Respiratory Protection Program.

Exemptions / Exclusions

Employees who do not engage in work activities that expose them to respiratory hazards or who do not voluntarily use air-purifying respirators are not subject to the requirements of this program.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Description

Respiratory hazards may exist in the workplace in the form of airborne contaminants. Such contaminants can exist in a variety of physical forms, such as:

Dusts Fibers Fogs Fumes Gases

Smoke Sprays Vapors Aerosols

Airborne contaminants can arise from many sources. A common source is from chemicals used in the workplace. A table of the principal chemicals that may be encountered is presented in WAC 296-841, Airborne Contaminants. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) publishes a NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances and a NIOSH Pocked Guide to Chemical Hazards. Each of these resources identifies the Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) for the substances listed.

Potential respiratory hazards of substances are also identified on material safety data sheets (MSDS). There may be other substances that may be known to employers for which there is positive evidence of acute or chronic health hazards that may exist in an airborne form and represent a respiratory hazard.

Pesticides and biological agents such as harmful bacteria, viruses or fungi may be released into an airborne form and represent a respiratory hazard.

HAZARD EVALUATION

Currently, the District has not identified any fixed locations where employees enter that respiratory hazards are known to exist

However, work performed can introduce respiratory hazards based on the material, chemical or other source used that is transient and temporary in nature.

METHODS OF EVALUATION

The District actively encourages its employees to make known to a Manager, the Safety Coordinator or Safety Committee substances or areas that they know or suspect may be, or may contain a respiratory hazard. When a substance or area is identified, the Safety Coordinator will investigate the report. When appropriate, qualified experts will be engaged to quantify the exposure and to propose engineering controls where feasible and reasonable. When engineering controls are not feasible or reasonable, and administrative controls do not fully eliminate the hazard, the use of air-purifying respirators will be required of all employees working in the exposure area.

EXPOSURE DETERMINATION

The District does not have any locations or work processes where an exposure to a hazard is known to exist at a level that exceeds permissible exposure limits (PELs).

When new chemicals are used in the district the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be reviewed for respiratory hazards and guidelines or instructions contained therein will be followed.

While no locations or work processes have been specifically identified as having a respiratory hazard, the District does provide air-purifying respirators for the voluntary use and comfort of any employee who requests them.

If, at anytime an employee is knowingly exposed to a respiratory hazard, such as an exposure to a substance over its PEL or an exposure to an airborne biological hazard, use of an appropriate air-purifying respirator will become mandatory.

Although the use of air-purifying respirators may be voluntary, the District has developed this written program to meet the more stringent requirements for respiratory protection programs where use of air-purifying respirators are required due to known exposures.

Responsibilities

District

- Provide respirators which are appropriate to the work task and work location.
- Provide respiratory medical evaluations at no cost to the employee.
- Provide respirator fit testing.
- Provide training to each employee using air-purifying respirators, whether the use is voluntary or required, so they acquire the understanding, knowledge, and skills necessary to safely use the air-purifying respirators while performing assigned duties.
- Testing potentially hazardous environments to determine exposure levels

Safety Coordinator

- The Safety Coordinator will act as the designated Respiratory Protection Program Administrator
- Establish and update the written Respiratory Protection Program as needed.
- Provide consultation to District staff regarding the Program.
- Conduct required training and fit testing.
- Assist in determining when and where a respiratory hazard exists.
- Review and approve all Standard Operating Procedures with respect to respiratory safety issues.
- Provide training records to Human Resources Administrator for retention and maintenance.

Employees

- Awareness and compliance with all guidelines, rules and procedures outlined in this Respiratory Protection Program.
- Identify areas or tasks that may contain or result in a respiratory hazard.
- Care and maintenance of their air-purifying respirator.
- Inform their manager or project lead if they note damaged or defective components of their air-purifying respirator and its component parts.

Guidelines/Rules

Required PPE

In the absence of known respiratory hazard areas, the use of air-purifying respirators by District employees is voluntary. This voluntary use is encouraged for the employee's comfort and peace of mind whenever the employee desires the added respiratory protection.

If a respiratory hazard is identified in the workplace appropriate PPE will be used. Determination of correct PPE will be completed before work is conducted in the hazard area. A worker can use an MSDS to determine required PPE or alternatively can contact the Safety Office for direction.

Prevention Actions

When work processes are developed or substantially changed, new equipment, materials, or supplies are introduced to the workplace the employee doing so must consider the respiratory hazards that may be associated with the change. If at all possible avoid introducing any respiratory hazard with the new process, changes, equipment, materials or supplies. If a respiratory hazard is unavoidable then the Safety Coordinator must evaluate the hazard and provide an appropriate solution to protect workers.

Respirator Selection

WAC 296-842-13005 describes the accepted procedure for selecting respirators that are appropriate to known hazards. This procedure, in its most current form, will be followed each time a new respiratory hazard is identified in order to assure that the appropriate respirator is selected for use in work areas where that exposure exists.

If respirator use is strictly voluntary and there is not a respiratory hazard then this section does not apply.

A hazardous chemical Material Data Safety Sheet lists required protective measures for that chemical. The listed respirators will be used in accordance with the MSDS.

If a respiratory hazard is introduced into the workplace respirator selection shall be made based on the hazard. The hazard assessment shall be based on available information – MSDS, product labels, Industrial Hygiene Consultant, and other sources as appropriate. If the selected respirator is new and/or unfamiliar to workers then worker training, fit test, medical evaluation based on applicable WAC's and this program before work is done in the hazard area.

Medical Evaluations

WAC 296-842-11005 requires the District to make sure that the use of respirators is safe for respirator users. WAC 296-842-14005 further requires the District to provide medical evaluations of those whose use of respirators is required. Both of these requirements are satisfied through the use of a Medical Evaluation Questionnaire that is sent to a licensed health care professional for evaluation. The District has identified a local health care provider as its licensed health care professional (LHCP) who will perform the evaluations of the questionnaires. See your supervisor or the Safety Coordinator.

Employees who are required to use an air-purifying respirator in the course of their work assignments, or who choose to use one voluntarily will be required to complete the medical evaluation questionnaire. The questionnaires will be kept confidential by the District's Human Resources staff and sent to LHCP for evaluation. The questionnaire is

confidential and will only be seen by the LHCP. The LHCP will return only the following written recommendation information to the District:

- Whether or not the employee is medically able to use the respirator
- Any limitations of respirator use for the employee
- What future medical evaluations, if any, are needed
- A statement that the employee has been provided a copy of the written recommendation

The District will provide follow-up evaluation for employees when the LHCP needs more information to make a final recommendation.

Medical evaluations will be made before respirators are fit-tested or used in the workplace. Subsequent evaluations will be made if any of the following occur:

- The licensed health care professional, recommends them,
- The Respiratory Program Administrator or a Manager determines that an employee needs reevaluation,
- Medical signs or symptoms are observed during fit-testing or program evaluation or are reported by the employee, or
- When changes occur in worksite conditions that could substantially increase the employee's physiological stress.

FIT TESTING

All employees who use air-purifying respirators, whether voluntarily or because they are required by the District to use one due to their work environment, will undergo fit testing to assure that the respirator is capable of maintaining an effective seal with the user's face. The District will provide fit testing on the following schedule (WAC 296-842-14005):

- Before an employee is assigned to duties that require the use or respirators
- Upon initial assignment of a respirator
- At least every 12 months after initial testing
- Whenever any of the following occurs:
    - A different respirator facepiece is chosen
    - The District or the employee becomes aware of a physical change in an employee that could affect respirator fit
    - An employee notifies a manager, the Respirator Program Administrator, or the LHCP that the respirator fit is unacceptable. The employee will have a reasonable opportunity to select a different respirator facepiece.

Fit testing will follow the fundamental process listed below (WAC 296-842-22010):

The district will send employees to the LHCP for a Qualitative Fit Test. If provider is unavailable the following procedures will be followed.

1. Selection of a respirator model and size that is appropriate for the user's facial structure
    a. Selection of a qualitative fit test procedure. The District uses the Bitrex ™ aerosol qualitative method.
2. Employee performance of the fit test exercises appropriate to the Bitrex ™ aerosol qualitative fit test procedure.
3. Cleaning and maintaining the equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions.

4. Make sure employees wear any safety equipment that could:
    a. Interfere with respirator fit, &
    b. Be worn in the workplace
5. Check, prior to fit testing, for conditions that may interfere with the respirator seal and valve functions

The District will use an appropriate combination of qualitative fit test methods and fit test exercises as described in the most current section 296-842-22010 of Chapter 296-842, Respirators.

Employees who do not complete and pass the fit testing procedures will not be allowed to use of air-purifying respirators while doing work for the District.

Respirator Use

Air-purifying respirators with hazard appropriate cartridges are required PPE where known hazards exist. The District has not identified any known respiratory hazard areas. Employees may choose to voluntarily use air-purifying respirators for their own personal comfort, such as to reduce the nuisance level of non-toxic odors or particulates.

Employees are not permitted to use air-purifying respirators if they have characteristics that interfere with the respirator facepiece seal or valve function. Characteristics such as beard stubble, moustaches, sideburns, bangs, hairlines, or scars between the face and the sealing surface of the respirator may affect the seal.

Corrective glasses or personal protective equipment may interfere with the facepiece seal. If this happens and you cannot correct the problem, report it to your manager or the Respirator Program Administrator to see if a workable solution can be found.

The NIOSH certification labeling and color-coding on air-purifying respirator filters, cartridges, and canisters must be readable and intact during use. See the following Service Life of Chemical Cartridges and Filters section for cartridge replacement information.

Respirators are used either because the District has identified a respiratory hazard or because the individual seeks additional respiratory protection. In either case they are used because of a demonstrated or perceived need. Because of this, you must leave the use area for any of the following reasons:

- To replace air-purifying filters, cartridges, or canisters
- When you smell or taste (detect) vapor or gas leakage from the cartridge, canister, or facepiece seal.
- When you detect changes in breathing resistance
- To readjust your respirator
- To wash your face and the respirator as necessary to prevent skin or eye irritation
- If you become ill
- If you experience sensations of dizziness, nausea, weakness, breathing difficulty, coughing, sneezing, vomiting, or chills.

Whether used voluntarily or used because the District requires their use due to the work environment, respirator seal must be verified for adequacy each time the respirator is worn. (This is referred to as a seal check and the employee should be aware that it is not a substitute for the required fit tests.) An acceptable seal check procedure is described in the following section.

Service Life of Chemical Cartridges and Filters

This section does not apply, reserved for future use if changes in respiratory hazards are identified requiring a different model of respirator.

The respirator model (3M 8211 Particulate Respirator) does not use cartridges or replaceable filters.

Fitting Instructions

From 3M 8511/8211/07185 Respirator N95 Particulate User Instructions

Use Instructions

1. Failure to follow all instructions and limitations on the use of this respirator and/or failure to wear this respirator during all times of exposure can reduce respirator effectiveness and may result in sickness or death.
2. Before occupational use of this respirator, a written respiratory protection program must be implemented meeting all the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 such as training and fit testing and applicable OSHA substance specific standards. In Canada, CSA standard Z94.4-93 requirements must be met.
3. The particles which can be dangerous to your health include those so small that you cannot see them.
4. Leave the contaminated area immediately and contact supervisor if dizziness, irritation, or other distress occurs.
5. Store the respirator away from contaminated areas when not in use.
6. Dispose of used product in accordance with applicable regulations.

Use Limitations

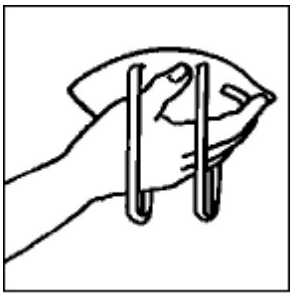
1. This respirator does not supply oxygen. Do not use in atmospheres containing less than 19.5% oxygen.
2. Do not use when concentrations of contaminants are immediately dangerous to life and health, are unknown or when concentrations exceed 10 times the permissible exposure limit (PEL) or according to specific OSHA standards or applicable government regulations, whichever is lower.
3. Do not alter abuse or misuse this respirator.
4. Do not use with beards or other facial hair or other conditions that prevent a good seal between the face and the sealing surface of the respirator.

Time Use Limitations

If respirator becomes damaged, soiled, or breathing becomes difficult, leave the contaminated area immediately and replace the respirator.

Fitting Instructions

1. Cup the respirator in your hand, with the nosepiece at your fingertips, allowing the headbands to hang freely below your hand.



2. Position the respirator under your chin with the nosepiece up. Pull the top strap over your head resting it high at the top back of your head. Pull the bottom strap over your head and position it around the neck below the ears.

3. Place your fingertips from both hands at the top of the metal nosepiece. Using two hands mold the nose area to the shape of your nose by pushing inward while moving your fingertips down both sides of the nosepiece.

   ! Pinching the nosepiece using one hand may result in improper fit and less effective respirator performance. Use two hands.

4. Perform a User Seal Check prior to each wearing. To check the respirator-to-face seal, place both hands completely over the respirator and inhale sharply. Be careful not to disturb the position of the respirator. A negative pressure should be felt inside the respirator. If air leaks around nose, readjust the nosepiece as described in step 3. If air leaks at the respirator edges, work the straps back along the sides of your head. If you CANNOT achieve a proper seal, DO NOT enter the contaminated area. See your supervisor.

Removal Instructions

See step 2 of Fitting Instructions and cup respirator in hand to maintain position on face. Pull bottom strap over head. Still holding respirator in position, pull top strap over head and remove respirator.

Respirator Maintenance

The 3M 8211 N95 Particulate Respirator is a single use disposable respirator that requires no maintenance.

This section is reserved for future use in the event additional respirators are required based on new airborne hazards.

Respiratory Program Evaluation

The District will evaluate this Respiratory Protection Program for effectiveness by doing the following steps:

- Checking results of fit-test results and health provider evaluations
- Talking with employees who wear respirators about their respirators – how they fit, do they feel they are adequately protecting them, do they notice any difficulties in breathing while wearing them, do they notice any odors while wearing them, etc.
- Periodically checking employee job duties for changes in chemical exposure
- Periodically checking maintenance and storage of respirators
- Periodically checking how employees use their respirators

Recordkeeping

The following records will be kept:

- A copy of this completed Respirator Protection Program
- Employees' latest fit-testing results
- Employee training records
- Written recommendations from our/your medical provider
- The records will be kept by the Human Resources Administrator

Emergency Procedures

First Aid Awareness and Actions

Appropriate first aid shall be provided as indicated by the emergency as it presents itself.

At no time is a district employee permitted nor encouraged to exceed their training level in first aid.

Forms Used

Forms are in Appendix A of the Accident Prevention Program

- Respirator Fit Test Record
- Respirator Training Record
- Medical Questionnaire

Training

The District will provide employees who use respirators, supervise respirator users, or issue, repair, or adjust respirators with effective training. Specific information about the training will be found in the Respirator Protection Training Outline of this Accident Prevention Program.

The training will be provided initially, before worksite respirator use begins, periodically, within 12 months of the previous training, and when the employee hasn't retained knowledge or skills. Training will also be provided when a change in the worksite or type of respirator makes the previous training incomplete or obsolete.

Employee training will cover respiratory hazards and the proper use of respirators. This training will include the following elements:

1. Why the respirator is necessary.
2. The respirator's capabilities and limitations.
3. How improper fit, use, or maintenance can compromise the respirator's effectiveness and reliability.
4. How to properly inspect, put on, seal check, use, and remove the respirator.
5. How to clean, disinfect, repair, and store the respirator, or how to get this done by someone else.
6. How to use the respirator effectively in emergency situations.
7. Medical signs and symptoms that may limit or prevent the effective use of respirators.
8. The District's general obligations under the Chapter 296-842 WAC, Respirators.

References/Resources

WAC 296-841, Airborne Contaminants

WAC 296-842, Respirators

NIOSH Respirator Selection Logic

DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2005-100

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2005-149

Respiratory Medical Questionnaire – Health Force

DEFINITIONS

Air-purifying respirator (APR)

A respirator equipped with an air-purifying element such as a filter, cartridge, or canister, or having a filtering facepiece, for example, a dust mask. The element or filtering facepiece is designed to remove specific contaminants, such as particles, vapors, or gases, from air that passes through it. (WAC 296-842-300)

Filtering facepiece

Disposable air purifying

Full face air purifying

Powered air purifying

Assigned protection factor (APF)

Indicates the workplace level of respiratory protection that a respirator or class of respirators is expected to provide to employees when you implement a continuing, effective respiratory protection program as specified by WAC 296-842, Respirators. (WAC 296-842-300)

Canister or Cartridge (air-purifying)

Part of an air-purifying respirator that consist of a container holding materials such as fiber, treated charcoal, or a combination of the two, that removes contaminants from the air passing through the cartridge or canister. (WAC 296-842-300)

Cartridge Respirator (see also air-purifying respirator)

An air-purifying respirator equipped with one or more cartridges. These respirators have a facepiece made from silicone, rubber or other plastic-like materials. (WAC 296-842-300)

Exposed or Exposure

The contact an employee has with a toxic substance, harmful physical agent or oxygen deficient condition, whether or not protection is provided by respirators or other personal protective equipment (PPE). Exposure can occur through various routes of entry, such as inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, or skin absorption. (WAC 296-841-300)

End-of-Service-Life Indicator (ESLI)

A system that warns the air-purifying respirator user that cartridges or canisters must be changed. An example of an ESLI is a dot on the respirator cartridge that changes color. (WAC 296-842-300)

Filter

Fibrous material that removes dust, spray, mist, fume, fog, smoke particles, or other aerosols from the air. (WAC 296-842-300)

Filtering-facepiece Respirator

A tight-fitting, half-facepiece, negative-pressure, particulate air-purifying respirator with the facepiece mainly composed of filter material. These respirators don't use cartridges or canisters and may have sealing surfaces composed of rubber, silicone or other plastic-like materials. They are sometimes referred to as "dust masks." (WAC 296-842-300)

Fit test

(See also qualitative fit test and quantitative fit test.) Fit testing is an activity where the facepiece seal of a respirator is challenged using a WISHA accepted procedure, to determine if the respirator provides an adequate seal. (WAC 296-842-300)

Half-facepiece Respirator

A tight-fitting respirator that only covers the wearer's nose and mouth. (WAC 296-842-300)

Licensed Health Care Professional (LHCP)

An individual whose legally permitted scope of medical practice allows him or her to provide some or all of the health care services required for respirator users' medical evaluations. (WAC 296-842-300)

Negative-pressure Respirator

Any tight-fitting respirator in which the air pressure inside the facepiece is less than the air pressure outside the respirator during inhalation. (WAC 296-842-300)

NIOSH

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. NIOSH is the federal agency that certifies respirators for occupational use. (WAC 296-842-300)

Permissible exposure limits (PEL)

The amount of an airborne chemical, toxic substance, or other harmful agent that must not be exceeded during any part of the workday.

An airborne chemical or toxic substance can have 3 PEL values:

- TWA8. This is an 8-hour, time-weighted average limit
- Short-term exposure limit (STEL). This is typically a 15-minute, time-weighted average limit
- Ceiling limit (C). This is an instantaneous limit. (WAC 296-841-300)

PELs are specified in applicable WISHA rules. (WAC 296-842-300)

Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR)

An air-purifying respirator equipped with a blower that draws ambient air through cartridges or canisters. These respirators, as a group, are not classified as positive pressure respirators and must not be used as such. (WAC 296-842-300)

Qualitative fit test

A test that determines the adequacy of respirator fit for an individual. The test relies on the employee's ability to detect a test substance. Test results are either "pass" or "fail." (WAC 296-842-300)

Quantitative fit test

A test that determines the adequacy of respirator fit for an individual. The test relies on specialized equipment that performs numeric measurements of leakage into the respiratory inlet covering. Test results are used to calculate a "fit factor."

Respiratory Hazard

Harmful airborne hazards and oxygen deficiency that are addressed in chapter 296-841 WAC, Respiratory Hazards. (WAC 296-842-300)

Required Use

Respirator use that is necessary to protect employees from respiratory hazards or that the employer decides to require for his or her own reasons. For example, the employer decides to follow more rigorous exposure limits. (WAC 296-842-300)

Respirator

A type of personal protective equipment designed to protect the wearer from harmful airborne hazards, oxygen deficiency, or both. (WAC 296-842-300) (Note: Air-purifying respirators do not protect the user from oxygen deficiencies.)

Seal Check

Actions conducted by the respirator user each time the respirator is put on, to determine if the respirator is properly seated on the face. (WAC 296-842-300)

Tight-fitting Facepiece

A respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face or neck. Mouthpiece respirators aren't tight-fitting facepieces. (WAC 296-842-300)

Toxic substance

Any chemical substance or biological agent, such as bacteria, virus, and fungus, which is any of the following:

- Listed in the latest edition of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS)
- Shows positive evidence of an acute or chronic health hazard in testing conducted by, or known to, the employer.
- The subject of a material safety data sheet kept by or known to the employer showing the material may pose a hazard to human health. (WAC 296-841-300)

Voluntary use

Respirator use that is requested by the employee and permitted by the employer when no respiratory hazard exists. (WAC 296-842-300)

RESPIRATOR FIT TEST RECORD

Employee Name	Employee Number	Test Date	Test Location

Respirator Type	Model	Size

Testing Agent	Sensitivity Test Pass
☐ Sweet ☐ Bitter	☐ Yes ☐ No

Results

Exercise	Fit	Taste Detected
Normal breathing		☐ Yes ☐ No
Deep breathing		☐ Yes ☐ No
Turning head side to side		☐ Yes ☐ No
Nodding head up and down		☐ Yes ☐ No
Talking – rainbow passage When the sunlight strikes raindrops in the air, they act like a prism and form a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of white light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch, with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look, but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for something beyond his reach, his friends say he is looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.		☐ Yes ☐ No
Bending over		☐ Yes ☐ No
Normal breathing		☐ Yes ☐ No

Tested By	Signature

I have been instructed in and understand the proper fitting, use and care of the above named respirator. I understand that this equipment is not to be used in oxygen deficient or immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) atmospheres and is not to be used for other than the uses specified by the manufacturer. To my knowledge, I have no medical problems to prevent me from using this equipment.

Employee Name	Employee Signature

Notes:

RESPIRATOR TRAINING RECORD

Topic(s)	**Topic**		
	Respirator Training		
Class Information	**Location**	**Date**	**Time**
			From to # hours
	Topic(s) Covered – Synopsis of Training		
	This training includes the following elements: 1. Why the respirator is necessary. 2. The respirator's capabilities and limitations. 3. How improper fit, use, or maintenance can compromise the respirator's effectiveness and reliability. 4. How to properly inspect, put on, seal check, use, and remove the respirator. 5. How to clean, disinfect, repair, and store the respirator, or how to get this done by someone else. 6. How to use the respirator effectively in emergency situations. 7. Medical signs and symptoms that may limit or prevent the effective use of respirators. 8. The District's general obligations under the Chapter 296-842 WAC, Respirators.		
Student Signature	By signing below I certify that I completed the training indicated. I also understand that if I have any questions that I am free to ask at any time and am encouraged to do so.		
	Printed Student Name	Student Signature	Date Signed
Certify	I certify that I provided the above training at the date; time and place indicated covering the listed topics.		
	Instructor Name		
	Instructor Signature		

HEALTHFORCE
OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

Respirator Type and Environmental Conditions Description*

To be completed by Employer

Employer: Alderwood Water & Wastewater **Date:** _____

Address: 3626 156th St SW **Phone:** _____

Lynnwood, WA 98087-5021 **Contact:** Curt Russell

Employee Name: _____ **Employee Job Title:** _____

Type of Respirator to be used:

- ☐ Dust Mask
- ☒ N-95
- ☐ Negative Pressure
- ☐ Positive Pressure
- ☐ Powered Air Purifying Respirator
- ☐ ½ Face
- ☐ Full Face
- ☐ SCBA occasional use
- ☐ SCBA heavy, prolonged, exertion or heat stress use

Respirator weight: _____lbs/ Kg

Pattern of use:

Duration of use: as needed hr/day
Frequency of Use: as needed days/week, days/mo., days/yr.

- ☐ Escape use
- ☐ Rescue use

Expected physical work effort during respirator use:

- ☐ Light Work (sitting, writing, drafting)
- ☒ Moderate Work (walk level surface, light assembly, nailing, driving)
- ☐ Heavy work (walk inclines, heavy lifting, large assembly)

Additional protective equipment or clothing to be worn

- ☒ Hard Hat
- ☒ Hearing protection
- ☒ Gloves
- ☒ Goggles/safety glasses
- ☐ Chemical resistant clothing
- ☒ Protective footwear
- ☐ Other: Specify: _____

Environmental extremes (please specify)

- ☐ Heat 75 °F
- ☐ Humidity 90 %
- ☐ Extreme cold n/a ° F
- ☐ Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)

Other factors pertinent to respirator use:

*OSHA/WISHA requires the preceding information be provided to the Physician or Licensed Health Care Provider (PLHCP) before the PLHCP makes a recommendation concerning an employee's ability to use a respirator. OSHA 1910.134 /WAC 296-62-07255