## REVISION HISTORY

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Respiratory protective equipment is required when workers perform tasks in atmospheres that are 1) oxygen-deficient or 2) contain airborne chemical or biological contaminants above occupational exposure limits (OEL) or at levels considered to be hazardous.

The elimination or reduction of respiratory hazards through substitution or the use of engineering controls is preferred. However, there may be situations where these controls do not exist, are not practicable, are temporarily ineffective because of equipment breakdown or do not fully eliminate the hazard. In these cases, respiratory protection may be required. Respirators provide personal protection either by removing contaminants from the air before it is breathed in (air purifying respirators), or by supplying breathable air (atmosphere supplying respirators).

The University has established this Respiratory Protection Program to outline the requirements for the selection, use and care of respirators. The program is written in accordance with the requirements of regulations under the Occupational Health and Safety Act of Ontario, as well as the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.4-18, Selection, Use and Care of Respirators (September 2018).

1.2 Scope

The Respiratory Protection Program applies to all faculty, staff, students, and visitors who may use respiratory protection for work in hazardous atmospheres. Health and safety requirements for contractors including respiratory protection are referenced under the Contractor Safety Management Program.
# 2.0 Definitions

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Air-Purifying Respirator</td>
<td>A respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atmosphere-Supplying Respirator</td>
<td>A respirator that supplies the respirator user with breathing air/gas from a source independent of the ambient atmosphere.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fit Test</td>
<td>A qualitative or a quantitative method to evaluate the fit of a specific make, model, and size of respirator on an individual.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazardous Atmosphere</td>
<td>An atmosphere that is oxygen-deficient, exceeds occupational exposure limits, presents a fire/explosion hazard, and/or contains an airborne toxic or disease-producing contaminant in concentrations deemed to be hazardous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmet/Hood</td>
<td>A respirator which completely covers the head and neck, may cover portions of the shoulders, and may offer head and/or eye protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) atmosphere</td>
<td>An atmosphere that poses immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or would impair an individual’s ability to escape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen Deficiency</td>
<td>Means less than 19.5% oxygen by volume at normal atmospheric pressure of oxygen less than 17.6 kPa (132 mm Hg). Normal air at sea level contains about 21% oxygen at a partial pressure of 21.3 kPa (160 mm Hg).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulate</td>
<td>Airborne contaminants other than gas or vapour, that include dusts, fumes, mists, fibres, fog, and smoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure-demand Respirator</td>
<td>A respirator where the pressure in the facepiece or hood remains positive with respect to the ambient pressure during both inhalation and exhalation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualitative Fit Test</td>
<td>A pass/fail fit test method that relies on the subject’s sensory response to detect a challenge agent in order to assess the adequacy of respirator fit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quantitative Fit Test</td>
<td>A fit test method that uses an instrument to assess the amount of leakage into the respirator in order to assess the adequacy of respirator fit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Respirator</td>
<td>A device to protect the user from inhaling a hazardous atmosphere.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitization</td>
<td>The use of an accepted disinfectant product to clean the surfaces of inanimate objects in order to mitigate or prevent the transmission of disease to humans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)</td>
<td>A respirator that has a portable supply of breathing gas and is independent of the ambient atmosphere. SCBAs include both open-circuit and closed-circuit respirators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tight-Fitting Facepiece</td>
<td>A respirator inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face. This includes a quarter-facepiece that covers the user’s nose and mouth above the chin; a half-facepiece that covers the user’s nose and mouth under the chin; and a full-facepiece that covers the user’s nose, eyes, and mouth under the chin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Seal Checks</td>
<td>An action conducted by the respirator user to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour</td>
<td>The gaseous state of a substance that is solid or liquid at ambient temperature and pressure.</td>
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3.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Supervisor

- To engage Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) to complete an assessment of the respiratory hazards prior to commencing tasks or work in a hazardous atmosphere;
- To maintain records on the respirator selection for their department;
- To verify that health screening, fit testing, and training are completed prior to assigning an employee any task that requires the use of a respirator;
- To provide details of the type of respirator selected and the anticipated working conditions, as needed, for completion for the Respirator User Screening Questionnaire and any subsequent medical surveillance that may be required;
- To implement safe work procedures for tasks requiring the use of a respirator, as needed;
- To implement safe work procedures regarding cleaning, sanitizing, inspecting, maintaining, repairing and storing respirators as required in accordance with written instructions and/or manufacturer’s recommendations;
- To implement safe work procedures regarding repairing, testing, inspecting and storage of SCBA cylinders, if in use;
- To establish a change-out schedule for the replacement of filters and cartridges, in consultation with the University’s Occupational Hygienist;
- To enforce the use of respirators in accordance with the training received and safe user practices;
- To verify that employees who use respirators are fit tested annually, unless otherwise determined and approved by EHS;
- To maintain fit testing records for employees; and
- To notify EHS of changes in process, equipment or operating procedures that impact respiratory protection requirements.

3.2 Worker (Respirator User)

- To report to their supervisor if there is any condition that may impair their ability to safely use a respirator;
- To wear the specified respiratory device selected for the task;
- To participate in annual respirator fit testing, unless otherwise determined by approved by EHS;
- To use respirators in accordance with the training received and the safe user practices;
- To verify that respirator is clean and in good working condition prior to each use;
- To perform user seal checks each time a tight-fitting respirator is worn; and
• To remove from service and report to the supervisor any respirator that is determined to be defective.

3.3 **Environmental Health and Safety (EHS)**

• To develop, implement and maintain the Respiratory Protection Program in accordance with applicable standards and regulatory requirements;

• To identify and communicate workplace roles and responsibilities;

• To provide technical guidance and assistance in assessing respiratory hazards in hazardous atmospheres;

• To provide assistance in the selection of appropriate respiratory protection;

• To administer the Respirator User Screening Questionnaire;

• To provide training and fit testing to respirator users; and

• Review and evaluate the Respiratory Protection Program periodically as required.

3.4 **Occupational Health and Wellness (OHW)**

• To complete any required medical surveillance to determine if a worker has any limitations regarding respirator usage;

• To maintain confidential employee medical information;

• To report any limitations regarding respirator usage to the employee, the employee’s supervisor and EHS.
4.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The hazards in a work area must be assessed to determine if respiratory hazards are present and if and what type of respirator is required.

- Prior to starting any work in a hazardous atmosphere, the supervisor or a competent designate shall consult with the Occupational Hygienist in EHS to complete a hazard assessment on the respiratory hazards in the work area. See the sample Hazard Assessment Form in Appendix A.
- The hazard assessment shall review the following:
  - Airborne contaminants that may be present (chemical or biological)
  - Physical state of airborne contaminants (e.g., particulate, gas, vapour)
  - Likelihood of worker exposure
  - Estimate or measurement of exposure concentrations
  - Applicable regulated occupational exposure limits (OELs) or other health-based benchmarks
  - Potential for oxygen-deficient atmosphere
  - Potential for atmosphere that is immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH)
  - Contaminant warning properties
  - For particulate hazards, if oil is present
  - Contaminant toxicity and other characteristics, specifically potential for eye and skin irritation
- The hazard assessment shall be documented, signed and dated by the person who performed the assessment.
- Where work areas are similar and have the same respiratory hazards, assessments need not be repeated, but the hazard assessment documentation shall indicate all areas/tasks to which it applies.
- The supervisor shall make the hazard assessment available to every worker who performs work to which the assessment relates.
- The supervisor shall retain a record of the hazard assessment, as long as it applies to the current work.
5.0 RESPIRATOR SELECTION

5.1 Types

Respirators vary in design, equipment specifications, application and protective capability and these factors shall be considered in respirator selection. Respirators fall into two main classes: 1) air-purifying respirators and 2) atmosphere-supplying respirators. These are further grouped as follows:

1) Air-purifying respirators, non-powered (APR) and powered (PAPR)
   a. Gas- and vapour- removing
   b. Particulate- removing
   c. Gas-, vapour- and particulate- removing
   d. Multifunctional (APR and PAPR configurations)

2) Atmosphere-supplying respirators
   a. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) (pressure demand, open- or closed-circuit)
   b. Airline (pressure demand or continuous flow)
   c. Multi-functional (SCBA and airline configurations)

3) Combined Respirator (configuration incorporating both atmosphere-supplying and air purifying)

4) Escape-only respirators (atmosphere-supplying or air-purifying)

5.2 Selection

Respirators must be selected in consultation with the Occupational Hygienist. Only respirators approved by EHS shall be selected and used. Workers may only use respirators for which they have been fit tested as required, trained, and have been deemed fit to use, based on self-identification of applicable conditions or further assessment by OHW. Only National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) approved respirators shall be selected and used.

Respirators will be selected based on the following criteria:

- Fitness to wear respirator
- Results of the hazard assessment
- Results of exposure assessments
- Legislative requirements and standards
- Working conditions (e.g., extreme temperatures, pressures)
- Duration of use
- Characteristics and limitations of respirators
- Assigned Protection Factors (i.e., level of protection the type of respirator provides)
Records on the details of the respirator selection process should be maintained by the supervisor/department.

Workers that require an atmosphere-supplying respirator must notify EHS. Atmosphere-supplying compressed breathing air shall meet the CSA Z180.1 standard and users require additional training. In atmospheres immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH), only pressure-demand SCBAs or combination pressure demand supply air with auxiliary self-contained air supply, with auxiliary supply of breathing air that is sufficient to permit the worker to escape unassisted from the atmosphere are permitted. Precautions shall be taken such that respirators used for escape purposes are appropriate of the type and suitable for the conditions and duration of use.

For most work with bioaerosols at the University, an air purifying (negative-pressure) half facepiece or filtering facepiece respirator is suitable. In the case of a higher generation rate of bioaerosols or poor ventilation, please consult with the Occupational Hygienist to select an appropriate respirator.

For work with other aerosols, gases and vapours, respirator selection, shall be based on CSA Z94.4 Respirator Selection Flow Chart. The respirator selection process shall consider work in environments immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH), oxygen deficient environments and available quantitative exposure data.
6.0 TRAINING

Participants in the Respiratory Protection Program (i.e., respirator users) must complete a one-time training on the elements of the program. EHS will provide this training that includes instruction on:

- University policies and procedures on respiratory protection
- Workplace roles and responsibilities
- An overview of respiratory hazards in the workplace and health effects
- Workplace controls for respiratory hazards
- Classification and selection of respirators
- Respirator fit testing
- Respirator limitations
- Care, maintenance and inspection of respirators
- Health screening for respirator users

Training must be completed prior to using a respirator. EHS will retain training attendance records. Supervisors must also maintain training records on file for all employees.

Refresher instruction on the limitations, inspection, maintenance, change-out schedules, cleaning and disinfection shall be provided at the time of fit testing.
7.0 RESPIRATOR FIT TESTING

Respirator fit testing is required for all tight-fitting respirators. It is conducted to verify the user’s ability to obtain an effective seal and a comfortable fit.

No person shall use or be assigned to use a tight-fitting respirator until a satisfactory fit has been verified by a fit test.

Qualitative or quantitative fit test methods in accordance with CSA Z94.4-18, shall be used to determine the ability of a user to obtain a satisfactory fit and an effective seal when using a tight-fitting facepiece. Fit testing shall be conducted by a qualified person in EHS or competent designate, who have completed the CSA Respirator Fit Testing Training Workshop or equivalent training.

The results of the fit test shall be used to select the specific model and size of facepiece for respirator users.

A fit test shall be performed:

- after completing the Appendix C: Respirator User Screening Questionnaire and prior to initial use;
- at least annually, unless otherwise determined and approved by EHS;
- whenever there is a change in the respirator facepiece (e.g., size, model, etc.); or
- whenever changes to the user’s physical condition (e.g., weight gain, weight loss, facial scarring, dental surgery) could affect the respirator fit.

A fit test shall not be performed unless the person undergoing the test is clean-shaven, where the facepiece seals to the skin.

When other personal protective equipment, such as eye, face, head and hearing protectors, are required to be worn, they shall be worn during the respirator fit tests to ensure that they are compatible with the respirators and do not break the facial seal.

A respirator fit testing form, documenting the results of the fit test shall be completed by the fit tester and retained in EHS records. A respirator fit testing certificate will be issued to the user upon successful completion of the fit test. The fit test certificate documents the following:

- name of the person tested;
- make, model and size of the respirator fitted;
- fit test expiry date; and
- person conducting the test.

The supervisor shall retain a copy of the record that a respirator user has been fit tested until the next fit test is administered.
8.0 USE OF RESPIRATORS

- Appropriate respiratory protection must protect against the specific hazard(s) present and provide a comfortable and secure fit.

- Supervisors shall verify that employees have completed the Appendix C: Respirator User Screening Questionnaire, fit testing (as required) and training prior to assigning them any task that requires the use of a respirator.

- Users of tight-fitting respirators shall be clean-shaven where the facepiece seals to the skin.

- Tight-fitting respirators shall not be worn when an effective seal to the face of the user cannot be achieved or maintained.

- Other personal protective devices/equipment or materials such as straps, side arms, hair, cloth and jewellery shall not interfere with the seal to the face of the user or with the operation of the respirator.

- Users of respirators with tight-fitting facepieces shall perform negative and/or positive pressure seal checks immediately after donning the respirator and periodically during use.

- Users of respirators shall report to the supervisor any condition or change that may impact the ability to use a respirator safely.

- The respirator face-to-facepiece seal should not be broken to communicate.

- For air-purifying respirators for gases and vapours with no end of service life indicators, supervisors shall establish a change-out schedule for the replacement of cartridges, based on manufacturer input. Filters shall be changed based on breathing resistance or as recommended by the manufacturer. Supervisors can consult with the Occupational Hygienist, if further guidance is needed.

- Users who plan to wear and operate supplied air breathing systems must contact EHS for further information on requirements. Some requirements include:
  - The breathing air must meet the purity requirements set out in Table 1 of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z180.1-13 (R2018), Compressed Breathing Air and Systems (2018).
  - If a compressed breathing air system uses a compressor with an operating pressure greater than 103.4 kPa to supply the breathing air, the breathing air must be tested at least once every six months to ensure that it meets the requirement set out in paragraph 1.
  - The air intake used in connection with a compressed breathing air system must,
    - for breathing air delivered by a compressor with an operating pressure greater than 103.4 kPa, be located in accordance with section 6 (Air intakes) and Annex A of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z180.1-13 (R2018), Compressed Breathing Air and Systems (2018), and
    - for breathing air delivered by an ambient air system, be located in accordance with section 6 (Air intakes) and Annex B of CSA Standard

- If a compressed breathing air system uses an oil-lubricated compressor to supply the breathing air,
  - a continuous carbon monoxide monitor equipped with audible and visual alarms that activate at 5 ppm must be provided, and
  - the continuous carbon monoxide monitor must be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

- Respirators approved for “escape only” shall not be used for non-emergency applications

- If an airline respirator is used in an IDLH atmosphere, it must be fitted with an auxiliary supply of breathing air that is sufficient to permit the worker to escape unassisted from the atmosphere.
9.0 CLEAN, INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE OF RESPIRATORS

The principal aspects of respirator care include: cleaning/sanitizing, inspection, repair and storage.

9.1 Cleaning and Sanitizing

- Respirator users shall clean and sanitize their respirators in accordance with manufacturer instructions. A sample cleaning and sanitizing procedure is included in Appendix B: Respirator Cleaning and Sanitizing Procedure. Disposable respirators are not designed to be cleaned and shall be disposed of after use.

- Respirators that are not individually assigned, shall be cleaned and sanitized before the next use. Appropriate records shall be maintained by the supervisor.

9.2 Inspection

9.2.1 Respirators

- Respirator users shall inspect their respirators before and after each use. Respirator users shall examine the condition of the respirator components (e.g., facepiece, head harness, connecting tubes, hoods, filters, cartridges).

- Respirators that do not pass the inspection shall be tagged and removed from service.

9.2.2 Cylinders

- Where SCBA cylinders are in use, the Supervisor shall maintain records to demonstrate that they are inspected by a qualified person (e.g., knowledgeable, trained and experienced in the requirements under CSA B339 “Cylinders spheres, and tubes for the transportation of dangerous goods” and CSA B340 “Selection and use of cylinders, spheres, tubes, and other containers for the transportation of dangerous goods, Class 2”) according to the requirements of the appropriate legislation, applicable CSA Standards and the manufacturer's instructions.

9.3 Repair and Test

9.3.1 Respirators

- Where inspections indicate that repairs of a respirator are required, such repairs shall be carried out by a qualified person in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, using original manufacturer's replacement parts and repair procedures.

9.3.2 Cylinders

- Where inspections indicate that repairs or rebuilding, or both, of a cylinder are required, repairs and subsequent tests and checks shall be carried out by a qualified person (e.g., knowledgeable, trained and experienced in the requirements under CSA B339 and CSA B340) in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, using original manufacturer’s
replacement parts and repair procedures. Records of repair shall be kept by the supervisor.

- Cylinders must be hydrostatically tested by a qualified person, at a frequency and in the manner described in the applicable CSA Standard(s). A cylinder that has failed hydrostatic testing shall be returned to the owner who shall document that the cylinder has been taken out of service and rendered unserviceable. Hydrostatic test records shall be maintained in accordance with procedures established by the program administrator.

9.4 Storage

9.4.1 Respirators

Respirator users shall store respirators in a manner that will prevent deformation of rubber or other elastomeric parts and that will protect them against dust, ozone, sunlight, heat, extreme cold, excessive moisture, vermin, damaging chemicals, oils, greases, or any other potential hazard that have a detrimental effect on the respirator.

9.4.2 Cylinders (In Use)

- Supervisors shall verify and document that:
  - Cylinders are numbered, colour-coded, or arranged in a manner such that all are used on a regular basis;
  - Prior to using a cylinder that has not been used in any 12-month period, the air is discarded and the cylinder refilled with compressed breathing air meeting the requirements of the applicable CSA Standard.

9.4.3 Cylinders (Not in Current Use)

- Supervisors shall verify and document that:
  - Cylinders not in current use and those in long-term storage are stored at reduced pressure, in the vertical position, but never inverted;
  - Whenever possible, cylinders are stored indoors in a warm, dry environment.
10.0 HEALTH SCREENING

Health screening is a component of the Respirator Protection Program which identifies if a user has any physiological or psychological condition that may preclude him/her from being assigned the use of a respirator. Health screening consists of two steps: 1) Respirator User Screening Questionnaire and 2) Medical Surveillance.

10.1 Respirator User Screening Questionnaire

- The Respirator User Screening Questionnaire is intended as a pre-screening for any health conditions that may impact an employee’s ability to use a respirator safely.

- Respirator users are required to complete the Appendix C: Respirator User Screening Questionnaire and submit it to EHS, prior to fit testing and respirator use. Specific medical information must not be provided on the form. Respirator users will be referred to OHW for medical surveillance, as necessary.

10.2 Medical Surveillance

- Medical surveillance, which includes health assessments and medical evaluations, may be required if identified through the Respirator User Screening Questionnaire.

- All employee medical information obtained through any medical surveillance shall be treated as confidential and records will be maintained by OHW.

- Reports regarding an employee’s work limitations with regards to respirator use shall be available to the employee, the employee’s supervisor and EHS.
11.0 PROGRAM REVIEW

EHS will review the Respiratory Protection Program on a regular basis to ensure that it is managed effectively; users are adequately protected; and to verify compliance with applicable regulatory standards. This may include a review of:

- the management of respiratory protection at the University of Guelph;
- the status of fit testing;
- the status of respirator user training; and
- respirator user compliance with the respiratory protection program
12.0 RECORDKEEPING

12.1 Supervisors

Supervisors shall retain the following records:

1. Respirator selection decision logic for their area or department
2. Maintain record of the following for employees provided by EHS:
   a. Respirator User Screening Questionnaire
   b. Fit Testing (date of last fit test)
   c. Training
3. Safe work procedures for respirator maintenance and care
4. Safe work procedures for SCBA cylinder maintenance and care, if applicable
5. Safe work procedure on cartridge/filter change schedule

12.2 EHS

EHS shall retain the following records:

1. Occupational hygiene reports
2. Respirator selection decision logic
3. Training
4. Fit Testing
5. Respirator User Screening Questionnaires

12.3 OHW

OHW shall retain any medically confidential information obtained as part of the medical surveillance process of assessing an employee’s fitness to wear a respirator.
APPENDICES

Appendix A – Hazard Assessment Form

Department: _______________________________ Date: _______________________________

Location: _______________________________ Building #: __________________________

Conducted by: ____________________________

Activity/ task requiring respirator use:

Potential/known airborne hazards associated with activity:
Consider chemicals/gases/vapours/dusts/biological agents in use or that maybe generated. Is the contaminant irritating to the eyes or skin; or is there regulation governing the use of the agents?

Work Considerations:
Consider the concentrations or amounts that may be generated; if the atmosphere is or may become oxygen deficient; are oils present in the work environment; or if the atmosphere is or may become immediately dangerous to life and health

Conditions of use:
Consider frequency (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) and duration of respirator use (e.g., 15 mins per day, 2 hrs per day, all day, etc.), temperature of work environment and atmospheric pressure.

To be completed by EHS
Recommended Respirator (print and sign): ___________________________________________

EHS Sign-Off (print and sign): _____________________________________________________
Appendix B – Respirator Cleaning and Sanitizing Procedure

Respirators shall be properly maintained to retain their original effectiveness. Respirator maintenance shall include routine cleaning and sanitizing, in accordance with the following procedure. Alcohol-free respirator cleaning wipes may be used as an interim cleaning method in between cleanings, for individually assigned respirators. Supervisors shall establish and enforce a respirator cleaning and sanitizing schedule based on frequency of respirator use and extent of soiling. The supervisor may consult the Occupational Hygienist for guidance.

1. **DISASSEMBLY.** Remove filters, cartridges or canisters. Disassemble facepiece as recommended by manufacturer.

2. **CLEANING.** Wash components in warm water with a mild detergent (e.g., dish soap) or cleaner recommended by the manufacturer. A stiff, soft bristled brush may be used to remove dirt.

3. **RINSING.** Rinse components thoroughly in clean, warm water. Drain off excess water.

4. **SANITIZING.** If the cleaning agent does not contain a disinfecting agent, the respirator should be immersed for 2 minutes in a disinfecting solution. One of the following solutions may be used:
   a. BLEACH – 50 ppm chlorine, 1 mL of laundry bleach to 1 L of warm water
   b. IODINE – 50 ppm iodine, 0.8 mL of tincture of iodine (6 to 8 g ammonium or potassium iodide/100cc of 45% alcohol) to 1 L of warm water
   c. OTHER - disinfectants recommended or approved by respirator manufacturer

5. **RINSING.** Rinse components thoroughly in clean, warm water. Drain.

6. **DRYING.** Hand dry excess water with clean, lint-free cloth and allow to air dry thereafter.

7. **RE-ASSEMBLY.** Re-assemble facepiece and replace respirator cartridges, filters or canisters.

8. **STORAGE.** Respirators shall be stored in a closeable bag or rigid container while not in use, to protect it from damaging elements such as dust, chemicals, oils, grease, extreme temperatures and sunlight; and prevent deformation of the rubber parts.

Respirator users shall inspect their respirator and perform user seal checks prior to use.

*Adapted from: CSA Z94.4-11 Selection, Use and Care of Respirators*
Appendix C – Respirator User Screening Questionnaire

Please refer to Respiratory User Screening Questionnaire.