

Once non-compliance is determined and respiratory protection is instituted, then a respiratory protection program must be established and executed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 (selection, fit testing, respirator maintenance, etc.). Even if an area is in compliance and one decides to use respiratory protection just to be "safe," the requirements of 1910.134 still apply. Consequently, it would behoove a plant to achieve compliance by engineering means and to be prudent and judicious in the use of respirators.

3.d. What respirators should be worn - throw away or permanent?

This question implies a little more latitude than is available. I think. First, respirators selected must be NIOSH/MESA approved; second, the type of respirator used is governed by the expected extent of overexposure.

If the overexposure is reasonably expected to be no more than 10 times the ceiling and/or eight hour TWA exposure criteria, then reusable or single-use air purifying respirators are the minimum required. Any air purifying respirator listed in the NIOSH Certified Equipment Supplement, (June 1977), publication No. 77-195, under approval number TC-21C-A would be acceptable for respiratory protection against asbestos under these exposure criteria.

Several of this type are available including reusable, valved cartridge type, and single-use valveless mask type. Some examples suitable for asbestos containing dust are listed below.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>NIOSH/MESA Approval No.</u>
Scott	Replaceable dual cartridge (valved)	6413- 2100	TC-21C-178
3 M	Single use mask (valveless)	8700	TC-21C-132
	Reusable mask (valveless) can be used up to three full work shifts	9900	TC-21C-176
Willson	Reusable cartridge	1211 with R-11 cartridge	TC-21C-141