

Respiratory Protection Program

Georgia Gulf Corp.
Aberdeen, MS

Respiratory Protection Training

- Explain why respirators are necessary, respiratory hazards
- Capabilities/limitation of respirators used in the plant
- Proper selection and safe operation
- Inspection, maintenance, storage, and fit testing

Respiratory Hazards

Hazards present during work in the plant that may require the use of respirators:

- Vinyl Chloride
- Lead
- Dusts (e.g. PVC resin, compound raw materials)
- Oxygen Deficiency
- Chlorine, others

Respiratory Protection for Vinyl Chloride

- 1 ppm to 1000 ppm
 - MSA Ultravue Full Face (air line)
- Unknown, or greater than 1000 ppm
 - Scott Air Pak (SCBA)
- Emergency or Leak Response
 - Scott Air Pak

Respirator Types

- Air Purifying
 - provides the wearer with filtered air from the immediate area
 - examples: 3M 6000 series, dust masks
- Supplied Air
 - provides wearer with breathable air from other than the immediate area
 - examples: MSA Ultravue, Scott Air Pak

Donning

Before wearing any of the respirators used in the plant, the following should be done:

- Inspect respirator for proper working order (all parts, straps, valves)
- Make sure respirator is clean
- If problem(s) exist, remove from service (Contact Safety Dept. and Supervisor)

Negative and Positive Pressure Fit Test

Immediately after donning respirators these fit tests should be performed:

- Negative Pressure Fit Test
 - block air inlet, inhalation valve
 - inhale: mask should evenly collapse around face with no air leaks
- Positive Pressure Fit Test
 - block air outlet, exhalation valve
 - exhale: mask should be forced away from face evenly

Donning MSA Ultravue

- Check breathing air source
- Place chin in “chin cup”
- Pull straps over head
- Tighten straps (1. Side 2. Temple 3. Top)
- Perform positive, negative pressure fit test
- Connect air line to breathing air source

Donning Scott Air Pak

- Check air bottle for air level
- Open air bottle valve
- Pull straps over shoulder and tighten
- Fasten belt and tighten
- Check shoulder gauge to verify air level
- Put on Scott mask (tighten straps, positive-negative pressure fit test)
- Connect regulator to mask (red bleeder valve facing up, turn clockwise)

Donning 3M 6000 series

- Check for proper filter and connection
- Connect bottom strap around neck
- Place chin in “chin cup”
- Pull top strap over head (tighten straps to fit)
- Perform positive, negative pressure fit test

Safe Operation

- Supplied Air Respirators
 - Verify adequate air supply is available
 - If lack of breathing air or difficulty breathing, remove respirator and leave area immediately
- Air Purifying Respirators
 - Use correct filter/cartridge
 - Know the warning signs of exposure to contaminants
 - Never use in Oxygen deficient atmosphere
 - Cannot be used in extremely high concentration

Cleaning and Storage

- Cleaning
 - Use PPE cleaning wipes after each use
 - Inspect for damage (rubber degradation)
- Storage
 - once clean, face pieces should be kept inside plastic bags (found in storeroom free bin area)
 - keep out of weather

Fit Testing

- Conducted annually for all respirator wearers
- Makes sure the respirator is providing the proper amount of protection
- May 2001

Respiratory Protection for Lead

- Lead
 - 3M 6000 series (half-face) with 2091 HEPA filters (pink)
 - MSA Ultravue with HEPA filter attachment (attachment found in storeroom)