

RESPIRATOR PROTECTION FACTORS

** NOTE: THE FOLLOWING IS THE INFORMATION AND METHOD THAT IS USED TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF RESPIRATORY PROTECTION NEEDED FOR EXPOSURE TO VARIOUS CHEMICALS IN THE PLANT THIS IS NOT A PROCEDURE TO BE USED BY INDIVIDUALS TO DETERMINE FOR THEMSELVES THE LEVEL OF PROTECTION REQUIRED. ALWAYS SEE SUPERVISION FOR PROPER TYPE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION REQUIRED AND NEVER ATTEMPT A VESSEL ENTRY WITHOUT SUPERVISORY INSTRUCTION.

** RESPIRATOR PROTECTION FACTORS FOR INFORMATIONAL TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY **

		RESPIRATOR PROTECTION FACTOR CONCENTRATION			
		TLV : SCOTT-O-VISTA	SCOTT-O-RAMIC	BREATHING	
CHEMICAL	PPM	AND COMFO II	CANISTER MASK	AIR LINE	SCBA
PROT FACTOR ->		10 X	50 X	2000 X	10000 X
B-TRI	10	100 PPM	500 PPM	20000 PPM	100000 PPM
EDC	1	10 PPM	50 PPM	2000 PPM	10000 PPM
TET	2	20 PPM	100 PPM	4000 PPM	20000 PPM
PER	25	250 PPM	1250 PPM	50000 PPM	250000 PPM
HCE	1	10 PPM	50 PPM	2000 PPM	10000 PPM
HCBD	.02	.2 PPM	1 PPM	40 PPM	200 PPM
HCNZ	*	**	**	**	**
SYM TET	1	10 PPM	50 PPM	2000 PPM	10000 PPM
CL2	.5	5 PPM	25 PPM	1000 PPM	5000 PPM
HCL	5	50 PPM	250 PPM	10000 PPM	50000 PPM
PDC	75	750 PPM	3750 PPM	150000 PPM	750000 PPM

THE INFORMATION IN THE ABOVE CHART IS USED TO DETERMINE THE PROPER RESPIRATORY PROTECTION NEEDED. A DRAGER TUBE OR AN AIR SAMPLE (INJECTED ON THE TLV METHOD) IS USED TO DETERMINE THE CONCENTRATION OF A CHEMICAL IN AIR. ONCE THE CONCENTRATION IS KNOWN, A SELECTION CAN BE MADE AS TO WHAT RESPIRATORY PROTECTION TO WEAR. THE RESPIRATOR PROTECTION FACTOR MULTIPLIED TIMES THE ALLOWABLE CONCENTRATION INDICATES ADEQUATE LEVEL OF PROTECTION AFFORDED FOR EACH TYPE OF RESPIRATOR.

FOR EXAMPLE: I WANT TO ENTER AN AREA WITH A CONCENTRATION OF 120 PPM EDC - IS A COMFO II ADEQUATE PROTECTION? NO!

COMFO II

PROTECTION FACTOR "10" X TLV FOR EDC EXPOSURE "1" = COMFO II GOOD UP TO A 10 PPM EDC EXPOSURE

2ND EXAMPLE: I WANT TO ENTER AN AREA WITH A CONCENTRATION OF
210 PPM PER - IS A COMFO II ADEQUATE PROTECTION? YES!

COMFO II
PROTECTION FACTOR TLV FOR PER EXPOSURE COMFO II GOOD UP TO A
"10" X "25" = 250 PPM PER EXPOSURE

REMEMBER - IT IS BETTER TO BE OVER-PROTECTED THAN UNDER-PROTECTED, SO
WHEN THERE IS ANY DOUBT, WE USE EITHER BREATHING AIR OR THE SCBA.

NOTE : IT MAY BE A LITTLE CONFUSING AS TO WHY THE BREATHING AIR LINE
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FACTOR IS 2000 X AND SCBA IS 10000 X WHEN
THEY PROVIDE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME PROTECTION. THE REASONING IS
SIMPLY THAT BREATHING AIR LINE DEVICES ARE NOT CONSIDERED AS AN
"EMERGENCY" DEVICE (YOU CAN ONLY GO AS FAR AS YOUR HOSE) AND THE
SCBA IS CONSIDERED AS ONE.

*** FOR HCBZ - THE ASTERISK SYMBOL IS USED IN THE CHART TO DENOTE
THE FOLLOWING:

- * NO AIRBORNE TLV
- ** RECOMMENDED TO ALWAYS USE BREATHING AIR OR SCBA FOR HCBZ

REPEATING, THIS DISPLAY IS NOT A PROCEDURE BUT IS INTENDED AS A TRAINING
GUIDE MERELY TO INFORM EVERYONE OF THE WAY THAT RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
REQUIREMENTS ARE DETERMINED.

SUPPLIED AIR OR SCOTT AIR PACKS ARE REQUIRED WHENEVER ENTERING A VESSEL
WHERE THE TLV IS ABOVE THE EXPOSURE LIMIT FOR A GIVEN CHEMICAL, AND
MAJOR MANAGER APPROVAL IS ALSO REQUIRED

REV. 02/14/90 MP

DO 016331
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PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR HANDLING PCB'S

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR HANDLING PCB'S -----

THERE ARE SPECIAL CLOTHING AND PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS WHEN HANDLING PCB'S AND PCB CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT. THEY ARE AS FOLLOW:

1. A SLICKER SUIT, RUBBER GLOVES, RUBBER BOOTS, AND A FULL FACE RESPIRATOR ARE REQUIRED WHEN WORKING WITH PCB'S.
2. ANYTHING THAT BECOMES CONTAMINATED WITH PCB'S MUST BE DISPOSED OF PROPERLY. THIS INCLUDES ALL PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

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