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S2H, 2'

RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

SAFETY ENGINEERING STANDARD

ISSUED JAN 1964
THIS PAGE
REVISED JUNE 1984
STANDARD
REAFFIRMED JUNE 1984

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This standard includes requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) as published in the Federal Register. OSHA information is printed in red.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard does not apply for exposure to airborne radioactive contamination for which special consideration may be necessary.

1.2 Du Pont policy and stated public position on engineering controls and respirators is that "each employee's personal work environment should be maintained at a safe exposure level through implementation of cost effective engineering controls augmented as necessary by personal protective equipment and/or work practice controls."

1.3 This standard provides information for the selection, use, and care of respiratory protective equipment (respirators). The term "respirator" in this standard is used inclusively and applies to atmosphere-supplying and air-purifying devices that provide breathable air to the wearer within the limits of the equipment, whatever the source of air.

2. GENERAL

2.1 Each site should have a properly-trained individual responsible for the respirator program.

2.2 Respirator training is available through ESD sponsored courses. Ref (1) through (5) outline requirements for a proper respirator program. The individual responsible for the site program should be familiar with Ref (1) through (6).

2.3 Engineering Standard 99H outlines requirements for canister/cartridge use for air-purifying respirators. S2H for fit testing, and S1H for air distribution.

2.4 Respirators should not be used as a substitute for adequate exhaust ventilation or other feasible engineering control methods.

2.5 Respirators shall be worn at all times where the atmosphere may be harmful to employees due to unusual conditions, and where work is necessary in areas where workers may be exposed above safe limits. See S2T for information on exposure limits.

2.6 Each location shall develop written procedures describing the selection, use, and care of respirators.

3. APPROVED RESPIRATORS

3.1 Only equipment approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health/Mine Safety Health

Administration (NIOSH/MSHA) shall be used when available.

3.1.1 Respirators purchased after Sept 30, 1974 shall be manufactured per quality control plan approved under Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 11. Such equipment will bear an approval label bearing the letters "TC" instead of "BM."

3.1.1.1 Exceptions. Self-contained breathing apparatus approved by Bureau of Mines under Schedule 13 through 13-E equipped with an audible end-of-service life indicator and gas masks approved by Bureau of Mines under Schedule 14F is approved for use until further notice provided they (1) were fabricated, assembled, or built under an approval or any modification thereof issued by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, (2) were purchased on or before June 30, 1975, and (3) are maintained in an approved condition.

3.2 A list of the respirators and their manufacturers, certified by NIOSH may be obtained by requesting HEW Publication No. 80-144 plus cumulative supplements from:

NIOSH Testing and Certification Laboratory
944 Chestnut Ridge Road
Morgantown, WV 26505
Division of Technical Services
NIOSH
Robert A. Taft Laboratories
4616 Columbia Parkway
Cincinnati, OH 45226

3.3 At the present time, there are no approval schedules for air-supplied suits.

4. USES AND LIMITATIONS

4.1 Users of respiratory protective equipment shall have medical approval. This should be documented in each person's medical record.

4.2 The air-purifying respirators; i.e., canister gas masks, chemical-cartridge respirators, and mechanical-filter respirators (Table 1C) shall not be used for rescue work. These respirators do not supply oxygen and therefore do not protect against possible oxygen deficiencies. Another reason for this requirement is that these masks are not intended for use against unlimited or unknown concentrations of contaminants.

Portions printed in red are from OSHA regulations, Section 1910.134

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Vendors and merchandise designations are given to describe materials and may not include all acceptable products. Substitutions by suppliers are to be made only on approval of the local authority initiating the use of this standard.

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SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 40



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4.2.1 When the air is deficient in oxygen, the symptoms range from increased volume of breathing and acceleration of pulse rate to unconsciousness and death, depending upon oxygen content and the degree of a person's activity. Unconsciousness is immediate when a man breathes pure nitrogen and death may follow in a few minutes.

4.2.2 An oxygen deficiency may indicate a hazard other than inert gas: e.g., flammability (see 4.6), skin toxicity, or absorption through the skin, particularly hydrogen cyanide. Portable oxygen and toxic-gas detectors are described in S3T.

4.3 Air-purifying respirators should not be used in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life and health or when the contaminant has poor warning properties, except as noted in S9H.

4.4 The following warning signs require immediate return to fresh air:

a. Uncomfortable heat in the inhaled air. (A properly operating canister will become warm on exposure to certain gases or vapors, but a canister which becomes extremely hot indicates that concentrations above the canister limit have been encountered.)

b. If nausea, dizziness or signs of distress develop.

c. If the canister has a window indicator which shows the specified color change.

d. If any leakage is detected by smell, taste, eyes, nose or throat irritation.

e. If high breathing resistance develops.

4.5 Users should select canisters and cartridges specifically approved for the toxic gas and concentration to be encountered. Canister masks that bear the label "All-Service," "All-Purpose," or "Universal" should not be used for a specific gas or vapor if a canister is available for that specific gas or vapor.

4.6 Many toxic gases and vapors are flammable and the user could be exposed to a potential fire or explosion. Work in atmospheres in or near the flammable range is prohibited. When the possibility of flammable atmospheres exists, a check should be made with an explosimeter and permissible concentrations confirmed prior to entry. Standard F6J provides information and instructions for use of portable flammable vapor and gas detectors.

4.7 Respiratory protection may be required for cancer suspect agents. Refer to OSHA regulations for specific requirements, Section 1910.1000 series, and to S2T.

4.8 An uncontaminated supply of air must be assured when using a hose mask with blower.

5. SELECTION

5.1 In selecting a respirator, the following factors (5.1 - 5.1.8.1) and Tables 1 and 2 should be considered. Engineering Dept Report, Accession No. 15167 "Respirator Selection," will provide guidance.

- a. Nature of the hazard
- b. Severity of the hazard
- c. Type of contaminant
- d. Concentration of the contaminant
- e. Period protection is required
- f. Location of the contaminated area with respect to a source of respirable air
- g. Expected activity of the wearer
- h. Operating characteristics and limitations of the available respirators
- i. Safety regulations of state or local governments

5.1.1 Self-contained breathing apparatus rated for at least 30-minute service time should be used for entry into potentially irrespirable atmosphere.

5.1.2 Self-contained breathing apparatus with less than a 30-minute air supply shall be used only for emergency egress and not for rescue work or reentry.

5.1.3 Operating time for self-contained apparatus is based upon moderate work rates. Operating time is reduced by increased respiration required by heavy exertion.

5.1.4 Only positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus, or combination air-line respirator and self-contained breathing apparatus, shall be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres or where the contaminant is, or might be, immediately dangerous to life and health (Table 1A). The air in the self-contained unit of the combination air-line respirator and self-contained breathing apparatus shall be used only for egress in event the hose-line supply of air is interrupted. The volume of this exit supply may vary for different applications, but shall be ample to allow the worker sufficient air to escape from the contaminated area. In any case, this supply shall not be less than 5 minutes.

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5.1.5 Escape masks are used only for exit from or through contaminated area. These masks are air supplied or in certain cases a cartridge respirator may be used. For detailed information on selection and limitations, consult Haskell Laboratory reports listed as Ref (7), (8), and (9). These reports should be available from the Departmental OSH Coordinators.

5.1.6 Entry Masks. Use self-contained breathing apparatus with at least a 30-minute air supply or a combination supplied-air respirator with self-contained breathing air apparatus. Unit shall be of the pressure-demand type. The entry masks should be located outside of the potentially affected area in a noncontaminated area and properly identified and protected.

5.1.7 Fire Fighting. Use self-contained breathing apparatus with at least a 30-minute air supply. Unit shall be the pressure-demand type.

5.1.8 Schedule 13E of the U. S. Bureau of Mines on self-contained breathing apparatus requires a remaining service-life indicator or warning for compressed breathing air (except for self-rescue). These can and should be obtained from equipment suppliers for apparatus not so equipped.

5.1.8.1 When the device is a combination self-contained breathing apparatus and air-line respirator (supplied-air respirator), either a manual or automatic valve(s) shall be provided to change to the self-contained air supply if the air-line supply fails, and to prevent the wearer breathing contaminated air from the outside atmosphere. If a manual valve is provided, it shall be easily operable and located in a position which is convenient to the wearer. If an automatic valve is provided, a warning also shall be provided to alert the wearer that he is breathing from the self-contained air supply. (1) when his normal air-line supply fails, or (2) when the self-contained air supply falls below 95 percent of its full container pressure. A quick disconnect and check valve shall be provided between the apparatus and the air-line supply hose to permit ready escape from the area, and to prevent loss of breathing air from the device or inhaling the surrounding atmosphere, respectively.

6. BREATHING AIR

6.1 Both purchased and manufactured breathing air shall meet or exceed the requirements of the specification for Grade D breathing air as described in Compressed Gas Association Commodity Specification G-7.1.* See the following tabulation for Grade D

analysis summary, and G-7.1 for details including sampling and analytical procedures.

Gas	Breathing Air Analysis
O ₂	19.5 percent min to 23.5 percent max†
CO	20 ppm max
CO ₂	1,000 ppm max
Hydrocarbons (condensed)	5mg/m ³
H ₂ O††	Dew point less than the lowest probable temperature to be encountered††
N ₂	Balance
Odor	Free of pronounced odors

* See S&T for data on direct reading portable oxygen analyzers.
†† This is necessary to prevent freeze-up and stoppage of airflow to the mask. For tables, refer to "Handbook of Compressed Gases."

6.2 A reliable supplier should be chosen. Visit his facilities to determine his degree of control over the operation. If an air compressor is used, it should be nonlubricated. If a lubricated compressor is used, it must have a carbon monoxide or high-temperature (or both) alarm. Annual contacts should be made to assure equipment and procedures have not changed.

6.3 Preferably, certified breathing air should be purchased from a reliable supplier. If a choice has to be made between certified air from a questionable supplier and uncertified air from a reliable supply, the latter would be the recommended choice.

6.4 Determine if the air is provided by compression or reconstitution (mixing nitrogen and oxygen) and analyze as follows:

Method of Preparation	Analysis Recommendation
Compression - supplier does not fill cylinders with any gases other than air	Check 10 percent of cylinders from each lot for ppm CO and odor.
Compression - supplier fills cylinders with gases other than air	Analyze all cylinders for percent O ₂ . Check 10 percent of cylinders from each lot for ppm CO and odor.
Reconstitution	Analyze all cylinders for percent O ₂ . Check 10 percent of cylinders from each lot for ppm CO and odor.

6.5 In addition, a complete analysis should be conducted periodically to assure compliance with tabulation in 6.1.

* Available from Compressed Gas Association Inc, 1236 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202
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6.6 Pure oxygen shall not be used in open circuit, self-contained, atmosphere-supplying respirators, or in air-line type respirators.

6.7 A closed circuit (rebreathing) system recirculates exhaled air, makes up oxygen and removes undesirable gases such as carbon dioxide. Pure oxygen must be used with these systems. Systems approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) which utilize a high-pressure cylinder for oxygen may be used. Closed circuit oxygen generating-type equipment shall not be used.

7. PRECAUTIONS

7.1 An extensive list of instructions in use and precautions for each type of respirator is given in ANSI Z89.2. Some precautions are given in Table 1 under headings of Limitations and Remarks.

7.2 The manufacturer's instructions or precautions of the ANSI standard should be posted with the respiratory device.

7.3 All persons who may have occasion to use respiratory devices, or cause them to be used, shall be properly trained in their use. Also, in execution of plant disaster plans, proper training in use of respiratory protective equipment will aid in the performance of smooth and safe rescue or repair operations.

7.3.1 Training in the use and fit testing of respirators is an essential part of a respiratory protection program and is specified in OSHA regulations. Training shall be completed prior to fit testing. See S8H for fit-testing protocols. Additional references are listed in section 9.

7.3.2 A slight negative pressure occurs inside the facepiece of face-fitting air-purifying respirators (Table 1C). Care must be taken to obtain an effective seal between the facepiece and face to prevent inward contaminant leakage. Also, demand-type air-supplied respirators and demand-type self-contained respirators operate under negative pressure when the wearer inhales. Since some inward leakage of contaminant may be possible, these types provide less protection. When purchasing new air-supplied, self-contained or combination type, pressure demand should be specified.

7.4 A pressure-demand type self-contained respirator or air-supplied combination (self-contained) should be used in atmospheres containing contaminants which cannot be detected by smell, irritation, or taste, or where special precautions must be taken to prevent the wearer from inhaling any trace of contaminant. In this type equipment,

a small positive pressure is maintained inside the facepiece at all times, such that if a leak should develop, there would be no leakage of contaminant into the facepiece. (See also section 5 of S9H.)

7.5 A proper seal cannot be established if the temple bars of eyeglasses extend through the sealing edge of full-face masks.

7.6 Contact lenses shall not be worn with full-face masks. See S4H.

7.7 All eyepieces in full-face masks approved by the Bureau of Mines will pass the ball drop test, but some plastic eyepieces may not pass the needle drop test (S4H). Current schedules of the Bureau of Mines, however, require that eyepieces shall meet the pertinent requirements for impact and penetration specified in the most recent ANSI Z87.1, "Safety Code for Eye Protection."

7.7.1 Full-face masks have been developed with systems for mounting corrective lenses inside the facepiece. Contact the manufacturers for assistance.

7.8 Problems in the use of self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) at low temperatures include failure of exhalation valves due to frozen exhaled moisture and failure of the regulator or low air pressure alarm. These problems can be minimized by:

- a. Using only air with low moisture content
- b. Installing a nosecup in the mask
- c. Thoroughly drying masks after cleaning
- d. Keeping SCBAs in a warm location between uses (if practical)
- e. Visually checking pressure gages for low air supply
- f. Following manufacturer's instructions for use in subfreezing environments

Antifog compounds can be used to coat the inside and outside of the facepiece to prevent its fogging, down to about 32°F (0°C). Below 0°F (-18°C), however, antifog compounds will not prevent severe fogging. Antifog compounds break down and require reapplication periodically.

7.9 A half-mask facepiece should not interfere with the wearer's use of spectacles or goggles. Proper selection of equipment normally will eliminate any problem of proper fit when using a combination of half-mask facepiece and spectacles or goggles.

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7.10 Persons required to wear respirators must be clean shaven in the area of the respirator seal, except as noted in Safety and Fire Protection Guidelines, Section 9.13.

7.11 Conventional respirators do not constitute an absolute barrier to transmission of speech. The respirator regulation valve usually provides a satisfactory pathway for speech transmission over short distances in relatively quiet areas. Speech transmission devices are available. (Caution: check for acceptability of electrical classification for use in hazardous areas, and NIOSH approval when mounted on respirator).

7.12 Hoses for air supply should be selected to resist chemicals to which they may be exposed. Also, only hose approved for that respirator may be used.

8. CARE

8.1 General. A centralized maintenance, cleaning, and storage station should be used to care for respiratory protective equipment.

8.2 Procedure Applicable to All Respirators

8.2.1 Inspection. All respirators shall be inspected routinely before and after each use. Those held ready for emergency use shall be inspected at least monthly and after each use.

8.2.1.1 Self-contained breathing apparatus shall be inspected monthly.

8.2.2 Maintenance. When it is necessary to replace worn or deteriorated parts, only those made specifically for the device shall be used; and the repair work shall be accomplished by trained personnel. For air-supplied units at most plants, it is preferable that parts of subassemblies be replaced as a unit or returned to the manufacturer or factory-trained personnel for repair.

8.2.3 Cleaning and Disinfecting. Respiratory protective equipment, except canisters and cartridges, should be cleaned and disinfected daily.

8.2.4 Storage. All respiratory protective equipment shall be stored in a clean, cool, dry place, out of direct sunlight, under conditions of moderate temperature. They should be located for easy accessibility and the location adequately labeled if necessary. Respirators should not be stored in such places as lockers or tool boxes unless they are in carrying cases or boxes.

8.3 Special Procedures for Maintaining, Cleaning, Disinfecting, and Storing Respirators

8.3.1 Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. The cylinder pressure shall be checked monthly and recharged if below rated pressure [corrected to 70°F (21°C)]. Recharge after each use, following manufacturer's instructions. Follow manufacturer's instructions on functional tests for self-contained respirators

and hydrostatic testing of compressed-air cylinders. Assure that regulator and low-pressure alarms are functioning.

8.3.2 Cylinders shall be tested and maintained as prescribed in the Shipping Container Specification Regulations of the Department of Transportation (49 CFR, Part 173).

8.3.3 Hose Masks. Check the blower periodically for proper operation. Check hose for wear and tear after each use and clean when necessary. Air-line hose capped when not in use to prevent entrance of dust or other contaminants.

8.3.4 Air-Line Respirators. The facepiece should be serviced after each use, or at the end of the shift, as for all other respirators. The flow control valves should be inspected after each use and cleaned and repaired, if necessary. Air-line hose should be checked for wear and tear after each use and be cleaned when necessary. See SIH on air-supply system.

8.3.5 Self-Rescuers. Monthly inspection is the most important phase of the maintenance program with this type of equipment because the equipment is seldom used but must always be ready.

8.3.6 Chemical-Cartridge Respirators

8.3.6.1 Cartridges should be discarded after a predetermined period of use. See S9H.

8.3.7 Mechanical Filter Respirators. Mechanical filters of the "throw-away" type should be discarded when the breathing resistance becomes bothersome to the wearer at the end of the work shift. Some mechanical filter respirators use recleanable filters, in which case the filters are cleaned when the respirator is being serviced.

9. REFERENCES

1. Safety and Fire Protection Guidelines, Section 9.13 Respiratory Protection.
2. OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard CFR 29 1910.134.
3. NIOSH Publication 76-189, "A Guide to Industrial Respiratory Protection."
4. ANSI Standard Z88.2-1980, "Practices for Respiratory Protection."
5. Haskell Lab Monograph, "Respirator Cartridge - Guidelines and Evaluation."
6. Engineering Standards SIH, S8H, S9H, and S2T.
7. Percival, L. F., "Escape Respirators," Haskell Lab Report 327-82; MR-5468-001 (June 1982).
8. Percival, L. F., "Escape Respirators," Part II, Haskell Lab Report 665-81; MR-5391-001 (October 1982).
9. Kayser, J. M. and Fisher, F.M., "Escape Respirator Study," Haskell Lab Report 573-83; MR-5526 (January 1984).

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TABLE 1 - TYPES OF RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (CONTD ON PAGE 7)

Table 1A - Air-Supplied Suit

Method of Operation	Air supply from supplied-air breathing apparatus. See S1H on air-distribution system.
Use	Operating or repair work where there is exposure to substances that are irritating or corrosive to the skin and mucous membranes, but where the atmosphere is not immediately dangerous to life. If immediately dangerous to life, the respiratory equipment should be provided as in S1.4 and the air-supplied suit should be kept with a slight positive pressure. In any case the air supply should not be less than 18 minutes to allow the worker sufficient air to escape from the contaminated area. A body harness is required to handle the hose line and the life line, which always should be worn as a rescue device. Helper (wearing similar air-supplied suit, body harness, and life line) should be assigned with no other duties than to observe the man in the hazardous area, attend the life line and in emergency, ask for help and be ready to rescue the worker. (See S16G).
Limitations	The wearing of an impervious suit for any extended period is extremely fatiguing and dangerous unless it is well ventilated. The suit must be impervious to the substance encountered. With the longest hose length for which use is intended assembled to the respirator, and the lowest inlet pressure intended for operation introduced to the air-supply hose, constant flow units must deliver at least 4 cfm measured at the facepiece. The exhalation resistance at 85 liters per minute shall not exceed 1 inch of water. When helmets or hoods are used, the same requirements must be met except that the flow rate must be at least 6 cfm. For both types of assemblies with the highest inlet pressure and shortest hose length, the maximum flow shall not exceed 15 cfm.
Remarks	No NIOSH* approval. For additional information, see Fleming, A. J., D'Aionzo, C. A., and Zapp, J. A., "Modern Occupational Medicine," Chapter 7, "Protective Clothing for the Chemical Industry," Lee and Febiger, Philadelphia (1960). A Ranque-Hilsch vortex tube** worn as a portable refrigerator can satisfactorily cool compressed air for personnel wearing industrial protective clothing. The vortex tube is light and small, and can be strapped to the belt where it does not interfere with physical movement. The tube operates on 20 to 25 cfm of compressed air at 80 to 100 psi and delivers 15 to 18 cfm of air cooled 50 to 60°F below the inlet air temperature. The tube can be reversed and used as a heater.

* National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U. S. Dept of Health, Education and Welfare

** Available from:

Encon Manufacturing Company
P. O. Box 9626 - TR
Houston, TX 77001

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TABLE 1 - TYPES OF RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (CONTD ON PAGE 8)

Table 1B - Atmosphere Supplying Respirators

	Self-Contained Type		Supplied-Air Respirator			
	Rebreathing	Demand Type	With Brewer (Type A Supplied-Air Respirator)	Without Brewer (Type B Supplied-Air Respirator)	Air-Line Respirator (Type C Supplied-Air Respirator)	
Method of operation	Pure oxygen from high pressure cylinders is added to a closure circuit system which recirculates exhaled air. CO ₂ is absorbed.	Air from high pressure cylinders (usually 2000 to 2200 psi) supplied to respiratory demand inhaler in atmosphere available in both normal and pressure demand modes.*	Respirable air is forced through a large-diameter hose to a large blower in a full facepiece (U. S. Bureau of Mines has schedule with electric motor on blower.)	Respirable air is drawn through a large flexible hose by wearer's breathing effort.	Continuous Flow Air-Line Respirator	Demand Class Air-Line Respirator
Use	Required under conditions immediately dangerous to life and at distances over 300 ft from a source of respirable air-protection for limited periods		Up to 300 ft of travel from source of respirable air. Protection provided for an unlimited period	Emergency work, up to 75 ft of travel from source of respirable air. Protection provided for an unlimited period	Pressurized air supplied through a small-diameter hose to full-face mask, full facepiece, or a loose fitting hood.	Source of air at: Isolated by small hose to demand valve actuated by slight negative pressure when wearer inhales
Limitations	No environmental limitation in regard to toxicity as an oxygen content. Absorption through the skin or skin irritations are possible limitations. Extensive training in use and care is required. Fatiguing due to weight		Limitation in regard to toxicity as an oxygen content. Absorption through the skin or skin irritations are possible limitations. Worker must return to fresh air by attaching entry route. An uncontaminated supply of fresh air must be secured	See limitations for Type A	When used alone, this device is limited to concentrations of gases or vapors that are not immediately dangerous to life, or from which the wearer can escape unharmed without the aid of the respirator. Not to be worn in oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Travel is limited by the length of the air-supply hose. Route must be retraced. Absorption through the skin or skin irritation are possible limitations. Combination air-line respirator and self-contained breathing apparatus may be used in an irrespirable atmosphere (See 8.1.4)	Desirable to protect head and face from flying particles (dust, dirt, debris, etc.)
Remarks	Approved for 30 min only. Scott Air Pak is an example. * Pressure demand masks maintain the inspiratory pressure during the entire breathing cycle to further protect against leakage of toxic atmosphere		Brewer must permit free entrance of air when it is not operating. Helper should be assigned with no other duties than to observe the man in the hazardous atmosphere, attend to the life line and, in emergency, operate the blower. A helper operator also should be provided. A body harness is required to handle the hose line and the life line, which always should be worn as a rescue device.	See remarks for Type A, but regarding helper and harness	Unacceptable hose should be used if operating pressure is greater than 5 psi (see 8.3.4). Bulky to wear	Helmet or hood is not used with this respirator. See 8.1.4 on air-distribution system

† Closed circuit oxygen generating type equipment is not approved for use.

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TABLE 1 - TYPES OF RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (CONTD FROM PAGE 1)
 Table 1C - Air Purifying Respirators
 used for use in oxygen deficient atmospheres or where the concentration is, in weight %, immediately dangerous to life

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Method of operation	Chemical-Filter Type			Mechanical-Filter Type Respirators	Combination Chemical and Mechanical Filter Respirators
	Canister Gas Mask (Full Facepiece Respirator)	Chemical Cartridge Respirator (Full Mask Respirator)	Self Rescuer Mouthpiece Respirator		
Method of operation	Toxic gases or vapors removed from inspired air by absorption, adsorption, chemical reaction, or catalytic, or a combination of these in a packed or solid bed of the canister or cartridge. Enabled breath goes to atmosphere			Respirators remove particulate matter such as dust, fumes, or mist, from inspired air by capture on the filter, which is usually a throw pad.	Some gas mask canisters contain special filters which provide supplementary protection against particulate matter, as well as against gases and vapors. Some chemical cartridge respirators contain filters for the same purpose.
Use	Provides respiratory protection against single or combination of 2 or more gases and vapors	For escape only. Provides limited protection considered with also of device		Designed to provide respiratory protection against a single specific dust, fume, or mist, a single class such as toxic dusts or a combination of several classes of particulate matter such as dusts, fumes, and mists. It offers no protection against gases or vapors	For particulate matter, gases and vapors in concentration within capacity of the device.
Limitations	See Section 4. Cannot be used in atmospheres irritating to the skin. Limited to use in atmospheres containing at least 19.5% oxygen and to the maximum gas concentration for which the specific canister is recommended (generally 2% minimum or less).	Limited to use in atmospheres containing at least 19.5% oxygen and to the maximum gas concentration for which the specific cartridge is recommended (generally 8 1/2% minimum or less). Cannot be used in atmospheres irritating to the skin or eyes.		Practical limit of concentration is determined by time required to plug filter but these respirators should not be used in high concentrations of particulate matter. Not to be used when flying particles may cause injury, for which condition the abrasive blasting respirator should be used. See Table 1B. Does not protect against oxygen deficiency and toxic vapors or gases.	The limitations of the combination are generally the same as for each type of respirator given on the left. The limitation of dust filters in regard to protection against gases and vapors in mechanical filter type is modified by the protection afforded by the chemical filter respirator against gases and vapors. See Section 4.
Remarks	Canisters are color coded for identification, per ANSI N131.	See 8.3.6.		See 8.3.7. Freedom of the parties to be filtered out of the air controls the freedom of the filtering element, and nature of the toxicity hazard is a governing factor in selection of equipment. * NIOSH approves mechanical filter respirators according to the following classification: (1) *Pressure-demand - Pressurizing and Maintenance - Dual Respirators (2) *Tight - Dual Respirators (not significantly more toxic than head) (3) *Tight - Dual Respirators (not significantly more toxic than head) (4) *Tight - Dual Respirators (not significantly more toxic than head)	See 8.3.7. Freedom of the parties to be filtered out of the air controls the freedom of the toxicity hazard is a governing factor in selection of equipment. * NIOSH approves mechanical filter respirators according to the following classification: (1) *Pressure-demand - Pressurizing and Maintenance - Dual Respirators (2) *Tight - Dual Respirators (not significantly more toxic than head) (3) *Tight - Dual Respirators (not significantly more toxic than head) (4) *Tight - Dual Respirators (not significantly more toxic than head)

* Dust - Dispersed or particulate matter, smaller than 100 microns, formed when solid materials are disintegrated by such processes as crushing, grinding, and abrading.

Fume - Solid dispersoids formed when vapors are condensed from heated solids and other substances.

Mist - Liquid dispersoids formed when liquid is disintegrated as in spraying, coating, and emulsifying.

** All approved under (1) and (2) are approved for (1) and (2). Some approved under (1) are approved for protection of dusts that are not significantly more toxic than head.

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TABLE 2 - SELECTION OF RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE DEVICE

Hazard	Respirator
Oxygen deficiency	Self-contained breathing apparatus Combination airline respirator and self-contained breathing apparatus
Gaseous contaminant Immediately dangerous to life (see 3.1.4)	Self-contained breathing apparatus Combination airline respirator and self-contained breathing apparatus
Not immediately dangerous to life	Air-line respirator Hose mask without blower Chemical-cannister respirator
Particulate contaminant Immediately dangerous to life (see 3.1.4)	Self-contained breathing apparatus Combination airline respirator and self-contained breathing apparatus
Not immediately dangerous to life	Mechanical filter respirator Air-line respirator Abrasive-blasting respirator Hose mask without blower
Combination gaseous and particulate contaminant Immediately dangerous to life (see 3.1.4)	Self-contained breathing apparatus Combination airline respirator and self-contained breathing apparatus
Not immediately dangerous to life	Air-line respirator Hose mask without blower Combination chemical and mechanical filter respirators

Note: The self-contained breathing apparatus, combination airline respirator and self-contained breathing apparatus, would give respiratory protection against any of the hazards listed, but these devices are not included in the list of respirators that should be used in the less hazardous situations.

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