

Title:	Respiratory Protection Policy
Adopted on:	August 5, 2020
Adopted by:	City Manager
Jurisdiction:	Safety Coordinator
Revision Date:	May 30, 2022

1. RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1 City of Weyburn Responsibilities

Where a worker is likely to be exposed to dust, fumes, gas, mist, aerosol, vapour, or any airborne contaminant that may be present in any amounts that are harmful or offensive to the worker, the City of Weyburn will:

- Provide an approved respiratory protective device
- Maintain the respirators in good condition
- Train employees in the selection, use, care, capabilities, and limitations of respirators
- Provide all employees required to wear an SCBA with quantitative fit testing, conducted by a competent person, in an approved manner.

1.2 Program Administrator Responsibilities

The Safety Coordinator will administer the Respiratory Protection Program. The Safety Coordinator will keep informed of respiratory protection developments and consult with knowledgeable specialists to support this Respiratory Protection Program updated. The Safety Coordinator shall ensure that:

- Qualified personnel have been assigned the roles set out in this policy
- Assessments for respiratory hazards are conducted by qualified personnel
- A list of respirators is maintained in the workplace for each respiratory hazard identified in the risk assessment
- Efficiency and consistency of control measures are evaluated, and the impact on respirator selection is assessed annually
- Procedures are established for respirator user screening and, where required

1.3 Supervisors Responsibilities

The supervisor will require the employee to wear the respirator provided.

1.4 Employees Responsibilities

The employee will:

- Use the respirators provided,
- Report to their employer or supervisor the absence of or defect in the respirator provided.

2. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RESPIRATORY HAZARDS

To select the proper respirators, respiratory hazards must be correctly identified, and the degree of the risk be assessed.

2.1 Identification

Two basic types of respiratory hazards are:

Oxygen Deficiency: Normal oxygen content in the air is 20.9% by volume. Breathing air with oxygen concentrations below 16% impairs the attention span, thinking and coordination. Oxygen concentrations less than 6% cause death by suffocation. Oxygen deficiency can occur when another gas displaces air or when oxygen reacts chemically with another substance, as in a fire. Oxygen concentrations between 19.5 and 22.5% are considered safe.

Airborne Contaminants: This hazard includes particulates, vapors, and gases. Dust, mist, fumes, smoke, and airborne bacteria are classified as particulates. A vapor is a gaseous state of a substance, normally liquid at room temperature. Gases frequently have distinct odours, although some of the most dangerous gases, such as carbon monoxide, do not. Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) is a commonly found gas in the sewer and wastewater industry.

2.2 Assessment of Respiratory Hazards Present

An assessment of respiratory hazards considers the following:

- The identification of the hazard
- The source of the hazard
- The chemical and physical properties of the contaminant
- Determination of airborne time weighted average concentration
- Time period for mandatory respiratory protection
- Number of employees involved
- Existing ventilation
- Dimensions of the work area
- Characteristics of the process causing the respiratory hazard
- Physical state of a substance
- Permissible exposure limits
- Exposure routes
- Immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) concentration
- Warning properties
- Concentration of oxygen
- Potential for sensitization

3. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF RESPIRATORS

3.1 Atmosphere Supplying

Atmosphere supplying respirators use a source of breathing air independent of and external to the toxic atmosphere. Use these respirators in oxygen deficient atmospheres. You shall be provided with and use an approved atmosphere supplying respirator under carefully controlled conditions for atmospheres designated "immediately dangerous to life and health" (IDLH). Two examples of atmosphere-providing respirators include airline respirators and self-contained breathing apparatus.

An IDLH atmosphere may exist:

- When a known hazardous contaminant is present at a concentration immediately dangerous to life and health;

- When a known hazardous contaminant is present at an unknown concentration;
- When an unknown contaminant is present;
- In an oxygen deficient atmosphere;
- In a confined space;
- In an explosive atmosphere; and
- When fire-fighting

The City of Weyburn will ensure that a suitable, equipped, the trained second worker is present and in constant communication with the worker. Suitably qualified personnel trained in rescue procedures and fully informed of the hazards are readily available to rescue the endangered worker immediately if the worker's atmosphere supplying respirator fails or the worker becomes incapacitated for any other reason.

3.2 Airline Respirators

A compressor or compressed air cylinder supplies breathing air to the airline respirator through a small diameter hose. Attach the hose to the wearer with a belt to be detached rapidly in an emergency. The respirator includes a flow control valve or orifice to govern the wearer's flow rate. Exhaled air is exhausted through a valve or opening in the face piece. Up to 90 metres of hose length is permissible.

Airline respirators are permitted in IDLH atmosphere only if:

- The airline respirator is operated in the positive pressure mode;
- The wearer carries a self-contained breathing apparatus escape pack;
- The wearer also wears a safety harness attached to a safety line; and
- A safety "buddy" remains in a safe location to tend the safety line.

3.3 Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) contains its supply of air, and the wearer carries it. The amount of time during which the SCBA provides protection is limited by the amount of air or oxygen the wearer carries and the degree of his physical activity. Some self-contained breathing apparatus devices have a short service life and are suitable only for escaping an IDLH atmosphere. The city of Weyburn supplied open circuit SCBA's have a 30-minute cylinder and operate in pressure-demand and positive-pressure mode, and are equipped with a low-pressure warning.

3.4 Air Purifying Respirators

Air purifying respirators remove airborne contaminants by mechanical filtration, chemical absorption, etc. They are limited in their use by the concentration of atmospheric pollutants, the wearer's breathing demand, and the contaminant removal capacity of the air purifying filter or cartridge.

Air purifying respirators do not supply oxygen and therefore cannot be used in IDLH atmospheres, including oxygen deficient atmospheres.

4. TYPES OF RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Several types of respirators are available. Each has been designed for a specific hazard or hazard.

Type I

Use type I respirators in very hazardous atmospheres that require the highest level of protection. Examples of Type I respirators are:

- Supplied air respirator with a full facepiece or hood operated in the pressure-demand or continuous flow mode
- Open circuit self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-facepiece operated in pressure-demand and maintains positive pressure.

Type II

Type II respirators protect from dangerous substances or long-term use. Examples of Type II respirators are:

- Powered air purifying respirator with full facepiece and appropriate cartridges and/or high-efficiency particulate aerosol (HEPA) filter
- Full facepiece negative pressure respirator with appropriate cartridges and/or HEPA filters

Type III

Use type III for lower concentrations of contaminants or relatively short exposure times. An example of a Type III respirator is:

- Half facepiece negative pressure respirator with appropriate cartridges and/or HEPA filters

Type IV

Type IV respirators are intended for one-time, short-term use. They are not recommended for high concentrations of air contaminants. An example of a Type IV respirator is:

- Reusable or disposable half face piece approved for appropriate vapor or particulate

5. RESPIRATOR SELECTION PROCEDURE

The selection of proper respiratory protection is dependent on knowledge of respiratory hazards and the protection characteristics of available respirators. The program administrator will select the appropriate respirator in consultation with available resources.

Various chemical exposures require special respiratory protection. Normally as exposure increases, the degree of respiratory protection increases. However, some chemicals, such as isocyanate, need type I protection for any exposure. Check available sources of information, including the designated substance regulations, respirator manufacturer, government agencies or qualified consultants, before making a final selection.

After selecting the type of respiratory protection, select the manufacturer and model number based on preference. All respiratory protection should carry a NIOSH approval certificate.

6. RESPIRATOR SELECTION FACTORS

The selection of a suitable respirator requires consideration of several factors, including:

- Chemical and physical properties of the hazard
- The existence of multiple hazards

- Possible skin absorption and eye irritation potential
- Air sampling and analysis
- Characteristics of the operation or process
- Use-period
- Physical characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of the respirator
- Respirator facial fit
- Compatibility with other required personal protective equipment
- The respirator selected should provide adequate protection against all hazards presented by the contaminant.

7. RESPIRATOR QUALITATIVE FACIAL FIT TESTING

Fit respirators to have an effective seal between the respirator and the employee's face. Differences in the facial characteristics require that the employee be individually fitted with respirators of the correct size and mode. Determine the respirator fit using a qualitative fit test.

These tests are fast, require no complicated, expensive equipment and can be performed in the field. However, they rely on the employee's subjective response, which may not always be accurate. There are two types of qualitative fit tests.

7.1 Irritant Smoke or Vapor Test

The wearer dons the respirator and then dons a hood over the head. The attendant introduces an irritant smoke or vapour into the hood and asks the wearer to perform various head movements. If there is a leak in the respirator fit, the wearer will detect the irritant.

7.2 Negative Pressure Test

The wearer removes the cartridge or filter and covers the opening with a plastic film. The cartridge or filter is replaced. The wearer inhales gently so that the face piece collapses slightly against the face and the wearer holds their breath for about ten seconds. If the facepiece remains collapsed somewhat and there is no inward air leakage, the wearer can assume that the respirator facepiece is sealed correctly to their face.

Closing off the inlet with the palm of the hand after the respirator has been positioned on the face may alter the facepiece seal. Therefore, do not use the palm of the hand for this purpose.

7.3 Positive Pressure Test

A positive pressure test may be more appropriate depending on the design of the respirator. The wearer closes off the exhalation valve with the palm of the hand and exhales gently into the face piece to inflate it. The respirator fit is considered satisfactory if positive pressure can be built up inside the respirator without the wearer detecting outward leakage.

Closing off the exhalation part with the palm of the hand may alter the respirator's fit to the face. Take care not to push the respirator against the face during the test.

8. RESPIRATOR FIT AND FACIAL HAIR

Facial hair between the respirator face piece and the face or interferes with the respirator valves will prevent an effective seal. An "effective seal" is defined as one that provides a protection factor ten times the minimum required for a given respirator. Do not permit a person who has hair (stubble, moustache, sideburns, beard, low hairline, or bangs) that prevents an effective seal from working in occupations requiring air purifying respirators.

9. INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CARTRIDGE RESPIRATORS

Proper maintenance, cleaning and storage of respirators are essential in an effective respirator program. Each employee is responsible for maintaining their respirator. Inspection, maintenance, and repair include the following.

9.1 Inspection for Defects

Inspect respirators before each use for tightness of cartridge and filter connections, the condition of the cartridge and filters, loss of flexibility or tears in the facepiece, frayed headbands, missing or torn valves and missing or broken valve covers.

Replace worn or defective parts before reuse. Under no circumstance should a defective respirator be worn.

9.2 Cleaning, Disinfecting and Maintaining

The following procedure is recommended for cleaning, disinfecting and maintenance of respirators:

- Remove any filters or cartridges.
- Wash face piece in detergent or disinfectant solution. A small hand brush may be necessary to remove dirt or particles.
- Rinse thoroughly in warm water.
- Air-dry in a clean area.
- Inspect for defects.
- Insert appropriate clean filters or cartridges and make sure the seal is tight.
- Place in a plastic bag or container for storage.

9.3 Repair

Never interchange replacement parts between different makes of respirators. Only those parts designed for each brand name and model number should be used. Do not attempt to modify the respirator by using alternate parts.

9.4 Storage

Protect respirators from contamination and damage during storage, after inspection, cleaning and necessary repair; store respirators to protect against dust, sunlight, extreme cold, excessive moisture, and damaging chemicals. Store the respirator so that the shape of the facepiece or valves is not altered.

10. TRAINING

Training in respirators' use, care, and limitations are essential for protecting employees required to wear respirators. The training program should include:

- Chemical and physical properties of the respiratory hazard
- Health effects of the respiratory hazard
- Type of respiratory protection required for the hazard
- Limitations of respiratory protection
- Proper methods for putting on respirators and wearing them
- Fit testing procedure
- Inspection, care, cleaning, maintenance, and repair of respirators

The respirator wearer, the person supervising the respirator wearer and persons issuing, maintaining, or repairing respirators should get this training program.

11. USE OF SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

There may be situations where the atmosphere around you is hazardous or Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH), meaning that there is possibly not enough or too much oxygen, or there is a poisonous gas like Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) in the air. You may need to escape or rescue a person that is down. The priority in saving a victim from an H₂S atmosphere is to protect yourself; it's essential to know how to inspect, maintain, and use an SCBA or Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SABA).

Always keep SCBA's visible and easy to get at and upwind of possible H₂S sources. SCBAs have to be maintained appropriately to be ready to use in an emergency; you do not want your SCBA to fail and need repairs when your life or the life of a co-worker depends on it. To ensure a proper seal, you must be clean-shaven where the face piece and your face meet.

The safe and effective use of SCBA requires consideration of the following elements.

11.1 Environments Requiring SCBA

SCBA operated in positive-pressure mode is used in the following situations:

- Fire fighting
- Confined space entry
- Oxygen deficiency
- Entry and escape from unknown concentrations
- Atmospheres containing concentrations of contaminants
 - IDLH
 - Greater than the lower explosive limit

11.2 Limitations

- SCBA does not provide protection against toxic materials that may be absorbed through the skin, such as cyanide. It also does not provide protection against corrosive materials to the skin.
- Do not use SCBA in atmospheres contaminated with chemicals that may attack the plastic visor or rubber components such as valves, hoses, and face pieces.
- The physical restrictions of confined spaces may restrict the use of SCBA.

- The use of SCBA is time-limited depending on the size of the reservoir cylinder and the wearer's physical activity.
- Compressed Breathing Air and Oxygen Requirements
- Compressed breathing air shall meet the purity requirements of the CSA Standard Z180.1 Compressed Breathing Air & Systems,

11.3 Training

The training program includes Energy Safety Canada's H2S Alive course, Saskatchewan Safety Council's Respiratory Protection Course and/or a training session instructed by the Weyburn Fire Department where a competent person adequately trains students in the proper testing, maintenance, use and cleaning of the respiratory protective device and its limitations. Successful completion of either of these courses demonstrates that the worker understands the training provided, can test, maintain, and clean the respiratory protective device, and safely use the respiratory protective device. SCBA Drills will be conducted monthly to practice donning the SCBA and decrease donning time in an emergency.

12. SCBA COMPONENTS

12.1 Air Supply is made up of three components:

- **An air cylinder** – Must have a minimum of 30 minutes of quality breathing air. The air quality in the cylinder must meet current standards stipulated in the Compressed Breathing Air and Systems document issued by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA Standard Z180.1).
- **A cylinder valve** - Must be fully opened to allow a complete and continuous flow of air from the cylinder. When not in use, the valve must be fully closed to prevent air loss from the cylinder.
- **A cylinder pressure gauge** – Indicates how much air there is in the cylinder.

12.2 Regulator Assembly consists of:

- **A high-pressure system** – Air from the cylinder flows through the high-pressure system to the regulator.
- **Facepiece regulator** – Reduces the cylinder air pressure and provides positive air pressure in your facepiece. The slight positive pressure helps to prevent H₂S from leaking into your facepiece.
- **A bypass/purge valve** – Enables you to purge the facepiece or bypass the air if the regulator fails
- **A regulator pressure gauge** - Indicates the amount of pressure currently in the air cylinder.
- **A low-pressure alarm** – A warning alarm will be activated when the air supply is low. The alarm may be a sound that you hear or a vibration that you can feel. This warning could save your life! It tells you that 20% to 25% of your air supply is left in the cylinder, giving you enough time to get to a safe area.

12.3 Facepiece Assembly is made up of five parts:

The most important aspect of the facepiece is the seal it forms around your face. The seal between the facepiece and your face must be complete to keep your air supply in and H₂S out. To ensure a proper seal, you must be clean-shaven where the facepiece and your face meet. Regular eyeglasses with temple pieces prevent a good seal. Special eyeglass kits fasten inside the facepiece, allowing for a proper seal.

A low-pressure hose delivers air from the regulator to the facepiece. Some regulators connect directly to the facepiece.

- **A nose cup** – Channels exhaled air to the exhalation valve and reduced stale air volume.
- **An exhalation valve** – Vents your breath from the facepiece to the atmosphere and prevents toxic gases from entering the facepiece.
- **A head harness** is adjustable to ensure a proper seal between your face and the facepiece.
- **Lens**
- **Speech diaphragm**

12.4 Harness Assembly

The harness assembly consists of a backpack-style adjustable harness. The harness holds the air cylinder in place and is the key to the portability of the SCBA. It allows you to carry the cylinder and work with minimum effort.

13. SABA COMPONENTS (DIFFERENT FROM SCBA)

13.1 Air Supply

It may be supplied from a compressor, cylinders “pig-tailed” together, an air trailer, or a breathing air system. The air travels through a regulator to a manifold that can supply many hoses. Each hose has a mask assembly with an escape cylinder attached to it. **Be aware that some SABA systems do not have a low air alarm.**

13.2 Escape Cylinder

Your supplied air unit must always be equipped with an escape cylinder. A sling-type harness holds the escape cylinder in place. The cylinder must provide enough breathing air to exit the hazardous atmosphere if your air supply is interrupted.

14. LOW-TEMPERATURE USE

Regulators may freeze at temperatures of 5°C (41°F) or below. Cooling of the supply air results from exposure to cold ambient temperatures and occurs during demand when the air undergoes an adiabatic expansion from high to low pressure. Water vapour condenses if the air is cooled below its dew point, and ice may form in the flow system. Continued build-up of ice crystals in the flow system may raise a malfunction of the regulator. Charge SCBA cylinders with compressed air having a dew point of 5°C (41°F) below the ambient temperature and store them in a warm, dry environment. This will significantly reduce the chance of the regulator freezing up.

15. CORRECTIVE LENSES

The side arms of standard corrective lenses interfere with the facial seal of the face piece and therefore are not permitted with the use of SCBA. Those employees who usually wear prescription safety glasses and who cannot function safely or effectively without them will, if required to be trained in the use of SCBA, be provided with special glasses and will be expected to carry those glasses with them in the course of their regular duties. Contact lenses are not permitted for use in chlorine areas.

16. FACIAL HAIR

Self-contained breathing apparatus shall not be worn if facial hair comes between the sealing periphery of the face piece and the face or conflicts with the exhalation valves. A person who has hair (stubble, moustache, beard, low hairline, bangs), which passes between the face and the sealing surface of the face piece or is of a length which conflicts with the exhalation valve of the SCBA, shall not be permitted to wear an SCBA nor shall they be permitted on the worksite.

17. MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE

SCBA's are to be maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications. Ensure that SCBA's are kept, when not in use, in a convenient and sanitary location in which the SCBA is not exposed to extremes of temperature or to any contaminant that may, with the face piece sealed in a plastic bag.

18. SCBA INSPECTION

Each SCBA is to be inspected pre-use, monthly, and after each use, it must be put away clean and free of defects. It must also have a tag with the date of inspection on it to ensure that in the event of an emergency, a worker may don the SCBA with confidence. Each SCBA wearer should ensure that the respirator is properly operating before use. Include the state of the cylinder valve breathing hoses, face piece, visor, exhalation valves, head straps and cylinder air pressure. Inspect and test each component of the respirator to determine if repairs are required. The inspection should include:

- Tightness of connections
- Physical condition of all component parts
- Proper functions of regulators, alarms and other warning systems
- Cylinder air pressure
- External damage to the cylinder

The respirator will be cleaned, sanitized, and put away after the inspection.

In coordination with the Safety Coordinator, the Supervisor will keep and maintain a record of these inspections, listing the findings and corrective actions taken and kept by the Safety Coordinator. In addition to pre-use, monthly and post-use inspections, all SCBA's will be taken to a certified company to perform a "Posi-Test" to ensure the SCBA is working correctly. Any SCBA's that fail a "Posi-Test" shall be repaired or destroyed.

19. STORAGE OF CYLINDERS NOT IN USE

Whenever possible, store cylinders indoors in a warm, dry environment. Store unpressurized cylinders with the main valve closed. Slowly depressurize cylinders that have not been used in any six-month period and recharge them with clean, dry breathing air.

20. HYDROSTATIC TESTS

Hydrostatically test steel, carbon fibre and unsupported seamless aluminum cylinders every five years. Fully wrapped carbon fibre cylinders are hydrostatically tested every five years and have a 15-year service life. The hydrostatic test date shall be stamped on the cylinder or a sticker epoxied onto the cylinder.

21. INSTRUCTION FOR PUTTING ON SCBA AND SABA

1. Prepare equipment
 - a. Conduct parts inventory
 - b. Check cylinder pressure gauge (escape cylinder on SABA)
 - c. Check equipment for defects
2. Don the Cylinder
 - a. Put on harness assembly
 - b. Adjust and tighten the harness straps
3. Don the Facepiece
 - a. Place chin in chin cup first
 - b. Pull the head harness over the back of the head
 - c. Start with chin straps. Then temple straps
 - d. If there is a top of the head strap, tighten it last
 - e. Be sure to tighten each strap by pulling toward the back of the head. Do not pull straps to the side
 - f. Ensure no hair is caught in the seal
4. Negative Pressure Test
 - a. Block the facepiece opening with your hand or with the facepiece regulator
 - b. Use your hand or attach the facepiece regulator. Breathe in to check the face seal. If the facepiece does not seal, make sure it is centred on your face, the straps are not twisted, and the face seal is not rolled over. Then re-check. If the facepiece still does not seal, do not use the SCBA.
 - c. Exhale to check the exhalation valve
5. Connect Air on **SCBA**
 - a. Connect the regulator if not already connected
 - b. Fully open the cylinder valve
 - c. Check the regulator pressure gauge
 - d. Take a deep breath
6. Connect Air on **SABA**
 - a. Ensure air supply is open (i.e., air trailer valves)
 - b. Connect the remote supply hose
 - c. Take a deep breath

22. MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

Give all employees required to wear a respirator User Screening Form to identify whether an employee needs a medical examination to determine their physical ability to wear a respirator. The medical examination should consider the following physiological conditions:

- Chronic, obstructive, or restrictive lung disease
- Heart disease
- Hemorrhage disorders
- Hypertension
- Thyroid disorders
- Epilepsy
- Diabetes
- Kidney disease
- Punctured eardrum

Do not permit anyone with a history of any of the above conditions to wear a respirator without a physician's approval. The examining physician will determine if the employee is fit to wear an air-purifying respirator. Remove employees found physically unfit to wear an air-purifying respirator from the occupation.

23. PROGRAM EVALUATION

The Safety Coordinator will periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the Respiratory Protection Program to ensure that the employees are being provided with adequate respiratory protection. Consult the respirator wearer periodically about discomfort, resistance to breathing, fatigue, interference with vision or communications, restriction of movement, interference with job performance, and confidence in the respirator's effectiveness.

Review the training program annually. Continuously monitor the respirator maintenance program to ensure that the respirators are appropriately maintained, and that replacement parts are available.

Attend to problems identified in the periodic evaluation promptly for an effective Respiratory Protection Program.

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24. MONTHLY SCBA INSPECTION CHECKLIST



**CITY OF WEYBURN
SCBA RESPIRATOR INSPECTION**

Inspect Pre-Use Monthly & After Each Use

Location: _____ Date: _____

Inspected By: _____ Signature: _____

✓: Yes ✗: No	Unit #: 1	Unit #: 2
GENERAL		
Are all required components available? These include the air cylinder, regulator assembly, facepiece assembly and harness assembly.		
FACEPIECE ASSEMBLY		
Is the facepiece clean and dust free?		
Is the lens clear and free of scratches?		
Is the nose cup installed correctly?		
Is the exhalation valve intact, clean and functioning properly?		
Is the head harness intact and the straps fully extended?		
HARNESS ASSEMBLY		
Are all harness straps clean, in good repair and fully extended?		
Is the framework in good condition?		
AIR SUPPLY & REGULATOR ASSEMBLY		
Is the air cylinder at full pressure?		
Are there any gouges or dents on the air cylinder?		
Is the composite wrapping Damaged?		
Is the low-pressure hose intact?		
Is the high-pressure hose intact? Is the hose connector tight?		
Close the bypass/purge valve and engage the standby button. Fully open the cylinder valve. Does the regulator pressure gauge indicate the same pressure as the cylinder gauge?		
Does the bypass/purge valve work? When you turn the bypass/purge valve, air should flow freely into the facepiece.		
Does the low-air alarm work properly? Close the cylinder valve and slowly open the bypass/purge valve. The low-air alarm should sound at 20% - 25%. Slowly bleed pressure from the system and close the regulator control valves unless the manufacturer recommends otherwise.		
FINISHING STEPS		
Replace the SCBA in the storage case. Now the SCBA is ready for immediate use.		

If the answer to any of the above questions is No, the SCBA must be removed from service and sent for repairs. Never use a SCBA that fails the pre-use inspection.

Defects Noted & Corrective Action Required/Taken:	To be completed by (Name & Date)



26. RESPIRATOR USER SCREENING FORM



RESPIRATOR USER SCREENING FORM

Date: _____

Part 1: Employer Information

Employer Name: City of Weyburn Supervisor Name: _____

Telephone: (306) 848-3200 Facsimile: (306) 848-2001

Part 2: Respirator User Information

Name: _____ Employee #: _____

Telephone: (____) _____ Facsimile: (____) _____

Work Unit: _____

Part 3: Conditions of Use

Activities requiring respirator use: _____

Frequency of respirator use: daily weekly monthly yearly uncertain

Exertion level during use: light moderate heavy other

Duration of respirator use per shift: <1/4 hr >1/4 hr >2 hr variable unknown

Temperature during use: <0 °C >0 and <25 °C >25 °C

Atmospheric pressure during use: reduced normal/ambient increased

Special Work Considerations:

Uncontrolled Hostile Environment:

Emergency escape Firefighting Rescue operations IDHL

Hazardous material emergency Oxygen deficiency Confined spaces

Other _____

Other Personal Protective Equipment:

Additional types of personnel protective equipment required, specify: _____

Safety Glasses, Reflective vest, Hard Hat, Gloves, Steel-toed Boots

Estimated total weight of tools/equipment carried during respirator use: Maximum _____

Average _____

Part 4: Types of respirators used (check all that apply)

Tight fitting Non-tight fitting SCBA-open circuit

Mouth bit Supplied-air demand SCBA-closed circuit

Air-purifying, non-powered Supplied-air, continuous-flow SCBA- escape

Air-purifying, powered Supplied-air, pressure-demand SCBA-closed circuit escape

Combination pressure demand/supplied-air with escape supplied-air suit

Combination supplied-air with purifying elements Other – specify _____