



RESPIRATORS

Examples of common types of respirators:

- Disposable vs. Non-Disposable
- N-95
- HEPA
- Full Face or Half Face Respirators with cartridges

Dust masks and surgical masks are not respirators.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF RESPIRATORS

Type		Appendix D	Medical Clearance	Annual Fit Testing	Annual Training
Not-Required	Disposable	Y			
Required	Disposable		Y	Y	Y
Not-Required	Non-Disposable		Y	Y	Y
Required	Non-Disposable		Y	Y	Y

TYPE

Not-required to wear a respirator; using a disposable respirator:

When you use voluntarily choose to wear a disposable respirator, you must read and document understanding of 29 CFR Appendix D to Sec. 1910.134:

**Regulations (Standards - 29 CFR)
 (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When not Required Under Standard. - 1910.134 App D**

- Part Number: 1910
- Part Title: Occupational Safety and Health Standards
- Subpart: I
- Subpart Title: Personal Protective Equipment
- Standard Number: 1910.134 App D
- Title: (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When not Required Under Standard.

Appendix D to Sec. 1910.134 (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When Not Required Under the Standard

Respirators are an effective method of protection against designated hazards when properly selected and worn. Respirator use is encouraged, even when exposures are below the exposure limit, to provide an additional level of comfort and protection for workers. However, if a respirator is used improperly or not kept clean, the respirator itself can become a hazard to the worker. Sometimes, workers may wear respirators to avoid exposures to hazards, even if the amount of hazardous substance does not exceed the limits set by OSHA standards. If your employer provides respirators for your voluntary use, or if you provide your own respirator, you need to take certain precautions to be sure that the respirator itself does not present a hazard.

You should do the following:

1. Read and heed all instructions provided by the manufacturer on use, maintenance, cleaning and care, and warnings regarding the respirators limitations.
2. Choose respirators certified for use to protect against the contaminant of concern. NIOSH, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, certifies respirators. A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. It will tell you what the respirator is designed for and how much it will protect you.
3. Do not wear your respirator into atmospheres containing contaminants for which your respirator is not designed to protect against. For example, a respirator designed to filter dust particles will not protect you



against gases, vapors, or very small solid particles of fumes or smoke.

4. Keep track of your respirator so that you do not mistakenly use someone else's respirator.
[63 FR 1152, Jan. 8, 1998; 63 FR 20098, April 23, 1998]

Required to wear a disposable respirator:

When an individual is required to wear a respirator to prevent occupational exposure to hazardous materials, the individual must have medical clearance to use/wear a respirator, must complete annual fit testing for each respirator that will be used, and must complete annual respirator safety training.

Not-required to wear a respirator but voluntarily chooses to wear a non-disposable respirator:

When an individual is not-required to wear a respirator to prevent occupational exposure to hazardous materials but voluntarily chooses to wear a non-disposable respirator, the individual must have medical clearance to use/wear a respirator, must complete annual fit testing for each respirator that will be used, and must complete annual respirator safety training.

Required to wear a non-disposable respirator:

When an individual is required to wear a non-respirator to prevent occupational exposure to hazardous materials, the individual must have medical clearance to use/wear a respirator, must complete annual fit testing for each respirator that will be used, and must complete annual respirator safety training.

Contact Kaka'ako EHSO about the following:

A medical clearance exam must be completed by an occupational health medical specialist. UH has an account with Straub Occupational Health. If required to wear a respirator, medical clearance exam fees are the responsibility of the individual's department.

Respirator safety training and fit testing will be provided by Kaka'ako EHSO. Training and fit testing are scheduled periodically and as needed.

Refer to the University of Hawaii Respiratory Protection Program.