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Respiratory Protection Program

Template for Hospitals

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Instructions

This template is designed for use by personnel who have been suitably trained and charged with the responsibility of developing and implementing a respiratory protection program (RPP) that addresses exposure to aerosol transmissible disease (ATD) pathogens in hospital work environments. It is designed to be used in conjunction with “Hospital Respiratory Protection Program Toolkit: Resources for Respirator Program Administrators,” which provides detailed instructions and tips for program development specifically in hospitals. Use of this template does not guarantee compliance with OSHA standards, but is meant to help hospitals fulfill the requirement for a written RPP as one component of a comprehensive program to protect their employees. It is important that you reference [29 CFR 1910.134](#), the Federal OSHA respiratory protection standard, (or the equivalent state OSHA standard) for details on specific OSHA requirements.

Before considering the use of respirators, keep in mind that you must first implement, where feasible, engineering, work practice and administrative controls as the means to prevent or reduce exposures, and only look at respiratory protection as a last line of defense when exposures cannot be reduced to an acceptable level using these other methods.

As you prepare to develop a program, you must consider whether you will have one comprehensive RPP for the entire hospital, which would cover all inhalation hazards, including infectious agents and chemical exposures, or whether you will have an RPP for chemical exposures and a separate one for exposure to infectious agents. Your decision may depend on the size of your facility and the number of staff with exposure to various inhalation hazards. A single RPP with one program administrator is preferred, to ensure consistency and accountability. However, if two separate RPPs and program administrators exist to cover respirator responsibilities for chemical and infectious exposures, the employer must ensure that overall policies are coordinated, adequate technical expertise is available for each program, and that all aspects of both programs are effectively implemented. Keep in mind that a respirator program encompassing chemical hazards will need to address additional issues beyond one solely addressing ATD pathogens.

The OSHA respiratory protection standard ([29 CFR 1910.134](#)) requires employers to include certain policies and procedures in their RPP, but there is some flexibility in the content of those policies and procedures. What might work well for one hospital may not work at all for another. For this reason, the template is designed to be flexible and it is made available as an editable Microsoft Word document that each hospital can customize to meet its specific needs. **Your paramount goal is to develop a site-specific RPP that can be effectively implemented.**

There are places throughout the document where you will need to fill in a blank or change a generic placeholder (such as ABC Hospital) to customize it to your facility.

These **placeholders and blanks** are always in bright green, so that you can find them easily and replace them with the appropriate black text.

You will also notice red text enclosed in brackets in many places throughout the document. The red text gives you **instructions, tips, or ideas** for customizing sections that you might want to change. *Make sure to remove the red text in your final document.*

Remember – this template is meant to be used however it will be most helpful to you. You may be able to use it with minimal modification, but you will need to change the wording or organization to be specific to your facility. Make sure that you include each section that is in the template since these components are required by the OSHA respiratory protection standard.

Respiratory Protection Program

ABC Hospital

Updated 11/01/2013

**[We recommend updating the RPP annually or as necessary
to reflect changes in workplace conditions that affect respirator use.]**

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1.0 Purpose and Applicability

It is the policy of **ABC Hospital** to protect the health and safety of its employees by (1) eliminating hazardous exposures where possible; (2) using engineering and administrative controls to minimize hazardous exposures that cannot be eliminated; and (3) using respiratory protection and other personal protective equipment when exposures cannot be reduced to acceptable levels.

The purpose of this respiratory protection program (RPP) is to maximize the protection afforded by respirators when they must be used. It establishes the procedures necessary to meet the regulatory requirements described in OSHA's [respiratory protection standard \(29 CFR 1910.134\)](#) [Note: as the employer, you are ultimately responsible for ensuring that is indeed the case. If applicable, replace references to the Federal OSHA standard with your state standard.]

This program applies to all employees and contractors who are required to wear respiratory protection due to the nature of their work at **ABC Hospital**. It applies to the use of all respirators, including filtering facepiece respirators.

[Note: You must provide a description of how your facility has decided to handle respiratory protection for health care workers who are contractors, nursing registries, and other non-employees. Are contractors held to their own RPP and if so, how? Via contract? How will you ensure the adequacy of their RPP? Will staff from a temporary agency or registry be included with hospital employees in all aspects of the hospital RPP, training, fit testing, etc., or are responsibilities divided in some way? You must have a clear policy that ensures all health care workers are adequately protected and describe it in writing.]

2.0 Responsibilities: [You may choose to assign responsibilities differently than below as long as someone is responsible for each of the components of the program]

2.1 Respirator Program Administrator

Pat Smith, Health and Safety Officer, [This should be an individual (either a name or a job title or both) rather than a department or group of administrators, and affected employees need to know who that person is.] has been designated as the respirator program administrator (RPA). The RPA has received appropriate training and is knowledgeable about the requirements of the OSHA respiratory protection standard and all elements of the respiratory protection program that need to be implemented to be effective. Upper management has ultimate responsibility for all aspects of this program and has given **him/her** full authority to make the necessary decisions to ensure its

success. This authority includes, but is not limited to, conducting hazard assessments for selecting appropriate respiratory protection, purchasing the necessary equipment and supplies, and developing and implementing the policies and procedures described in the written RPP.

Specifically, the RPA will, in accord with OSHA's [respiratory protection standard \(29 CFR 1910.134\)](#):

- Conduct a hazard assessment and select the appropriate level of respiratory protection for each task or job title with potential exposure and record this information in the "Respirator Assignments by Task or Location" in Appendix A of this RPP.
- Develop and monitor respirator maintenance procedures.
- Coordinate the purchase, maintenance, repair, and replacement of respirators.
- Routinely evaluate the effectiveness of the RPP, with employee input, and make any necessary changes to the program.
- Provide or arrange for annual training on the use and limitations of respirators.
- Provide or arrange for medical evaluations.
- Provide or arrange for annual respirator fit testing.
- Maintain records of respirator training, medical clearance, and fit testing as required by [29 CFR 1910.134](#) and [29 CFR 1910.1020](#).
- Maintain a copy of this written RPP and program evaluations, and ensure that they are readily accessible to anyone in the program.

2.2 Supervisors

Supervisors of employees included in the RPP will:

- Participate in the hazard assessment by evaluating all potential exposures to respiratory hazards, including exposure to chemicals and aerosol transmissible disease (ATD) pathogens, and communicating this information to the RPA.
- Identify employees and/or tasks for which respirators may be required and communicate this information to the RPA. **[This will be a shared responsibility with the RPA since the supervisor knows the day-to-day jobs/tasks their employees do, but the RPA may have more knowledge about respiratory protection requirements.]**
- Be responsible for ensuring that employees in their units follow the procedures outlined in the RPP. Schedule employees for medical evaluations, training, and fit testing and ensure that they are allowed to attend these appointments during work hours.

2.3 Employees in the Program

Employees assigned to jobs/tasks requiring the use of a respirator will:

- Complete the required questionnaire for medical clearance and participate in a medical examination if necessary.
- Adhere to hospital policy on facial hair and respirator use.
- Attend annual training and respirator fit testing as required in the RPP.
- Use, maintain, and dispose of respirators properly in accord with training and the procedures in the RPP.

3.0 Respirator Selection [You may remove any mention of types of respirators that are not used at your facility.]

3.1 Hazard Assessment

The RPA will select the types of respirators to be used by hospital staff based on the hazards to which employees may be exposed and in accord with OSHA regulations and CDC, HICPAC, and other public health guidelines. With input from the respirator user, the RPA and supervisor will conduct a hazard assessment for each task, procedure, or work area with the potential for airborne contaminants. The hazard assessment will include the following as needed:

- Identification of potential exposures. The most common potential exposure for employees involved in patient care will be pathogens associated with ATDs such as tuberculosis or pandemic influenza. Maintenance, housekeeping, laboratory, or other staff may have the potential to be exposed to hazardous gases, vapors, or dusts in addition to ATD pathogens.
- A review of work processes to determine levels of potential exposure for all tasks and locations.
- Quantification or objective determination of potential exposure levels, where possible. This may not be feasible for ATD pathogens.

3.2 NIOSH Certified Equipment

All respiratory protective equipment shall be approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for the configuration and environment in which it is going to be used. The NIOSH Certified Equipment List is found at the following Internet address: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nptl/topics/respirators/cel/>.

The following definitions apply to equipment that may be issued to employees under this program:

- **Air-purifying respirators (APR)** are respirators that remove gases, vapors, or dusts/particles, or combinations of gases, vapors, and/or

particles from the air through the use of cartridges, canisters, or filters that have been tested and approved by NIOSH for use in specific types of contaminated atmospheres. These respirators do not supply oxygen and therefore cannot be used to enter an atmosphere that is oxygen-deficient.

- **Filtering facepiece respirators (FFR)** are particulate air-purifying respirators in which the entire facepiece is composed of the filtering medium. These respirators are disposable and designed for a single use. An N95 FFR has a filter efficiency of 95% and is not resistant to oil, while a P100 FFR has a filter efficiency of 99.97% and has a strong resistance to oil. Filters with other combinations of filtration efficiency and oil resistance, "N", "R" or "P", categories are available.
- **Half mask elastomeric respirators** are air-purifying respirators that fit over the nose and mouth. They are made of rubber or silicone with attached cartridges or filters for removal of gases, vapors, or dusts.
- **N95 respirator** is a generally used term for a half mask negative-pressure air-purifying respirator with NIOSH-approved N95 filters or filter material (i.e., includes N95 filtering facepiece respirator or equivalent protection).
- **Full facepiece elastomeric respirators** are reusable air-purifying respirators that cover the face from the forehead to the chin. They are made of rubber or silicone with a clear plastic lens and have attached cartridges or filters for removal of gases, vapors, or dusts.
- **Powered air-purifying respirators (PAPR)** are air-purifying respirators that use a blower to force ambient air through air-purifying elements and into the respirator facepiece, helmet, or hood.
- **Air-supplying respirators** (also known as atmosphere-supplying respirators) have a source of breathing air that is independent from the work area and supplied to the wearer's facepiece. These include supplied-air respirators connected to a free-standing cylinder of breathing air, an air compressor, or a system piping breathing air through the building, a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) which has a tank of breathing air worn on the back of the user, and escape respirators which have a small supply of air designed to last a short period of time to allow the user to leave the hazardous area. Air-supplying respirators will not be used for routine health care procedures, but may be used by emergency responders. **[Note: If this type of respirator is going to be used, significant additions to this RPP will be necessary to achieve**

compliance with [29 CFR 1910.134](#) requirements relative to air source, etc.]

3.3 Assignment of Respirators by Task and Location

The RPA will use the hazard assessment to assign appropriate types of respirators for use by specific types of personnel during specific procedures or in specific areas of the hospital. These assignments are listed in Appendix A of this RPP.

3.4 Updating the Hazard Assessment

The RPA will revise and update the hazard assessment any time an employee or supervisor identifies or anticipates a new exposure. Any employee who believes that respiratory protection is needed during a particular activity must contact his or her supervisor or the RPA. The supervisor must contact the RPA whenever respiratory protection is requested. The RPA will assess the potential hazard with the employee and supervisor. If it is determined that respiratory protection is needed, all elements of this program will be in effect for those tasks and the program will be updated accordingly.

3.5 Voluntary Use of Respirators **[You may choose whether or not to allow voluntary use. If you do not allow it, you may remove this section of the program]**

When the use of a respirator is not required by a substance-specific OSHA standard or hospital policies and the RPA has determined that its use is not necessary to protect the health of the employee, an employee may still request to use a respirator voluntarily.

Employees using respirators voluntarily will be provided with the information in [Appendix D to 29 CFR 1910.134](#) (Appendix B of this RPP). If they are using a respirator other than a filtering facepiece respirator, they will also be provided initial medical clearance and required to clean, store, and maintain the respirator per the requirements of this RPP. **[You may choose to train and fit test voluntary users, but this is not required. In the hospital setting, most voluntary use is by employees who are already included in the RPP and simply choose to wear the same type of respirator more often than is required. In this case, procedures for voluntary use are not necessary.]**

Employees must have the approval of their supervisor to be in the voluntary respirator program, because of the program cost for the initial services. These employees are welcome to attend annual training provided to those in the full respirator program, but it will not be scheduled specifically to accommodate them. If they are aware of a change that warrants review of medical clearance or repeat fit testing, they should bring that to the attention of their supervisor.

4.0 Medical Evaluation

Employees whose work activities require the use of respiratory protective equipment shall receive medical clearance prior to the use of a respirator and prior to being fit tested for a respirator.

Medical evaluations will be performed by a physician or other licensed health care provider (PLHCP) at **ABC Hospital Occupational Health Clinic**. **[This can be the hospital's occupational employee health service or clinic, or another provider of your choice as long as the evaluations are kept medically confidential, conducted by an individual licensed in your state to perform such evaluations, and are provided at no cost to the employee. To ensure the confidentiality of medical information, the medical evaluation should not be conducted by the employee's immediate supervisor.]**

Before being assigned to work in an area where respirators are required, each employee will complete the questionnaire in Appendix C of this RPP and deliver it to **ABC Hospital Occupational Health Clinic**. **[Any other questionnaire may also be used, as long as it includes the same information as the questionnaire provided in Appendix C of the OSHA respiratory protection standard.]** Employees may also speak directly with the PLHCP if they have questions. The PLHCP will be provided information from the RPA about the type of respiratory protection to be used by employees, duration and frequency of respirator use, expected physical effort, other protective equipment worn, and any expected extremes of temperature or humidity. The PLHCP will review completed questionnaires and make a medical determination as to whether the employee can wear a respirator safely. The PLHCP may make this determination based on the questionnaire alone, but may also require a physical examination of the employee and any tests, consultations, or procedures the PLHCP deems are necessary. The PLHCP will provide a clearance letter, which may clear the employee for all respirator use, or may specify restrictions or limitations on use, such as the type of respirator that may be worn, the duration that it may be worn, and the acceptable level of exertion while wearing the respirator. A copy of this written determination shall also be provided by the PLHCP to the employee.

An additional medical evaluation is required when:

- The employee reports medical signs or symptoms that are related to the ability to use a respirator.
- A PLHCP requests reevaluation.
- Observations made during fit testing or program evaluation indicate a need for reevaluation (e.g., the employee experiences claustrophobia or difficulty breathing during the fit test).
- A change occurs in workplace conditions (e.g., physical work effort, protective clothing, or temperature) that may result in a substantial increase in the physiological burden placed on an employee wearing a respirator.

5.0 Fit Testing

Before an employee is required to use any respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece (anything except a PAPR with loose-fitting facepiece, hood, or helmet that does not rely upon a tight-fitting facepiece-to-face seal), she/he will be fit tested by

XXXXXXXXXXXX [Insert who will be doing the fit testing. This may be your employee health or infection control department, a unit supervisor, or an outside consultant. There is no requirement for certification of fit testers but you must be sure that the person doing the fit testing understands and follows the fit test protocol and understands how to train the wearer to don the respirator properly and do a user seal check. At least 15 minutes per person will be needed to show the employee how to put the respirator on, position it, and assess its comfort, perform the user seal check, and complete the fit testing. Providing these instructions during fit testing is considered a review and may not constitute the subject's formal training on respirator use.] with the same make, model, style, and size of respirator to be used. Employees with facial hair that interferes with the facepiece-to-face seal will not be fit tested and will not be allowed to wear a respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece.

All employees who must wear respiratory protection shall receive medical clearance before fit testing is performed or the respirator is worn. Fit tests will be provided at the time of initial assignment and annually thereafter. Additional fit tests will be provided whenever the employee experiences or the supervisor or RPA observes physical changes that could affect respirator fit. These changes include, but are not limited to, facial scarring, dental changes, cosmetic surgery, or an obvious change in body weight.

Employees who will be using only a PAPR with loose-fitting facepiece, hood, or helmet do not need to be fit tested. Any employee who cannot be successfully fit tested with a tight-fitting respirator will be assigned a PAPR with a loose-fitting facepiece, hood, or helmet for all tasks requiring a respirator. **[Insert your policy here. There is flexibility here for you to formulate your own policy regarding facial hair and people who cannot pass a fit test with any of the tight-fitting respirators you have available. Providing a PAPR may be the simplest solution, but one that has other costs. You may require employees to be clean-shaven where the respirator seals to the face, but you must be prepared to enforce that policy. You may also choose to re-assign employees who can't wear tight-fitting respirators to areas without exposure.]**

Employees will be offered a selection of several models and sizes of respirators from which they may choose the one that correctly fits and is most acceptable/comfortable.

A qualitative fit test will be used for all wearers of half mask APRs, including filtering facepiece respirators with N95 or P100 filters and elastomeric APRs. The qualitative test will follow the protocol **for saccharine or Bitrex® solutions [choose one and delete the other]** found in [Appendix A of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard](#) (29 CFR 1910.134) and in Appendix D of this RPP. **[It can be a quantitative test if you have the equipment but you must use one of the approved fit test protocols from the OSHA standard. If you will be using a quantitative test, indicate the chosen**

protocol from Appendix A of the OSHA standard here and in Appendix D of this RPP.]

6.0 Training

Annual respirator training will be provided for all employees covered by this program. The training will be conducted by **XXXXXXXXXX [Insert who will be doing training]** and will include the following:

- The general requirements of the OSHA respiratory protection standard.
- The specific circumstances under which respirators are to be used.
- Why the respirator is necessary and how proper fit, usage, and maintenance can ensure the protective effect of the respirator.
- The limitations and capabilities of the respirators that will be used.
- How to effectively use the respirators.
- How to inspect, put on, remove, use, and check the seals of the respirator (for tight-fitting respirators such as N95 filtering facepiece respirators).
- The procedures outlined in this program for maintenance, storage, and cleaning or disposal of respirators. Employees who are issued PAPRs shall be instructed in procedures for charging and maintaining the batteries, and for checking the air flow rate.
- How to recognize medical signs and symptoms that may limit or prevent the effective use of respirators.
- How and when to decontaminate (or safely dispose of) a respirator that has been contaminated with chemicals or hazardous/infectious biological materials.

Training shall be provided at the time of initial assignment to respirator use, but before actual use, and annually thereafter.

Additional training will be provided when there is a change in the type of respiratory protection used, or when inadequacies in the employee's knowledge or use of the respirator indicate that he or she has not retained the requisite understanding or skill.

The employee will also receive additional training during the fit testing procedure that will provide an opportunity to handle the respirator, have it fitted properly, test its facepiece-to-face seal, wear it in normal air for a long familiarity period, and finally to wear it in a test atmosphere. Every respirator wearer will receive fitting instructions, including demonstrations and practice in how the respirator should be worn, how to adjust it, and how to perform a user seal check according to the manufacturer's instructions (see Appendix E of this RPP). **[Generally, the hands-on training provided during fit testing does not meet the requirements of the standard and a separate training session will be necessary. Appendix E of this RPP currently contains mandatory Appendix B-1 of the respiratory protection standard on User Seal Check Procedures. Manufacturers of filtering facepiece respirators often provide their own recommended procedures for user seal checks. You should insert**

copies of the applicable respirator manufacturers' instructions for user seal checks in Appendix D of the RPP.]

Employees will be given the opportunity during training to provide feedback on the effectiveness of the program and suggestions for its improvement. **[The standard requires that you get feedback from employees when evaluating your program and it makes sense to gather the feedback at the annual training. However, you may choose some other mechanism for obtaining feedback.]**

7.0 Respirator Use

Employees will use their respirators under conditions specified by this program and in accordance with the training they receive on the use of each particular model or type of respirator. The appropriate types of respirators to be used and the exposure conditions are listed in the respirator selection chart in Appendix A of this RPP.

Respirators relying on a tight facepiece-to-face seal must not be worn when conditions prevent a good seal. Such conditions may be a beard, long moustache, sideburns, or even razor stubble as well as scars, other facial deformities, piercings, and temple pieces on glasses. In addition, the absence of one or both dentures can seriously affect the fit of a facepiece.

Employees and supervisors are expected to be diligent in observing practices pertaining to ensuring the safe use of respirators. To ensure proper protection, the wearer will perform a user seal check, in accord with manufacturer's instructions and the training provided at the time of fit testing, each time he or she puts on a tight-fitting respirator. Employees who wear corrective glasses or other personal protective equipment must be sure that such equipment is worn in a manner that does not interfere with the facepiece seal.

When respirators with cartridges are used, the RPA shall determine a cartridge change schedule, which will be included in Appendix A. Odor or taste may not be used as the primary basis for determining the useful life of a cartridge for gases or vapors. The [NIOSH Respirator Selection Logic](#) and [Federal OSHA Respirator e-Tool](#) can aid in the development of a change schedule for cartridges. **[If your facility only has filtering facepiece respirators then you may leave this out.]** When filtering facepiece respirators are used, respirators will be discarded after each use or sooner if breathing becomes difficult or if the respirator is damaged, soiled, or contaminated.

Employees must leave the work area:

- To adjust their respirator if the respirator is impeding their ability to work.
- To wash their face if the respirator is causing discomfort or rash.

- To change the respirator, filters or cartridges, replace parts, or to inspect the respirator if it stops functioning as intended, or if there is a noticeable increased resistance to breathing.

8.0 Storage, Maintenance and Care of Respirators

8.1 Storage

All respirators will be stored to protect them from damage, contamination, dust, sunlight, extreme temperatures, excessive moisture, and damaging chemicals.

Under normal conditions, with the exception of Tuberculosis, disposable filtering facepiece respirators will be discarded after each use (i.e., patient encounter). The respirator should always be discarded if breathing becomes difficult or the respirator is damaged, soiled, or contaminated. **[You must provide clear guidance on when FFRs will be discarded. You may allow employees to wear the same FFR while carrying out a number of tasks, requiring it to be discarded after it is removed; or, for infection control reasons, you may want to have employees discard FFRs between patients.]** Disposable filtering facepiece respirators that will be reused in patient care areas should be stored in a breathable container such as a paper bag labeled with the user's name

[e.g., in the patient's room, etc.]

Reusable elastomeric respirators that are assigned to individual users will be cleaned after use and stored at room temperature in a dry area that is protected from exposure to hazardous contaminants in

[e.g., employee locker, nurses' station, etc.] per the manufacturer's instructions. **[The respirator has to be kept in a clean environment where it will not be damaged or contaminated].**

PAPRs will be cleaned and stored after use **[e.g., in Central Supply, at the nurses' station, etc.]** and will be provided to employees upon request for use during aerosol-generating procedures being conducted on patients with suspected or confirmed airborne infectious disease or for use by individuals who are unable to wear a respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece. PAPRs must be stored at room temperature in a dry area that is protected from exposure to hazardous contaminants per the manufacturer's instructions **[Edit this section to describe when PAPRs will be provided in your facility.]**

8.2 Inspection, Maintenance and Repairs

All respirators will be inspected by the user prior to each use. Inspections should include a check of:

- Condition of the various parts including, but not limited to, the facepiece, head straps, valves, and cartridges, canisters, or filters.
- All rubber or plastic parts, for pliability and signs of deterioration.
- PAPR connecting tubes or hoses, air flow, and batteries.

Any defective respirators shall be removed from service. Defective disposable respirators will be discarded and replaced. Defective reusable respirators will be turned in to XXXXXX [specify who] for repair, adjustment, or disposal.

XXXXXX [specify who] is responsible for charging and maintaining PAPR pumps, filters, and batteries when they are stored or not in use.

Filters on reusable particulate respirators will be changed by the wearer whenever it becomes difficult to breathe. [Note: If you include the use of respirators with chemical cartridges in this RPP, you will need to add language about the schedule for changing cartridges.]

8.3 Cleaning and Disinfection

Reusable respirators will be cleaned with mild soap and water and air dried before storing in a plastic bag for reuse, as described in Appendix F of this RPP (which is mandatory [Appendix B-2 of the respiratory protection standard](#) [Note: If the manufacturer of your PAPRs has additional instructions for cleaning/disinfection procedures, you should also include them here].

Reusable respirators issued for the exclusive use of an employee will be cleaned and disinfected by the user [change this if your facility has a procedure for centralized respirator cleaning] as often as necessary to maintain a sanitary condition.

Reusable respirators used in fit testing and training will be cleaned and disinfected after each use by the employee conducting the fit testing or training.

9.0 Program Evaluation

The RPA will conduct a periodic evaluation of the RPP to ensure that all aspects of the program meet the requirements of the OSHA respiratory protection standard and that the RPP is being implemented effectively to protect employees from respiratory hazards. This evaluation will be done _____ [How often? **Some recommend at least annually, but the requirement is “as necessary.” State your procedure here.**]

Program evaluation will include: **[Program evaluation is required by the standard, but there are no rules regarding how you will evaluate, so you may choose alternatives to what is described below.]**

- A review of the written program.
- Completion of a program evaluation checklist based on observations of workplace practices.
- A review of feedback obtained from employees (to include fit, use, and maintenance issues) that will be collected during the annual training session.

[Add other program evaluation methods if used at your facility.]

The RPP will be revised as necessary and records of revisions will be kept on file with the written program. Any procedural changes that are implemented as a result of program evaluation will be communicated to the employees and reinforced by their supervisors.

10.0 Recordkeeping

The RPA will ensure that the following records are maintained:

- Personnel medical records such as medical clearance to wear a respirator shall be retained by **XXXXXXXXX [specify who and where stored]** as part of a confidential medical record. Medical clearance records must be made available in accord with the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records standard ([29 CFR 1910.1020](#)), and maintained for a minimum of thirty (30) years after an employee's separation or termination.
- Documentation of training and fit testing will be kept by **XXXXXXXXX [specify who and where stored]** until the next training or fit test.
- A copy of this RPP and records of program evaluations and revisions shall be kept by **XXXXXXXXX [specify who and where stored]** and made available to all affected employees, their representatives, and representatives of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) upon request.

RPP Appendix A: Respirator Assignments by Task or Location
(Specifies minimum level of respiratory protection required)
[Adapt as needed for tasks and exposures in your facility]

Task or Location	Potential Exposure	Respiratory Protection	Employees Included
<p>Performing aerosol-generating procedures on patients suspected or confirmed with a disease requiring Airborne Precautions or present when such procedures are performed</p> <p>[see HICPAC 2007 or other public health guidance for lists of diseases], including:</p> <p>Sputum induction Bronchoscopy Aerosolized administration of medications Pulmonary function testing Other clinical procedures that may aerosolize infectious agents [Name them for your facility either here or in your infection control plan.]</p>	Infectious aerosols	<p>N95 respirator or a more protective respirator (such as a PAPR)</p> <p>[Note: your facility may choose to specify PAPR use (more protective than an N95 respirator) for aerosol-generating procedures on a patient with a disease requiring Airborne Precautions]</p>	[Specify type of personnel, e.g. by job title (all rows)]
Performing aerosol-generating procedures on patients suspected or confirmed with influenza cases or present during such procedures.	Infectious aerosols	N95 respirator or a more protective respirator (such as a PAPR)	
Entry into airborne infection isolation room or other area occupied by patients suspected or confirmed with a disease requiring Airborne Precautions.	Infectious aerosols	N95 respirator or a more protective respirator (such as a PAPR)	

Performing, or present during, routine patient care and support operations on a patient suspected or confirmed with a disease requiring Airborne Precautions.	Infectious aerosols	N95 respirator or a more protective respirator (such as a PAPR)	
Cleaning/decontaminating an area occupied by a patient suspected or confirmed with a disease requiring Airborne Precautions, or cleaning/decontaminating such an area after a patient has left but before the space has been adequately ventilated.	Infectious aerosols	N95 respirator or a more protective respirator (such as a PAPR)	
Laboratory operations involving aerosol transmissible disease pathogens [see HICPAC 2007 or other public health guidance] for which the biosafety plan requires respiratory protection [List specific operations here and/or in your facility's biosafety plan]	Infectious aerosols	As specified in biosafety plan	
[List any other exposures and job tasks for which your facility has determined the use of respiratory protection is required; you may go beyond OSHA requirements]	[Specify]	[Specify according to your facility's policy]	
[You may list other operations such as those involving chemical or particulate exposures if applicable to your facility and this RPP]	[Provide identity and extent of chemical or particulate exposure]	[Respirator type and the objectively determined change-out schedule]	

RPP Appendix B: Information for Voluntary Users

[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 respirator's 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 designated 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.

RPP Appendix C: Medical Clearance Questionnaires

Appendix C to Sec. 1910.134: OSHA Respirator Medical Evaluation Questionnaire (Mandatory)

To the employer: Answers to questions in Section 1, and to question 9 in Section 2 of Part A, do not require a medical examination.

To the employee:

Your employer must allow you to answer the questionnaire during normal working hours, or at a time and place that is convenient to you. To maintain your confidentiality, your employer or supervisor must not look at or review your answers, and your employer must tell you how to deliver or send this questionnaire to the health care professional who will review it.

Part A Section 1. (Mandatory) The following information must be provided by every employee who has been selected to use any type of respirator (please print).

Part A. Section 2. (Mandatory) Questions 1 through 9 below must be answered by every employee who has been selected to use any type of respirator (please circle "yes" or "no").

1. Do you *currently* smoke tobacco, or have you smoked tobacco in the last month: Yes/No
2. Have you ever *had* any of the following conditions?
 - a. Seizures: Yes/No
 - b. Diabetes (sugar disease): Yes/No
 - c. Allergic reactions that interfere with your breathing: Yes/No
 - d. Claustrophobia (fear of closed-in places): Yes/No
 - e. Trouble smelling odors: Yes/No
3. Have you ever *had* any of the following pulmonary or lung problems?
 - a. Asbestosis: Yes/No
 - b. Asthma: Yes/No
 - c. Chronic bronchitis: Yes/No
 - d. Emphysema: Yes/No
 - e. Pneumonia: Yes/No
 - f. Tuberculosis: Yes/No
 - g. Silicosis: Yes/No
 - h. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung): Yes/No
 - i. Lung cancer: Yes/No
 - j. Broken ribs: Yes/No
 - k. Any chest injuries or surgeries: Yes/No
 - l. Any other lung problem that you've been told about: Yes/No
4. Do you *currently* have any of the following symptoms of pulmonary or lung illness?
 - a. Shortness of breath: Yes/No
 - b. Shortness of breath when walking fast on level ground or walking up a slight hill or incline: Yes/No
 - c. Shortness of breath when walking with other people at an ordinary pace on level ground: Yes/No
 - d. Have to stop for breath when walking at your own pace on level ground: Yes/No
 - e. Shortness of breath when washing or dressing yourself: Yes/No
 - f. Shortness of breath that interferes with your job: Yes/No
 - g. Coughing that produces phlegm (thick sputum): Yes/No
 - h. Coughing that wakes you early in the morning: Yes/No
 - i. Coughing that occurs mostly when you are lying down: Yes/No
 - j. Coughing up blood in the last month: Yes/No
 - k. Wheezing: Yes/No
 - l. Wheezing that interferes with your job: Yes/No
 - m. Chest pain when you breathe deeply: Yes/No
 - n. Any other symptoms that you think may be related to lung problems: Yes/No
5. Have you ever *had* any of the following cardiovascular or heart problems?

- a. Heart attack: Yes/No
- b. Stroke: Yes/No
- c. Angina: Yes/No
- d. Heart failure: Yes/No
- e. Swelling in your legs or feet (not caused by walking): Yes/No
- f. Heart arrhythmia (heart beating irregularly): Yes/No
- g. High blood pressure: Yes/No
- h. Any other heart problem that you've been told about: Yes/No

6. Have you ever *had* any of the following cardiovascular or heart symptoms?

- a. Frequent pain or tightness in your chest: Yes/No
- b. Pain or tightness in your chest during physical activity: Yes/No
- c. Pain or tightness in your chest that interferes with your job: Yes/No
- d. In the past two years, have you noticed your heart skipping or missing a beat: Yes/No
- e. Heartburn or indigestion that is not related to eating: Yes/No
- f. Any other symptoms that you think may be related to heart or circulation problems: Yes/No

7. Do you *currently* take medication for any of the following problems?

- a. Breathing or lung problems: Yes/No
- b. Heart trouble: Yes/No
- c. Blood pressure: Yes/No
- d. Seizures: Yes/No

8. If you've used a respirator, have you ever *had* any of the following problems?
(If you've never used a respirator, check the following space and go to question 9:)

- a. Eye irritation: Yes/No
- b. Skin allergies or rashes: Yes/No
- c. Anxiety: Yes/No
- d. General weakness or fatigue: Yes/No
- e. Any other problem that interferes with your use of a respirator: Yes/No

9. Would you like to talk to the health care professional who will review this questionnaire about your answers to this questionnaire: Yes/No

Questions 10 to 15 below must be answered by every employee who has been selected to use either a full-facepiece respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). For employees who have been selected to use other types of respirators, answering these questions is voluntary.

- 10. Have you ever lost vision in either eye (temporarily or permanently): Yes/No
- 11. Do you *currently* have any of the following vision problems?

- a. Wear contact lenses: Yes/No
- b. Wear glasses: Yes/No
- c. Color blind: Yes/No
- d. Any other eye or vision problem: Yes/No

12. Have you ever *had* an injury to your ears, including a broken eardrum: Yes/No

13. Do you *currently* have any of the following hearing problems?

- a. Difficulty hearing: Yes/No
- b. Wear a hearing aid: Yes/No
- c. Any other hearing or ear problem: Yes/No

14. Have you ever *had* a back injury: Yes/No

15. Do you *currently* have any of the following musculoskeletal problems?

- a. Weakness in any of your arms, hands, legs, or feet: Yes/No
- b. Back pain: Yes/No
- c. Difficulty fully moving your arms and legs: Yes/No
- d. Pain and stiffness when you lean forward or backward at the waist: Yes/No
- e. Difficulty fully moving your head up or down: Yes/No
- f. Difficulty fully moving your head side to side: Yes/No
- g. Difficulty bending at your knees: Yes/No
- h. Difficulty squatting to the ground: Yes/No
- i. Climbing a flight of stairs or a ladder carrying more than 25 lbs: Yes/No
- j. Any other muscle or skeletal problem that interferes with using a respirator: Yes/No

Part B. Any of the following questions, and other questions not listed, may be added to the questionnaire at the discretion of the health care professional who will review the questionnaire.

1. In your present job, are you working at high altitudes (over 5,000 feet) or in a place that has lower than normal amounts of oxygen: Yes/No

If "yes," do you have feelings of dizziness, shortness of breath, pounding in your chest, or other symptoms when you're working under these conditions: Yes/No

2. At work or at home, have you ever been exposed to hazardous solvents, hazardous airborne chemicals (e.g., gases, fumes, or dust), or have you come into skin contact with hazardous chemicals: Yes/No

If "yes," name the chemicals if you know them: _____, _____, _____.

3. Have you ever worked with any of the materials, or under any of the conditions, listed below:

- a. Asbestos: Yes/No
- b. Silica (e.g., in sandblasting): Yes/No
- c. Tungsten/cobalt (e.g., grinding or welding this material): Yes/No
- d. Beryllium: Yes/No
- e. Aluminum: Yes/No
- f. Coal (for example, mining): Yes/No
- g. Iron: Yes/No
- h. Tin: Yes/No
- i. Dusty environments: Yes/No
- j. Any other hazardous exposures: Yes/No

If "yes," describe these exposures:

4. List any second jobs or side businesses you have:

5. List your previous occupations:

6. List your current and previous hobbies:

7. Have you been in the military services? Yes/No

If "yes," were you exposed to biological or chemical agents (either in training or combat): Yes/No

8. Have you ever worked on a HAZMAT team? Yes/No

9. Other than medications for breathing and lung problems, heart trouble, blood pressure, and seizures mentioned earlier in this questionnaire, are you taking any other medications for any reason (including over-the-counter medications): Yes/No

If "yes," name the medications if you know them:

10. Will you be using any of the following items with your respirator(s)?

a. HEPA Filters: Yes/No

b. Canisters (for example, gas masks): Yes/No

c. Cartridges: Yes/No

11. How often are you expected to use the respirator(s) (circle "yes" or "no" for all answers that apply to you)?:

a. Escape only (no rescue): Yes/No

b. Emergency rescue only: Yes/No

c. Less than 5 hours per week: Yes/No

d. Less than 2 hours per day: Yes/No

e. 2 to 4 hours per day: Yes/No

f. Over 4 hours per day: Yes/No

12. During the period you are using the respirator(s), is your work effort:

a. *Light* (less than 200 kcal per hour): Yes/No

If "yes," how long does this period last during the average shift: ____ hrs. ____ mins.

Examples of a light work effort are sitting while writing, typing, drafting, or performing light assembly work; or standing while operating a drill press (1-3 lbs.) or controlling machines.

b. *Moderate* (200 to 350 kcal per hour): Yes/No

If "yes," how long does this period last during the average shift: ____ hrs. ____ mins.

Examples of moderate work effort are sitting while nailing or filing; driving a truck or bus in urban traffic; standing while drilling, nailing, performing assembly work, or transferring a moderate load (about 35 lbs.) at trunk level; walking on a level surface about 2 mph or down a 5-degree grade about 3 mph; or pushing a wheelbarrow with a heavy load (about 100 lbs.) on a level surface.

c. *Heavy* (above 350 kcal per hour): Yes/No

If "yes," how long does this period last during the average shift: ____ hrs. ____ mins.

Examples of heavy work are lifting a heavy load (about 50 lbs.) from the floor to your waist or shoulder; working on a loading dock; shoveling; standing while bricklaying or chipping castings; walking up an 8-degree grade about 2 mph; climbing stairs with a heavy load (about 50 lbs.).

13. Will you be wearing protective clothing and/or equipment (other than the respirator) when you're using the respirator: Yes/No

If "yes," describe this protective clothing and/or equipment:

14. Will you be working under hot conditions (temperature exceeding 77 deg. F): Yes/No

15. Will you be working under humid conditions: Yes/No

16. Describe the work you'll be doing while you're using your respirator(s):

17. Describe any special or hazardous conditions you might encounter when you're using your respirator(s) (for example, confined spaces, life-threatening gases):

18. Provide the following information, if you know it, for each toxic substance that you'll be exposed to when you're using your respirator(s):

Name of first toxic substance:

Estimated maximum exposure level per shift:

Duration of exposure per shift:

Name of second toxic substance:

Estimated maximum exposure level per shift:

Duration of exposure per shift:

Name of third toxic substance:

Estimated maximum exposure level per shift:

Duration of exposure per shift:

The name of any other toxic substances that you'll be exposed to while using your respirator:

19. Describe any special responsibilities you'll have while using your respirator(s) that may affect the safety and well-being of others (for example, rescue, security):

RPP Appendix D: Selected Fit Test Protocols

[The protocols for qualitative fit testing with saccharin and Bitrex are included below. Edit this section to include the specific fit test protocols from Appendix A of the OSHA standard that will be used at your facility.]

[Appendix A to Sec.1910.134: Fit Testing Procedures \(Mandatory\)](#)

Part I. OSHA-Accepted Fit Test Protocols

A. Fit Testing Procedures--General Requirements.

The employer shall conduct fit testing using the following procedures. The requirements in this appendix apply to all OSHA-accepted fit test methods, both QLFT and QNFT.

1. The test subject shall be allowed to pick the most acceptable respirator from a sufficient number of respirator models and sizes so that the respirator is acceptable to, and correctly fits, the user.
2. Prior to the selection process, the test subject shall be shown how to put on a respirator, how it should be positioned on the face, how to set strap tension and how to determine an acceptable fit. A mirror shall be available to assist the subject in evaluating the fit and positioning of the respirator. This instruction may not constitute the subject's formal training on respirator use, because it is only a review.
3. The test subject shall be informed that he/she is being asked to select the respirator that provides the most acceptable fit. Each respirator represents a different size and shape, and if fitted and used properly, will provide adequate protection.
4. The test subject shall be instructed to hold each chosen facepiece up to the face and eliminate those that obviously do not give an acceptable fit.
5. The more acceptable facepieces are noted in case the one selected proves unacceptable; the most comfortable mask is donned and worn at least five minutes to assess comfort. Assistance in assessing comfort can be given by discussing the points in the following item A.6. If the test subject is not familiar with using a particular respirator, the test subject shall be directed to don the mask several times and to adjust the straps each time to become adept at setting proper tension on the straps.
6. Assessment of comfort shall include a review of the following points with the test subject and allowing the test subject adequate time to determine the comfort of the respirator.
 - (a) Position of the mask on the nose
 - (b) Room for eye protection
 - (c) Room to talk
 - (d) Position of mask on face and cheeks
7. The following criteria shall be used to help determine the adequacy of the respirator fit:
 - (a) Chin properly placed;
 - (b) Adequate strap tension, not overly tightened;
 - (c) Fit across nose bridge;
 - (d) Respirator of proper size to span distance from nose to chin;
 - (e) Tendency of respirator to slip;
 - (f) Self-observation in mirror to evaluate fit and respirator position.
8. The test subject shall conduct a user seal check, either the negative and positive pressure seal checks described in Appendix B-1 or those recommended by the respirator manufacturer which provide equivalent protection to the procedures in Appendix B-1. Before conducting the negative and positive pressure checks, the subject shall be told to seat the mask on the face by moving the head from side-to-side and up and down slowly while taking in a few slow deep breaths. Another facepiece shall be selected and retested if the test subject fails the user seal check tests.

9. The test shall not be conducted if there is any hair growth between the skin and the facepiece sealing surface, such as stubble beard growth, beard, mustache or sideburns which cross the respirator sealing surface. Any type of apparel which interferes with a satisfactory fit shall be altered or removed.
10. If a test subject exhibits difficulty in breathing during the tests, she or he shall be referred to a physician or other licensed health care professional, as appropriate, to determine whether the test subject can wear a respirator while performing her or his duties.
11. If the employee finds the fit of the respirator unacceptable, the test subject shall be given the opportunity to select a different respirator and to be retested.
12. Exercise regimen. Prior to the commencement of the fit test, the test subject shall be given a description of the fit test and the test subject's responsibilities during the test procedure. The description of the process shall include a description of the test exercises that the subject will be performing. The respirator to be tested shall be worn for at least 5 minutes before the start of the fit test.
13. The fit test shall be performed while the test subject is wearing any applicable safety equipment that may be worn during actual respirator use which would interfere with respirator fit.

14. Test Exercises.

- (a) The following test exercises are to be performed for all fit testing methods prescribed in this appendix, except for the CNP method. A separate fit testing exercise regimen is contained in the CNP protocol. The test subject shall perform exercises, in the test environment, in the following manner:
 - (1) Normal breathing. In a normal standing position, without talking, the subject shall breathe normally.
 - (2) Deep breathing. In a normal standing position, the subject shall breathe slowly and deeply, taking caution so as not to hyperventilate.
 - (3) Turning head side to side. Standing in place, the subject shall slowly turn his/her head from side to side between the extreme positions on each side. The head shall be held at each extreme momentarily so the subject can inhale at each side.
 - (4) Moving head up and down. Standing in place, the subject shall slowly move his/her head up and down. The subject shall be instructed to inhale in the up position (i.e., when looking toward the ceiling).
 - (5) Talking. The subject shall talk out loud slowly and loud enough so as to be heard clearly by the test conductor. The subject can read from a prepared text such as the Rainbow Passage, count backward from 100, or recite a memorized poem or song.

Rainbow Passage

When the sunlight strikes raindrops in the air, they act like a prism and form a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of white light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch, with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look, but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for something beyond reach, his friends say he is looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

- (6) Grimace. The test subject shall grimace by smiling or frowning. (This applies only to QNFT testing; it is not performed for QLFT)
- (7) Bending over. The test subject shall bend at the waist as if he/she were to touch his/her toes. Jogging in place shall be substituted for this exercise in those test environments such as shroud type QNFT or QLFT units that do not permit bending over at the waist.
- (8) Normal breathing. Same as exercise (1).

(b) Each test exercise shall be performed for one minute except for the grimace exercise which shall be performed for 15 seconds. The test subject shall be questioned by the test conductor regarding the comfort of the respirator upon completion of the protocol. If it has become unacceptable, another model of respirator shall be tried. The respirator shall not be adjusted once the fit test exercises begin. Any adjustment voids the test, and the fit test must be repeated.

B. Qualitative Fit Test (QLFT) Protocols

1. General

- (a) The employer shall ensure that persons administering QLFT are able to prepare test solutions, calibrate equipment and perform tests properly, recognize invalid tests, and ensure that test equipment is in proper working order.
- (b) The employer shall ensure that QLFT equipment is kept clean and well maintained so as to operate within the parameters for which it was designed.

2. Saccharin Solution Aerosol Protocol.

The entire screening and testing procedure shall be explained to the test subject prior to conducting the screening test.

- (a) Taste threshold screening. The saccharin taste threshold screening, performed without wearing a respirator, is intended to determine whether the individual being tested can detect the taste of saccharin.
 - (1) During threshold screening as well as during fit testing, subjects shall wear an enclosure about the head and shoulders that is approximately 12 inches in diameter by 14 inches tall with at least the front portion clear and that allows free movements of the head when a respirator is worn. An enclosure substantially similar to the 3M hood assembly, parts # FT 14 and # FT 15 combined, is adequate.
 - (2) The test enclosure shall have a 3/4-inch (1.9 cm) hole in front of the test subject's nose and mouth area to accommodate the nebulizer nozzle.
 - (3) The test subject shall don the test enclosure. Throughout the threshold screening test, the test subject shall breathe through his/her slightly open mouth with tongue extended. The subject is instructed to report when he/she detects a sweet taste.
 - (4) Using a DeVilbiss Model 40 Inhalation Medication Nebulizer or equivalent, the test conductor shall spray the threshold check solution into the enclosure. The nozzle is directed away from the nose and mouth of the person. This nebulizer shall be clearly marked to distinguish it from the fit test solution nebulizer.
 - (5) The threshold check solution is prepared by dissolving 0.83 gram of sodium saccharin USP in 100 ml of warm water. It can be prepared by putting 1 ml of the fit test solution (see (b)(5) below) in 100 ml of distilled water.
 - (6) To produce the aerosol, the nebulizer bulb is firmly squeezed so that it collapses completely, then released and allowed to fully expand.
 - (7) Ten squeezes are repeated rapidly and then the test subject is asked whether the saccharin can be tasted. If the test subject reports tasting the sweet taste during the ten squeezes, the screening test is completed. The taste threshold is noted as ten regardless of the number of squeezes actually completed.
 - (8) If the first response is negative, ten more squeezes are repeated rapidly and the test subject is again asked whether the saccharin is tasted. If the test subject reports tasting the sweet taste during the second ten squeezes, the screening test is completed. The taste threshold is noted as twenty regardless of the number of squeezes actually completed.
 - (9) If the second response is negative, ten more squeezes are repeated rapidly and the test subject is again asked whether the saccharin is tasted. If the test subject reports tasting the sweet taste during the third set of ten squeezes, the screening test is completed. The taste threshold is noted as thirty regardless of the number of squeezes actually completed.
 - (10) The test conductor will take note of the number of squeezes required to solicit a taste response.
 - (11) If the saccharin is not tasted after 30 squeezes (step 10), the test subject is unable to taste saccharin and may not perform the saccharin fit test.

Note to subsection 2. (a): If the test subject eats or drinks something sweet before the screening test, he/she may be unable to taste the weak saccharin solution.

- (12) If a taste response is elicited, the test subject shall be asked to take note of the taste for reference in the fit test.
- (13) Correct use of the nebulizer means that approximately 1 ml of liquid is used at a time in the nebulizer body.
- (14) The nebulizer shall get thoroughly rinsed in water, shaken dry, and refilled at least each morning and afternoon or at least every four hours.

(b) Saccharin solution aerosol fit test procedure.

- (1) The test subject may not eat, drink (except for plain water), smoke, or chew gum for 15 minutes before the test.
- (2) The fit test uses the same enclosure described in 2. (a) above. (3) The test subject shall don the enclosure while wearing the respirator selected in section I. A. of this appendix. The respirator shall be properly adjusted and equipped with a particulate filter(s).
- (4) A second DeVilbiss Model 40 Inhalation Medication Nebulizer or equivalent is used to spray the fit test solution into the enclosure. This nebulizer shall be clearly marked to distinguish it from the screening test solution nebulizer.
- (5) The fit test solution is prepared by adding 83 grams of sodium saccharin to 100 ml of warm water.
- (6) As before, the test subject shall breathe through the slightly open mouth with the tongue extended, and report if he/she tastes the sweet taste of saccharin.
- (7) The nebulizer is inserted into the hole in the front of the enclosure and an initial concentration of saccharin fit test solution is sprayed into the enclosure using the same number of squeezes (either 10, 20 or 30 squeezes) based on the number of squeezes required to elicit a taste response as noted during the screening test. A minimum of 10 squeezes is required.
- (8) After generating the aerosol, the test subject shall be instructed to perform the exercises in section I. A. 14. of this appendix.
- (9) Every 30 seconds the aerosol concentration shall be replenished using one half the original number of squeezes used initially (e.g., 5, 10, or 15).
- (10) The test subject shall indicate to the test conductor if at any time during the fit test the taste of saccharin is detected. If the test subject does not report tasting the saccharin, the test is passed.
- (11) If the taste of saccharin is detected, the fit is deemed unsatisfactory and the test is failed. A different respirator shall be tried and the entire test procedure is repeated (taste threshold screening and fit testing).
- (12) Since the nebulizer has a tendency to clog during use, the test operator must make periodic checks of the nebulizer to ensure that it is not clogged. If clogging is found at the end of the test session, the test is invalid.

3. Bitrex™ (Denatonium Benzoate) Solution Aerosol Qualitative Fit Test Protocol.

The Bitrex™ (Denatonium benzoate) solution aerosol QLFT protocol uses the published saccharin test protocol because that protocol is widely accepted. Bitrex is routinely used as a taste aversion agent in household liquids which children should not be drinking and is endorsed by the American Medical Association, the National Safety Council, and the American Association of Poison Control Centers. The entire screening and testing procedure shall be explained to the test subject prior to the conduct of the screening test.

(a) Taste Threshold Screening.

The Bitrex taste threshold screening, performed without wearing a respirator, is intended to determine whether the individual being tested can detect the taste of Bitrex.

- (1) During threshold screening as well as during fit testing, subjects shall wear an enclosure about the head and shoulders that is approximately 12 inches (30.5 cm) in diameter by 14 inches (35.6 cm) tall. The front portion of the enclosure shall be clear from the respirator and allow free movement of the head when a respirator is worn. An enclosure substantially similar to the 3M hood assembly, parts #14 and #15 combined, is adequate.
- (2) The test enclosure shall have a 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) hole in front of the test subject's nose and mouth area to accommodate the nebulizer nozzle.
- (3) The test subject shall don the test enclosure. Throughout the threshold screening test, the test subject shall breathe through his or her slightly open mouth with tongue extended. The subject is instructed to report when he/she detects a bitter taste.
- (4) Using a DeVilbiss Model 40 Inhalation Medication Nebulizer or equivalent, the test conductor shall spray the Threshold Check Solution into the enclosure. This nebulizer shall be clearly marked to distinguish it from the fit test solution nebulizer.
- (5) The Threshold Check Solution is prepared by adding 13.5 milligrams of Bitrex to 100 ml of 5% salt (NaCl) solution in distilled water.
- (6) To produce the aerosol, the nebulizer bulb is firmly squeezed so that the bulb collapses completely, and is then released and allowed to fully expand.
- (7) An initial ten squeezes are repeated rapidly and then the test subject is asked whether the Bitrex can be tasted. If the test subject reports tasting the bitter taste during the ten squeezes, the screening test is completed. The taste threshold is noted as ten regardless of the number of squeezes actually completed.
- (8) If the first response is negative, ten more squeezes are repeated rapidly and the test subject is again asked whether the Bitrex is tasted. If the test subject reports tasting the bitter taste during the second ten squeezes, the screening test is completed. The taste threshold is noted as twenty regardless of the number of squeezes actually completed.
- (9) If the second response is negative, ten more squeezes are repeated rapidly and the test subject is again asked whether the Bitrex is tasted. If the test subject reports tasting the bitter taste during the third set of ten squeezes, the screening test is completed. The taste threshold is noted as thirty regardless of the number of squeezes actually completed.
- (10) The test conductor will take note of the number of squeezes required to solicit a taste response.
- (11) If the Bitrex is not tasted after 30 squeezes (step 10), the test subject is unable to taste Bitrex and may not perform the Bitrex fit test.
- (12) If a taste response is elicited, the test subject shall be asked to take note of the taste for reference in the fit test.
- (13) Correct use of the nebulizer means that approximately 1 ml of liquid is used at a time in the nebulizer body.
- (14) The nebulizer shall be thoroughly rinsed in water, shaken to dry, and refilled at least each morning and afternoon or at least every four hours.

(b) Bitrex Solution Aerosol Fit Test Procedure.

- (1) The test subject may not eat, drink (except plain water), smoke, or chew gum for 15 minutes before the test.
- (2) The fit test uses the same enclosure as that described in 3. (a) above.
- (3) The test subject shall don the enclosure while wearing the respirator selected according to section I. A. of this appendix. The respirator shall be properly adjusted and equipped with any type particulate filter(s).
- (4) A second DeVilbiss Model 40 Inhalation Medication Nebulizer or equivalent is used to spray the fit test solution into the enclosure. This nebulizer shall be clearly marked to distinguish it from the screening test solution nebulizer.
- (5) The fit test solution is prepared by adding 337.5 mg of Bitrex to 200 ml of a 5% salt (NaCl) solution in warm water.
- (6) As before, the test subject shall breathe through his or her slightly open mouth with tongue extended, and be instructed to report if he/she tastes the bitter taste of Bitrex.
- (7) The nebulizer is inserted into the hole in the front of the enclosure and an initial concentration of the fit test solution is sprayed into the enclosure using the same number of squeezes (either 10, 20 or 30 squeezes) based on the number of squeezes required to elicit a taste response as noted during the screening test.
- (8) After generating the aerosol, the test subject shall be instructed to perform the exercises in section I. A. 14. of this appendix.
- (9) Every 30 seconds the aerosol concentration shall be replenished using one half the number of squeezes used initially (e.g., 5, 10 or 15).
- (10) The test subject shall indicate to the test conductor if at any time during the fit test the taste of Bitrex is detected. If the test subject does not report tasting the Bitrex, the test is passed.
- (11) If the taste of Bitrex is detected, the fit is deemed unsatisfactory and the test is failed. A different respirator shall be tried and the entire test procedure is repeated (taste threshold screening and fit testing).

RPP Appendix E: User Seal Check Procedures

[Appendix B-1. to Sec.1910.134: User Seal Check Procedures \(Mandatory\)](#)

The individual who uses a tight-fitting respirator is to perform a user seal check to ensure that an adequate seal is achieved each time the respirator is put on. Either the positive and negative pressure checks listed in this appendix, or the respirator manufacturer's recommended user seal check method shall be used. User seal checks are not substitutes for qualitative or quantitative fit tests.

I. Facepiece Positive and/or Negative Pressure Checks.

A. Positive pressure check. Close off the exhalation valve and exhale gently into the facepiece. The face fit is considered satisfactory if a slight positive pressure can be built up inside the facepiece without any evidence of outward leakage of air at the seal. For most respirators this method of leak testing requires the wearer to first remove the exhalation valve cover before closing off the exhalation valve and then carefully replacing it after the test.

B. Negative pressure check. Close off the inlet opening of the canister or cartridge(s) by covering with the palm of the hand(s) or by replacing the filter seal(s), inhale gently so that the facepiece collapses slightly, and hold the breath for ten seconds. The design of the inlet opening of some cartridges cannot be effectively covered with the palm of the hand. The test can be performed by covering the inlet opening of the cartridge with a thin latex or nitrile glove. If the facepiece remains in its slightly collapsed condition and no inward leakage of air is detected, the tightness of the respirator is considered satisfactory.

II. Manufacturer's Recommended User Seal Check Procedures.

The respirator manufacturer's recommended procedures for performing a user seal check may be used instead of the positive and/or negative pressure check procedures provided that the employer demonstrates that the manufacturer's procedures are equally effective.

RPP Appendix F: Respirator Cleaning Procedures

[Appendix B-2. to Sec.1910.134: Respirator Cleaning Procedures \(Mandatory\)](#)

These procedures are provided for employer use when cleaning respirators. They are general in nature, and the employer as an alternative may use the cleaning recommendations provided by the manufacturer of the respirators used by their employees, provided such procedures are as effective as those listed here in Appendix B-2. Equivalent effectiveness simply means that the procedures used must accomplish the objectives set forth in Appendix B-2, i.e., must ensure that the respirator is properly cleaned and disinfected in a manner that prevents damage to the respirator and does not cause harm to the user.

I. Procedures for Cleaning Respirators.

- A. Remove filters, cartridges, or canisters. Disassemble facepieces by removing speaking diaphragms, demand and pressure-demand valve assemblies, hoses, or any components recommended by the manufacturer. Discard or repair any defective parts.
- B. Wash components in warm (43 deg. C [110 deg. F] maximum) water with a mild detergent or with a cleaner recommended by the manufacturer. A stiff bristle (not wire) brush may be used to facilitate the removal of dirt.
- C. Rinse components thoroughly in clean, warm (43 deg. C [110 deg. F] maximum), preferably running water. Drain.
- D. When the cleaner used does not contain a disinfecting agent, respirator components should be immersed for two minutes in one of the following:
 1. Hypochlorite solution (50 ppm of chlorine) made by adding approximately one milliliter of laundry bleach to one liter of water at 43 deg. C (110 deg. F); or,
 2. Aqueous solution of iodine (50 ppm iodine) made by adding approximately 0.8 milliliters of tincture of iodine (6-8 grams ammonium and/or potassium iodide/100 cc of 45% alcohol) to one liter of water at 43 deg. C (110 deg. F); or,
 3. Other commercially available cleansers of equivalent disinfectant quality when used as directed, if their use is recommended or approved by the respirator manufacturer.
- E. Rinse components thoroughly in clean, warm (43 deg. C [110 deg. F] maximum), preferably running water. Drain. The importance of thorough rinsing cannot be overemphasized. Detergents or disinfectants that dry on facepieces may result in dermatitis. In addition, some disinfectants may cause deterioration of rubber or corrosion of metal parts if not completely removed.
- F. Components should be hand-dried with a clean lint-free cloth or air-dried.
- G. Reassemble facepiece, replacing filters, cartridges, and canisters where necessary.
- H. Test the respirator to ensure that all components work properly.