

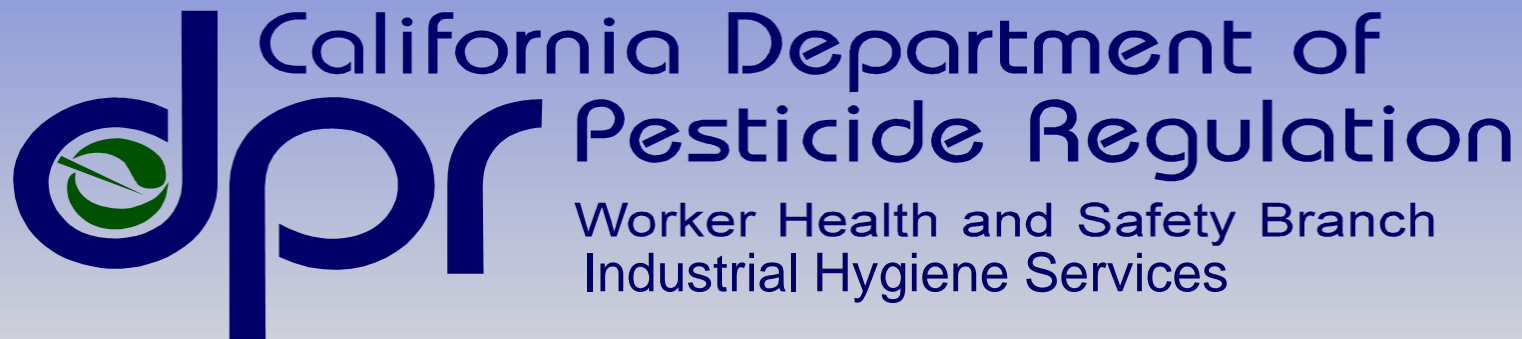
dprr

Department of Pesticide Regulation's Respiratory Protection Regulation Title 3 CCR Section 6739

Emma R. Wilson, Associate Industrial Hygienist

Original Presentation by:

Harvard R. Fong, CIH, Senior Industrial Hygienist



Background

- Make air breathable by passing contaminated air through filters before inhaled
- Modern gas masks were developed in 19th and 20th century



Respirator Selection

- Exposure potential?
- Type of exposure?
- How long will respirator be needed?
- Emergency use?
- Environmental concerns?
 - IDLH
 - Confined Spaces



Respirator Selection for Pesticides

Read the Label!

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers (other than Mixers and Loaders) must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical Resistant Gloves - Category A (e.g. barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or Viton®)
- A dust mist NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter

Mixers and Loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- A dust mist NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter
- Chemical Resistant Gloves - Category A (e.g. barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or Viton)
- Chemical resistant apron
- Face shield

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Which one is a respirator?



Types of Respirators

Air Purifying Respirator (APR)

- Filters the air
- Used where chemicals and concentrations are known
- Removes specific air contaminants
- Negative Pressure



Supplied Air Respirator (SAR)

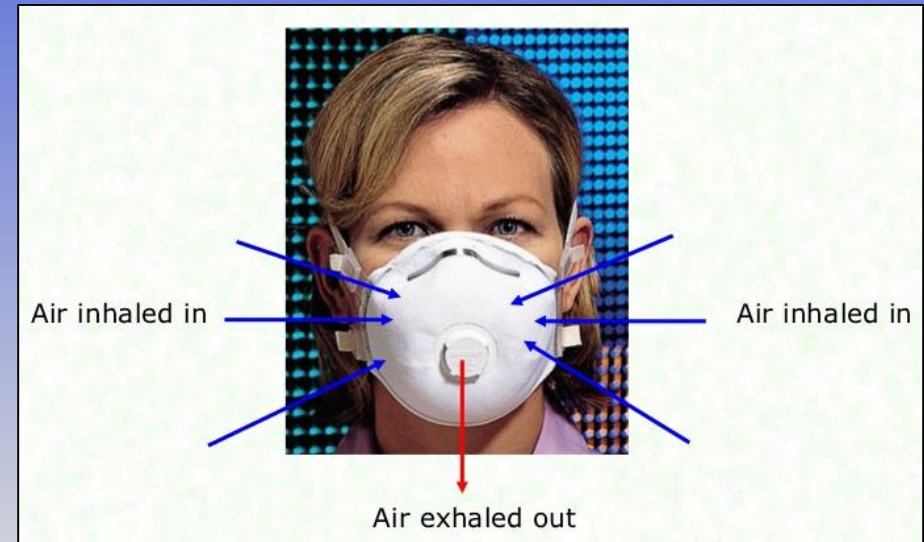
- Provides breathing air
- Used in known, unknown, and IDLH environments
- Positive Pressure



Types of Respirators

Filtering Facepiece

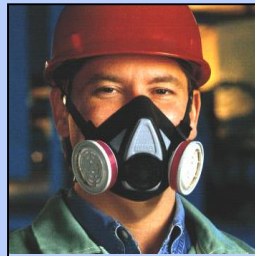
Negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium.



Types of Respirators

Tight Fitting

- A respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face.



Loose Fitting

- A respiratory inlet covering that forms a partial seal with the face



Types of Respirators

Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR)

- Battery operated
- Uses blower
- Forces ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering
- Can be tight- or loose-fitting



Cartridges/Canisters

Particulate

- HEPA (high efficiency particulate aerosol)
- N, R, P Oil Resistance
- 95%, 99%, 100%

Chemical

- Specific or combination of chemicals
- Adsorption to charcoal
- Color coded



Resources – <http://cdpr.ca.gov>

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WORKER SAFETY RESOURCES

- Farmworker Safety and Outreach
- Worker Protection Program
- Worker Safety Regulations
 - 2017 Regulatory Changes
- U.S. EPA Worker Protection Standard (WPS)
- Worker Protection Training Information
- Worker Health and Safety Branch Publications

Regulations

EXISTING CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

- Pesticides and Pest Control Operations
(Title 3, Division 6)
- Structural Pest Control Board
(Title 16, Division 19)
- Entire California Code of Regulations
(Titles 1-28)

**Generic Guidelines for Development of a Respiratory
Protection Program in Accordance with Department of
Pesticide Regulation Requirements**

by

Harvard R. Fong, Senior Industrial Hygienist

HS-1513 August 3, 1989

Revision No. 1 February 19, 1997

Revision No. 2 February 26, 2002

Revision No. 3 July 9, 2007*

California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Pesticide Regulation
Worker Health and Safety Branch
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

This outline serves as a guide for companies ("ORGANIZATION") to develop a written respiratory protection program ("WRITTEN PROGRAM") with work-site specific procedures for respirator selection, medical clearance, fit-testing, maintenance and use. Companies are directed to insert the appropriate name(s) in the (**BOLDFACE**) sections and to customize this document to their specific WRITTEN PROGRAM. Suggestions and explanations are given in (*italic bold*). It is to be used in conjunction with the Pesticide Safety Information Series A-5 (HS-632). This is a guideline. Some of the suggested procedures may exceed the minimum requirements of the regulations. Other sections of this document require you to develop procedures specific to your company. Your company's WRITTEN PROGRAM, based on this document, may benefit from review by the Department of Industrial Relations' Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA), the Department of Pesticide Regulation, Worker Health and Safety Branch (DPR/WH&S), or your insurance company's loss prevention agent.

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* This document has been modified to conform with the amended respiratory protection regulations that will take effect January 1, 2008. Major changes in the regulations required extensive changes in this guideline to properly assist program administrators in developing a program in compliance with the new regulations.

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California Department of
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- ◊ **Laws & Regulations**
- ◊ **more programs...**

WORKPLACE RESOURCES

- Restaurant Worker Safety
- County Agricultural Commissioners
- **Pesticide Safety Information Series Handouts**
- Compliance Assistance for Employers
- Workplace Safety/Industrial Hygiene
- Safety Data Sheets

Pesticide Safety Information Series (PSIS)

Back to Worker Protection Program

En Español In Punjabi

DPR's Worker Health and Safety Branch developed the Pesticide Safety Information Series (PSIS) leaflets primarily as a training aid for employees. California regulations require these documents to be part of pesticide handler and field worker training. There are two leaflet series. The "A" series covers agricultural settings and the "N" series covers non-agriculture settings. All leaflets are in PDF format in English, Spanish and Punjabi.

2015 UPDATES: DPR has revised the PSIS leaflets with updated graphics and formatting. The contents of A-10 and N-10 have been moved to A-6 and N-6, which were removed by previous updates. The contents of A-11 have been moved to A-10. A-11 and N-10 have been deleted since their contents moved. Also, the Proposition 65 list of pesticides known by the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity has been updated.

→ Notice of Final Revisions to Pesticide Safety Information Series Leaflets, PDF (62 kb) – Final revisions to the series enhance clarity and improve user accessibility

→ County Agricultural Commissioner (CAC) Letter – Revised PSIS Leaflets, PDF (115 kb)

Entire Pesticide Safety Information Series ("A" and "N" Series)

In English, PDF (7.4 mb) En Español, PDF (6.2 mb) In Punjabi, PDF (7.6 mb)



A Series: Agricultural Settings

Index	Pesticide Safety Information Series—Agricultural Settings, PDF (94 kb) (Rev. 09/15) En Español, PDF (69 kb) In Punjabi, PDF (73 kb)
PSIS A-1	Working Safely with Pesticides on Farms, PDF (876 kb) (Rev. 09/15) En Español, PDF (646 kb) In Punjabi, PDF (1.7 mb)
PSIS A-2	Storing, Moving and Disposing of Pesticides on Farms, PDF (314 kb) (Rev. 09/15) En Español, PDF (240 kb) In Punjabi, PDF (636 kb)
PSIS A-3	Closed Systems, Enclosed Cabs, Water-Soluble Packaging on Farms, PDF (451 kb) (Rev. 09/15) En Español, PDF (306 kb) In Punjabi, PDF (740 kb)
PSIS A-4	First Aid, PDF (444 kb) (Rev. 09/15) En Español, PDF (464 kb) In Punjabi, PDF (297 kb)
PSIS A-5	Protecting Yourself from Breathing Pesticides on Farms, PDF (353 kb) (Rev. 09/15) En Español, PDF (259 kb) In Punjabi, PDF (637 kb)

Pesticide Safety Information Series

A-5 or N-5

PESTICIDE SAFETY Information



CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

A No. 5

Protecting Yourself from Breathing Pesticides on Farms

Pesticide spray can stay in the air that you breathe. The best way to avoid breathing pesticides is to wear a protective mask called a respirator.

When should I wear a respirator?

You must wear a respirator anytime the pesticide label requires one. You may need to wear a respirator if the pesticide label says, "Avoid breathing vapor or mist."

Your employer must give you, at no cost, a respirator when it is needed. You must wear it.

Can anyone use a respirator?

Breathing through a respirator can be very hard for some people. People with problems such as high blood pressure, heart disease, or lung disease, may not be able to use a respirator safely. If you are handling a pesticide and are supposed to use a respirator, your employer must get a doctor's permission before you use a respirator. The doctor may examine you or review a questionnaire your employer will have you fill out. The doctor must give a report to your employer (and give you a copy) about whether or not you can wear a respirator safely before you use one and your employer must follow the doctor's written orders.

If I have a mustache or a beard, can I wear a respirator?

If you have a beard, a wide mustache, or long sideburns, a regular respirator cannot protect you properly because the mustache, beard,



YOU MUST ALWAYS WEAR a respirator anytime the pesticide label requires one.

PESTICIDE SAFETY Information



CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

N No. 5

Protecting Yourself From Breathing Pesticides in Non-Agricultural Settings

Pesticide spray can stay in the air that you breathe. The best way to avoid breathing pesticides is to wear a protective mask called a respirator.

When should I wear a respirator?

You must wear a respirator anytime the pesticide label requires one. You may need to wear a respirator if the pesticide label says, "Avoid breathing vapor or mist."

Your employer must give you, at no cost, a respirator when it is needed. You must wear it.

Can anyone use a respirator?

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YOU MUST ALWAYS WEAR a respirator anytime the pesticide label requires one.

Title 3 CCR, Section 6739: Respiratory Protection

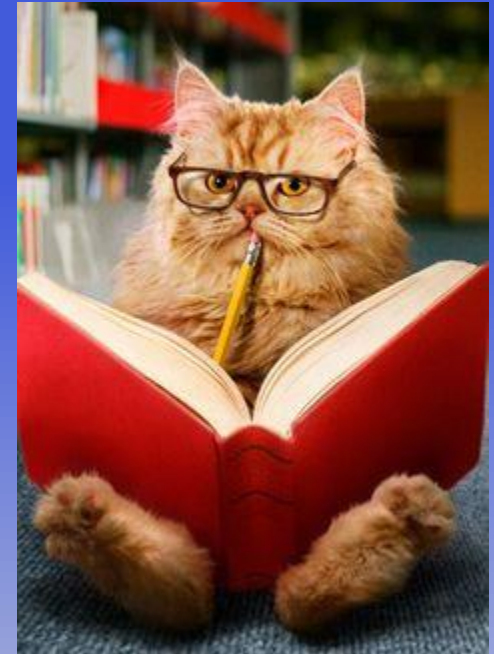


Scope of Regulations

Applies to workers required to wear respiratory protection.

Requirements from:

- Labels
- Permit Conditions
- Regulatory Requirements
- Employer Policy



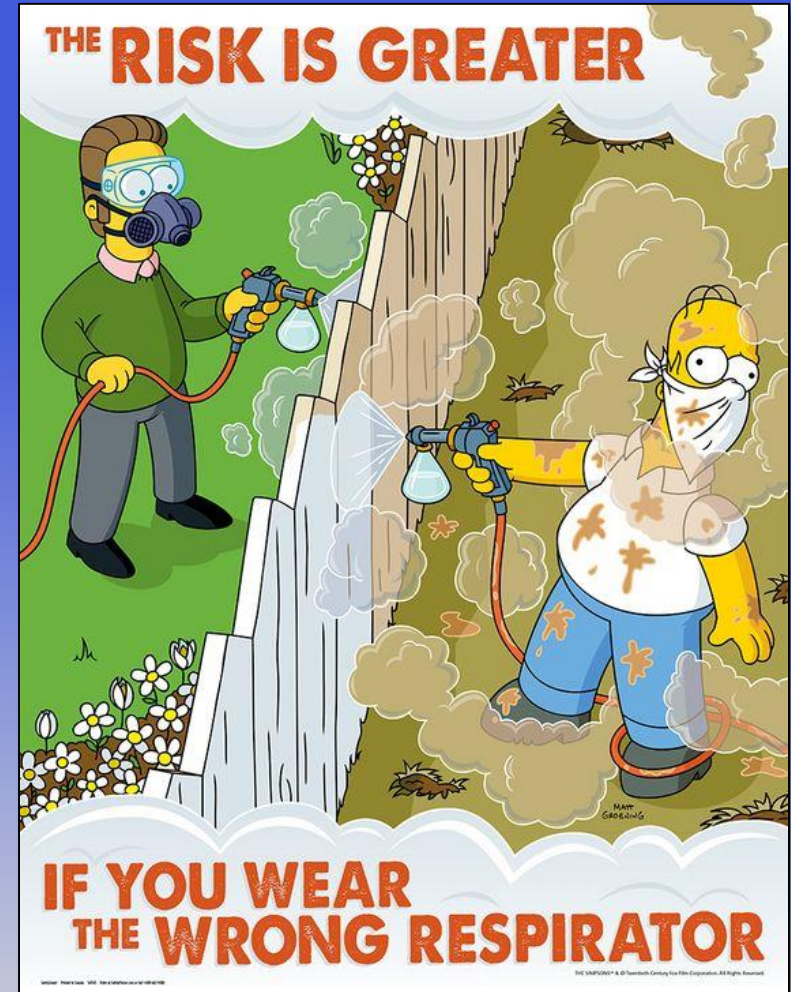
Organization of Section 6739

- (a) General Requirements
- (b) Voluntary Use
- (c) Selection of Respirators
- (d) Medical Evaluation
- (e) Fit Testing
- (f) Facepiece Seal Protection
- (g) IDLH
- (h) Cleaning and Disinfecting
- (i) Emergency Respirators
- (j) Inspection and Repair

- (k) Breathing Air Quality
- (l) Identification of filters, cartridges, and canisters
- (m) Training
- (n) Program Evaluation
- (o) End of Service Life
- (p) Recordkeeping
- (q) Medical Evaluation Form
- (r) Voluntary Use Information
- (s) Medical Recommendation

6739 (a) General Requirements

- Must develop a written program* with worksite-specific procedures when respirators are necessary or required by the employer.



6739 (a) General Requirements

Employee Respirator Assignment Roster

Employee	Respirator/Size	Type	Activity
Larry	AirMaster II (L)	OV	Airblast Spray
Curly	AirMaster II (M)	OV/N95	Soil Injection
Moe	Breathex FFp (M)	N95	Mix/Load

6739 (a) General Requirements

Employee Respirator Assignment Roster

Employee	Respirator/Size	Type	Hazard
Larry	AirMaster II (L)	OV	Azinphosmethyl
Curly	AirMaster II (M)	OV/N95	Telone II
Moe	Breathex FFp (M)	N95	Captan

6739 (a) General Requirements

Must update program as necessary to reflect changes in workplace conditions that affect respirator use conditions.

Must be reflected in written program!



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Fill in **YOUR**
organization's name

↓
"ORGANIZATION"

Respiratory Protection Program

[Date Implemented]

6739 (a) General Requirements

Elements that must be in the program:

- a) Selection
- b) Medical evaluation
- c) Fit testing
- d) Proper use for routine and emergency
- e) Maintenance, cleaning and care
- f) Ensure breathing air quality
- g) Training in respiratory hazards (IDLH if applicable)
- h) Training in donning, doffing, limitations
- i) Program evaluation

Title 3 Section 6000: Definitions

Respirator Program Administrator

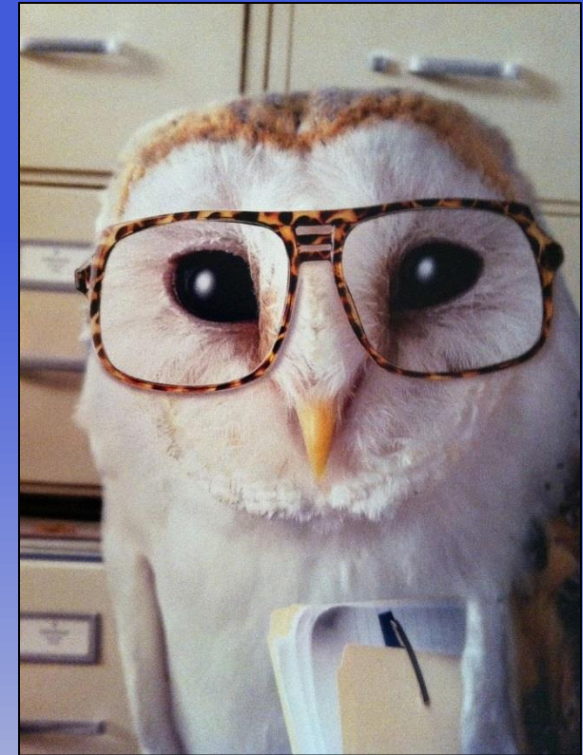


- Taken appropriate coursework
- Is a CIH or can demonstrate appropriate knowledge
- Read the ANSI Respiratory Protection Publication

Contracting out the technical elements of program administration (training, fit testing, maintenance) is allowed under this definition.

6739 (a) General Requirements

- **Respirator program administrator (RPA)**
 - Training or experience
 - Administer or oversee the program
 - Conduct the required program evaluations
- Do **not** need be trained on technical aspects if out-sourced
- Should be familiar with all the administrative activities involved and have a basic understanding of all aspects of the program



6739 (a) General Requirements

At no cost to the worker...

- Must provide:
 - Respirators
 - Training
 - Medical evaluations
- Includes:
 - Stamp and envelope used to send in the medical questionnaire.
 - Respirators that are required by employer policy.

6739 (b) Voluntary Respirator Provision

*If not required by **label, permit conditions, regulations, or employer policy**... it's voluntary!*

- Employer may provide respirators at worker's request or permit workers to use their own respirators, if employer determines that such use in itself will not create a hazard
- If voluntary use is permissible, employer must provide users with the information contained in subsection (r)

6739 (b) Voluntary Respirator Provision

- If employer supplies: need elements of written program
 - Full program; employee medically able to use respirator
- Exception: Employers are **not** required to include in a written program employees whose only use of respirators involves voluntary use of **filtering facepieces** (dust masks/TC-84A FFp).



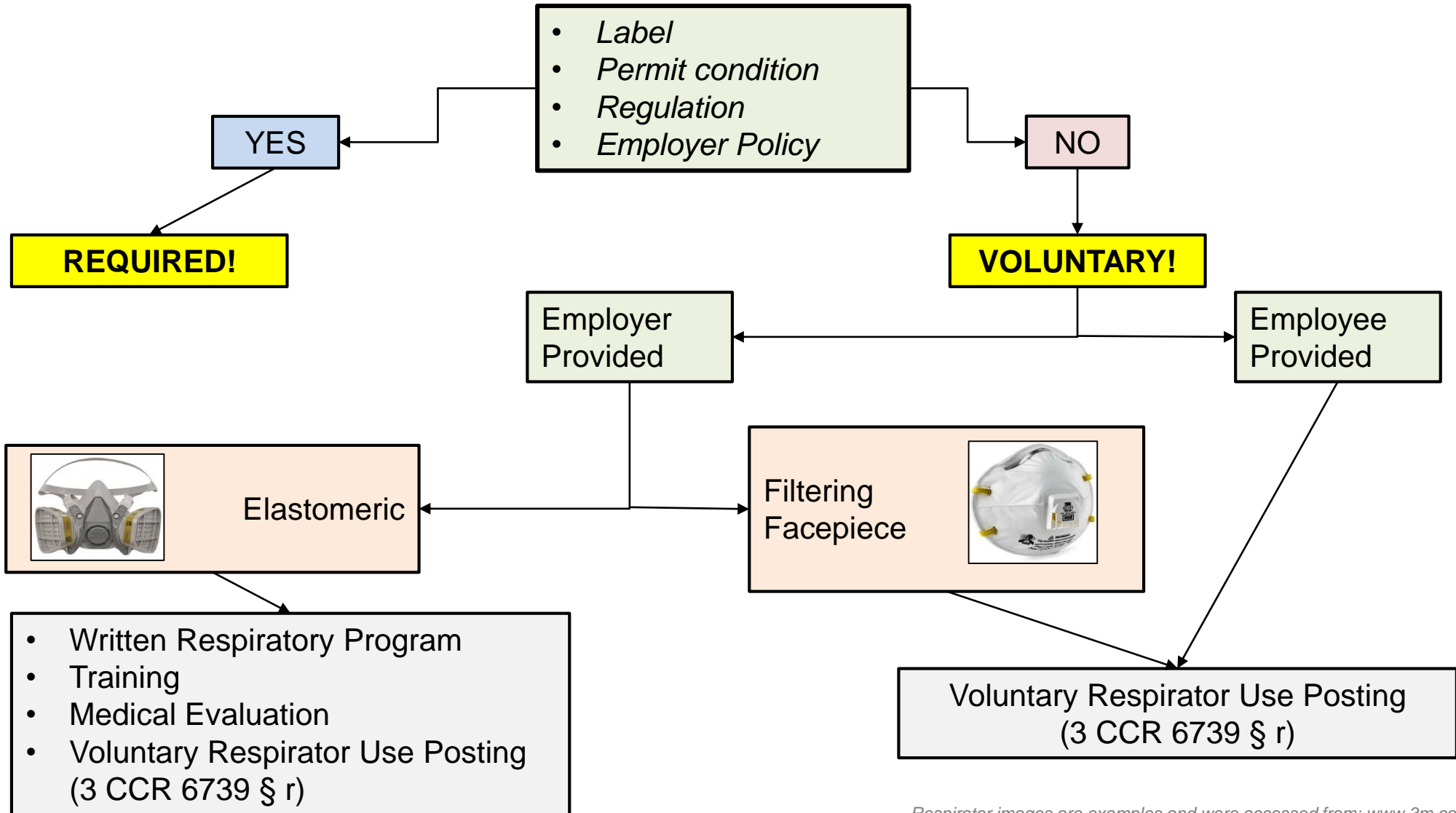
6739 (b) Voluntary Respirator Provision

- If the employer is providing – must do so at NO COST
 - Includes respirators, training, evaluations
 - EXCEPT filtering facepieces

A respirator program that is **employer policy** (though not required by label, permit condition or regulation) is **NOT** a voluntary-use program and is subject to full compliance with this regulation.

Required vs. Voluntary Use of Respirators

3 CCR 6739



6739 (c) Selection of Respirators

Employer must select and provide an **appropriate respirator** based on the respiratory hazards to which the worker is exposed and workplace and user factors that affect respirator performance and reliability.

Label directions are appropriate guidance for selection of respirators.



6739 (c) Selection of Respirators

- Select a **NIOSH-approved respirator** that shall be used in compliance with the conditions of its certification
- Select respirators from a sufficient number of models and sizes so that the respirator is acceptable to, and correctly fits, the user
- Where exposure cannot be identified or reasonably estimated, the atmosphere shall be considered Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)



Title 3 Section 6000: Definitions

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)

An atmosphere that poses an immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or would impair an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. In general, all fumigant-confining structures are considered IDLH unless proven otherwise by appropriate measuring devices.



6739 (c) Selection of Respirators

- Fumigant-confining structures shall be considered IDLH unless proven otherwise by appropriate measuring devices.
- Entrance into fumigant-confining structures will usually require the use of SCBA with a minimum of 30 minutes rated-service-life tank, or a SAR with escape bottle.

Title 3 Section 6000: Definitions

Physician or Other Licensed Health Care Professional (PLHCP)

An individual whose legally permitted scope of practice allows him/her to independently provide, or be delegated the responsibility to provide, some or all of the health care services required by subsection (d), *Medical evaluation*



6739 (d) Medical Evaluation

- Employer must provide a medical evaluation to determine worker's ability to use a respirator, **before fit testing and use.**
- Employer must identify a PLHCP to perform medical evaluations using a medical questionnaire (subsection [q]) or an initial medical examination that obtains the same information.
 - Acceptable questionnaires also include Cal/OSHA forms, SCIF forms, Fed/OSHA forms and private industry forms, as long as the same information as subsection (q) is gathered.

6739 (d) Medical Evaluation

- Evaluation form must be filled out confidentially during worker's normal work hours or at a time and place convenient to the employee.
- Must be understood by the worker.
- The employer must not look at or review the questionnaire (see subsection [q]).
 - “Employer” includes any direct agents (supervisors, foremen, secretaries, etc.) of the employer.



6739 (d) Medical Evaluation

Employer must provide PLHCP certain information, including, but not limited to:

- Type/Weight of respirator
- Duration/Frequency of use
- Expect physical effort
- Temperature/Humidity extremes
- Copy of Respiratory Protection Program
- Copy of Title 3, Section 6739

Did someone
order a cat-
scan?



6739 (d) Medical Evaluation

- After review of medical evaluation and/or physical examination of the worker, PLHCP shall provide employer with a written recommendation as to the worker's ability to use a respirator (see subsection [s]).
- Worker must be afforded opportunity to discuss the questionnaire/medical exam and the medical recommendation with the PLHCP, if so desired.



6739 (d) Medical Evaluation

- Recommendation from PLHCP includes:
 - Any limitations on respiratory protection use, such as restricted to use PAPR only.
 - Any need for follow-up examination (if questionnaire uncovers items of concern)
 - Statement that a copy of the recommendation has been provided to the worker

6739 (d) Medical Evaluation

- Annual review of medical status **IS NOT REQUIRED**
- However, at a minimum, employer must provide additional medical evaluations if:
 1. Worker reports medical signs or symptoms related to the ability to use a respirator.
 2. PLHCP, supervisor, or program administrator informs the employer that a worker needs to be reevaluated.
 3. Information from the respirator program, including observations made during fit testing and program evaluation, indicates a need.
 4. Change occurs in workplace conditions that may substantially increase the physiological burden on a worker.

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Appendix Three Medical Recommendation Form

On _____, I evaluated _____.
Date Patient's name

At this time there (are)/(are not) medical contraindications to the employee named above wearing a respirator while working in potential pesticide exposure environments. The patient (does)/(does not) require further medical evaluation at this time. Any restrictions to wearing a respirator or to the type of respiratory protection are given below.

I have provided the above-named patient with a copy of this form.

Physician

Date

6739 (e) Fit Testing

Before a worker uses any respirator with a **negative or positive pressure tight-fitting facepiece**, the worker must be fit tested with the same make, model, style, and size of respirator that will be used.



Title 3 Section 6000: Definitions

Qualitative Fit Test (QLFT)

A pass/fail fit test to assess the adequacy of respirator fit that relies on the individual's response to the test agent. Depends on ability to detect testing agent and may be falsified (except in case of irritant smoke)



Title 3 Section 6000: Definitions

Quantitative Fit Test (QLFT)

An assessment of the adequacy of respirator fit by numerically measuring the amount of leakage into the respirator, independent of wearer perception.



6739 (e) Fit Testing



- Workers using tight-fitting facepiece respirators must pass an appropriate qualitative fit test (QLFT) or quantitative fit test (QNFT):
 - prior to initial use,
 - whenever a different respirator facepiece (size, style, model or make) is used, and
 - at least **annually** thereafter

6739 (e) Fit Testing

Must conduct an additional fit test when:

- Changes in the worker's physical condition (e.g., facial scarring, dental changes, cosmetic surgery, or considerable change in body weight) that could affect respirator fit.
- If, respirator fit is inadequate or unacceptable, worker shall be retested with a different respirator facepiece

6739 (e) Fit Testing

- QLFT may be used to fit test negative pressure respirators used for protection from non-fumigant pesticides.
- If the QNFT fit factor is determined to be equal to or greater than 100 for tight-fitting half facepieces or equal to or greater than 500 for tight-fitting full facepieces, the QNFT has been passed with that respirator.
- Positive pressure systems (PAPR, SCBA) require special testing requirements.

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Appendix One

Respirator Fit Test Record for ORGANIZATION

ID Number: _____ Date of Test: _____

Employee Last Name: _____

Employee First Name: _____

Age: _____ Sex: _____

Trainer: _____

Respirator Name: _____ Size/Type: _____

Tests Used:

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(This form provides a basic example of the information that may be recorded on a fit test record. Other data recording methods that record the same basic information are acceptable.)

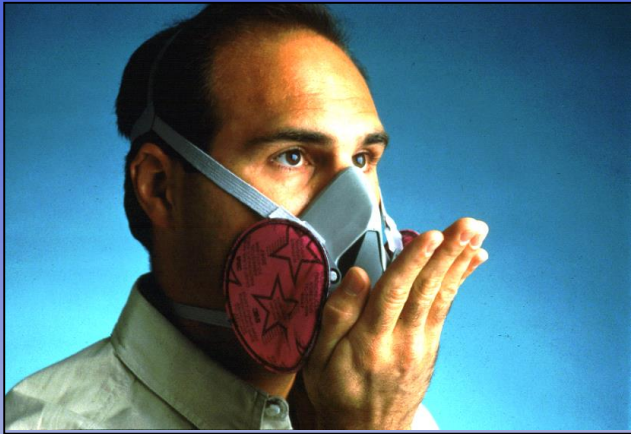
6739 (f) Facepiece Seal Protection

- Respirators with tight-fitting facepieces must not be worn by workers who have facial hair or any condition (physical or mental) that interferes with the face-to-facepiece seal or valve function
- Corrective glasses or goggles or other PPE must be worn in a manner that does not interfere with the face-to-facepiece seal
- Workers wearing tight-fitting respirators must perform a user seal check **each time they put on the respirator** using the procedures in Title 8, Section 5144, Appendix B-1 or equally effective manufacturer's procedures

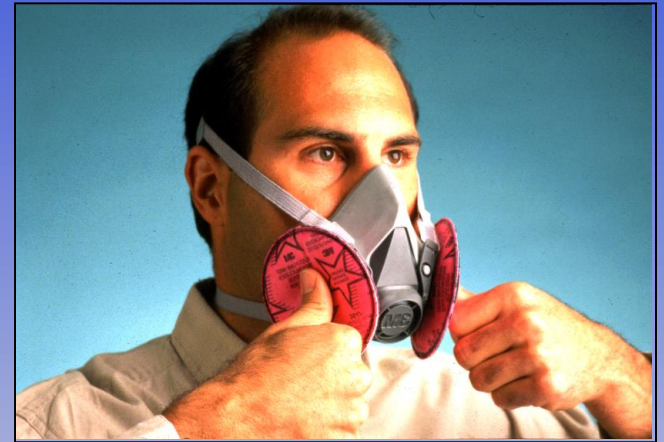
Definitions:

User Seal Check (Fit Check)

An action conducted by the respirator user to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face. This is to be performed every time the respirator is donned.



Positive Pressure Check



Negative Pressure Check

6739 (f) Facepiece Seal Protection

- If a worker detects vapor or gas breakthrough (odor, taste or irritation), they should leave the area to check or adjust their respirator. If breakthrough or excessive breathing resistance is still encountered, the respirator or its filtering elements may need replacement.
- Workers must leave the respirator-requiring area or conditions any time they need to remove their respirator.

6739 (f) Facepiece Seal Protection

- **Program administrator** should maintain awareness of working conditions requiring respiratory protection and reevaluate respiratory protection program effectiveness if conditions change
 - more physical stress
 - work conditions change
 - exposure conditions change

Definition:

Oxygen Deficient Atmosphere

- An atmosphere with an oxygen content below 19.5% by volume
- All oxygen deficient atmospheres are considered IDLH.
- Jurisdiction for this type of IDLH is normally found with Cal/OSHA, Title 8 CCR Section 5157.

6739 (g) IDLH

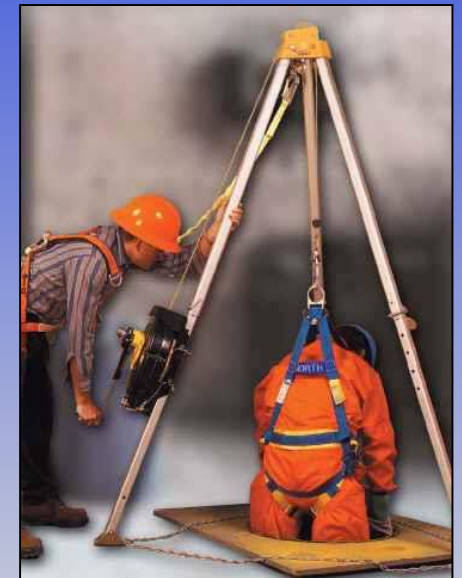
- Fumigant-confining structures shall be considered IDLH unless proven otherwise by appropriate measuring device.
- One or more workers must be outside the structure when a worker enters the IDLH atmosphere (“watchman”).



6739 (g) IDLH

Watchman duties:

- Maintain visual, voice or signal line contact with entrant
- Must have emergency equipment and trained to use it
- Must notify employer and 911 before providing assistance
- Rescue equipment:
 - SCBA (*mandatory*)
 - Retrieval equipment suitable for purpose (*optional*)



6739 (h) Cleaning and Disinfecting

- Provide each user with a respirator that is clean, sanitary and in good working order
- Use manufacturer's recommendations
- Clean and disinfect at the following intervals:
 - as often as necessary when issued for exclusive use (cleaning only)
 - before being worn by different individuals when issued to more than one employee (clean and disinfect)
 - after each use for emergency respirators and those used in fit testing and training (clean and disinfect)
 - use only a registered material for disinfection
- ***Store to prevent damage***



6739 (i) Emergency Respirators

- Must be immediately accessible.
- Clearly marked as containing emergency respirator.
- Stored according to manufacturer's recommendation.
- Stored such that it is safely accessible during emergency conditions.



6739 (j) Inspection and Repair

- Routine use inspections:

Straps



Hoses



Cartridge/Canister/Filters



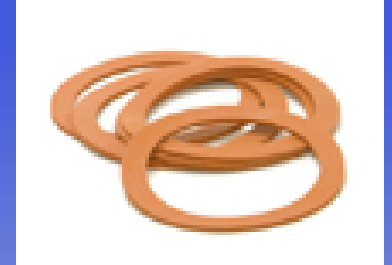
6739 (j) Inspection and Repair

- **Routine use** inspections:

Respirator
Body



Gasket



Valves



Covers



6739 (j) Inspection and Repair

- *Routine use* inspections:



Three Tank Rule

Regulator

Gauges

80% Routine Use

Tank

Alarm

6739 (j) Inspection and Repair

- **Emergency** use:
 - At a minimum, inspect monthly (hardcopy record)
 - Before deployment into worksite
 - Check of warning device and regulator
 - 100 % of manufacturers recommended capacity



For emergency use:
100 %

6739 (j) Inspection and Repair

- Defective or failed respirators shall be taken out of service until repaired or discarded.
- Repair of respiratory equipment shall be done by persons trained to do so using OEM parts.
- SCBA/SAR regulators, alarms and valves shall only be repaired by manufacturer or factory trained technicians.



6739 (k) Breathing Air Quality

Must conform to CGA Commodity Specification for Air (G-7.1-1997) for Grade D or better.

- Must have copy of “Certificate of Analysis”.
- Use of compressors for supplied air systems must be in compliance with Title 8 CCR Section 5144.



6739 (I) Identification of Filters, Cartridges, and Canisters

- All filters, cartridges and canisters used in the workplace must be labeled and color coded with the NIOSH approval label

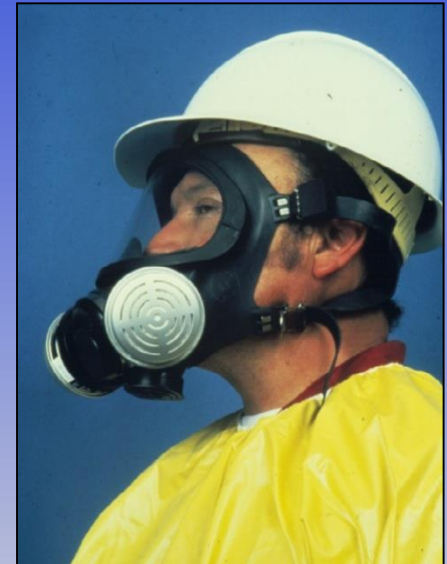


- The label must not be removed and must remain legible
- Marked with “NIOSH”, manufacturer’s name and part number, and an abbreviation to indicate cartridge or filter type (e.g., N95, P100, etc.)



6739 (m) Training and Information

Employers must provide effective training to workers who are required to use respirators. Training must be understandable to workers.



6739 (m) Training and Information

- Employees who are required to use respirators must be trained such that they can demonstrate knowledge of at least:
 - why the respirator is necessary and how improper fit, use, or maintenance can compromise its protective effect
 - limitations and capabilities of the respirator
 - effective use in emergency situations
 - how to inspect, put on and remove, use and check the seals
 - maintenance and storage
 - recognition of medical signs and symptoms that may limit or prevent effective use
 - general requirements of Section 6739

6739 (m) Training and Information

- Training must be provided prior to use, unless acceptable training has been provided by another employer within the past 12 months
- Retraining is required annually, and when:
 - changes in the workplace or type of respirator render previous training obsolete
 - there are inadequacies in the employee's knowledge or use
 - any other situation arises in which retraining appears necessary
- The basic advisory information in subsection (r) must be provided to workers who wear respirators when use is not required by label, regulation, permit condition or by the employer.

6739 (n) Program Evaluation

- Employers must conduct evaluations of the workplace as necessary to ensure effective implementation of the program
- Must regularly (**at least annually**) consult workers required to use respirators to assess their views on program effectiveness and to identify and correct any problems.
- Factors to be assessed include, but are not limited to:
 - respirator fit (including effect on workplace performance)
 - appropriate selection
 - proper use
 - proper maintenance

6739 (n) Program Evaluation

Any findings from the consultation or evaluation that require modification of the **WRITTEN PROGRAM** must be implemented within 30 days from the date of the evaluation/consultation.



Definition:

End-of-Service-Life Indicator

A system that warns the user of the approach of the end of adequate respiratory protection



**There are presently
no ESLI for
pesticide materials.**

6739 (o) End-of-Service Life

Hierarchy of replacement:

1. Odor, taste or irritation (element failure/saturation)
 2. ESLI triggered
 3. All disposable ffp, at the end of the workday[⌘]
 4. According to pesticide-specific label directions
 5. According to pesticide-specific respirator manufacturer directions
 6. Absent any pesticide-specific directions, at the end of the workday
- [⌘] or, as according to manufacturer, on excessive breathing resistance.

6739 (p) Recordkeeping

- Written materials required to be retained must be made available upon request to affected workers, the local CAC or others designated by the Director of DPR.
 - Records must be retained during employment conditions that require respiratory protection and for three years after such conditions end.
- A record of fit tests must be established and retained.
 - A written copy of the current and previous program* must be retained.
 - Medical recommendation must be retained.

6739(q) Medical Evaluation Questionnaire

- This form, or a substantially equivalent one, must be completed by each worker required (by label, permit conditions, regulation or employer policy) to wear a respirator.
- The employer can also bypass the use of the questionnaire and have the worker directly examined by a physician.

A filtering facepiece **is** a respirator.



6739(r) Voluntary Respirator Provision

- Information that must be provided to **workers who want to wear respiratory protection** when none is required by label, regulation, permit conditions or employer policy.



6739(r) Voluntary Respirator Provision

- Voluntary use respiratory protection, when in compliance with subsections [b] and [r], is a non-actionable item under this Section (i.e. there is no inappropriate mask under this section).
- Employer-required respirator use is **NOT** covered under subsection [b] and requires a full respiratory protection program.

Medical Recommendation Form 6739(s)

- This form, or one substantially similar, is to be used by the PLHCP to state to the employer if the worker can wear the respiratory protection required when handling pesticide. It allows the PLHCP to recommend other types of respiratory protection if medically necessary.
- A copy of this recommendation is to be furnished to the worker.

That's it for Respirators!



Contact Information

Emma Wilson

**Associate Industrial
Hygienist**

emma.wilson@cdpr.ca.gov

916-324-4155

Harvard Fong

**Senior Industrial
Hygienist**

harvard.fong@cdpr.ca.gov

916-445-4211

