# **Respirators—Types**

List respiratory hazards on site.

### **Explain dangers**

Construction can involve airborne hazards—for instance, mist from spray-painting, fumes from welding, vapours from adhesives, and dust from concrete cutting.

Airborne hazards can have short-term effects such as sneezing or long-term effects such as lung disease.

#### **Identify controls**

Respirators are the last line of defence against airborne hazards. When we can't isolate the hazard or use a different product, we have to wear a respirator.

There are two basic types of respirators:

- 1. Air-purifying respirators
- 2. Supplied-air respirators.





**Air-Purifying Respirator** 

**Supplied-Air Respirator** 

Respirators only work when they are selected, maintained, and used properly. Each respirator must be matched to the particular hazard it is designed to protect against. There is no all-purpose respirator that can be used in every situation.

## **Air-purifying respirators** have the following features:

- Filter contaminants like dust and fibres out of the air.
- Do NOT supply air or oxygen.
- Must be matched to specific hazards such as solvent vapours or mist from sprayed form oil.
- Are specified in safety data sheets (SDSs) for controlled products.
- Have a limited lifespan based on contaminant levels and filter load. (Do NOT rely on the stated "expiry date".)

## **Supplied-air respirators** have the following features:

- Supply the wearer with breathable air from a compressor, cylinder, or tank.
- Offer the BEST protection against many hazards.
- Have limitations (for instance, air tanks are bulky and air lines can get tangled).
- Are the only respirators that can be used for confined space rescue or in dangerous atmospheres.

#### **Demonstrate**

Show CSA and NIOSH labels and stress that only CSA- and NIOSH-approved respirators that are appropriate for the hazard should be used.

Show examples of air-purifying and supplied-air respirators. Show how to replace filters.

Show where information on respirators can be found on a safety data sheet (SDS).

Review company rules and procedures on respirators.

