

### 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 is no all-purpose respirator that can be used in every situation.

Respirators must be matched to particular hazards.

There are two basic types of respirator:

air-purifying and supplied-air.

#### Air-purifying respirators

- 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 material safety data sheets (MSDSs) for controlled products used in construction
- have a limited lifespan based on contaminant levels and filter load (do NOT rely on the stated "expiry date").

#### Supplied-air respirators

- 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 appropriate for the hazard should be used.
- Show examples of air-purifying and supplied-air respirators.
- Show how to replace filters.
- On MSDS, show where information on respirators can be found.
- Review company rules and procedures on respirators.
- Stress that respirators only work when they are selected, maintained, and used properly.