Ultimate Industrial

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
STANDARDS & REGULATIONS 2019

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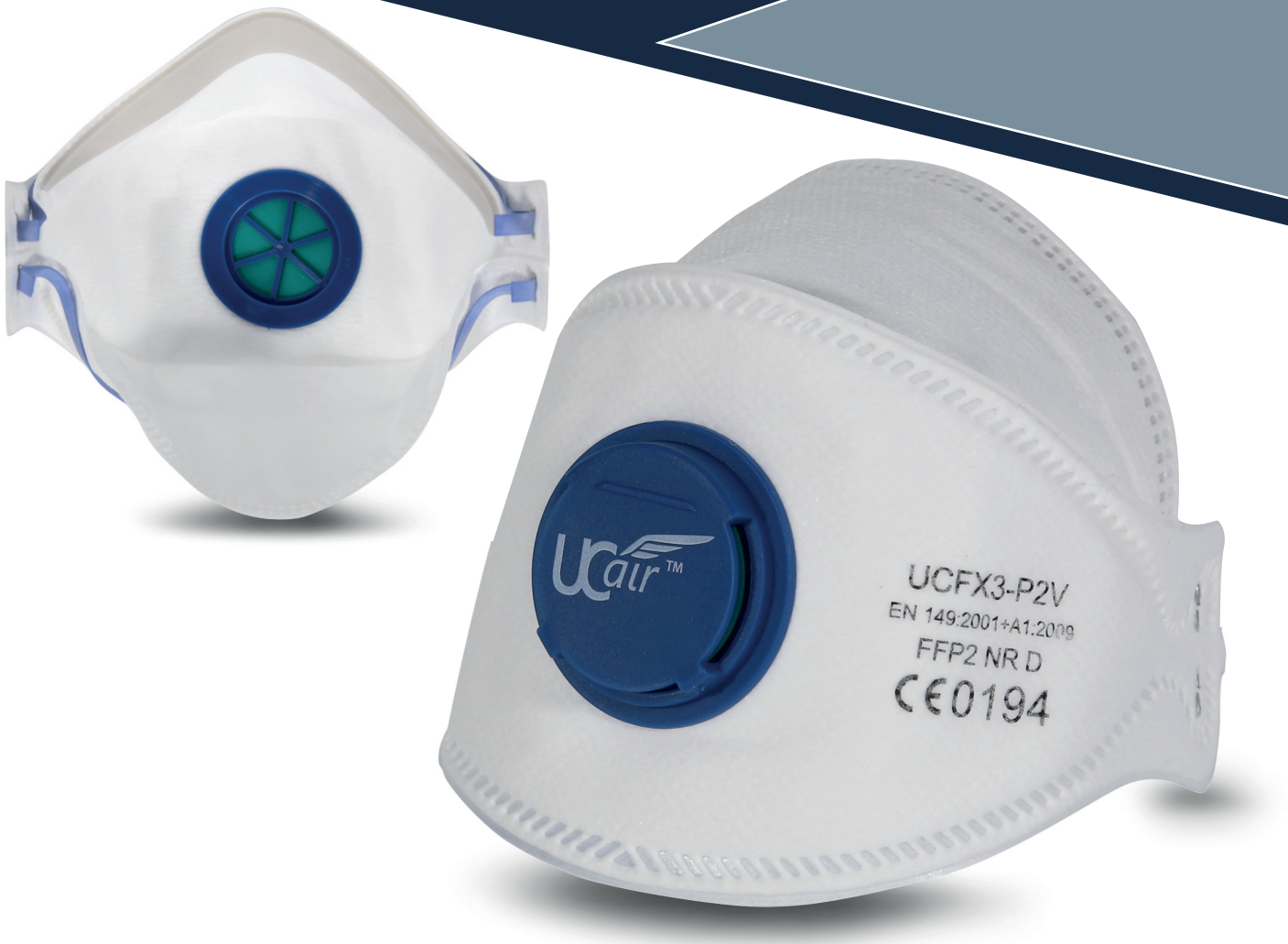

Warning: Selection of the most appropriate respiratory protective equipment (RPE) will depend on the particular situation and should be made only by a competent person with knowledge of the actual working conditions and the limitations of RPE. Details regarding performance and limitations are set out on the respirator package and user instructions. Before using any of these respirators, the wearer must read and understand the user instructions for each product. Specific country legislation must be observed.

Common Applicable Standards.

Standard	Detail
EN 149	Filtering facepiece and particulate respirators.
EN 405	Valved filtering half mask respirators for gases and/or particulates.
EN 140	Halfmask facepieces and quarter masks.
EN 136	Full facepieces.
EN 137	Self-contained open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus.
EN 141	Gas and Vapour Filters.
EN 143	Particulate filters..
EN 146	Powered Respirators – Hoods & Helmets.
EN 147	Powered Respirators – Full Face, Half Face or Quarter Masks.

Standard	Detail
EN 270	Heavy Duty Supplied Air.
EN 371	Gas and/or combined filters for use against low boiling point organic compounds.
EN 529	Respiratory selection, use and care.
EN 1146	Compressed air escape apparatus with hood.
EN 1835	Light Duty Supplied Air.
EN 12941	Powered Respirators – Hoods and Helmets.
EN 12942	Powered Respirator Full Face Masks.
EN 14387	Gas & vapour filters.

Maintenance Free Particulate Filters

The most common type of respiratory protection is used for particulates as they are simple to use and relatively inexpensive. There are 3 basic levels of protection which may be valved (cooler to wear) and/or contain carbon or other products to remove nuisance levels of certain gases and vapours, or unvalved. A brief summary of protection levels is outlined below:

	FFP1	FFP2	FFP3
Protection	APF 4	APF 10	APF 20
Typically Used For	Non toxic dusts, mists and fumes based on water and oil .Working with non toxic dusts, mists and fumes. Hand sanding, drilling and cutting.	Harmful dusts, fumes and aerosols based on water and oil Working with softwood, glass fibres, metal and plastics [besides PVC] and oil mists.	Harmful and carcinogenic dusts, fumes and aerosols based on water and oil. Working with highly toxic metals, hardwood, radioactive and biochemical active substances as well as oil mists and welding.

Colour Coded Identification

All our masks are colour coded for easy indentification of protection levels		
P1 PROTECTION	**P2 PROTECTION**	**P3 PROTECTION**
Masks are identifiable by yellow markings and suitable for use with fine dusts, fumes, water and oil based mists/ aerosols.	Masks are identifiable by blue markings and suitable for use with fine toxic dusts, fumes, water and oil based mists/ aerosols.	Masks are identifiable by red markings and suitable for use as P2, but at higher concentration levels and welding.

APF

APF is the "Assigned Protection Factor" which indicates the level of protection provided by the mask. A respirator with an APF of 20 offers double the protection of one with an APF of 10.

'R'

R when used with FFP respirators indicates that the mask may be used more than once; ie reusable. Care should be taken to ensure the mask is still serviceable, however, and in practice this may prove difficult to ascertain. D when used with FFP respirators indicates that the mask has undergone the additional Dolomite clogging test. As a general rule this indicates a better resistance to clogging of the filter medium.

WEL

WEL is the "Workplace Exposure Limit" which in simple terms is the maximum amount of airborne contaminant allowed when averaged over a specific time period. Clearly this varies depending on the contaminant and there are also two reference time periods used, TWA (8 hour Time Weighted Average) and STEL (15 minute Short Term Exposure Limit)

NR

NR when used with FFP respirators indicates that the mask is not designed for re-use, in other words wear it once and discard.

Common Filter Types (Gas And Vapour).

A brief summary of common filter types are shown below and we will be happy to arrange an on site consultation from Scott or Moldex on request.

Type	Colour				Hazard Type	Examples	Maximum Use Level
A1	A1				Organic gases and vapours, boiling point >65°C	Working with solvents from paints and adhesives	10 x WEL (half mask) 20 x WEL (full face mask) Or 1000 ppm whichever is lower
A2	A2				Organic gases and vapours, boiling point >65°C at higher concentrations	As A1 above but at higher concentrations or prolonged use.	10 x WEL (half mask) 20 x WEL (full face mask) Or 5000 ppm whichever is lower
A1B1E1	A1	B1	E1		As A1 + inorganic gases and vapours + acid gases. (NOT for Carbon Monoxide)	As A1 + working with chlorine, bromine, hydrochloric acid and other acid gases	10 x WEL (half mask) 20 x WEL (full face mask) Or 1000 ppm whichever is lower
A1B1EK1	A1	B1	E1	K1	As ABE1 + ammonia and ammonia derivatives.	As ABE1 + ammonia and its derivatives.	10 x WEL (half mask) 20 x WEL (full face mask) Or 1000 ppm whichever is lower

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