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1 Purpose

Silver Eagle Distributors Houston, LLC (Silver Eagle Houston) is committed to the health of our employees. The purpose of this Respiratory Protection Standard is to establish control measures to protect them in cases where their work may expose them to gasses, dusts, oxygen deficient atmospheres, or other inhalation hazards.

2 Roles and Responsibilities

2.1 HSE Department

The HSE Department will administer the respiratory protection program and shall be knowledgeable of the requirements of the program, able to conduct evaluations and have the proper training.

The HSE Department will conduct evaluations of the workplace as necessary to ensure that the provisions of this Respiratory Protection Standard are being effectively implemented and that it continues to be effective.

The HSE Department will regularly consult employees required to use respirators to assess the employees' views on respiratory protection effectiveness and to identify any problems.

2.2 Employees

Affected employees will follow the requirements of this standard regarding inspection, cleaning and storage of assigned respiratory protection equipment.

3 Requirements

3.1 General


Most work performed by Silver Eagle Houston employees does not expose workers to inhalation hazards. The company will remove the threat of exposure through ventilation and other controls wherever practicable. However, if control measures are not feasible or during emergency situations with the potential for high exposure, respirators shall be provided at no cost to the employee and shall be used in accordance with instructions and training received.

3.2 Medical Evaluation

3.2.1 Silver Eagle Houston shall provide a medical evaluation to determine the employee's ability to use a respirator, before the employee is fit tested or required to use the respirator in the workplace. Medical evaluations may be discontinued if the employee is no longer required to use a respirator.

3.2.2 Silver Eagle Houston shall identify a physician or other licensed health care professional (PLHCP) to perform medical evaluations using the information required on the OSHA Respirator Medical Evaluation Questionnaire (29 CFR 1910.134, Appendix C).

3.2.3 A follow-up medical examination is provided for an employee who gives a positive response to any of questions 1-8 on the questionnaire or whose initial medical examination demonstrates the need for a follow-up medical examination. The follow-up medical examination shall include any medical tests, consultations, or diagnostic procedures that the PLHCP deems necessary to make a final determination.

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3.2.4 Additional medical evaluations will be performed if:

- An employee reports medical signs or symptoms that are related to ability to use a respirator;
- A PLHCP, supervisor, or the respirator program administrator informs the employer that an employee needs to be reevaluated;
- Information from the respiratory protection program, including observations made during fit testing and program evaluation, indicates a need for employee reevaluation; or
- A change occurs in workplace conditions (e.g., physical work effort, protective clothing, temperature) that may result in a substantial increase in the physiological burden placed on an employee.

3.2.5 The following information must be provided to the PLHCP before the PLHCP makes a recommendation concerning an employee's ability to use a respirator:

- The type and weight of the respirator to be used by the employee;
- The duration and frequency of respirator use (including use for rescue and escape);
- The expected physical work effort;
- Additional protective clothing and equipment to be worn; and
- Temperature and humidity extremes that may be encountered.


3.2.6 Any employee supplemental information already provided to the PLHCP does not need to be provided for a subsequent medical evaluation if the information and the PLHCP remain the same. The employer shall provide the PLHCP with a copy of the written respiratory protection standard.

3.2.7 In determining the employee's ability to use a respirator, the employer shall obtain a written recommendation regarding the employee's ability to use the respirator from the PLHCP. The recommendation shall provide only the following information:

- Any limitations on respirator use related to the medical condition of the employee, or relating to the workplace conditions in which the respirator will be used, including whether the employee is medically able to use the respirator;
- The need, if any, for follow-up medical evaluations; and
- A statement that the PLHCP has provided the employee with a written recommendation.

3.2.8 If the respirator is a negative pressure respirator and the PLHCP finds a medical condition that may place the employee's health at increased risk if the respirator is used, the employer shall provide a PAPR if the PLHCP's medical evaluation finds that the employee can use such a respirator; if a subsequent medical evaluation finds that the employee is medically able to use a negative pressure respirator, then the employer is no longer required to provide a PAPR.

3.2.9 The medical questionnaire and examinations shall be administered confidentially during the employee's normal working hours or at a time and place convenient to the employee. The

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medical questionnaire shall be administered in a manner that ensures that the employee understands its content. The employer shall provide the employee with an opportunity to discuss the questionnaire and examination results with the PLHCP.

3.3 Respirator Selection


3.3.1 Hazards will be identified and NIOSH certified respirators will be selected and provided based on those hazards and factors affecting performance.

Hazard	Respirator
Oxygen Deficiency	
Immediately dangerous to life or health.	Self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode.
Not immediately dangerous to life or health.	Air-line respirator.
Gas or Vapor Contaminants	
Immediately dangerous to life or health.	Self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode.
Not immediately dangerous to life or health.	Air-purifying quarter mask, half mask or full-face mask with appropriate chemical cartridge(s).
Particulate Contaminants	
Immediately dangerous to life or health.	Self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode.
Not immediately dangerous to life or health.	Air-purifying quarter mask, half mask or full-face mask with cartridge(s) or filter pad(s).
Combination Gas/Vapor and Particulate Contaminants	
Immediately dangerous to life or health.	Self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode.
Not immediately dangerous to life or health.	Air-purifying quarter mask, half mask or full-face mask with appropriate chemical cartridge(s) and particle filter.

NOTES:

Chemical canisters or cartridges means those identified and labeled for use against a specific contaminant or a combination of contaminants.

Half-masks, quarter masks, or single-use masks should not be used if eye irritation occurs at the concentration level.

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Full facepiece, supplied-air respirators should not be used in any atmosphere which is immediately dangerous to life or health unless it is equipped with an auxiliary air tank which can be operated in the positive pressure mode.

- 3.3.2 If there is a possibility of an Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) atmosphere, a positive pressure, tight fitting face piece respirator and equipment shall be provided to employees at no cost to them and used in accordance with instructions and training received. If IDLH atmospheres are encountered then there will be outside standby persons, maintaining communication, proper training and equipment, notification procedures, and necessary action. Mandatory equipment in IDLH environments will include SCBA or SAR with auxiliary air supply & appropriate retrieval equipment or equivalent rescue means.

3.4 Respirator Fit Testing


- 3.4.1 Proper fitting of respirators is critical to their effectiveness. A respirator that allows the uncontrolled passage of air can expose a worker to hazardous gases, vapors or particulates. An uncomfortable fit can lead to workers not wearing their respirators or loosening them in ways that can expose them to hazards. Silver Eagle Houston will ensure that any fit tests are performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134, Appendix A: Fit Testing Procedures.
- 3.4.2 Fit testing for tight-fitting face piece may be conducted through one of two types of testing, depending on the respirator to be used:
- Quantitative fit testing - Performed using a properly calibrated fit test machine.
 - Qualitative fit testing - Performed using stannic chloride (irritant smoke) in accordance with OSHA procedures.
- 3.4.3 BEARDS AND OTHER FACIAL HAIR SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED if it interferes with the proper seal of the respirator.

3.5 Respirator Cleaning and Storage

- 3.5.1 Respirators shall be cleaned by the employee after each eight (8) hours of use in accordance with the following:
- Remove cartridges or canisters and discard.
 - Visually inspect facepiece and parts; discard and replace faulty items.
 - Wash facepiece and parts with warm water and a mild detergent, then sanitize using an antiseptic or disinfecting solution, paying particular attention to rubber seal that contacts the face.
 - Dry mask and wipe with a lint free cloth.
 - Re-install new filter cartridges.
 - Individually seal mask in a plastic bag and store in a clean, dry place.

3.6 Respirator Inspection

All respirators used in routine situations shall be inspected before each use and during cleaning. All respirators maintained for use in emergency situations shall be inspected at least monthly and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and shall be checked for proper function

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before and after each use; and Emergency escape-only respirators shall be inspected before being carried into the workplace for use.

3.7 Ventilation

3.7.1 OSHA requires that workers be protected from airborne hazardous substances such as dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases. A number of controls are used to accomplish this and, if they are effective, respirators may not be necessary. One of the most effective controls is ventilation. Where possible, Silver Eagle Houston will use ventilation to protect workers and determine whether additional protections, such as respirators are warranted.

3.7.2 Local exhaust ventilation shall be designed to prevent dispersion into the air of dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, and gases in concentrations causing harmful exposure. Such exhaust systems shall be so designed that dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases are not drawn through the work area of employees. Examples may include:

- Exhaust fans
- Jets
- Ducts
- Hoods
- Separators


3.7.3 The exhaust system shall be in operation continually during all operations which it is designed to serve and must remain in operation for a time after the work process has ended.

3.7.4 The air outlet from every dust separator, and the dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases collected by an exhaust or ventilating system shall discharge to the outside atmosphere and be disposed of in such a manner that it will not result in harmful exposure to employees

3.8 Paint Booth Requirements

Paint booths shall be equipped and used in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.94 and 29 CFR 1910.107. These requirements include:

- Ensure floor is covered with non-combustible material to facilitate the safe removal and cleaning of the floor.
- Ensure air flow into the booth is at or over 100 linear ft/m.
- Ensure the visible gauge or alarm for low air flow is functioning properly.
- Ensure filters are checked for restrictions of air flow and replaced as necessary.
- Ensure sprinklers or fire suppression systems located in areas upstream and downstream of filters are not blocked or covered with overspray.
- Ensure there are no open flames or spark producing equipment within 20 feet.
- Ensure the quantity of flammable or combustible material kept in the vicinity of spraying operations does not exceed the quantity needed for one shift.

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- Ensure fire extinguishers are located within 50 ft. of the paint booth.
- Ensure all discarded filters and residues are properly disposed.

4 Training

4.1 Prior to being assigned to work tasks requiring the use of respiratory protection, new employees shall receive training in general knowledge of respirators, fit, use, limitations, emergency situations, wearing, fit checks, maintenance & storage, medical signs & symptoms of effective use, and general requirements of the OSHA standard.

4.2 Topics to be Covered:

- Respirators are supplied due to the potential for exposure to contaminated atmospheres during the performance of certain assigned tasks.
- Standard operating procedures to be followed for respirators and their use.
- The respirator shall be worn at all times in the work area when specified by the assigned supervisor.
- When going on break or to lunch, hang the respirator in the staging zone outside of the work area. If leaving the work area for short periods of time, the respirator may be allowed to hang around the neck; NEVER lay the respirator down.
- If during use it becomes difficult to breathe through the respirator, or if facepiece leakage or vapor or gas breakthrough is detected, leave the work area immediately and notify the supervisor.
- Report any damage to the respirator to your supervisor immediately.
- Respirators are selected based on the potential atmospheric hazard(s) and concentration(s) in the work environment.
- Respirators are thoroughly cleaned, sanitized and inspected for damage following each 8-hours of use.
- Respirators are to be stored in sealed plastic bags to provide a sanitary storage environment.
- Review the proper procedures for selecting and fit testing respirators. Only approved respirators with the correct cartridges for the hazard(s) present are to be used.
- If an employee is required to wear corrective lenses or use any other personal protective equipment (PPE), the wearing or use of such equipment shall not interfere with the seal of the facepiece to the face of the user or the function of the air valve.

5 References

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, Appendix C

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.94

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.107



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6 Document Revision Register

Revision #	Section #	Date	Revision Description
0		01/01/2020	Initial Issue