CHECKLIST: PROTECTIVE CLOTHING				
CRITERIA	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
1. Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices, and protective shields and barriers, should be provided, used, and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation or physical contact.				
2. Where employees provide their own protective equipment, the employer should be responsible to assure its adequacy, including proper maintenance, and sanitation of such equipment.				
3. All personal protective equipment should be of design and construction for the work to be performed.				
4. Protective eye and face equipment should be required where there is a reasonable probability of injury that can be prevented by such equipment.				
5. Employers should make conveniently available a type of protector suitable for the work to be performed, and employees should use such protectors.				
6. No unprotected person should knowingly be subjected to a hazardous environmental condition.				
7. Suitable eye protectors should be provided where machines or operations present the hazard of flying objects, glare, liquids, injurious radiation, or a combination of these hazards.				
8. Protectors should meet the following minimum requirements:				
a. They should provide adequate protection against the particular hazards for which they are designed.				
b. They should be reasonably comfortable when worn under the designated conditions.				
c. They should fit snugly and should not unduly interfere with the movements of the wearer.				
d. They should be durable.				
e. They should be capable of being disinfected.				
f. They should be easily cleanable				
g. Protectors should be kept clean and in good repair.				
9. Persons whose vision requires the use of corrective lenses in spectacles, and who are required by this standard to wear eye protection, should wear goggles or spectacles of one of the following types:				
a. Spectacles whose protective lenses provide optical correction.				
b. Goggles that can be worn over corrective spectacles without disturbing the adjustment of the spectacles.				
c. Goggles that incorporate corrective lenses mounted behind the protective lenses.				
10. Every protector should be distinctly marked to facilitate identification only of the manufacturer.				
11. When limitations or precautions are indicated by the manufacturer, they should be transmitted to the user and care taken to see that such limitations and precautions are strictly observed.				

CHECKLIST: PROTECTIVE CLOTHING				
CRITERIA	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
12. In the control of those occupational diseases caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays, or vapors, the primary objective should be to prevent atmospheric contamination. This should be accomplished as far as feasible by accepted engineering control measures (for example, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation, and substitution of less toxic materials). When effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being instituted, appropriate respirators should be used pursuant to the following requirements.				
13. Respirators should be provided by the employer when such equipment is necessary to protect the health of the employee.				
14. The employer should provide the respirators which are applicable and suitable for the purpose intended.				
15. The employee should use the provided respiratory protection in accordance with instructions and training received.				
16. Written standard operating procedures governing the selection and use of respirators should be established.				
17. Respirators should be selected on the basis of hazards to which the worker is exposed.				
18. The user should be instructed and trained in the proper use of respirators and their limitations.				
19. Respirators should be regularly cleaned and disinfected. Those used by more than one worker should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after each use.				
20. Respirators should be stored in a convenient, clean, and sanitary location.				
21. Respirators used routinely should be inspected during cleaning. Worn or deteriorated parts should be replaced. Respirators for emergency use such as self-contained devices should be thoroughly inspected at least once a month and after each use.				
22. Appropriate surveillance of work area conditions and degree of employee exposure or stress should be maintained.				
23. There should be regular inspection and evaluation to determine the continued effectiveness of the program.				
24. Persons should not be assigned to tasks requiring use of respirators unless it has been determined that they are physically able to perform the work and use the equipment.				
25. The local physician should determine what health and physical conditions are pertinent. The respirator user's medical status should be reviewed periodically (for instance, annually).				
26. The respirator furnished should provide adequate respiratory protection against the particular hazard for which it is designed in accordance with standards established by competent authorities.				
27. Proper selection of respirators should be made according to the guidance of American National Standard Practices for Respiratory Protection Z88.2 - 1969.				

CHECKLIST: PROTECTIVE CLOTHING				
CRITERIA	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
28. Compressed air, compressed oxygen, liquid air, and liquid oxygen used for respiration should be of high purity. Oxygen should meet the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia for medical or breathing oxygen. Breathing air should meet at least the requirements of the specification for Grade D breathing air as described in Compressed Gas Association Commodity Specification G7.1-1966. Compressed oxygen should not be used in supplied air respirators or in open circuit self-contained breathing apparatus that have previously used compressed air. Oxygen must never be used with airline respirators.				
29. Breathing air may be supplied to respirators from cylinders or air compressors.				
30. Cylinders should be tested and maintained as prescribed in the Shipping Container Specification Regulations of the Department of Transportation (49 CFR part 178).				
31. The compressor for supplying air should be equipped with necessary safety and standby devices. A breathing air-type compressor should be used.				
32. Compressors should be constructed and situated so as to avoid entry of contaminated air into the system and suitable in-line air purifying absorbent beds and filters installed to further assure breathing air quality.				
33. A receiver of sufficient capacity to enable the respirator wearer to escape from a contaminated atmosphere in event of compressor failure, and alarms to indicate compressor failure and overheating should be installed in the system. If an oil-lubricated compressor is used, it should have a high temperature or carbon monoxide alarm, or both. If only a high-temperature alarm is used, the air from the compressor should be frequently tested for carbon monoxide.				
34. Air line couplings should be incompatible with outlets for other gas systems to prevent inadvertent servicing of air line respirators with non-respirable gases or oxygen.				
35. Breathing gas containers should be marked in accordance with American National Standard Method of Marking Portable Compressed Gas Containers to Identify the Material Contained, Z48.1-1954; Federal Specification BB-A-1034a, June 21, 1968, Air, Compressed for Breathing Purposes; or Interim Federal Specification GG-B-00675b, April 27, 1965, Breathing Apparatus, Self-Contained.				
36. Standard procedures should be developed for respirator use. These should include all information and guidance necessary for their proper selection, use, and care. Possible emergency and routine uses of respirators should be anticipated and planned for.				
37. The correct respirator should be specified for each job. The respirator type is usually specified in the work procedures by a qualified individual supervising the respiratory protective program. The individual issuing them should be adequately instructed to insure that the correct respirator is issued.				

CHECKLIST: PROTECTIVE CLOTHING				
CRITERIA	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
38. Written procedures should be prepared covering safe use of respirators in dangerous atmospheres that might be encountered in normal operations or in emergencies. Personnel should be familiar with these procedures and the available respirators.				
39. In areas where the wearer, with failure of the respirator, could be overcome by a toxic or oxygen-deficient atmosphere, at least one additional man should be present.				
40. Communications (visual, voice, or signal line) should be maintained between both or all individuals present.				
41. Planning should be such that one individual will be unaffected by any likely incident and have the proper rescue equipment to be able to assist the other(s) in case of emergency.				
42. When self-contained breathing apparatus or hose masks with blowers are used in atmospheres Immediately dangerous to life or health, standby men must be present with suitable rescue equipment.				
43. Persons using air line respirators in atmospheres immediately hazardous to life or health should be equipped with safety harnesses and safety lines for lifting or removing Persons from hazardous atmospheres or other and equivalent provisions for the rescue of persons from hazardous atmospheres should be used. A standby man or men with suitable self-contained breathing apparatus should be at the nearest fresh air base for emergency rescue.				
44. Respiratory protection is no better than the respirator in use, even though it is worn conscientiously. Frequent random inspections should be conducted by a qualified individual to assure that respirators are properly selected, used, cleaned, and maintained.				
45. For safe use of any respirator, it is essential that the user be properly instructed in its selection, use, and maintenance. Both supervisors and workers should be so instructed by competent persons. Training should provide the men an opportunity to handle the respirator, have it fitted properly, test its face-piece-to-face seal, wear it in normal air for a long familiarity period, and, finally, to wear it in a test atmosphere.				
46. Every respirator wearer should receive fitting instructions including demonstrations and practice in how the respirator should be worn, how to adjust it, and how to determine if it fits properly.				
47. A proper seal cannot be established if the temple bars of eye glasses extend through the sealing edge of the full facepiece. As a temporary measure, glasses with short temple bars or without temple bars may be taped to the wearer's head. Wearing of contact lenses in contaminated atmospheres with a respirator should not be allowed. Systems have been developed for mounting corrective lenses inside full facepieces. When a workman must wear corrective lenses as part of the facepiece. The facepiece and lenses should be fitted by qualified individuals to provide good vision, comfort, and a gas-tight seal.				
48. If corrective spectacles or goggles are required, they should be worn so as not to affect the fit of the facepiece. Proper selection of equipment will minimize or avoid this problem.				

CHECKLIST: PROTECTIVE CLOTHING				
CRITERIA	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**	**COMMENTS**
49. A program for maintenance and care of respirators should be adjusted to the type of plant, working conditions, and hazards involved, and should include the following basic services:				
a. Inspection for defects (including a leak check),				
b. Cleaning and disinfecting,				
c. Repair,				
d. Storage				
50. Equipment should be properly maintained to retain its original effectiveness.				
51. All respirators should be inspected routinely before and after each use. A respirator that is not routinely used but is kept ready for emergency use should be inspected after each use and at least monthly to assure that it is in satisfactory working condition.				
52. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be inspected monthly.				
53. A record should be kept of inspection dates and findings for respirators maintained for emergency use.				
54. Routinely used respirators should be collected, cleaned, and disinfected as frequently as necessary to insure that proper protection is provided for the wearer. Respirators maintained for emergency use should be cleaned and disinfected after each use.				
55. Replacement or repairs should be done only by experienced persons with parts designed for the respirator. No attempt should be made to replace components or to make adjustment or repairs beyond the manufacturer's recommendations. Reducing or admission valves or regulators should be returned to the manufacturer or to a trained technician for adjustment or repair.				
56. After inspection, cleaning, and necessary repair, respirators should be stored, to protect against dust, sunlight, heat, extreme cold, excessive moisture, or damaging chemicals. Respirators placed at stations and work areas for emergency use should be quickly accessible at all times and should be stored in compartments built for the purpose. The compartments should be clearly marked. Routinely used respirators, such as dust respirators, may be placed in plastic bags. Respirators should not be stored in such places as lockers or tool boxes unless they are in carrying cases or cartons.				
57. Respirators should be packed or stored so that the facepiece and exhalation valve will rest in a normal position and function will not be impaired by the elastomer setting in an abnormal position.				
58. Instructions for proper storage of emergency respirators, such as gas masks and self-contained breathing apparatus, are found in use and care" instructions usually mounted inside the carrying case lid.				
59. The primary means of identifying a gas mask canister should be by means of properly worded labels. The secondary means of identifying a gas mask canister should be by a color code.				

CHECKLIST: PROTECTIVE CLOTHING				
CRITERIA	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
60. All who issue or use gas masks falling within the scope of this section should see that all gas mask canisters purchased or used by them are properly labeled and colored in accordance with these requirements before they are placed in service and that the labels and colors are properly maintained At All times thereafter until the canisters have completely served their purpose.				
61. Canisters having a special high-efficiency filter for protection against radionuclides and other highly toxic particulates should be labeled with a statement of the type and degree of protection afforded by the filter.				
62. Each canister should have a label warning that gas masks should be used only in atmospheres containing sufficient oxygen to support life (at least 16 percent by volume), since gas mask canisters are only designed to neutralize or remove contaminants from the air.				
63. Each gas mask canister should be painted a distinctive color or combination of colors. All colors used should be such that they are clearly identifiable by the user and clearly distinguishable from one another. The color coating used should offer a high degree of resistance to chipping, scaling, peeling, blistering, fading, and the effects of the ordinary atmospheres to which they may be exposed under normal conditions of storage and use. Appropriately colored pressure sensitive tape may be used for the stripes.				
64. Employee acceptance of a particular respirator model within a class should be considered in selecting a respirator since this may determine whether or not he wears the respirator properly. Acceptance factors to be considered include discomfort, breathing resistance, weight, and interference with vision or the work to be performed. If the results of respirator-fitting tests show that the person can obtain an acceptable fit with two or more respirator models of the selected class of respirator, then the person should be permitted to use the respirator model which he or she prefers.				