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Respiratory Protection Policy

Purpose

The purpose of this program is to establish standard operating procedures as required by MIOSHA to ensure proper training, selection, cleaning, and use of respiratory protection equipment provided in the Escanaba Mill. The program is designed for the protection of employees when engaged in activities where exposures to airborne contaminants are possible.

Responsibility

Responsibility for administration of the respiratory protection program is that of the Safety Department and appropriate area supervision. The program will be reviewed annually by the Safety Department.

Extent

This policy applies to all employees, visitors, contractors, and emergency response teams.

Definition of Terms Used and Atmosphere Types

Air-Purifying Respirator: A respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.

Assigned protection factor (APF): The workplace level of respiratory protection that a respirator or class of respirators is expected to provide to employees when the employer implements a continuing, effective respiratory protection program as specified by MIOSHA Part 451 – Respiratory Protection.

Canister or Cartridge: A container with a filter, sorbent, or catalyst, or combination of these items, which removes specific contaminants from the air passed through the container. Cartridges must be changed per manufacturer guidelines once exposed to air contaminants. All filters, cartridges and canisters used in the workplace must be labeled and color coded with the NIOSH approved label (the label cannot be removed and must remain legible).

Employee: For the purpose of this policy wherever used, the term “employee” includes all mill employees (including management), visitors, contractors, and emergency response team members.

Fit Test: The use of a protocol to qualitatively or quantitatively evaluate the fit of a respirator on an individual.

Hazardous Atmosphere: Any atmosphere which is oxygen deficient, or which contains a toxic or disease-producing contaminant exceeding the legally established permissible exposure limit (PEL).

High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filter: A filter that is at least 99.97% efficient in removing monodisperse particles of 0.3 micrometers in diameter. The equivalent NIOSH 42 CFR 84 particulate filters are the N100, R100, and P100 filters.



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Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH): An atmosphere that poses immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible health effects or impair ability to escape from the dangerous atmosphere. An SCBA must be worn in an IDLH atmosphere (refer to Section VIII “Procedures for IDLH Atmospheres” for details). Examples of IDLH are:

- a) Insufficient oxygen (less than 19.5%)
- b) Combustible gases above 10% of the lower explosion limit (LEL)
- c) Toxic gases or vapors above their IDLH level

Maximum Use Concentration (MUC): The maximum atmospheric concentration of a hazardous substance from which an employee can be expected to be protected when wearing a respirator and is determined by the assigned protection factor of the respirator or class of respirators and the exposure limit of the hazardous substance. The MUC can be determined mathematically by multiplying the assigned protection factor specified for a respirator by the required OSHA permissible exposure limit, short-term exposure limit, or ceiling limit.

MUC Example for CLO₂: $APF \times PEL = MUC$

- The permissible exposure limit for CLO₂ is 0.1, then a full-face mask with an APF of 50 should protect the employee up to 5 ppm. $50 \text{ APF} \times 0.1 \text{ ppm} = 5 \text{ ppm (MUC)}$.

NIOSH: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, certifies respirators. A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. It will tell you what the respirator is designed for and how much it will protect you.

Oxygen Deficient Atmosphere: An atmosphere that has an insufficient amount of oxygen to support life, less than 19.5%. This type of atmosphere can be present as a result of purging a vessel with steam, by emptying a vessel and not creating an air exchange within the vessel or displacement of the air.

Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): The allowable average airborne exposure in any eight hour work shift of a 40 hour work week which shall not be exceeded. This value is adjusted if work shift is longer than eight hours.

Powered-Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR): An air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering.

Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA): A self-contained breathing apparatus is an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user.

Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): Defined by ACGIH as the concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a short period (15 minutes) of time without suffering from

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irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue damage, or narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency.

Tight-Fitting Face-Piece: A respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face.

Time Weighted Average (TWA): A time-weighted average is equal to the sum of the portion of each time period (as a decimal, such as 0.25 hour) multiplied by the levels of the substance or agent during the time period divided by the hours in the workday (usually eight hours). OSHA uses this guideline to determine permissible exposure limits (PELs) and it is essential in assessing a worker's exposure and determining what protective measures should be taken.

Personal Gas Monitors

Personal gas monitors are required in some cases (refer to department SOPs). If an employee is not wearing a personal gas monitor, they must respond to the area alarms as indicated in this section below. Any employee wearing a personal gas monitor must verify its calibration is up to date prior to using it as their alarm indicator, must bump-test the monitor and take necessary steps to prevent exposure.

In cases where an employee is required to have a personal monitor on their person, this applies to each person. In an example where two or more employees are working/walking together, each person is required to have their own personal monitor. In any case where someone does not have a personal monitor on their person, they are expected to respond to area alarms (regardless of if someone else nearby has a personal monitor on their person).

Personal Gas Monitor Types and Locations:

Type of Monitor	Kraft Mill Foreman's Office	Maintenance Shops	Boiler House	Water & Effluent Plant	E3/E4 Stock Prep	Front Gate	Safety Dept
Chlorine Dioxide (CLO ₂)	Yes	Area 6				Yes	Yes
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)	Yes	Area 6 Area 7	Yes	Yes			
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Yes	Area 6 Area 7					
Chlorine (CL ₂)		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Bump Testing and Calibration

Personal gas monitors and 5X MSA confined space sniffers must be bump tested each day before use to verify proper device operation. A calibration must be performed before using any device that fails a bump test or whenever any of the following occur:

- When the device is subjected to physical shock
- Extreme changes in the atmospheric temperature
- Use in high gas concentrations

Locations for Bump Testing and Calibration Equipment

Type of Monitor	Kraft Mill Foreman's Office	Maintenance Shops	E3 & E4 Stock Prep	Front Gate
Chlorine Dioxide (CLO ₂)	Yes, for bump test only	Area 6 for bump test only		Yes, for bump test only
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)	Yes			Yes
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Yes			Yes
Chlorine (CL ₂)			Yes	Yes
MSA 5X Confined Space Sniffer	Yes	Area 6		Yes

Calibration for CLO₂ monitors is performed by E&I in motor salvage

Calibration can be performed by E&I in motor salvage for any device, in the event automatic calibration fails.

Gas Alarms and Locations

Gas alarms are installed for respiratory protection of all employees. These alarms warn when gases are present, dictating whether employees should don respirators or evacuate. Signage should accompany alarms whenever possible.

Chlorine Dioxide (CLO₂) Alarms: Chlorine dioxide alarms consist of yellow and red alarm lights. Yellow alarm lights indicate respirator or PAPR application for employees. Red alarm lights indicate SCBA application or evacuation for employees.

Alarm Locations: Kraft Mill, Water and Effluent Plant, E1 Paper Machine

- Yellow Alarm:** Indicates chlorine dioxide levels are at or have exceeded 0.1 PPM. Employees must don a full-face respirator or a full face PAPR to finish working in the area if deemed necessary, so long as it does not exceed the maximum use concentration (MUC).
- Red Alarm:** Indicates chlorine dioxide levels are at or have exceeded 0.3 PPM. Employees must have a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to finish working in

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the area if deemed necessary, so long as it does not exceed the maximum use concentration (MUC).

- **IDLH:** 5.0 PPM (Refer to Section VIII “Procedures for IDLH Atmospheres” for alarm levels near the IDLH)
- **PEL:** TWA – 0.1 PPM
- **STEL:** TWA – 0.3 PPM

Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Alarms: Hydrogen sulfide alarms consist of a red alarm light that indicate SCBA application or evacuation for employees.

Alarm Locations: Kraft Mill, Lime Kiln, Boiler House, Water and Effluent Plant

- a) **Red Alarm:** Indicates hydrogen sulfide levels are at or have exceeded 10 PPM. Employees must have a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to finish working in the area if deemed necessary, so long as it does not exceed the maximum use concentration (MUC).
- b) **IDLH:** 100 PPM (Refer to Section VIII “Procedures for IDLH Atmospheres” for alarm levels near the IDLH)
- c) **PEL:** TWA – 10 PPM
- d) **STEL:** TWA – 15 PPM

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Alarms: Sulfur dioxide alarms consist of a red alarm light that indicate SCBA application or evacuation for employees.

Alarm Locations: Kraft Mill Lime Kiln Area

- a) **Red Alarm:** Indicates sulfur dioxide levels are at or have exceeded 2.0 PPM. Employees must have a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to finish working in the area if deemed necessary, so long as it does not exceed the maximum use concentration (MUC).
- b) **IDLH:** 100 PPM (Refer to Section VIII “Procedures for IDLH Atmospheres” for alarm levels near the IDLH)
- c) **PEL:** TWA – 2.0 PPM
- d) **STEL:** TWA – 5.0 PPM

Methanol (CH₃OH) Alarms: Methanol alarms consist of a red alarm light that indicate SCBA application or evacuation for employees.

Alarm Locations: Kraft Mill Methanol Pump House

- a) **Red Alarm:** Indicates methanol levels are at or have exceeded 200 PPM. Employees must have a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to finish working in the area if deemed necessary, so long as it does not exceed the maximum use concentration (MUC).
- b) **IDLH:** 6000 PPM (Refer to Section VIII “Procedures for IDLH Atmospheres” for alarm levels near the IDLH)
- c) **PEL:** TWA – 200 PPM
- d) **STEL:** TWA – 250 PPM

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Chlorine (CL2) Alarms: Chlorine alarms consist of a red alarm light that indicate SCBA application or evacuation for employees.

Alarm Locations: Bay Station, Sanitary Plant and E3/E4 Stock Prep Tank Farm

- a) **Red Alarm:** Indicates chlorine levels are at or have exceeded 0.5 PPM. Employees must have a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to finish working in the area if deemed necessary, so long as it does not exceed the maximum use concentration (MUC).
- b) **IDLH:** 10 PPM (Refer to Section VIII “Procedures for IDLH Atmospheres” for alarm levels near the IDLH)
- c) **PEL:** TWA – 0.5 PMM
- d) **STEL:** TWA – 1.0 PPM

Anhydrous Ammonia: Anhydrous Ammonia alarms consist of a red alarm light that indicate SCBA application or evacuation for employees.

Alarm Locations: Water and Effluent Plant

- a) **Red Alarm:** Indicates ammonia levels are at or have exceeded 25.0 PPM. Employees must have a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to finish working in the area if deemed necessary, so long as it does not exceed the maximum use concentration (MUC).
- b) **IDLH:** 300 PPM (Refer to Section VIII “Procedures for IDLH Atmospheres” for alarm levels near the IDLH)
- c) **PEL:** TWA – 50.0 PMM
- d) **STEL:** TWA – 35.0 PPM

Types of Respirators

Review Appendix A “Respirator Cartridge Selection and Equipment Tables” for proper application.

Do not wear your respirator into atmospheres containing contaminants for which your respirator is not designed to protect against. For example, a respirator designed to filter dust particles will not protect you against gases, vapors, or very small solid particles of fumes or smoke. You must read and heed all instructions provided by the manufacturer on use, maintenance, cleaning and care, and warnings regarding the respirator’s limitations. Choose NIOSH-certified respirators for use to protect against the contaminant of concern.

Keep track of your respirator so that you do not mistakenly use someone else's respirator.

Employees must leave the respirator use area:

- To wash their faces and respirator facepieces as necessary to prevent eye or skin irritation associated with respiratory use
- The respirator must be replaced or repaired immediately upon detection of vapor or gas breakthrough, changes in breathing resistance, or leakage of the facepiece

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- To replace the respirator or the filter, cartridge or canister elements

3M 8210 Disposable N95 Particulate & Dust Respirator

- Atmosphere for Use:** Respirator can be used in activities for protection against nuisance levels of airborne particulate (dust/mist/fume/mold spores) when levels are below applicable exposure limits. Examples for use include cleaning dusty areas, working around dust generating equipment (e.g., core room & lime kiln), working with non-asbestos insulation, working in the Woodyard tunnels.

Moldex 2310 Disposable N99 Particulate & Welding Respirator

- Atmosphere for Use:** Respirator can be used in welding activities for protection against nuisance levels of airborne particulate (dust/mist/fume) when levels are below applicable exposure limits. Examples for use include cleaning dusty areas, working around dust generating equipment (e.g., core room & lime kiln) and working with non-asbestos insulation and welding activities.

Half-Mask Respirator

- To Qualify for Use:** Employees must be annually trained, fit-tested and medically qualified to wear a half-mask respirator. Must meet facial hair requirements (section XII) to wear a tight-fitting respirator.
- Atmosphere for Use:** Respirator combined with the correct cartridges must be used for protection against some harmful levels of particulate, organic vapors and acid gases. Not to be used in IDLH atmospheres. Approved for use by production personnel in production areas when welding is occurring nearby; used by mechanics for welding in the field (outside of designated welding shops). Cannot be used for other applications unless approved by Safety Department. If eye goggle protection is also necessary, employee should wear full-face respirator.

Full-Face Respirator

- To Qualify for Use:** Employees must be annually trained, fit-tested and medically qualified to wear a full-face respirator. Must meet facial hair requirements (section XII) to wear a tight-fitting full-face respirator.
- Atmosphere for Use:** Respirator combined with the correct cartridges must be used for protection against harmful levels of particulate, organic vapors and acid gases. Not to be used in IDLH atmospheres.

Powered-Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR)

- To Qualify for Use:** Employees must be annually trained and medically qualified to wear a PAPR. Loose-fitting PAPRs do not require fit testing.
- Atmosphere for Use:** PAPR combined with the correct cartridges must be used for protection against harmful levels of particulate, organic vapors and acid gases. Not to be used in IDLH atmospheres.

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Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) - Scott Air Pak

- a) **To Qualify for Use:** SCBA qualified employees must be fit-tested, medically evaluated and trained in SCBA use annually. Must meet facial hair requirements (section XII) to wear an SCBA.
- b) **Atmosphere for Use:** An SCBA must be worn when atmospheres are at dangerous levels as outlined in Section VIII "Procedures for IDLH Atmospheres".
 - 1) The air supply in the Scott Air Pak will generally last approximately 30-60 minutes depending on the size bottle. Notify Loss Prevention immediately after an air pack has been used and they will exchange the air bottle(s) and perform maintenance if necessary.
 - 2) Monthly inspection log shall be maintained on each self-contained breathing unit case. The Loss Prevention Department is responsible for the care and maintenance of all SCBAs in the mill.

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Procedures for IDLH Atmospheres

For all IDLH atmospheres:

- A pre-job huddle must take place prior to entry, to include everyone involved and a discussion of the tasks necessary, who is responsible for what, etc.
- All the proper PPE must be worn prior to entry, including SCBA.
- One employee or, when needed, more than one employee is located outside the IDLH atmosphere only as a designated emergency responder (a minimum of two employees must be located outside the IDLH atmosphere if more than one employee has entered the IDLH atmosphere).
- Visual, voice or signal line communication is maintained between the employee(s) in the IDLH atmosphere, and the employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmosphere; and
- The employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmosphere are trained and equipped to provide effective emergency rescue.
 - Cannot fill dual roles as a responder and equipment operator at the same time. Must solely be focused on potential emergency response/rescue.
 - Must be readily equipped with SCBAs and appropriate retrieval equipment for removing employees who enter these hazardous atmospheres.
 - Employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmosphere must call 2911 before entering the IDLH atmosphere to provide emergency rescue. The Loss Prevention Department will initiate the Emergency Response Team (ERT) to respond upon receiving the emergency call. Any time 2911 is called, a SITS must be entered per the mill's Immediate Reporting Policy.

In addition to the requirements set forth in this section, the following shall also apply for interior structural firefighting:

- At least two employees are located outside the IDLH atmosphere: and
- All employees engaged in interior structural firefighting use SCBAs.

Note:

One of the two individuals located outside the IDLH atmosphere may be assigned to an additional role, such as Incident Commander or Safety Officer (refer to the mill's Emergency Response Team Organization Statement) if this individual is able to perform assistance or rescue activities without jeopardizing the safety or health of any firefighter working at the incident.

Nothing in this policy is meant to prevent firefighters from performing emergency rescue activities before an entire team has assembled.

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Cleaning, Disinfecting, Inspection, Storage and Disposal of Respirators

It is each person's responsibility to maintain and inspect their respirator as detailed below. Each respirator must be visibly inspected before each use and during cleaning for signs of deterioration and damage. If the respirator is damaged in any way or not working properly, do not use.

Cleaning and Disinfecting

All tight-fitting face-piece respirators, including SCBAs, must be maintained in a sanitary condition according to the following procedures:

- 1) After each use the face-piece shall be wiped out with a safety equipment cleaning pad or equivalent. Safety equipment cleaning pads are available in the Storeroom and areas.
- 2) Periodically, for more thorough cleaning, the cartridges should be removed, and the respirator face-piece broken down and immersed in mild detergent and water for five minutes. Internal components should be scrubbed with a soft brush. Take care to clean the sealing surface, the exhalation valve and all other parts exhaled air contacts.
- 3) Rinse in clean water and dry all components before reassembly.

PAPR units can have hoods that are made from Tyvek material which is resistant to acids and most solvents. PAPRs should be maintained according to the following procedures:

- 1) After each use the hood should be dusted and/or wiped off or vacuumed free of contaminants.
- 2) The hood and hard hat assembly should be regularly sponge washed in warm water and detergent, followed by rinsing and drying.
- 3) Store hood without crushing or distorting. The less folding of the hood the longer it will last. Never fold or crush the window.

Inspection

All respirators must be inspected before each use. Respirators that fail an inspection, or are otherwise found to be defective, must be removed from service immediately.

For tight-fitting respirators, it is critical that the inhalation and exhalation valves are not torn. In addition, check the tightness of connections, face-piece, head straps, and cartridges/filters for signs of deterioration and overall proper function.

PAPR inspection must include battery and attachments, filter cartridges and seals, tubing and hood, and hard hat assembly. If the viewing area disrupts vision or the hood material is torn, replace hood immediately.

SCBAs are inspected monthly by Loss Prevention in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and shall be checked for proper function before and after use.

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Storage

If respirators are to be reused, they must be stored to protect them from damage, contamination, dust, sunlight, extreme temperatures, excessive moisture, and damaging chemicals; and they must be stored to prevent deformation of the facepiece or exhalation valve.

Disposal

The N95 particulate and dust respirator is a "disposable respirator." It must be discarded after use, or when it becomes damaged or soiled.

If a respirator cannot be cleaned and disinfected, it may not be used by more than one user and once soiled or contaminated, it can no longer be maintained in a sanitary condition and must be discarded.

Respirators that fail an inspection, or are otherwise found to be defective, must be removed from service immediately.

Training

Training is required for any employees, visitors and/or contractors working in or passing through the Fiberline and R&U departments. Initial training must be completed prior to being in these areas and annual training thereafter. Area supervision is responsible for ensuring that training requirements are completed. Employees required to wear a respirator shall be trained in the following requirements and demonstrate knowledge of at least the following, prior to respirator use:

- This policy.
- How to use and bump test personal monitors (if expected to use as part of their job);
- Why a respirator is necessary and how improper fit, usage or maintenance can compromise a respirator.
- Limitations and capabilities of each respirator.
- How to put on and remove respirator(s), inspect, use and check respirator seals.
- Effective use in an emergency situation and when a respirator malfunctions.
- The mill's alarm systems and required PPE.
- Procedures for maintenance, storage, replacement and disposal; and
- How to recognize medical signs and symptoms that may limit or prevent the effective use of a respirator.

Retraining must be completed annually and when the following situations occur:

- Changes in the workplace or type of respirator render previous training obsolete.
- Inadequacies in the employee's knowledge or use of the respirator indicate that the employee has not retained the requisite understanding or skill; or
- Any other situation arises in which retraining appears necessary.

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Fit-Testing

All employees that are required or elect to wear respirators with a tight-fitting face piece, including SCBAs, must be fit-tested prior to use and annually thereafter. Loose-fitting PAPRs do not require fit testing.

Fit-testing procedures are available in Health Services. All fit testing is conducted according to MIOSHA Part 451 Respiratory Protection and will apply to everyone (hourly and/or salary) working in the following areas/departments:

- Maintenance (includes mechanical, E&I, lubrication)
- Kraft Mill and Lime Kiln
- Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Treatment Plant (includes water monitor)

Facial Hair

All employees who are required to wear a respirator with a tight-fitting face-piece at any time during their work shift/day, may be required to be clean shaven at any time depending on the needs of the job/department. OSHA requires that a person not have facial hair that would come between the sealing surface of the respirator and the user's face or impair valve function. Facial hair requirements must be met each time the individual is fit-tested and as the needs of the department arise. This applies to everyone (hourly and/or salary) working in the following areas/departments:

- Maintenance (includes mechanical, E&I, lubrication)
- Kraft Mill and Lime Kiln
- Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Treatment Plant (includes water monitor)

All employees who are part of the mill's Emergency Response Team are required to wear a respirator with a tight-fitting face-piece at any time during their work shift/day, without notice. Because of their requirement to respond to urgent scenarios, ERT members are required to report to work clean shaven. Facial hair requirements must be met each time ERT members are at work and during fit-testing activities.

Medical Evaluations

Everyone covered under this program must be medically qualified to wear a respirator. Medical qualifications will be handled by Health Services staff per standard requirements. Employees shall not be assigned to jobs or workplaces requiring the use of respirators until it has been determined that they are physically able to perform the work while wearing the equipment.

Prescription Eyeglasses

If an employee wears corrective glasses or goggles with other PPE, the employer shall ensure that such equipment is worn in a manner that does not interfere with the seal of the respirator face-piece. Prescription eyeglass inserts that fit inside tight-fitting face-pieces can be obtained from Health Services, if the person(s) qualifies under the respiratory program.

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Recordkeeping

Training records will be maintained by the Training Department. Fit-testing and medical evaluation records will be maintained by Health Services for each employee for the length of their employment plus 30 years.

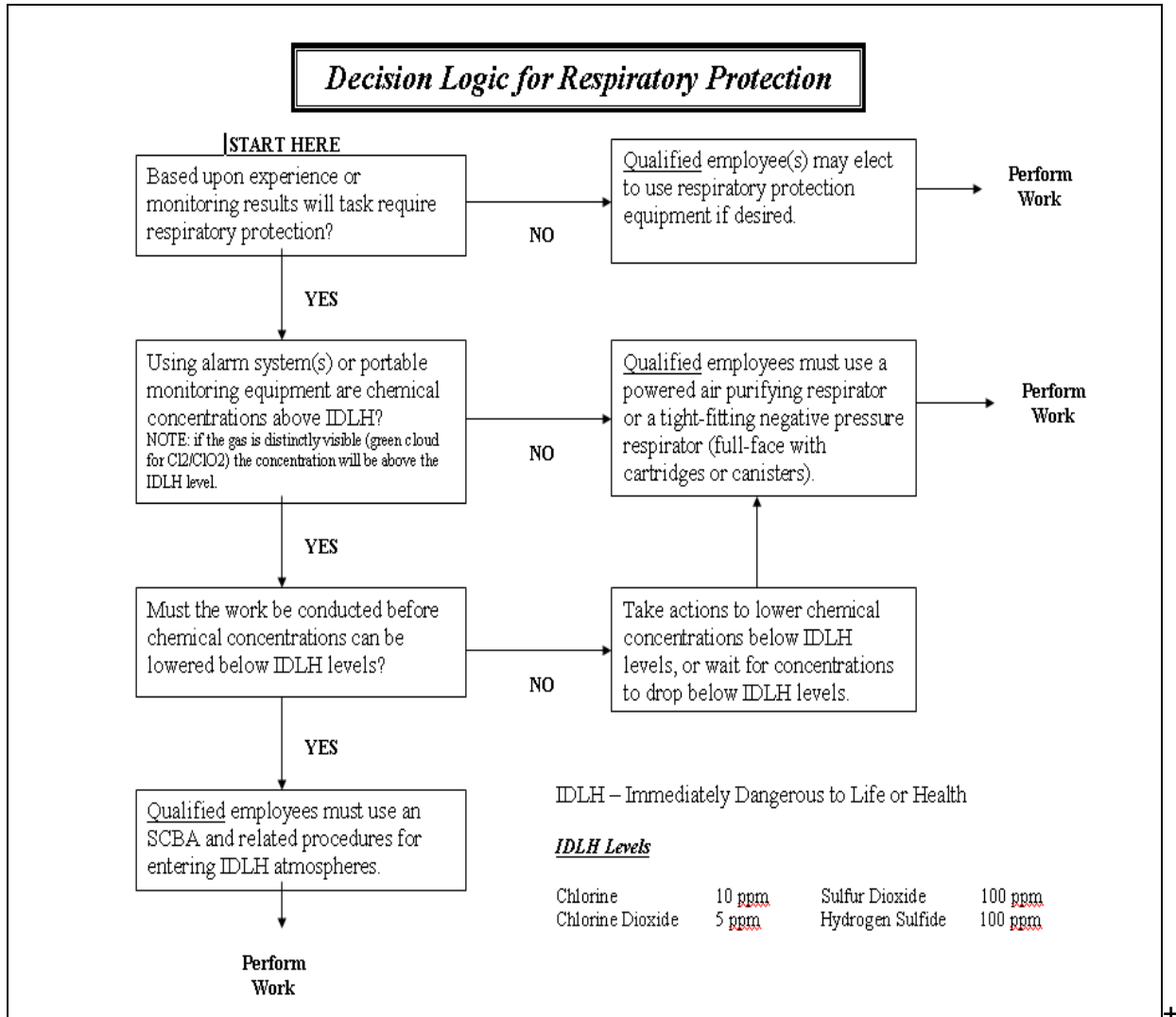
Program Evaluation

There will be periodic evaluations of the workplace as necessary to ensure that the provisions of the current written program are being effectively implemented.

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Appendix A: Decision Logic for Respiratory Protection



Appendix B: Respirator Cartridge Selection and Equipment Tables

Click Link to access the [ESC - Respiratory Cartridge and Equipment Chart](#)

- **Part Number:** 1910
- **Part Number Title:** Occupational Safety and Health Standards
- **Subpart:** 1910 Subpart I
- **Subpart Title:** Personal Protective Equipment
- **Standard Number:** [1910.134 App D](#)
- **Title:** (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When not Required Under the Standard.
- **GPO Source:** [e-CFR](#)

Appendix D to § 1910.134 (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When Not Required Under the Standard

Respirators are an effective method of protection against designated hazards when properly selected and worn. Respirator use is encouraged, even when exposures are below the exposure limit, to provide an additional level of comfort and protection for workers. However, if a respirator is used improperly or not kept clean, the respirator itself can become a hazard to the worker. Sometimes, workers may wear respirators to avoid exposures to hazards, even if the amount of hazardous substance does not exceed the limits set by OSHA standards. If your employer provides respirators for your voluntary use, or if you provide your own respirator, you need to take certain precautions to be sure that the respirator itself does not present a hazard.

You should do the following:

1. Read and heed all instructions provided by the manufacturer on use, maintenance, cleaning and care, and warnings regarding the respirators limitations.
2. Choose respirators certified for use to protect against the contaminant of concern. NIOSH, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, certifies respirators. A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. It will tell you what the respirator is designed for and how much it will protect you.
3. Do not wear your respirator into atmospheres containing contaminants for which your respirator is not designed to protect against. For example, a respirator designed to filter dust particles will not protect you against gases, vapors, or very small solid particles of fumes or smoke.
4. Keep track of your respirator so that you do not mistakenly use someone else's respirator.

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