

Air Purifying Respirators

SAFETY AWARENESS KEPT SIMPLE

Safety Talk Delivery Pack

This Safety Talk contains:

- 8 - Page Talk Text
- 8 - OHP Presentation Slide Pack
- 16 - A5 talk Handout Sheets
- Assessment and Assessment Answers Sheet
- Employee Attendance Register
- A "How to Present Safety Talks Guide"

Using the talks (Extract "How to Present Safety Talks"):

Plan which topic you want to discuss with your team.

Read through the script before you hold the meeting to familiarise yourself with the material.

Start the talk with a comment that makes the topic relevant to the team. For example, if you have seen a number of people using ladders incorrectly, use this as your opening comment.

Follow the script but don't read straight from the page. The script is only a prompt and it will sound better if you use your own words.

Ask the questions as they appear in the script. It is important you do this because they are a lead in to the next section of your talk.

Give the team enough time to answer the questions. Safety talks can be boring for the team if you are the only one talking.

Hand out the information sheets as they appear in the script. Don't hand out all the information sheets at the start of the talk otherwise there is a temptation for the team to read ahead and not listen to the points you are making.

Collect the information sheets at the end of the talk so they can be used again.

To obtain your Safety Talk Delivery Pack go to: www.smartsafe.com.au

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INTRODUCTION

Unlike other types of hazards, airborne contaminants are often invisible because of their size or nature. You may not be able to see, feel or even smell them. An airborne contaminant is any type of material or gas that does not normally occur in the atmosphere.

Preventing airborne contaminants from entering the workplace and providing adequate ventilation are the first steps that should be taken. Sometimes this is not possible and respiratory protective equipment must be worn.

An important part of respiratory protection is selecting the correct type of respirator for the type of contaminant. Certain types of respiratory protective equipment are designed to protect you against some airborne contaminants but not others.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this talk you will understand:

- the types of airborne contaminants;
- the types of respiratory protective equipment;
- how to correctly fit and use air purifying respirator masks; and
- how to select the correct type of respirator mask.

AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS



“What are some of the airborne contaminants that you can find in the workplace?”



Hand out sheet 1 – Airborne contaminants

The kinds of respiratory hazards which may require the use of respiratory protection includes:

- particulate contaminants;
- gas contaminants; and
- oxygen deficient atmospheres.

Particulate contaminants are tiny solid or liquid particles suspended in the air.

Fumes are solid condensation particles of extremely small size. Fumes are found in the air where soldering, welding and brazing work is carried out.

Mist is tiny liquid droplets given off whenever a liquid is sprayed, mixed or agitated. Spray painting is an example of where mists are formed.

Vapours are formed by the evaporation of liquids. Solvents that are used in spray painting, such as acetone, generate vapours.

Toxic gases are any gases that are capable of producing injury when entering the body in sufficient concentration. Examples include chlorine, ammonia, sulphur dioxide and hydrogen cyanide.

Dust is solid particles suspended in the air which are created by cutting, grinding, crushing and handling of solid materials. Silica dust generated by the cutting of bricks is an example of dust that is particularly harmful to the lungs.

Gas contaminants are toxic gases and vapours that are present in the air.

Oxygen deficiency is a respiratory hazard. An atmosphere with an oxygen content below 19.5% of the atmosphere is harmful to the human body and is termed “oxygen deficient”. This usually occurs in poorly ventilated areas such as confined spaces. e.g. workshop pit.

Sample OHP Presentation Slide

Sheet 1 – Airborne Contaminants

Dust



Fumes



Mists



Toxic Gases



Vapours



Sample A5 Handouts

Sheet 3 – Air Supplying Respirators



Air supplying respirators provide protection by supplying air to the wearer from a different source than the atmosphere the person is working in.

Air or oxygen is supplied either from a compressor, cylinder or air line.

They are mainly used for:

- oxygen deficient atmospheres;
- highly toxic atmospheres where air purifying cannot filter the contaminant level below acceptable levels; and
- where full face and body protection is also required.



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