

NATIONAL
STANDARD

SSB
ASTM
F3387 -19:2020

**Standard Practice for Respiratory
Protection**

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Nationaal Voorwoord

Het Surinaams Standaarden Bureau (SSB) is de standaarden autoriteit in Suriname en heeft het wettelijk mandaat, vastgelegd in S.B. 2006, no. 30, om standaarden te ontwikkelen en/of te adopteren en Nationale Standaarden vast te stellen die van toepassing zijn in Suriname.

De American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) is de wereldwijde organisatie die standaarden voor alle materialen, producten, systemen en diensten ontwikkelt en publiceert.

Het SSB is in september 2013 een Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) aangegaan met de ASTM met als doel Suriname te ondersteunen. De ondersteuning heeft betrekking op de ontwikkeling van nationale standaarden voor gezondheid, veiligheid en milieu.

Op aanvraag van het ministerie van Volksgezondheid heeft het Surinaams Standaarden Bureau (SSB) de ASTM F3387 – 19 standaard geadopteerd als Nationale Standard.

Deze SSB standaard is identiek aan de Engelse versie van *ASTM F3387 – 19 "Standard Practice for Respiratory Protection"*.

De tekst, zonder afwijkingen, van de ASTM F3387 – 19 standaard is goedgekeurd als geschikt voor publicatie als een Nationale Standaard. Bepaalde tekstdelen zijn echter niet identiek aan die van de Nationale Standaard. Aandacht is vooral vereist voor het volgende:

- Bij componenten in de standaard waarvoor er bestaande Surinaamse wetgeving is, zal deze van toepassing zijn.
- Waar de woorden 'International Standard' voorkomen met betrekking tot deze standaard, moeten zij worden gelezen als 'National Standard'.



Designation: F3387 – 19

Standard Practice for Respiratory Protection¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F3387; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice sets forth minimally accepted practices for occupational respirator use; provides information and guidance on the proper selection, use, and maintenance of respirators; and contains requirements for establishing, implementing, and evaluating respirator programs.

1.2 This practice covers the use of respirators to protect persons against the inhalation of harmful air contaminants and oxygen-deficient atmospheres in the workplace. The following are not covered by this practice:

- 1.2.1 Underwater breathing devices,
- 1.2.2 Aircraft oxygen systems,
- 1.2.3 Supplied-air suits,
- 1.2.4 Use of respirators under military combat conditions, and
- 1.2.5 Medical inhalators and resuscitators.

1.3 *Units*—The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ANSI Standards:²

ANSI/ASSE Z117.1 Safety Requirements for Entering Confined Spaces

This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F23 on Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F23.65 on Respiratory.

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² Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

ANSI/ASSE Z88.2 Practices for Respiratory Protection
ANSI Z88.6 Respiratory Protection—Respirator Use—Physical Qualifications for Personnel

ANSI Z88.10 Respirator Fit Testing Methods

2.2 CAN/CSA Standards:³

CAN/CSA Z94.4 Selection, Use and Care of Respirators
CAN/CSA Z180.1 Compressed Breathing Air and Systems

2.3 CGA Standards:⁴

CGA C-7 Guide to Classification and Labeling of Compressed Gases
CGA G-7.1 Commodity Specification for Air

2.4 NFPA Standards:⁵

NFPA 1801 Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting
NFPA 1981 Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services

2.5 Federal Standards:⁶

29 CFR Part 1910.134 Respiratory Protection

29 CFR Part 1910.146 Permit-Required Confined Spaces

42 CFR Part 84 Respiratory Protective Devices

49 CFR Part 180 Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *abrasive blasting respirator*, *n*—airline respirator designed to protect the wearer from inhalation of, impact of, and abrasion by materials used or generated in abrasive blasting.

3.1.2 *aerodynamic diameter*, *n*—diameter of a unit density sphere having the same terminal settling velocity as the particle in question.

3.1.3 *aerosol*, *n*—particles, solid or liquid, suspended in air (for example, dust, fumes, mists, or fibers).

³ Available from Canadian Standards Association (CSA), 178 Rexdale Blvd., Toronto, ON M9W 1R3, Canada, <http://www.csagroup.org>.

⁴ Available from Compressed Gas Association (CGA), 14501 George Carter Way, Suite 103, Chantilly, VA 20151, <http://www.cganet.com>.

⁵ Available from National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471, <http://www.nfpa.org>.

⁶ Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.