# PROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IN MINES AND MINING PLANTS

Protect yourself from occupational lung disease

# **Common contaminants in mines** and mining plants that can affect your breathing

- 1. Particulates silica, metal dusts, diesel
- 2. Organic vapours
- 3. Gases ammonia and sulphur dioxide

#### **Health Effects from Exposure**

#### Top short-term health effects

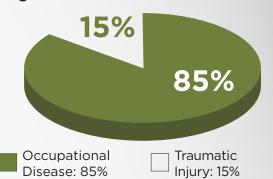
- 1. Pneumonia
- 2. Respiratory irritation
- 3. Metal fume fever

#### Top long-term health effects

- 1. Silicosis
- 2. Lung cancer
- 3. Respiratory illnesses

## **Ontario Mining Sector**

**WSIB Allowed Fatal Claims** Registered between: 2005 to 2016



WSIB EIW Claims Cost Analysis March 2017 Snapshot

Air-purifying respirators are commonly worn in mines and mining plants. These respirators are hazard-specific and use cartridges to protect against specific contaminants. Based on a risk assessment, when other controls are not available, an APR should be selected by a competent individual in consultation with the Joint Health and Safety Committee or a worker safety representative.

## **Respirator Checklist**



#### Red light:

- 1. Use the NIOSH-approved mask selected for your work environment
- 2. Fully trained on use, care, cleaning, and maintenance according to manufacturer instructions
- 3. Get fit tested at least every two years



# Yellow light:

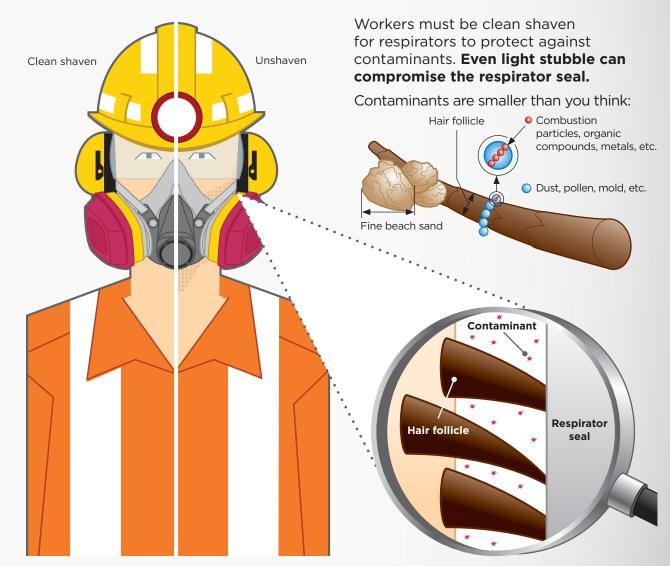
- 1. Inspect your mask
- 2. You must be clean shaven
- 3. Choose the proper cartridges for your work environment



## **Green light:**

- 1. Install proper cartridges
- 2. Properly position mask and straps
- 3. Conduct positive and negative pressure test to ensure proper seal

## Ready to go!





Least effective

# **Hierarchy of Controls**



Apply the most effective control when possible. Personal protection equipment is the last line of defense. APRs do not protect against oxygen deficiency or certain gases like carbon monoxide.