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## Introduction

Under the Respiratory Protection standard, Assigned Protection Factors and Maximum Use Concentrations are used specifically in selecting proper equipment, which addresses the selection of respiratory protection equipment for non-immediately dangerous to life or health atmospheres. In this provision, employers must provide respirators that are adequate to protect employee health and ensure compliance with all other Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements under routine, and reasonably foreseeable, emergency situations. Employers must select respirators according to Assigned Protection Factors, Assigned Protection Factors [1]. Employers must select respirators after considering the Maximum Use Concentrations in their

and maintenance, user training and motivation, work activities, and program administration. Workplace Protection Factor study, a study, conducted under actual conditions of use in the workplace, that measures the protection provided by a properly selected, fit tested, and functioning respirator, when the respirator is worn correctly and used as part of a comprehensive respirator program that is in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration Respiratory Protection standard. Measurements of  $C_o$  and  $C_i$  are obtained only while the respirator is being worn during performance of normal work tasks i.e. samples are not collected when the respirator is not being worn [7]. As the degree of protection afforded by the respirator increases, the Workplace Protection Factor increases. Simulated Workplace Protection Factor study, a study, conducted in a controlled laboratory setting and in which  $C_o$  and  $C_i$  sampling is performed while the respirator user performs a series of set exercises. The laboratory setting is used to control many of the variables found in workplace studies, while the exercises simulate the work activities of respirator users. This type of study is designed to determine the optimum performance of respirators by reducing the impact of sources of variability through maintenance of tightly controlled study conditions [8].

## **D** Discussion

In the control of those occupational diseases caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays, or vapours, the primary objective shall be to prevent atmospheric contamination. This shall 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 [9]. When effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being instituted, appropriate respirators shall be used pursuant to this section. Respirators shall be provided by the employer when such equipment is necessary to protect the health of the employee.

The employer shall provide the respirators which are applicable and suitable for the purpose intended. The employer shall be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a respiratory protection program which shall include the requirements [10]. Air-purifying respirator means a respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element [11]. Assigned protection factor means 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

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