

标题： OSHA 最终建立的呼吸器指定防护因数
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摘要： OSHA 修订了原来的呼吸防护标准，补充了呼吸器指定防护因数(APFs)和最大使用浓度(MUCs)的定义和要求。新的指定防护因数也替代了现有特殊物质标准中对呼吸器选择的规定（对 1,3-丁二烯的呼吸器选择标准除外）。

这个最终标准是 OSHA 经过对现有文献资料、实验室模拟测试结果、工作场所防护因数研究，以及以往相关建议和陈述的全面评价基础上所得出的。指定防护因数是雇主给暴露在污染环境中的雇员选择呼吸器时所提供的关键信息，包括一般工业、建筑业、造船业，沿海作业的工作环境和海运码头等工作场所。使用指定防护因数选择适合的呼吸器是有效的呼吸保护计划中的重要组成部分，因此，OSHA 认为，最终建立呼吸器指定防护因数对暴露在空气污染物环境中，依靠呼吸防护的雇员的来说是非常必须的。

时间： 该最终版本在 2006 年 11 月 22 日生效。

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Assigned Protection Factors

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA),
Department of Labor.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this final rule, OSHA is revising its existing Respiratory Protection Standard to add definitions and requirements for Assigned Protection Factors (APFs) and Maximum Use Concentrations (MUCs). The revisions also supersede the respirator selection provisions of existing substance-specific standards with these new APFs (except for the respirator selection provisions of the 1,3-Butadiene Standard). The Agency developed the final APFs after thoroughly reviewing the available literature, including chamber-simulation studies and workplace protection factor studies, comments submitted to the record, and hearing testimony. The final APFs provide employers with critical information to use when selecting respirators for employees exposed to atmospheric contaminants found in general industry, construction, shipyards, longshoring, and marine terminal workplaces. Proper respirator selection using APFs is an important component of an effective respiratory protection program. Accordingly, OSHA concludes that the final APFs are necessary to protect employees who must use respirators to protect them from airborne contaminants.

DATES: The final rule becomes effective November 22, 2006.

Website:

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