## **Wildfire Smoke Response Plan** Template

**Add your business name, location, and date**

**Employer Instructions**: This sample plan is provided only as a guide to assist in complying with the Wildfire Smoke Standards, Chapter 296-820 WAC and WAC 296-307-09805 through 09860 for agriculture. The wildfire smoke standards became effective on January 15, 2024*.* This plan is not intended to supersede the requirements detailed in the standard.

Employers should review the standards for particular requirements that are applicable to their specific situation. Edit this template to reflect your workplace’s current safety practices.

Guidance in this plan is highlighted in yellow and can be deleted once you have updated your plan.

Employers covered under the wildfire smoke standards are required to have a response plan before workers are exposed to a current PM2.5 of 20.5 micrograms per cubic meter (μg/m3) or more. Under current Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rules, is approximately a NowCast Air Quality Index (AQI) for PM2.5 of 69 or more. The EPA is updating how the Air Quality Index relates to PM2.5 beginning May 6, 2024, and L&I rules will be updated to reflect those changes. The levels of smoke and particulate matter in the air which require action are not changing.  
  
To summarize the standard, your tailored, worksite specific wildfire smoke response plan must include:

* The health effects and symptoms of wildfire smoke exposure.
* The importance of your employees informing you if they are experiencing symptoms of wildfire smoke exposure.
* Your employees’ right to get medical attention without fear of reprisal.
* A summary of the wildfire smoke requirements including information in Appendix A.
* Your method of determining the current PM2.5 (WAC 296-820-815) and how you will communicate it to your employees.
* How your employees can obtain the current PM2.5.
* Your response plan for wildfire smoke, including the methods you use to protect your employees from wildfire smoke, and your exposure symptom response procedures.
* The importance, benefits, and limitations of using a properly fitted respirator when exposed to wildfire smoke.
* The risks and limitations of using an unfitted respirator, and the risks of wearing a respirator without a medical evaluation.
* How to properly put on, use, and maintain the respirators you provided to your employees.

## **Introduction**

Wildfire smoke is a health hazard for our employees when it is smoky. This wildfire smoke plan includes our policies and procedures related to protecting our employees from exposure to wildfire smoke. This plan was created to meet the Washington State workplace wildfire smoke regulations (Chapter 296-820 WAC and WAC 296-307-09805 through 09860 for agriculture).

The specific jobs and tasks at our workplace that that are covered under this wildfire smoke plan include:

Identify which jobs or tasks fall within the scope of the wildfire smoke rules (Chapter 296-820 WAC and WAC 296-307-09805 through 09860 for agriculture). More information can be found on L&I’s [Wildfire Smoke](https://www.lni.wa.gov/safety-health/safety-topics/topics/wildfire-smoke) webpage.

# **Health Effects and Adverse Symptoms of Wildfire Smoke**

Although there are many hazardous chemicals in wildfire smoke, the main harmful pollutant for people who are not close to the fire is "particulate matter", the tiny particles suspended in the air.

These tiny particles can reach the deepest parts of the lungs and can be absorbed into the body. The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that particulate matter may cause or worsen cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, cancer, and can harm the nervous system.

Exposure to particulate matter in wildfire smoke can cause a wide range of symptoms including (but not limited to):

* Respiratory:
  + Cough
  + Difficulty breathing
  + Wheezing
  + Shortness of breath
  + Asthma attack
  + Runny nose
  + Sore throat
  + Sinus pain or pressure
  + Phlegm.
* Cardiovascular:
  + Chest pain or discomfort
  + Fast or irregular heartbeat
  + Feeling weak, light-headed, faint, or dizzy
  + Pain or discomfort in the jaw, neck, or back.
* Symptoms concerning for a stroke:
  + Sudden numbness or weakness in the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body
  + Sudden confusion, trouble speaking, or difficulty understanding speech
  + Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
  + Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance, or lack of coordination
  + Sudden severe headache with no known cause.
* Headache, scratchy or irritated eyes, fatigue or tiredness, or nausea or vomiting.

Symptoms requiring immediate medical attention can include, but is not limited to:

* Symptoms that can lead to a heart attack, such as:

- Chest pain or discomfort

- Feeling weak, light-headed, faint, or dizzy

- Pain or discomfort in the jaw, neck, or back

- Pain or discomfort in one or both arms or shoulders

- Shortness of breath, especially if accompanied by chest discomfort

* Symptoms that can lead to a stroke, such as:

- Sudden numbness or weakness in the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body

- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking, or difficulty understanding speech

- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes

- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance, or lack of coordination

- Sudden severe headache with no known cause

* Wheezing, difficulty breathing, or shortness of breath
* Asthma attacks
* Nausea or vomiting
* Any symptom that is concerning or per a health care providers advice.

Our employees may follow medical advice they have been given or seek medical attention for any symptoms they may experience that are potentially related to wildfire smoke exposure, regardless of the severity. *Company Name* will not retaliate against our employees for seeking medical attention or following medical advice they have been given.

Additionally, sensitive groups are people who are more at risk of experiencing the adverse health effects of wildfire smoke. These sensitive groups can include:

* Outdoor workers.
* Smokers.
* Workers under 18 or over 65 years old.
* People with respiratory infections, like colds. Conditions can include pneumonia, acute bronchitis, bronchiolitis, colds, flus, or those recovering from COVID-19.
* People with certain medical conditions like lung diseases, heart or circulatory problems, diabetes, pregnancy, and other conditions. Conditions can include asthma, COPD, bronchitis, emphysema, irregular heartbeat, congestive heart failure, coronary artery disease, angina, those who have had a heart attack or stroke, and those with medical conditions that can be worsened by exposure to wildfire smoke as determined by a medical provider.
* Tribal and indigenous people.
* People with low income.

Wildfire smoke is a serious work-related hazard for exposed outdoor workers. It is important to notify us when an employee is experiencing symptoms of wildfire smoke exposure so we can respond appropriately. Our employees must watch for symptoms of wildfire smoke exposure as a sign to reduce exposure. Wildfire smoke can harm healthy people. The smoke can harm someone even if they are exposed over a short period or a long period. Wildfire smoke is harmful even if there is no smell or symptoms. The wildfire smoke rule is designed to limit the harm to employees from wildfire smoke.

By law, we will **not** retaliate against our employees for:

* Reporting symptoms,
* Seeking medical attention,
* Following medical advice they have been given,
* Or for filing a workers’ compensation claim.

Note: Our employees have the right to file a workers' compensation claim to have their symptoms or any work related injury evaluated. Labor & Industries workers’ compensation is in part funded by employee salaries and is separate from personal health insurance. In most cases, Labor & Industries will pay for an initial medical evaluation, even if the claim is denied. If the claim is allowed, the workers' compensation system will cover medical bills directly related to our employees condition and partial wage replacement benefits if our employee cannot work.

## **Identification of Harmful Wildfire Smoke Exposures**

The main pollutant in smoke is the small particles in the air called fine particulate matter, also called PM2.5. PM2.5 measurements are reported in two ways:

* As micrograms per cubic meter (μg/m3), or
* NowCast AQI for PM2.5, which is an index produced by the EPA to communicate general air quality based on PM2.5. AQI stands for “air quality index”.

The wildfire smoke regulations require employers look at hourly PM2.5 averages, which is reported as “Current PM2.5”. NowCast Air Quality Index (AQI) for PM2.5 can also be used, which is a unitless index which uses PM2.5 data averaged over the past 3 to 12 hours. The EPA is updating how the Air Quality Index relates to PM2.5 beginning May 6, 2024, and L&I rules will be updated to reflect those changes. The levels of smoke and particulate matter in the air which require action are not changing.

[Insert the job title or employee name] will determine employee exposure to current PM2.5, to protect the health of our workers. We will use one of these methods to determine employee exposure to the Current PM2.5: (check the appropriate box(es) to indicate the website or method used to determine employee exposure to PM2.5. NowCast Air Quality Index for PM2.5 measurements can approximate the Current PM2.5.):

[Washington’s Air Monitoring Network](https://enviwa.ecology.wa.gov/home/map) Map from the Washington Department of Ecology website

[Air Quality](https://ecology.wa.gov/Air-Climate/Air-quality) WA mobile app (Links to the mobile apps are located in the “Online tools” section)

[Washington Smoke Information](https://wasmoke.blogspot.com/) blog

[Fire and Smoke Map](https://fire.airnow.gov/) from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Other Resource: Click or tap here to enter text.

Describe the location of the monitor you will use. If there are two or more locations of monitors you will reference, describe how you will identify harmful exposures.

Our employees can obtain the Current PM2.5 by: Click or tap here to enter text.

## **Summary of the Wildfire Smoke Rule Requirements**

The following table summarizes the key requirements of the rule. See the wildfire smoke rules for more details. The EPA is updating how the Air Quality Index relates to PM2.5 beginning May 6, 2024, and L&I rules will be updated to reflect those changes. The levels of smoke and particulate matter in the air which require action are not changing.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Current PM2.5 | NowCast Air Quality Index for PM2.5  until May 6, 2024 | NowCast Air Quality Index for PM2.5 Beginning May 6, 2024 | Requirements at Current PM2.5 Level |
| 0.0-20.4 μg/m3 | 0-68 | 0-71 | * Prepare a written wildfire smoke response plan. * Provide wildfire smoke training to employees. * Watch the PM2.5 conditions and forecasts. * Prepare a two-way communication system and notify employees of PM2.5 conditions. * Make provisions for prompt medical attention, and permit that medical attention without retaliation. |
| 20.5-35.4 μg/m3 | 69-100 | 72-100 | All of the above and:   * Notify employees of PM2.5 conditions and forecasts. * Ensure only trained employees work outdoors. * Consider implementing exposure controls. * Consider providing voluntary use respirators. |
| 35.5-250.4 μg/m3 | 101-300 | 101-350 | All of the above and: |
|  |  |  | * Implement exposure controls. |
|  |  |  | * Make N95 respirators available for voluntary use. |
| 250.5-500.3 μg/m3 | 301-499 | 351-848 | All of the above and: |
|  |  |  | * Ensure workers experiencing symptoms requiring immediate medical attention be moved to a location that ensures sufficient clean air. |
|  |  |  | * Directly distribute N95 respirators to employees for voluntary use. |
| 500.4-554.9 μg/m3 | 500-beyond the AQI | 849-956 | All of the above and:   * Implement a complete required use respiratory protection program, including fit-testing, medical evaluations, requiring employees to be clean-shaven, and requiring the use of particulate respirators. |
| 555 μg/m3 or more | Beyond the AQI | 957 or more | All of the above and:   * Require respirators with an assigned protection factor (APF) of 25 or more. N95 Respirators are not sufficient at this level of smoke. |
|  |  |  |  |

[Note: See the L&I [Respirators](https://www.lni.wa.gov/safety-health/safety-topics/topics/respirators#requirements-and-policies) webpage for more information about developing a complete respiratory protection program.]

## **Wildfire Smoke Hazard Communication for Our Employees**

We will communicate wildfire smoke hazards to our employees when the air quality is at or above 20.5 μg/m3 of PM2.5 (AQI 69, or AQI 72 after May 6, 2024). Additionally, we encourage our employees to monitor the air quality where they are working and to notify their supervisor when the air quality is above 20.5 μg/m3 (AQI 69 or AQI 72 after May 6. 2024).

We will inform our employees of the following:

* When at least two consecutive current PM2.5 readings are 20.5 μg/m3 (AQI 69, or AQI 72 after May 6, 2024) or more.
* When the current PM2.5 reaches 35.5, 250.5, 500.4, and/or 555 μg/m3 or more.
* What available protective measures are available to employees to reduce their wildfire smoke exposures at each level.

Describe how you will communicate to your employees these wildfire smoke levels. For example, communicating through text message, phone calls, supervisor announcements, PA systems, etc.

List the available protective measures to reduce employees’ wildfire smoke exposure at 20.5, 35.5, 250.5, 500.4, and/or 555 μg/m3 or more. More information about smoke exposure controls is located below.

We will not punish employees who show signs of injury or illness that may potentially be due to wildfire smoke exposure for reporting those symptoms, seeking medical attention, or following medical advice they have been given.

Describe how you will enable and encourage employees to report worsening air quality and symptoms that require immediate medical attention that may potentially be related to wildfire smoke exposure.

Describe how and to whom employees should report the air quality to and their symptoms to.

## **Employee and Supervisor Training**

We train all covered workers and supervisors with wildfire smoke training. Supervisors will complete additional training.

Describe how you will provide employees and supervisors with the required wildfire smoke safety training. Sample training templates are available at L&I’s [Wildfire Smoke](https://www.lni.wa.gov/safety-health/safety-topics/topics/wildfire-smoke) webpage. Create your own training or modify sample trainings to fit the specific policies and procedures of your worksite. Supervisors need additional training than what is required for employees. Training needs to be done yearly and before working in PM2.5 concentration of 20.5 µg/m3(AQI 69, or AQI 72 after May 6, 2024) or more.

## **Responding to Wildfire Smoke Exposure Symptoms**

We require our employees let us know if they are have symptoms of wildfire smoke exposure. This is so we can monitor these employees to determine whether medical attention is necessary.

Our employees may seek medical attention or follow medical advice they have been given for symptoms potentially related to wildfire smoke exposure. We will not retaliate against those employees for seeking medical attention or following medical advice they have been given.

Describe how you will respond to wildfire smoke exposure symptoms. Depending on the severity, examples of a response can include:

* Calling 911.
* Procedures on transporting someone to emergency medical service providers where or when emergency transportation is not available.
* Moving employees inside.
* Changing work assignments.

Where the current PM2.5 is 250.5 µg/m3 (AQI 301, or AQI 351 after May 6, 2024) or more, we will ensure workers experiencing adverse symptoms requiring medical attention be moved to a location that ensures sufficient clean air. We will move these workers to:

Identify the location where sick workers requiring medical attention will be moved. The location can either be where the current PM2.5 is less than 20.5 µg/m3 or an enclosed building, structure, or vehicle with HEPA filtration sufficient for the volume of the space.

Employees exhibiting wildfire smoke exposure symptoms will be monitored by: [Insert name or job title].

Describe how you will monitor employees displaying symptoms of wildfire smoke exposure and who will do the monitoring.

## **Controlling Employee Exposures to Wildfire Smoke**

We care about the health of our employees and will implement these methods to protect our employees from wildfire smoke:

List the methods you will use to protect employees from wildfire smoke. If applicable, list the smoke levels and what response you will take to those smoke levels.

When the current PM2.5 is 35.5 µg/m3 (AQI 101, or AQI 101 after May 6, 2024) or more, we will implement these exposure controls:

Describe the engineering and administrative controls to reduce wildfire smoke exposure among your employees. Some exposure control examples include:

* Providing enclosed buildings, structures, or vehicles where the air is adequately filtered.
* Providing portable HEPA filters in enclosed areas.
* Relocating work to a location with a lower air concentration of PM2.5.
* Changing work schedules to a time with a lower ambient air concentration of PM2.5.
* Avoiding, or reducing work that creates additional dust, fumes, or smoke.
* Reducing work intensity.
* Providing additional rest periods.

Employers are encouraged to implement these exposure controls sooner than AQI 101 for PM2.5, Where the current PM2.5 is 20.5 µg/m3 (AQI 69, or AQI 72 after May 6, 2024). If you do not consider any wildfire smoke exposure controls feasible, list your reasons.

## **Respirator Use for Wildfire Smoke at [Our Workplace]**

When the current PM2.5 is 35.5 µg/m3 (AQI 101, or AQI 101 after May 6, 2024) or more, we will make NIOSH approved N95 respirators [if not an N95, list the type of NIOSH approved respirator you will provide your employees] available at no cost to all employees, and we will encourage employees to use those respirators. Respirator use can be beneficial even when the current PM2.5 is less than 35.5 µg/m3 (AQI 101, or AQI 101 after May 6, 2024).

When the current PM2.5 is 250.5 µg/m3 (AQI 301, or AQI 351 after May 6, 2024) or more, we will distribute NIOSH approved N95 respirators to all employees (at no cost to employees), and we will encourage employees to use those respirators.

You can also decide to move work indoors at these smoke levels. Describe where the respirators will be located and who will distribute them. You can also use other types of NIOSH approved respirators appropriate for wildfire smoke besides an N95 that have an assigned protection factor (APF) of 10 or higher.

When the current PM2.5 is 500.4 µg/m3 or more, we will enroll our employees in a complete respiratory protection program (including fit-tests and respirator medical evaluations) in accordance with the Washington State Respirator Standard, WAC 296-842, before working in these conditions. In these conditions, we will require these types of NIOSH approved respirators to be worn:

N95 Filtering-Facepiece Respirators

Half-facepiece air purifying respirator with P100 filters

Other: Describe which respirator was selected that is equipped with P100 filters, with an assigned protection factor (APF) of 10 or greater as listed in WAC 296-842-13005 of the Respirator Standard.

Other: You can also decide to move work indoors.

When the current PM2.5 is 555 µg/m3 or more, we will require these types of NIOSH approved respirators be worn:

Loose-fitting powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)

Full-facepiece air purifying respirator with P100 filters

Half-facepiece air purifying respirator with P100 filters

Other: Describe which respirator was selected that has an assigned protection factor (APF) of 25 or greater as listed in WAC 296-842-13005 of the Respirator Standard.

You can also to decide at these levels to move work inside.

These respirators are more protective than N95s. At these levels, we will enroll our employees in a complete respiratory protection program in accordance with the Washington State Respirator Standard, Chapter 296-842 WAC, before working in these conditions. This program will include providing fit tests and respirator medical evaluations.

Explain your procedures for providing employees with voluntary and required use respirators when recommended and/or required to do so as described above. Include the type(s) of respirators used and work practices for respirator maintenance and storage. Review the requirements for voluntary and required respirator use in WAC 296-842.

## Respirators and Wildfire Smoke

Respirators can be an effective way for our employees to protect themselves from wildfire smoke. When respirators are properly selected, fitted, and worn, they can reduce our employees exposure to wildfire smoke by filtering out wildfire smoke particles before they reach the lungs. However, respirator use can be complicated and it involves multiple steps to ensure the respirator works correctly.

**Respirator Selection**

Only use respirators certified the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. Respirators must be selected to protect against the specific hazard in the air. Different respirators and filters are certified and designed for protection against specific air contaminants. Additionally, different respirators are certified and designed for specific levels of contaminants in the air. Filtering facepiece respirators (like N95 respirators) and particulate filters protect against the tiny particles of PM2.5 in wildfire smoke.

**Respirator Limitations**

Do **not** wear respirators in areas where the air contains contaminants for which the respirator is not designed, or where there are dangerously high levels of an air contaminant that exceed the respirator’s design respirator. For example, a respirator designed to filter particles will not protect someone against gases or vapors, and it will not supply oxygen. Some filtering facepiece respirators have a sorbent layer for absorbing "nuisance" organic vapors. These can be used for voluntary use, but are not NIOSH certified for protection against hazardous concentrations of organic vapor.

**Using Respirators**

Read and follow the manufacturer's instructions on the respirator's use, maintenance, cleaning and care, along with any warnings regarding the respirator's limitations. A NIOSH-approved N95 filtering facepiece respirator, shown in the image below, is the minimum level of protection for wildfire smoke. Surgical masks, KN95 masks, or items worn over the nose and mouth such as scarves, t-shirts, and bandannas will not provide protection against wildfire smoke.

The proper way to put on a respirator depends on the type of respirator. A description of how to put on an N95 respirator and how to do a seal check, is listed at the end of this plan. A respirator seal checks ensures the respirator is being properly worn and that there is a seal between the respirator and the skin. A seal check should be done every time a respirator is worn.

Always inspect a respirator before use for damage or defects. Respirators need to be kept clean and cannot be shared. Most types of facial hair will interfere with the seal of an N95 respirator (and other types of respirators). N95s need to be replaced if they get damaged, deformed, dirty, or difficult to breathe through. Filtering facepiece respirators are disposable respirators that cannot be cleaned or disinfected. A best practice is to replace filtering facepiece respirators at the beginning of each shift

Our employees who have questions about whether it is safe for them to wear a respirator, should talk to their doctor, particularly if they have a heart or lung condition, or if they have other medical conditions.

**Required Respirator Use versus Voluntary Respirator Use**

Required respirator use is when an employer requires that an employee use a respirator. Respirators are also required when a respiratory hazard, such as exposure to a substance over the permissible exposure limit (PEL) or hazardous exposure to an airborne biological hazard, is present. Voluntary respirator use is when an employee voluntarily uses a respirator. Different regulations apply to required respirator use versus voluntary respirator use in the workplace.

Respirators will be provided for voluntary employee use when the current PM2.5 is 35.5 to 500.3 µg/m3 (AQI 101 to 499, or AQI 101 to 848 after May 6, 2024). Respirators are required to be worn when the current PM2.5 is 500.4 µg/m3 or more.

|  |
| --- |
| When respirators are required by an employer to be worn in the workplace, a complete respiratory protection program, as described of in Respirator Standard, Chapter 296-842 WAC, is also required. If elastomeric respirators are used voluntarily, additional requirements apply from chapter 296-842 WAC, Respirators, such as medical evaluations and establishing a respiratory protection program. |

[Note: To evaluate respiratory hazards in your workplace, see the Airborne Contaminants Standard (Chapter 296-841 WAC).]

When respirator use is required, our employees cannot have facial hair that interferes with the seal of the respirator. There are only a few, specific types of respirators that can be worn with facial hair.

**Respirator Fit Tests**

Respirators come in different sizes, makes, and models. Most respirators, including an N95 respirator, must form a tight seal to the face to work properly. A successful respirator fit test makes sure a specific size and type of respirator fits an employee’s face and provides a specific level of protection. Unfitted respirators may not properly seal, which can allow air contaminants like wildfire smoke particles to enter the respirator.

Regulations require a respirator fit test with required use. They do not require a fit test when respirators are worn voluntarily. Respirators will be provided for voluntary employee use when the current PM2.5 is 35.5 to 500.3 µg/m3 (AQI 101 to 499, or AQI 849 to 957 after May 6, 2024). Required use of respirators by employers requires a fit test (no matter the smoke level).

Take steps to improve the respirator seal and reduce exposure to wildfire smoke, by:

* Using the appropriate procedures for putting on a respirator,
* Doing a seal check, and
* Maintaining the respirator per the manufacture’s instruction manual.

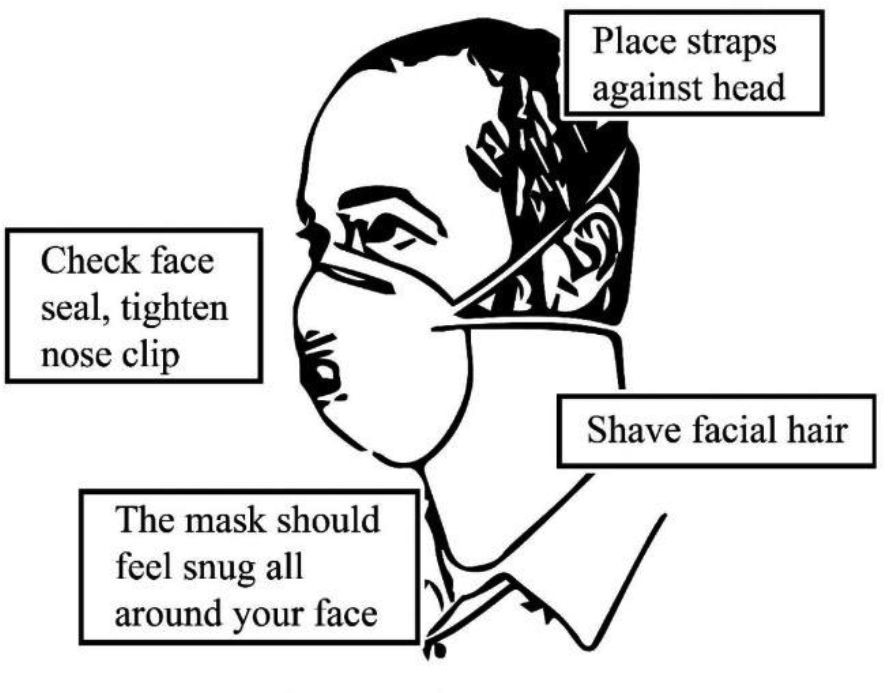
**Respirator Medical Evaluations**

Respirators provide protection from wildfire smoke. However, they also increase breathing resistance and cause the wearer to work harder to breathe. Some people cannot use a respirator due to certain medical conditions. A respirator medical evaluation conducted by a medical provider determines an employee’s ability to wear a particular respirator. Respirator medical evaluations are done to prevent injuries and illnesses that can come from wearing a respirator. Respirator medical evaluations are not required to be provided by an employer when respirators are voluntarily worn. When respirators are required to be worn in the workplace then respirator medical evaluations must be provided to employees when the current PM2.5 is 500.4 µg/m3 (AQI 500 or AQI 849 after May 6, 2024).

Health care providers can answer questions about whether or not it is safe to wear a respirator. Some symptoms or medical conditions may cause problems with respirator use or may limit or prevent the effective use of a respirator. These symptoms can include respiratory, cardiac, or other symptoms, including those identified by a medical provider. If any of our employees develop these symptoms while wearing a respirator, they are to go to an area with clean air, take off their respirator, and get help.

**Directions for Putting On a Filtering Facepiece Respirator (Including an N95):**

1. With clean, dry hands, inspect the respirator and straps for any damage or defect.
2. Hold the respirator with the straps facing you, and the metal or foam nose bridge facing up.
3. Place the mask with the top over your nose and the bottom under your chin. Hold the mask in place with one hand.
4. While holding the mask to your face with one hand, grab the top strap with the other hand.
5. Pull the top strap over your head and place it so the strap goes above your ears.
6. While continuing to hold the mask to your face, pull the bot-tom strap over your head and place it so the strap goes below your ears.
7. Bend the nosepiece of the respirator over the top of the nose, so it fits securely.
8. Perform a seal check:
   * Ensure the respirator is sitting snuggly on your face, with the top strap above your ears, the bottom strap below.
   * Cover the respirator with both hands and exhale. If you feel air leaking where the respirator seals against your face, adjust the respirator and nosepiece and try again. The respirator should bulge from the face and not leak around the seal.
   * Next, cover the respirator with both hands and inhale. If you feel air leaking where the respirator seals against the face, adjust the respirator and nosepiece and try again. The respirator should collapse slightly and not leak around the seal.



Describe how to properly put on, use, and maintain the respirators you provide to your employees if different from an N95 filtering facepiece respirator.