PROCEDURE: OPERATION OF SCBA / SABA

RISK RANKING: HIGH

HAZARD ASSESSMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARD</th>
<th>POTENTIAL EFFECT</th>
<th>CONTROL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Airborne contaminant.</td>
<td>1. Ability to exceed OEL.</td>
<td>1. Personal 4-way monitor to be used to detect and alarm worker.</td>
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<td>2. Improper mask seal.</td>
<td>2. Potential for contaminant to enter workers mask.</td>
<td>2. All workers to be fit tested for breathing apparatus.</td>
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<td>3. Low cylinder pressure.</td>
<td>3. Inability to perform task and may prohibit workers safe egress.</td>
<td>3. Worker to ensure cylinder is full prior to operation.</td>
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SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

Safety Glasses with side shields, personal H2S or 4 way monitor, hard hat, steel toe boots, FR Clothing (if required), gloves, Formal Training (H2S ALIVE or H2S Rescue) are mandatory for any person(s) expecting to utilize respiratory equipment. This training should be reinforced with safety exercises at safety meetings periodically.

SAFETY NOTE:

When the alarm starts to ring, it warns the user that approximately 20 – 25 % of the air remains in the cylinder. In high noise areas or where more than one apparatus could be ringing, touch the alarm assembly with your hand to sense vibration. Leave the area as soon as the alarm sounds.

SCBA = Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

PROCEDURE:

1. WITH THE FACEMASK ON: Check face seal by performing a negative pressure fit test. To conduct a negative pressure fit test
   (a) Put hand over mask air hose and exhale to check for free flow.
   (b) Inhale slowly, causing the mask to collapse slightly.
   (c) Hold breath for a few seconds. If the mask remains collapsed and no inward leakage is identified the fit is adequate. If okay, don the head harness.

Procedure: OPERATE SCBA / SABA

Date of Preparation: June 29, 2004
Date of Revision: June 29, 2004
2. Open and close the bottle valve according to the make and model of SCBA (Consult manufacturer’s manual). Slowly bleed off air pressure, this should activate the bell function testing alarm.

3. Connect mask hose to regulator prior to enter contaminated area.

4. Check air control gauge periodically for amount of air left in the cylinder while performing tasks.

5. Listen for the alarm to go off, signaling that breathing air is getting low.

6. Leave the area as soon as the alarm sounds. **SABA = Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus**

7. SABA’s have a remote source of breathing air that can supply air to several workers through a manifold. Otherwise this equipment’s use is basically the same as SCBA.

**NOTE : SABA’s do not have alarms.**

8. Ensure that there are no kinks, knots or damage to the air hose.

9. A SABA must always be equipped with an escape cylinder, which will supply enough air for approximately 5 minutes escape time. Ensure that this is enough time to leave a dangerous area should the air supply be interrupted.

10. When coupled to air supply, ensure egress bottle valve is closed (this prevents escape bottle from emptying into air supply line).

11. Always ensure the cylinder is full prior to entering a dangerous area. **Use the cylinder for escape purposes only.**