

A toolbox talk

The background

Recent research has identified a number of factors which have deterred some workers from wearing their respiratory protective equipment (RPE), or from wearing it correctly. This talk has been developed as an educational tool to raise awareness about the benefits of wearing RPE correctly.

It highlights some of the perceived and practical problems associated with RPE and how these can be overcome. It also provides some guidance on the importance of fit testing masks and how to carry out a fit check before each use.

This presentation should last about 15 minutes and has been designed to be delivered in the workplace as part of a training session, team meeting or an induction for new starters. The presentation can be delivered by a safety representative, supervisor or manager.

Before you start

Training is only one part of an effective programme to manage the effective use of RPE in the workplace. Note: further guidance concerning RPE can be found on the HSE website at: http://www.hse.gov.uk/respiratory-protective-equipment/index.htm

Using the talk

The person who delivers the talk should:

- be a good speaker;
- be committed to what they say; and
- have a reasonable understanding of RPE and be prepared to seek further advice, where necessary, from the HSE website.

While the talk can be read as it has been written, it is important that whoever delivers it is comfortable with the language used. Where they are not, it should be modified to suit their own style of delivery.

Instructions for giving the talk

- Presenter's notes accompany each slide to provide you with a script for your presentation.
- Add your own notes to make the talk specific to your workplace.
- Explain why awareness about the effective use of RPE is important.
- Encourage workers to ask questions. If you have difficulty with any questions, seek further advice from your manager or the HSE website.
- Encourage discussion at the end of the presentation.
- Follow up any points that are raised at the presentation, eg by holding a further, perhaps more specific session on particular types of RPE.
- Issue the pocket card as a reminder of the key issues covered in this talk.



Slide 1: The aim of this talk is to raise your awareness about the benefits of wearing your respiratory protective equipment – more commonly referred to as masks – effectively. This talk will provide guidance on the importance of fit testing for tight-fitting masks and practical tips on how to carry out a fit check.



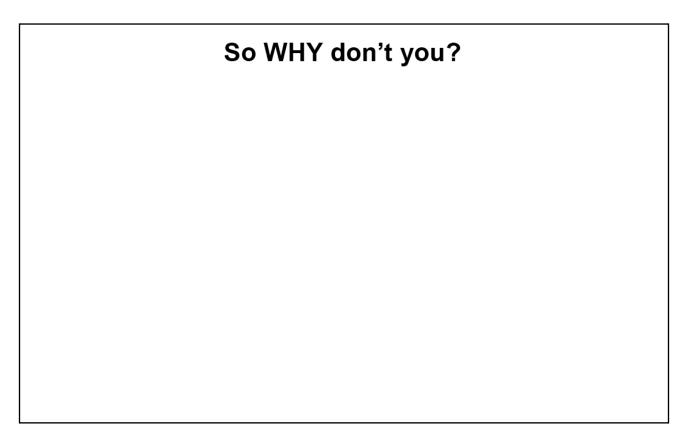
Slide 2: Speaker information only: This slide is provided to ask the audience why they think they should wear their mask. The answers are provided on the next slide.



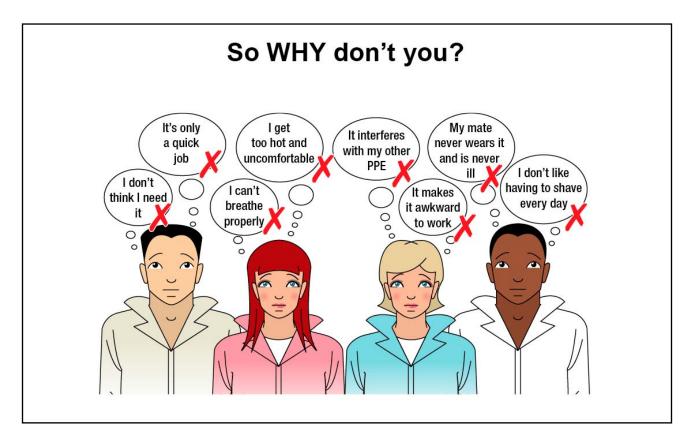
Slide 3: The main benefit of wearing a mask is that it helps prevent you from getting ill and therefore helps keep you working. Specifically, it helps prevent the development of illnesses which could affect your airways – which could reduce the quality and length of your life.

Wearing a mask can stop you from developing the symptoms of respiratory illness caused by inhalation of hazardous substances at work (for example, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness or difficulty in breathing).

There were an estimated 12,000 deaths in 2009/10 and another 12,000 deaths in 2010/11 from long-term exposure to respiratory hazards at work.



Slide 4: Speaker information only: This slide is provided to ask the audience why they don't wear their mask or wear it correctly.



Slide 5: Some common answers from people are listed in the slide.

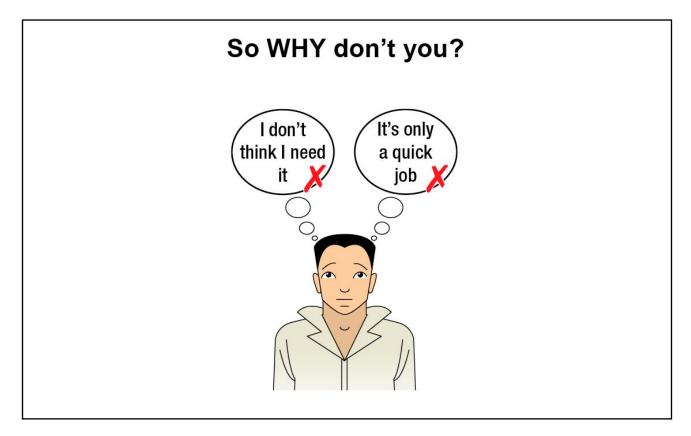
Supplementary information for the speaker (in response to any questions).

As part of HSE's strategy to reduce ill-health in the workplace, the Respiratory Protective Equipment Project has been set up with the aim of:

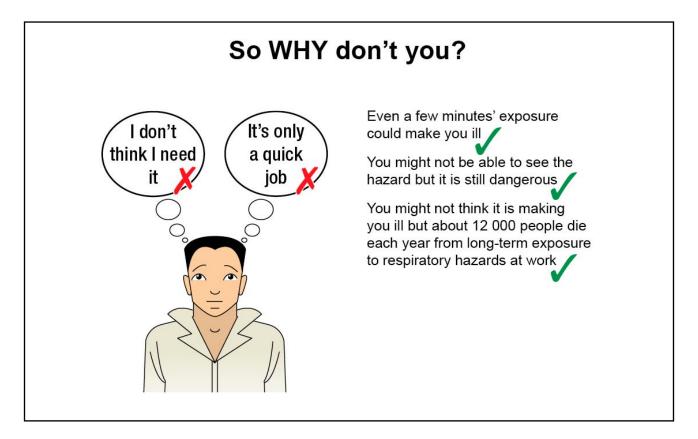
- reducing respiratory disease by encouraging good practice in the selection, use and maintenance of RPE;
- targeting industries, sectors, occupations and processes where there is a risk of respiratory disease; and
- delivering fit-for-purpose information and tools that target the employer's responsibilities and support the worker's needs.

Research was commissioned to support this project and the common reasons found for not wearing respirators or masks can be found in the following two reports, which are available on HSE's website:

- 'Review of Occupational Hygiene Reports on the Suitability of Respiratory Protective Equipment' Graveling, R, et al (2009). Institute of Occupational Medicine: Research Report RR746.
- 'Factors Influencing the Implementation of RPE Programmes in the Workplace' Nikki Bell, et al (2010) Research Report RR798.



Slide 6: Speaker information only: Ask the audience for their views and own experience of these two reasons.



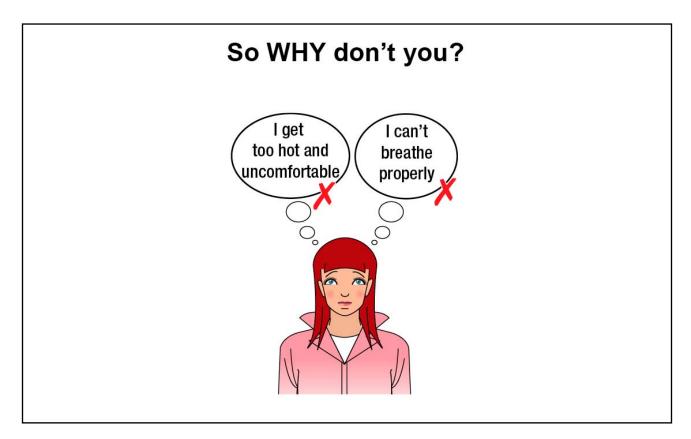
Slide 7: Many dangerous substances exist as a fine dust or fume, or as a gas or vapour which you can't see in the air. (Think about the oxygen we breathe – we can't see it.)

Your employer has to protect your health and needs to inform you of the hazards you may be exposed to at work.

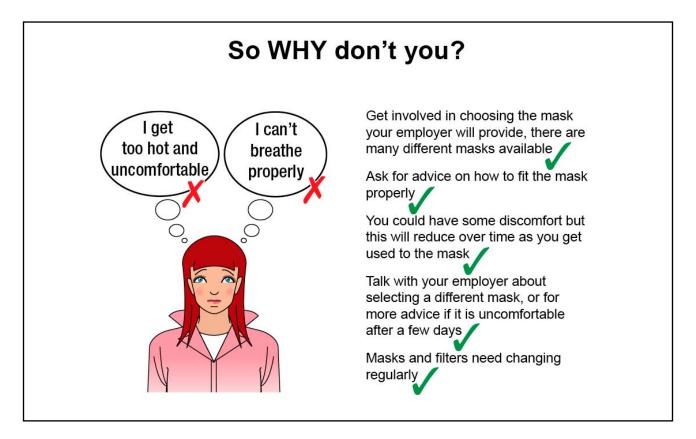
Your employer needs to work with you to reduce the risks to you from potential exposures to these dangerous substances. It may be that a risk assessment indicates that only a few minutes' exposure to a substance in the air could harm your health, whether now or later.

An estimated 12,000 people die each year in the UK from long-term exposure to substances that you can breathe in at work. If wearing a mask is the method your employer has chosen to protect your health, it is important that you are involved in selecting the mask you are going to wear.

Speaker information only: These figures are based on HSE's 2010/11 data on work-related respiratory diseases.



Slide 8: Speaker information only: Ask the audience for their views and experience of these two reasons.



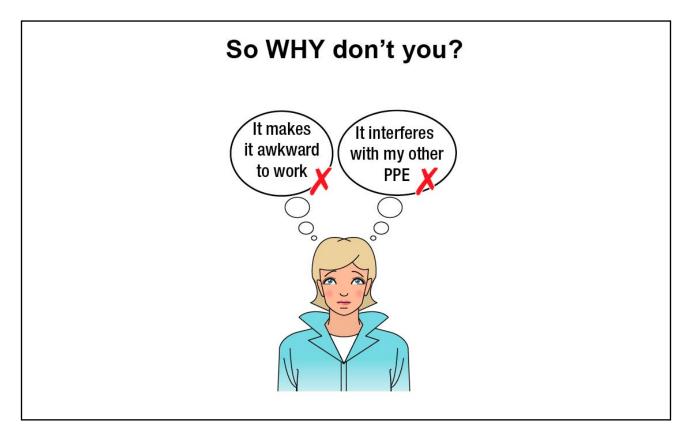
Slide 9: Getting involved in choosing your mask will help you find a more comfortable mask which is suitable for you. Different masks are available, with different sizes and designs. Depending on the shape and size of your face, you may require a different mask. **One size does not fit all.**

Some masks require a tight fit to your face. With these types, it is essential that you are fit tested as part of the selection process to ensure that the mask forms a good seal to your face.

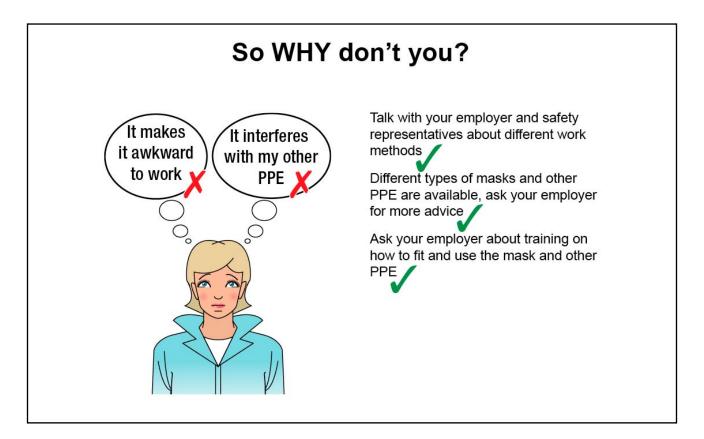
At first, the mask may feel uncomfortable (for example, you may experience some resistance or a slight increase in the effort required to breathe through your mask). If this is something you can't tolerate, you need to talk to your employer or safety representative about the possibility of using a different type of mask which is more comfortable to wear and still provides the level of protection needed. For example, during heavy manual work you may be more comfortable using an air-fed or powered respirator.

Some masks, such as disposable dust masks, should be replaced every day. Reusable masks will eventually become clogged and you may notice it becomes harder to breathe through – which means the filter needs changing.

To reduce the likelihood of this and other problems occurring with your mask, it is important that your employer provides suitable training for you on how to check, put on, use, maintain and store your mask. This training should include how and when you should change your mask's filters (if applicable), or when to dispose of your mask.



Slide 10: Speaker information only: Ask the audience for their views and experience of these two reasons. PPE refers to personal protective equipment, such as safety spectacles, hard hat and coveralls.

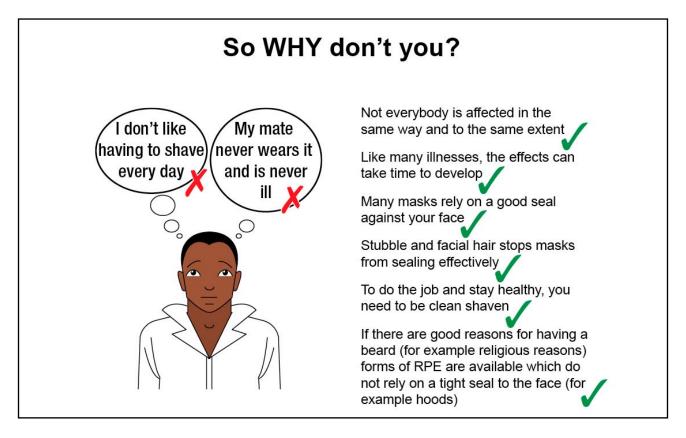


Slide 11: Your mask should be chosen so you can wear it correctly when doing your job. If your mask interferes with other PPE – such as your safety spectacles/goggles and hard hat – it is important to sort this problem out. Your employer has an obligation to ensure that any PPE provided does not create extra hazards for you. All your PPE needs to be compatible so that it all works effectively when worn together. If this is not the case, it may mean a different type of mask needs to be selected (eg instead of combining individual items of equipment (such as a hard hat and mask), you could replace this with PPE of an integrated design, such as a helmet/mask combination).

The training given by your employer should include how to fit and use all your PPE. If you are unsure about fitting and using a mask with other PPE, don't hesitate to seek further advice from your employer.



Slide 12: Speaker information only: Ask the audience for their views and experience of these two reasons.



Slide 13: Some people have said they don't wear their masks because other people they work with don't wear their masks and are never ill. However, it is important to remember that damage to health is not always immediately noticeable.

Also remember that people can be affected differently following exposure to hazardous substances – and, in the case of long-term ill-health – we don't know who is more likely to become ill (ie develop respiratory diseases). Why gamble with your health? An easy way to protect your long-term health is to wear your mask, if one has been provided, and wear it correctly.

Many masks rely on a good seal against the face so that, when you breathe air in, it is drawn into the filter material where the air is cleaned. If there are any gaps around the edges of the mask, 'dirty' air will pass through these gaps and into your lungs. It is therefore very important that you put your mask on correctly and check for a good fit every time.

Facial hair – stubble and beards – make it impossible to get a good seal of the mask to the face.

If you are clean-shaven when wearing tight-fitting masks (ie those which rely on a good seal to the face), this will help prevent leakage of contaminated air around the edges of the mask and into your lungs. You will therefore be breathing in clean air, which will help you stay healthy.

If there are good reasons for having a beard (eg for religious reasons), alternative forms of RPE, that do not rely on a tight fit to the face, are available.



Slide 14: Ask the audience when they think they would need to wear their masks.

OK, so WHEN do I need to wear my mask?

When your employer informs you that you could be exposed to a respiratory hazard

Even if the job is only for a few minutes – long-term effects can harm your future health!

> Even when you can't see the hazard – many dusts and gases are invisible!

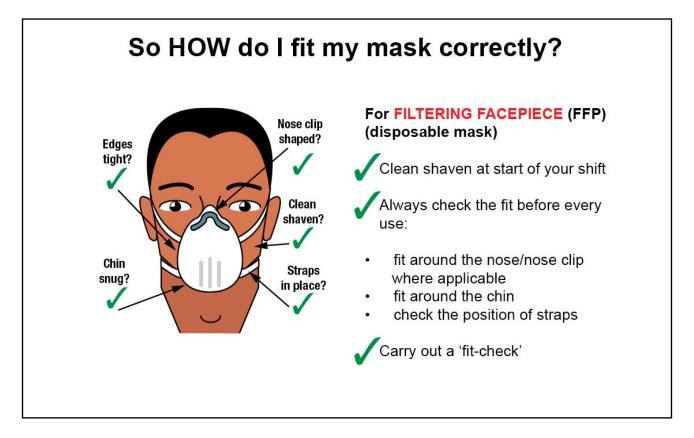
Ok, so WHY do I need to wear my mask? because your future health depends on it! /



Slide 15: Your employer is responsible for looking after your health and safety when at work. They would have assessed the risks to your health so, if masks have been chosen, these need to be worn. Masks should be worn even for small, quick jobs that may take only a few minutes. Don't forget that you sometimes can't see the hazard.

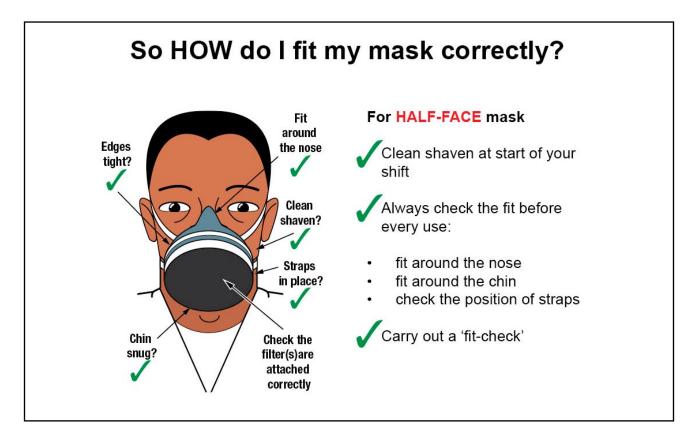
Additional speaker information: For this and the next three slides.

This toolbox presentation contains three different slides for different types of masks for 'So HOW do'l fit my mask correctly?' One or more of these slides may be relevant to your audience but you may skip any slides which are not relevant.



Slide 16: Your employer must train you on how to fit your mask correctly. Here are some of the most important points for correctly fitting the filtering facepiece mask.

Speaker information only: (Delete as appropriate.) Refer to each of the points on each of the slides, as relevant to the masks used.



Slide 17: Your employer must train you on how to fit your mask correctly. Here are some of the most important points when fitting a half-face mask.



Slide 18: Your employer must train you on how to fit your mask correctly. Here are some of the most important points when fitting a full-face mask.

Remember!

- Ensure the mask is clean and in good working order **before** each use
 - Carry out a fit check with your mask before each use
- Do not remove the mask in the hazardous area, for example to talk or to inspect your work
- Replace disposable masks and replaceable filters in line with your training
 - Store the mask in a clean area when not being used

Slide 19: Part of your training on how to use your mask should include how to maintain it, so you know what to do when it is likely to fail to protect you (eg when the exhalation valve has been removed and not replaced; when the face-seal surface is damaged; or when the battery unit for a powered mask is not working, etc).

It is important that disposable face masks or filters are replaced at regular intervals, in line with your training and manufacturers' instructions. This can prevent excess clogging with contaminants reducing its performance, which can make breathing more difficult as breathing resistance increases.

It is also important that masks are stored in a clean area. Keep them away from working areas where it is known there is hazardous dust, fume, vapour or gas – or you could end up breathing in those contaminants the next time you put it on.

Keeping masks in a clean area will help prevent contamination while they are not in use.

Summary

- Just because you can't see the hazard doesn't mean it's not there
 - Always wear your mask when required
 - Badly fitting masks don't protect you

Wear your mask and wear it correctly to **Stay healthy!**

Slide 20:

Any questions?

Slide 22: Any questions?



Your employer has a responsibility to provide you with the correct mask. You have the responsibility to wear it correctly















