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- Existing NIOSH or Military Standards are not completely applicable to meet a terrorism agent threat
- Inherent Differences between NIOSH & Military Standards
 - Purpose
 - Target User Groups
 - Hazards
 - Operation
 - Protection





Goal:

Develop a NIOSH/NPPTL powered air purifying respirator standard that addresses CBRN materials identified as inhalation hazards and/or possible terrorist hazards for emergency responders.





- A. Warm Use: Concentrations above acceptable exposure limits, but less than IDLH concentrations; sustained support operations; long term use for decon, traffic control, rehabilitation, rescue and recovery; hazard known, quantified & controlled.
- B. <u>Crisis Provision:</u> Egress and escape from above IDLH concentrations, high physiological (flow) demand possible. Contingency for unforeseen factors such as secondary device or pockets of entrapped hazard.





- A. Hazard Analysis
- B. Protection
- C. Human Factors / Environmental Factors
- D. Standards Concept Definition
- E. Test Requirements
- F. Testing / Validation
- G. Quality Assurance Requirements
- H. Public Process





- Conceptual Requirements:
 - Tight fitting, full facepiece PAPR (includes neck dam PAPR)
 - Use canister requirements defined in the CBRN APR statement of standard
 - minimum number of mechanical connectors (2)
 - minimum flow rate of 115 Lpm





- Provision for Interchangeable Use of Consumable Canisters
- Uses requirements established for the CBRN APR Canister
 - *Mechanical Connector and Filter Design
 - *Mechanical Connector Gasket
 - *Dimensions and Weight
 - *Same canister testing as CBRN APR





- Hazard List Derived During earlier CBRN standards development work
- Category Grouping Addresses 139 Respiratory Hazards
- Eleven (11) test representatives identified for certification testing





- 42 CFR, Part 84 Applicable Sections
- Requirements Derived from other Standards/Specifications
- Special CBRN PAPR Requirements





Component Requirements:

- -- Tight Fitting Full Facepiece
- --Harness Requirements
- -- Container Requirements
- --Labeling





Construction Requirements

- --Battery Requirements
- --Flow Indicators
- -- Operational Controls
- --Noise Levels
- --Airflow (minimum of 115 Lpm, two mechanical connectors)





- Special CBRN Requirements
 - -- Gas Life Testing
 - -- CWA Penetration/Permeation
 - -- LRPL





- Being Conducted in Public Forum
- Meetings With
 - Stakeholders
 - Manufacturers
- Use of Website for Concept Papers
 - http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl





Development Schedule:

1. Next Public Meeting

January 27, 2004

2. Peer Reviews

March 5, 2004

3. Standard

March 30, 2004





- Vulnerability Assessment Factors Involve:
 - Toxicology
 - Delivery Methods
 - Challenge Concentration
 - Protectability
- Terrorist's Intent Not Prescribed
- Toxicities of TIC and CWA Span Orders of Magnitude in Values
- Challenge Levels are Venue Specific
- Test Standards Dependent on Respirator Uses



