
Global Certificate Course in Safe Use of Powered Air-Purifying Respirators

Regulatory Standards And Compliance

Absolute Filter Efficiency refers to the ability of a filter to remove particles from the air, measured as a percentage of particles removed, essential for ensuring the air quality in powered air-purifying respirators. Accelerated Life Test is a method used to determine the lifespan of a product, such as a respirator, by subjecting it to extreme conditions, simulating real-world use. Air-Purifying Respirator is a type of respirator that uses filters to remove contaminants from the air, commonly used in industrial and medical settings. American National Standards Institute is an organization that develops and publishes standards for various products, including respirators, ensuring consistency and quality. Annual Fit Test is a requirement for respirator users to undergo a fit test every year, verifying the proper fit of their respirator. Asbestos is a hazardous material that can cause respiratory problems, requiring special respirators and handling procedures. Assigned Protection Factor is a measure of the level of protection provided by a respirator, crucial for selecting the right respirator for a specific task. Breathing Resistance is the resistance felt by the user when inhaling and exhaling through a respirator, affecting comfort and usability. Calibration is the process of adjusting equipment, such as respirator testing devices, to ensure accuracy, essential for reliable results. Cartridge Life is the lifespan of a respirator cartridge, dependent on factors such as use and environmental conditions. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is an organization that provides guidelines and recommendations for respirator use, authoritative in the field of public health. Chemical Cartridge is a type of respirator cartridge that removes chemicals and gases from the air, specifically designed for hazardous environments. Clean Air is air that is free from contaminants and pollutants, critical for maintaining good health. Compliance is the act of adhering to regulations and standards, mandatory for organizations and individuals. Contaminant is a substance that can cause harm or pollution, harmful to human health and the environment. Controlled Environment is a space where the air quality is controlled and maintained, typically used in medical and industrial settings. Convection is the movement of air due to temperature differences, affecting the distribution of contaminants. Dust Mask is a type of respirator that provides basic protection against dust and particles, limited in its level of protection. Emergency Response Plan is a plan that outlines procedures for responding to emergencies, essential for ensuring safety and minimizing damage. Exhalation Valve is a valve that allows exhaled air to escape from a respirator, preventing the buildup of carbon dioxide. Filter Efficiency is the ability of a filter to remove particles from the air, measured as a percentage of particles removed. Fit Factor is a measure of how well a respirator fits the user, critical for ensuring proper protection. Fit Test is a test that determines the proper fit of a respirator, required for respirator users. Flow Rate is the rate at which air flows through a respirator, affecting the level of protection provided. Gas Detector is a device that detects the presence of gases, essential for ensuring safety in hazardous environments. Hazard Assessment is the process of identifying and evaluating potential hazards, critical for determining the necessary level of protection. Hazardous Material is a substance that can cause harm or pollution, regulated by various laws and regulations.

Inhalation is the act of breathing in, drawing air into the lungs. Inward Leakage is the amount of contaminated air that enters a respirator, measured as a percentage of the total air flow. Leakage is the escape of air from a respirator, affecting the level of protection provided. Life Support System is a system that provides a safe and healthy environment, essential for maintaining life. Maintenance is the act of keeping equipment in good working order, regular maintenance is necessary for respirators. Maximum Use Concentration is the maximum concentration of a substance that a respirator can safely handle, critical for ensuring user safety. Medical Evaluation is a process that determines an individual's ability to wear a respirator, required for respirator users. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is an organization that provides guidelines and recommendations for respirator use, authoritative in the field of occupational health. Occupational Exposure Limit is the maximum allowable concentration of a substance in the workplace, regulated by laws and regulations. Organic Vapor is a type of vapor that is derived from organic compounds, hazardous to human health. Outward Leakage is the amount of clean air that escapes from a respirator, affecting the level of protection provided. Particle Filter is a type of filter that removes particles from the air, essential for protecting against airborne contaminants. Personal Protective Equipment is equipment that is worn to protect the user from hazards, including respirators. Powered Air-Purifying Respirator is a type of respirator that uses a fan to draw air through a filter, providing a higher level of protection than non-powered respirators. Qualitative Fit Test is a type of fit test that uses a subjective method to determine the proper fit of a respirator, less accurate than quantitative fit tests. Quantitative Fit Test is a type of fit test that uses an objective method to determine the proper fit of a respirator, more accurate than qualitative fit tests. Regulatory Standard is a standard that is established by a regulatory agency, enforced by laws and regulations. Respirable Particle is a particle that is small enough to be inhaled, hazardous to human health. Respiratory Protection Program is a program that outlines procedures for using respirators, required for organizations that use respirators. Respiratory Tract is the system of organs and tissues that bring air into the lungs, critical for maintaining good health. Risk Assessment is the process of identifying and evaluating potential risks, essential for determining the necessary level of protection. Safe Use is the proper use of a product, such as a respirator, to minimize the risk of harm or injury, emphasized in training and guidelines. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus is a type of respirator that provides a supply of breathing air, used in environments where the air is hazardous. Sensitivity is the ability of a device, such as a gas detector, to detect small amounts of a substance, important for ensuring safety. Service Life is the lifespan of a respirator or its components, affecting the need for maintenance and replacement. Single-Use Respirator is a type of respirator that is designed to be used once and then discarded, convenient but less cost-effective than reusable respirators. Standards Organization is an organization that develops and publishes standards, such as the American National Standards Institute. Supplied Air Respirator is a type of respirator that provides a supply of breathing air from a remote source, used in environments where the air is hazardous. System of Controls is a system that outlines procedures for controlling hazards, including the use of respirators. Threshold Limit Value is the maximum allowable concentration of a substance in the workplace, regulated by laws and regulations. Training is the process of teaching individuals how to use a product, such as a respirator, essential for ensuring proper use and safety. User Seal Check is a check that is performed by the user to ensure a proper seal between the respirator and the face, critical for ensuring

proper protection. Valve is a device that controls the flow of air through a respirator, important for maintaining proper function. Ventilation is the movement of air through a space, affecting the distribution of contaminants. Workplace Hazard is a hazard that is present in the workplace, such as airborne contaminants or hazardous materials. Airborne Contaminant is a substance that is present in the air, hazardous to human health. Airborne Pathogen is a microorganism that is transmitted through the air, such as influenza or tuberculosis. Air-Purifying Element is a component of a respirator that removes contaminants from the air, essential for providing clean air. Annual Inspection is a regular inspection that is performed on a respirator, required to ensure proper function and maintenance. Asphyxiant is a substance that can cause asphyxiation, hazardous to human health. Assigned Protection Factor is a measure of the level of protection provided by a respirator, critical for selecting the right respirator for a specific task. Atmospheric Pressure is the pressure of the air in the atmosphere, affecting the function of respirators. Breathing Air is air that is safe to breathe, essential for maintaining good health. Breathing Gas is a gas that is used for breathing, such as oxygen or air. Carbon Monoxide is a hazardous gas that can cause asphyxiation, hazardous to human health. Chemical Agent is a substance that can cause harm or damage, regulated by laws and regulations. Clean Air Supply is a supply of clean air, essential for maintaining good health. Compressed Air is air that is compressed for use in respirators or other devices, used in environments where the air is hazardous. Compressor is a device that compresses air, used to provide a supply of breathing air. Conditionally Approved is a status that indicates a respirator has been approved for use under certain conditions, such as in specific industries or environments. Contaminant Removal is the process of removing contaminants from the air, essential for providing clean air. Controlled Atmosphere is an atmosphere that is controlled and maintained, such as in a laboratory or medical setting. Convection Current is a current of air that is caused by convection, affecting the distribution of contaminants. Cylinder is a container that holds a supply of breathing air, used in environments where the air is hazardous. Demand Valve is a valve that provides a supply of breathing air on demand, used in respirators and other devices. Density is the mass per unit volume of a substance, affecting the function of respirators. Diffusion is the process by which particles spread through a gas or liquid, affecting the distribution of contaminants. Disposable Respirator is a type of respirator that is designed to be used once and then discarded, convenient but less cost-effective than reusable respirators. Dust is a type of particle that is commonly found in the air, hazardous to human health. Efficiency is the ability of a device or system to perform its intended function, critical for ensuring proper protection. Emergency Escape is a procedure that is used to escape from a hazardous environment, essential for ensuring safety. Emergency Response is a response to an emergency situation, such as a fire or chemical spill. Emergency Situation is a situation that requires immediate action, such as a fire or chemical spill. End-of-Service-Life Indicator is a device that indicates when a respirator or its components need to be replaced, essential for ensuring proper function and maintenance. Exposure Limit is the maximum allowable concentration of a substance in the workplace, regulated by laws and regulations. Face Seal is the seal between the respirator and the face, critical for ensuring proper protection. Facepiece is the part of the respirator that fits over the face, essential for providing a proper seal. Filter Element is a component of a respirator that removes contaminants from the air, such as a particle filter or chemical cartridge. Filter Life is the lifespan of a filter, affecting the need for

maintenance and replacement. Filtration is the process of removing particles from the air, essential for providing clean air. Flow Meter is a device that measures the flow rate of a gas or liquid, used to measure the flow rate of breathing air. Flow Rate is the rate at which a gas or liquid flows, affecting the level of protection provided by a respirator. Functional Test is a test that determines the proper function of a respirator, required for respirator users. Gas is a state of matter that is characterized by a lack of definite shape or volume, such as air or oxygen. Gas Detector is a device that detects the presence of gases, essential for ensuring safety in hazardous environments. Hazard is a situation or substance that can cause harm or damage, regulated by laws and regulations. Hazard Assessment is the process of identifying and evaluating potential hazards, critical for determining the necessary level of protection. Hazardous Atmosphere is an atmosphere that is hazardous to human health, such as an atmosphere that contains toxic gases or particles. Hazardous Material is a substance that can cause harm or damage, regulated by laws and regulations. Head Harness is a part of the respirator that fits over the head, used to secure the facepiece in place. Inert Gas is a gas that is not reactive, such as nitrogen or argon. Inhalation Valve is a valve that allows air to enter the respirator, essential for providing a supply of breathing air. Inspection is a process of examining a respirator or its components to ensure proper function and maintenance, required for respirator users. Intermittent Use is the use of a respirator on an intermittent basis, such as in a situation where the air is only occasionally hazardous. Internal Sampling is the process of sampling the air inside a respirator, used to determine the level of protection provided. Leak is a gap or opening in a respirator or its components, affecting the level of protection provided. Leak Test is a test that determines the presence of leaks in a respirator or its components, required for respirator users. Life Support is a system that provides a safe and healthy environment, essential for maintaining life. Maximum Allowable Concentration is the maximum concentration of a substance that is allowed in the workplace, regulated by laws and regulations. Maximum Use Concentration is the maximum concentration of a substance that a respirator can safely handle, critical for ensuring user safety. Medical Evaluation is a process that determines an individual's ability to wear a respirator, required for respirator users. Mist is a type of particle that is commonly found in the air, hazardous to human health. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is an organization that provides guidelines and recommendations for respirator use, authoritative in the field of occupational health. Noise Reduction is the process of reducing noise, such as in a situation where the noise level is high. Normal Operating Conditions are the conditions under which a respirator is normally used, such as in a workplace or industrial setting. Occupational Exposure Limit is the maximum allowable concentration of a substance in the workplace, regulated by laws and regulations. Organic Vapor is a type of vapor that is derived from organic compounds, hazardous to human health. Outward Leakage is the amount of clean air that escapes from a respirator, affecting the level of protection provided. Overhaul is the process of rebuilding or replacing a respirator or its components, required for respirator users. Oxygen Deficiency is a situation where the oxygen level is too low, hazardous to human health. Particle is a small unit of matter, such as a dust or mist particle. Particle Filter is a type of filter that removes particles from the air, essential for providing clean air. Particle Size is the size of a particle, affecting the ability of a filter to remove it from the air. Personal Protective Equipment is equipment that is worn to protect the user from hazards, such as respirators or gloves. Physical Hazard is a hazard that is caused by a physical agent, such as noise or

radiation. Pneumatic is a system that uses compressed air, such as a pneumatic power tool. Portable is a device or system that is designed to be moved or carried, such as a portable respirator. Pressure Demand is a type of respirator that provides a supply of breathing air on demand, used in situations where the air is hazardous. Pressure Gauge is a device that measures the pressure of a gas or liquid, used to measure the pressure of breathing air. Protective Equipment is equipment that is worn to protect the user from hazards, such as respirators or gloves. Radio Frequency is a type of electromagnetic radiation, used in communication devices such as radios or cell phones. Reassignment is the process of reassigning a respirator or its components, such as in a situation where the respirator is no longer needed. Regulatory Agency is an agency that is responsible for enforcing regulations, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Regulatory Standard is a standard that is established by a regulatory agency, enforced by laws and regulations. Relative Humidity is the amount of moisture in the air, affecting the function of respirators. Replacement is the process of replacing a respirator or its components, required for respirator users. Respirable Particle is a particle that is small enough to be inhaled, hazardous to human health. Respiratory Protection Program is a program that outlines procedures for using respirators, required for organizations that use respirators. Respiratory Tract is the system of organs and tissues that bring air into the lungs, critical for maintaining good health. Risk Assessment is the process of identifying and evaluating potential risks, essential for determining the necessary level of protection. Safety Data Sheet is a document that provides information about the safe use of a product, such as a respirator. Sampling is the process of collecting a sample of air or other substance, used to determine the level of protection provided by a respirator. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus is a type of respirator that provides a supply of breathing air, used in environments where the air is hazardous. Sensitivity is the ability of a device, such as a gas detector, to detect small amounts of a substance, important for ensuring safety. Service Life is the lifespan of a respirator or its components, affecting the need for maintenance and replacement. Single-Use Respirator is a type of respirator that is designed to be used once and then discarded, convenient but less cost-effective than reusable respirators. Size is the measurement of a respirator or its components, affecting the proper fit and function. Solvent is a substance that is used to dissolve other substances, such as a cleaning solvent. Source is the origin of a substance or agent, such as the source of a hazardous material. Specification is a detailed description of a product or system, such as the specifications for a respirator. Standards Organization is an organization that develops and publishes standards, such as the American National Standards Institute. Static Pressure is the pressure of a gas or liquid when it is not moving, affecting the function of respirators. Storage is the act of storing a respirator or its components, required for respirator users. Supplied Air Respirator is a type of respirator that provides a supply of breathing air from a remote source, used in environments where the air is hazardous. Supply Air is air that is provided by a respirator or other device, essential for maintaining life. Temperature is the measurement of heat or cold, affecting the function of respirators. Testing is the process of evaluating a respirator or its components, required for respirator users. Time-Weighted Average is the average concentration of a substance over a period of time, used to determine the level of exposure. Total Inward Leakage is the total amount of contaminated air that enters a respirator, affecting the level of protection provided. Toxic Gas is a gas that is poisonous or hazardous to human health, such as carbon monoxide or hydrogen sulfide. Training is the

process of teaching individuals how to use a product, such as a respirator, essential for ensuring proper use and safety. Tube is a flexible or rigid tube that is used to connect components of a respirator, such as a breathing tube. User Instruction is a document or guide that provides information on the use of a respirator, required for respirator users. User Seal Check is a check that is performed by the user to ensure a proper seal between the respirator and the face, critical for ensuring proper protection. Valve is a device that controls the flow of air through a respirator, essential for maintaining proper function. Ventilation is the movement of air through a space, affecting the distribution of contaminants. Vapor is a gas that is derived from a liquid or solid, such as a chemical vapor. Velocity is the speed of a gas or liquid, affecting the function of respirators. Virus is a microorganism that can cause disease, such as influenza or HIV. Volume is the amount of space occupied by a substance or object, affecting the function of respirators. Warning is a notice or signal that indicates a hazard or danger, such as a warning label on a respirator. Workplace Hazard is a hazard that is present in the workplace, such as airborne contaminants or hazardous materials. Worst-Case Scenario is a situation that is the most severe or hazardous, used to determine the necessary level of protection. Yearly Inspection is a regular inspection that is performed on a respirator, required for respirator users. Zero-Leakage is a situation where there is no leakage of air from a respirator, ideal for ensuring proper protection. Airborne Pathogen is a microorganism that is transmitted through the air, such as influenza or tuberculosis. Air-Purifying Element is a component of a respirator that removes contaminants from the air, essential for providing clean air. Dust Mask is a type of respirator that provides basic protection against dust and particles, limited in its level of protection. Exhalation Valve is a valve that allows exhaled air to escape from a respirator, preventing the buildup of carbon dioxide. Fit Factor is a measure of how well a respirator fits the user, critical for ensuring proper protection. Flow Rate is the rate at which air flows through a respirator, affecting the level of protection provided. Medical Evaluation is a process that determines an individual's ability to wear a respirator, required for respirator users. Occupational Exposure Limit is the maximum allowable concentration of a substance in the workplace, regulated by laws and regulations. Respiratory Protection Program is a program that outlines procedures for using respirators, required for organizations that use respirators. Service Life is the lifespan of a respirator or its components, affecting the need for maintenance and replacement.