Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, PPE will likely be in short supply. PPE listed on the label is the legal requirement for pesticide applicators. Always follow the label directions. The following flowchart will help you determine if you are meeting your needs for respiratory protection. If you answer yes to a question, follow the green arrow; if you answer no to a question, follow the red arrow.

**Respiratory Protection:** Are you keeping yourself safe and meeting legal requirements?

- Does the pesticide label require you to wear a respirator?
  - Is it NIOSH-Approved?
    - Have you had a Medical Evaluation to use this type of respirator?
      - Have you successfully completed a respirator fit test for this respirator following OSHA/EPA Worker Protection Standard (WPS) requirements?
        - If your establishment falls under WPS, have you had WPS-compliant respirator training? OR, if you are a commercial pesticide applicator, have you had OSHA or WPS-compliant respirator training? Follow state, tribal or local regulations when they are more restrictive.
  - Is the minimum label-required respirator available for your use?
  - Is an alternative pesticide available that does not require a respirator?
    - Do you have a NIOSH-approved respirator available that would provide the same or greater protection? (See reverse side)
    - Could you share a NIOSH-approved half/full-facepiece respirator that would provide the label-required protection? *Sharing is NOT recommended unless it is the ONLY Option
    - Can you hire a certified applicator to make the application until you have met the requirements (proper NIOSH-approved respirator, medical evaluation, fit test, and training)?

*Due to current concerns with COVID-19, respirators should be cleaned and disinfected after each use.

Remember... You must do required user seal check(s) EVERY time you put on the respirator!

See reverse side for additional resources
Selecting Air-Purifying Respirators (APR) for Particulate Protection

When oil is not present in the formulation, pesticide label statements will specify “use any N, R, P or HE filter”, combining non-powered (N, R, P) and powered APR (HE) particulate filter designations. Of these label options, applicators often choose N95 filtering–facepiece respirators (FFR).

When you can’t locate an N95 FFR, you may safely substitute:
1) N99, N100, R95, R99, R100, P95, P99 or P100 FFR
2) Half/full facepiece APR with N95, N99, N100, R95, R99, R100, P95, P99 or P100 particulate filters. Combination chemical cartridge/particulate filter respirators or gas masks could also be substituted.
3) PAPR with HE particulate filter(s). Combination chemical cartridge/HE particulate filter PAPR may be substituted.

The photo to the right shows some examples of respirators that could be used as substitutes for an N95 FFR.

If N series filters are not listed on the label, the pesticide formulation or mix has oil or is oil-like. In these cases, the pesticide label requires use of R- or P-series filters. R-series may be used for one shift only. If you do add an adjuvant in a tank mix, use only R- or P-series filters. DO NOT use an N-series filter as the adjuvant could either contain oil or act like an oil.

Resources

Educational Publications at: https://npsecstore.com/collections/respiratory-guides
  • Rutgers’ Respiratory Protection for Occupational Users of Pesticides
  • PERC Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Respiratory Protection Guide

Helpful Web Resources – https://npsec.us/respirators

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