Agricultural Respirator Selection Guide

Use Only NIOSH Approved Respirators

Disposable Particulate Respirators

- **3M 8210 N95**
  - Grain
  - Hay
  - Hogs
  - Pesticides (solids)
  - Poultry
  - Sanding
  - Woodworking

- **3M 8511 N95**
  - Exhalation Valve
  - Grain
  - Grinding
  - Hay
  - Hogs
  - Pesticides (solids)
  - Poultry
  - Sanding
  - Woodworking

- **3M 8247 R95**
  - Charcoal Filter
  - Poultry Odors
  - Nuisance Odors
  - Oil and non-oil based particles

- **3M 8271 P95**
  - Grain
  - Grinding
  - Hay
  - Hogs
  - Poultry
  - Sanding
  - Woodworking

- **3M 8577 P95**
  - Oil and non-oil based aerosol particles
  - Carbon Filter
  - Hog Odors
  - Poultry Odors
  - Nuisance Odors

- **3M 8233 N100**
  - Grain Dust
  - Grain Handling
  - Livestock & Poultry Confinement
  - Pesticides
  - Sanding
  - Woodworking

Reusable Particulate and Gas/Vapor Respirators

- **Organic Vapor/Acid Gas**
  - Disinfectants
  - Bleach
  - Ammonia
  - Anhydrous Ammonia
  - Hogs
  - Poultry

- **Cartridge Face Piece**
  - Use with Cartridges and Particulate Filters

- **Particulate Filter P100**
  - Feed or Grain Dust
  - Hogs
  - Mold
  - Organic Dust
  - Welding
  - Woodworking

- **Filter Retainer**
  - Use on top of cartridges

- **Filter Cover**

Other Types of Respiratory Protection

- **Powered Air Purifying**
  - Use Appropriate Filter/Cartridge
  - Grain Handling
  - Livestock & Poultry Confinement
  - Pesticides
  - Woodworking
  *Not for use in an oxygen deficient environment*

- **Supplied Air/SCBA**
  - Carbon Monoxide
  - Fumigation (enclosed areas)
  - Hydrogen Sulfide
  - Methane
  - Manure Pits
  - Paint

- **Self Contained Breathing**
  - Carbon Monoxide
  - Hydrogen Sulfide
  - Manure Pits
  - Methane
  - Silo entry

- **Particulate Filter N95**
  - Use as Pre Filter with Cartridges

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Airborne (or Respiratory) Hazards may result from either an oxygen deficient atmosphere or breathing air contaminated with toxic particles, vapors, gases, fumes or mists. The proper selection and use of a respirator depend upon an initial determination of the concentration of the hazard or hazards present in the workplace, or the presence of an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

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www.agrisafe.org
Which Respirator is Right for the Farm Work You Do?

Do you have any respiratory exposures?
Examples: Working with hogs, cattle, dairy, poultry, grain, tobacco, cotton, pesticides, chemicals, silos and welding

Consider Your Exposures
Most farm activities put you at risk for some type of respiratory exposure causing a need for respiratory protection.

Are you exposed to dust/aerosols?
Grain, Hay, Hogs, Pesticides (solids) Poultry, Mold, Grain Dust

Are you exposed to chemicals?
Pesticides (Organic Vapors), Ammonia, Disinfectants, Bleach (Acid Gas)

Do you work in an oxygen deficient environment*?
Livestock and Poultry Confinement, Grain Handling, Fumigation, Manure Pits, Hydrogen Sulfide, Silo

Consider the Following Options:
- Filtering Facepiece Respirator
- Half Facepiece Respirator with P100 Filters
- Full facepiece respirator with P100 Filters
- Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with HEPA filter

Consider the Following Options with appropriate cartridges or filters:
- Half Mask Cartridge Respirator
- Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR)

Use one of the following:
- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)
- Combination Supplied Air Respirators / SCBA

Recommendations and Resources
Fit Testing - choosing the right respirator with the right fit is essential to having adequate protection. Tight fitting respirators should be fit tested at least annually, and fit checked with each use. To find out more information about proper fit contact AgriSafe Network. www.agrisafe.org

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires medical evaluation before any employee can be fit-tested for wearing a respirator. If you have a medical condition that would prohibit you from wearing a respirator consult a health care provider.
Example: heart conditions, lung conditions such as asthma or emphysema, uncontrolled hypertension or claustrophobia

*An example of an oxygen deficient environment is a confined space where there would not be enough oxygen.