NAVSAFECOM ADVISORY MSA Respirators Protection



- B L U F
- A Navy command was found using MSA respirators (Comfo Classic and Ultra-Twin) to protect against contaminants listed as prohibited for protection by the manufacturers regardless of concentration or time of exposure.
- Fact finding revealed this may be a systemic issue.

Actions to take

Organizations using MSA respirators must review the manufacturer's instructions to identify and verify specific contaminants being protected against before next use.

Per manufacturers' instructions for the MSA Full Face Ultra Twin respirator and the MSA Half-Face Comfo Classic respirator, the masks should not be used for protection against the contaminants listed below regardless of concentration or time of exposure. This list is not all inclusive.



MSA Half-Face Comfo Classic Respirator

- Acrolein
- Aniline
- Arsine
- Bromine
- Carbon monoxide
- Diisocyanates
- Dimethyl sulfate
- Hydrogen cyanide
- Hydrogen selenide
- Methanol

Contaminants

- Methyl bromide
- Methyl chloride
- Methylene chloride
- Nickel carbonyl
- Nitric acid
- Nitrogen oxides
- Nitroglycerin
- Nitromethane
- Phosgene

- - Phosphine
 - Phosphorous trichloride
 - Stibine
 - Sulfur chloride
 - Urethane or other Diisocyanatecontaining paints
 - Vinyl chloride
 - Ozone

MSA Ultra Twin respirator



If the manufacturer states that the respirator should not be worn for the contaminant being protected against, cease use immediately and arrange for replacement respiratory protection.

Commands must contact their Industrial Hygiene Program office to identify replacement respiratory protection.

Respiratory Protection Program managers can use the MSA Response Guide, an online respiratory protection selection tool, https://webapps.msasafety.com/responseguide/Home.aspx.

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