

# factair

## F6001 SAFE-AIR TESTER

### OPERATING MANUAL



FAC QAM 096 Issue D 03/21

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## Introduction

Safe-Air Testers are designed to provide a quick and easy method for carrying out accurate periodic testing of breathing-air supplies. From the touch screen display the appropriate breathing-air standard can be selected for your test.

The F6001, is designed specifically to test high pressure air breathing air cylinders and high pressure charging systems up to 300bar.

It is supplied in a hard weatherproof case with storage provision for a wide range of accessories and equipment.

The test is carried out using built in electrochemical cells for carbon monoxide and the oxygen and an infrared LED sensor for the carbon dioxide. The moisture is measured with an electronic dewpoint meter and the instrument also records test pressure and ambient temperature. For measuring oil aerosols Draeger Impactors are connected through a test port and this can also be used for testing a number of other Draeger chemical reagent tubes detailed below. The Draeger Impactors are supplied in packs of 10 and show the degree of oil contamination on a screen.

## Calibration and Warranty

Safe-Air Testers leave our factory with a 12-month warranty and calibration certificate. Our standard turnaround on annual calibration is 10-15 working days providing there is no major damage that requires an extensive rebuild. *Note:- Please download all stored data before returning the Tester to Factair.*

Temperature Parameters

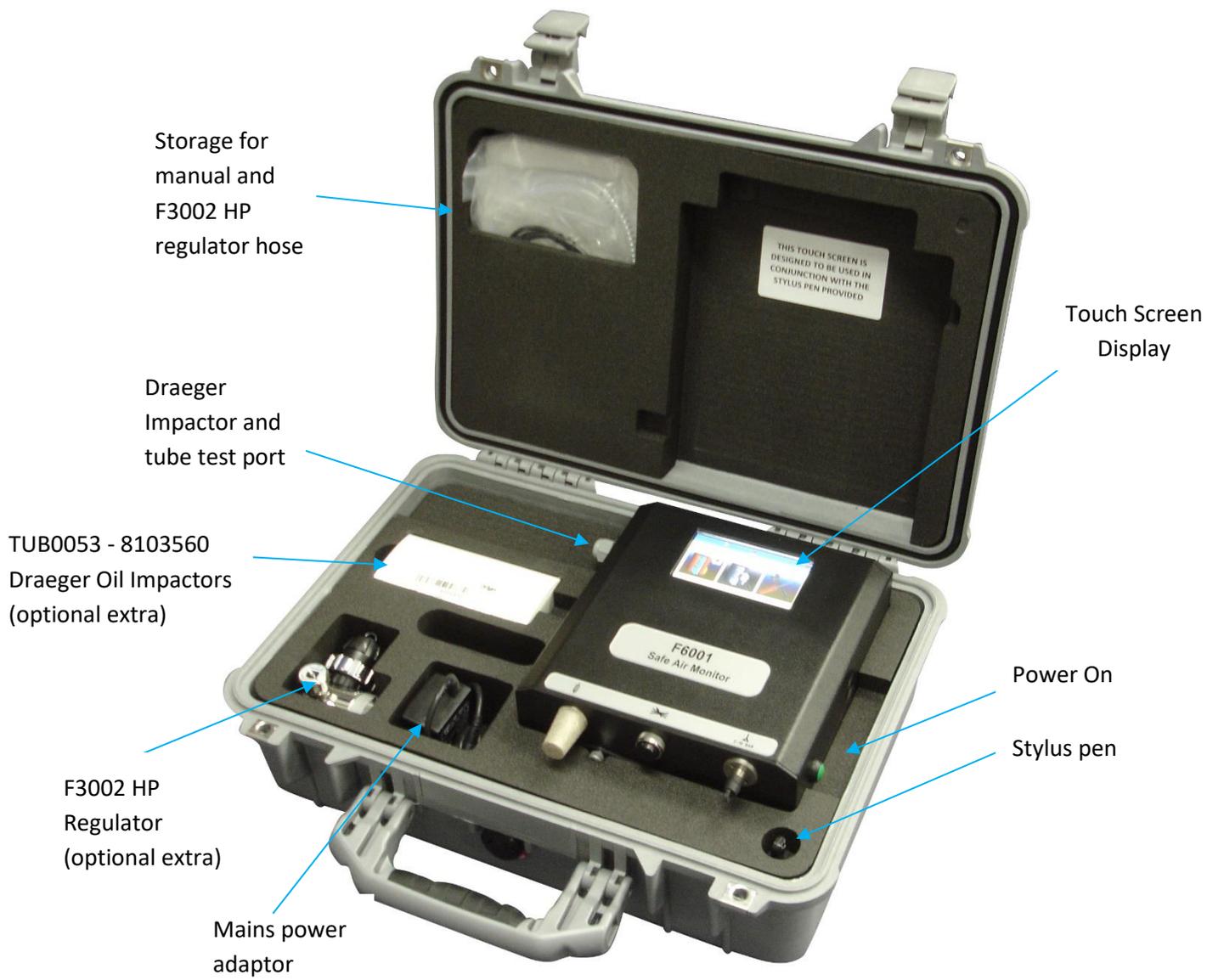
Storage: -10/+50°C                      Operating Range: +5/+35°C

This tester is calibrated for the following approved reagent tubes/Impactor.

Test		Draeger ref.	Factair Part No:	Sensitivity
Oil (Impactor)		8103560	TUB0053	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Oil (chemical reagent tube)*		6728371	TUB0003	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nitrous Fumes	NO <sub>x</sub>	8103661	TUB0068	0.2-6 ppm
Sulphur Dioxide	SO <sub>2</sub>	6728491	TUB0014	1-25 ppm
Polytest		CH28401	TUB0017	Sensitivity dependant on compound present

- *The tester can also be used with the old type Draeger reagent tube for oil, ref.6728371. (Refer to Appendix 2 at the rear of the manual for instructions.)*

**IMPORTANT – IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR SAFE-AIR TESTER IS RETURNED FOR RECALIBRATION AND SERVICING WITHIN 12 MONTHS FROM THE ISSUE DATE OF ITS CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**



### **Equipment List:**

F6001 Safe-Air Tester  
Hard Case  
Mains Power Supply  
USB Download Cable  
6 x AA Alkaline Batteries  
F3002 High-Pressure Regulator  
Stylus Pen

### **Optional Extras**

TUB0053 – 8103560 Draeger Oil Impactor – Box of 10  
F1946 Connection ¼ BSP inlet adaptor  
F2193 Safe-air Tester to Draeger/Scott compatible plug adaptor  
F2194 Connection adaptor terminating in a Rectus Plug  
F2195 Connection adaptor terminating in an Instantair Plug

## **1. Pre-Use**

Testers are supplied with 6 off, size AA, alkaline type batteries packed separately and stored underneath the tester within the case. Please note rechargeable batteries are not suitable for use with this instrument.

Batteries must be installed prior to use unless it is the intention to power the unit solely from a mains supply. To install the batteries lift the tester out of its case, open the battery drawer at the front of the unit and place the batteries inside.

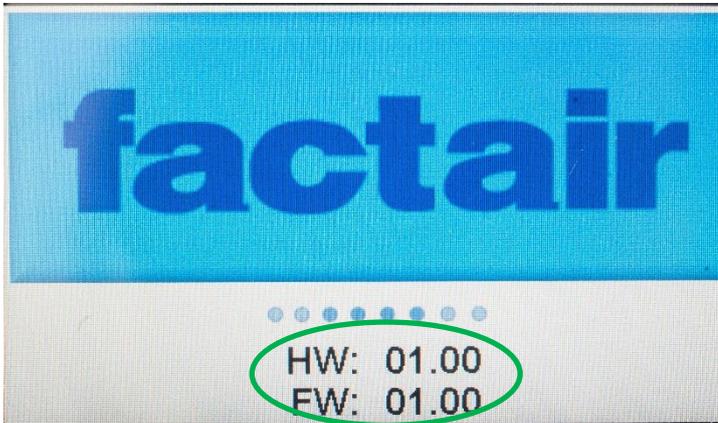
*Note: - It is important to strictly observe polarity when fitting batteries and ensure that they are correctly located.*

If on start up the battery level is too low a warning will be displayed on the screen; the test cannot continue until the batteries are replaced or the unit is operated from the mains power supply. During use the battery condition is displayed on the screen.

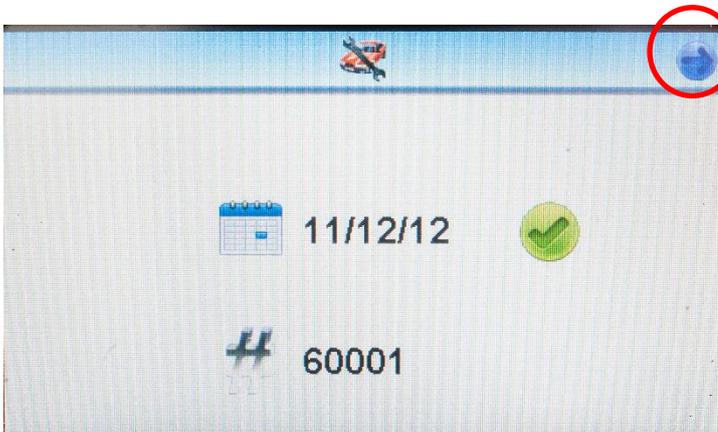
If the Tester is to be used adjacent to a power socket, the mains adaptor may be used. Please note the unit should be switched off prior to connection or disconnection of the mains supply.

## 2. Start-Up

To carry out a test first switch on the machine by pressing and holding the green “on” button, located on the right-hand side of the unit, for approximately 3 seconds.

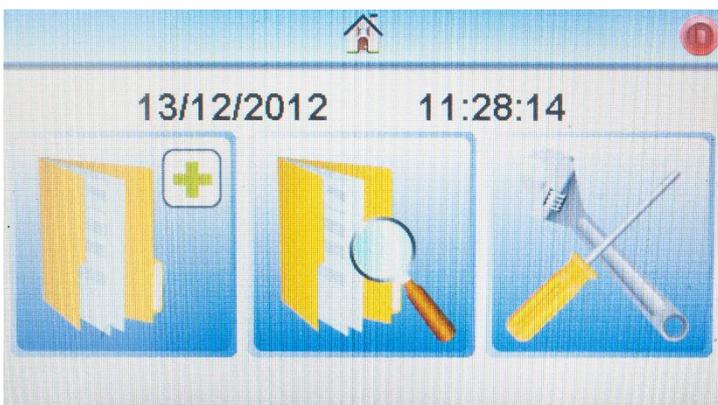


A splash screen will be displayed which shows the instruments hardware and firmware versions. Periodically the firmware is upgraded as part of the recalibration process as improvements are identified.



A Stylus pen is provided for use with the touch screen. The display will show the, date last calibrated, serial number and a tick or cross symbol will indicate whether it is within the recommended calibration period.

Press the arrow key to progress to the main menu.



The main menu has 3 options available from left to right these are: Begin test, Review Previous Tests and Set-Up Menu.

Each of these sub-menus are described in further detail below

The instrument can also be turned off from this menu by pressing the red power symbol in the top right hand corner.



*Note – If the begin test icon is in grey this will be because the instrument’s memory is full (20 tests maximum) and you need to remove at least 1 test before you can proceed. See Section 4 – Reviewing Test Results for further details.*

### 3 Beginning a New Test

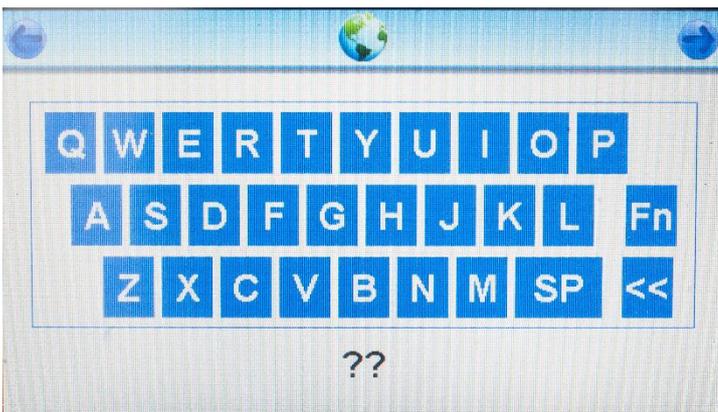


To carry out a test press the “begin test” icon on the main menu

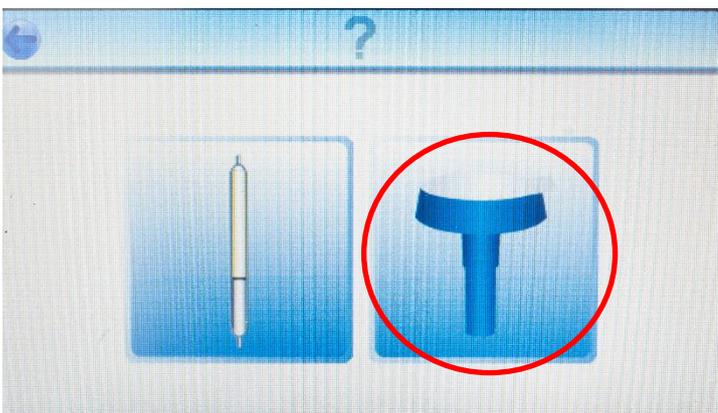


The unit will automatically calibrate the oxygen cell against the surrounding atmosphere; the unit therefore needs to be in a well ventilated area.

*Note:- If the temperature is greater than 40°C inside the instrument the calibration will operate for an extended period to stabilise the Oxygen cell.*



You now have the option of entering a description for the test location, if you wish to use numbers press the “function” button. Push the right arrow button when you are ready to proceed.

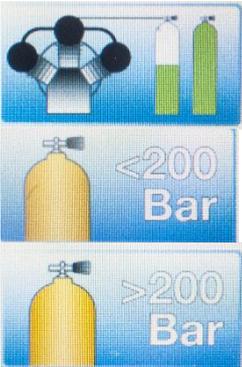


Choose between using a Draeger chemical reagent tube or Draeger oil Impactor in the test port.

For further details on alternative chemical reagent tubes see appendices 2 and 3.

For breathing-air tests the standard option is to select a Draeger oil impactor.

For high pressure tests there are 3 different test options available. All of the high-pressure tests require the use of the F3002 regulator which has a DIN connector which can accept input pressures of up to 300 bar.



High-pressure charging compressors

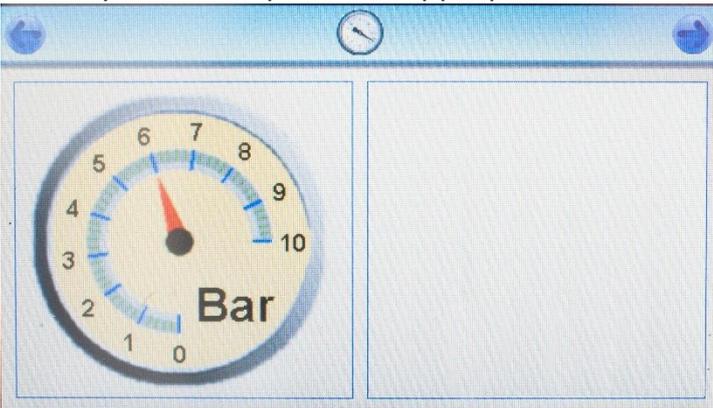
High-pressure cylinder less than 200bar

High-pressure cylinder greater than 200bar

*Note: For cylinder tests please ensure the test is carried out on a recently filled, fully charged cylinder.*

*Note: For the high-pressure charging compressor test a DIN to DIN adaptor ref: F2158 is required to connect the F3002 high-pressure regulator to a charging hose.*

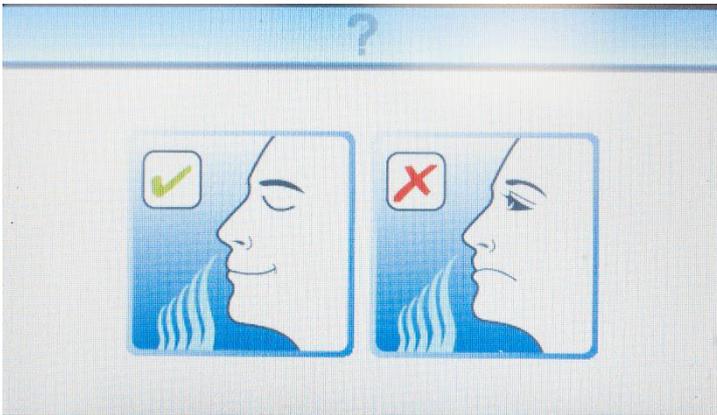
To carry out a test press the appropriate button.



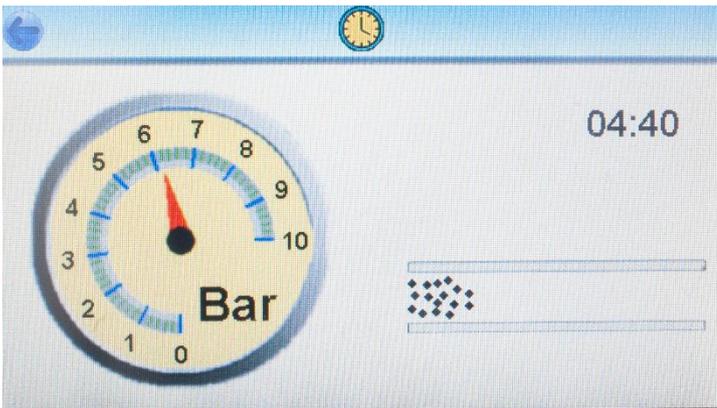
Ensure that the flow control valve is fully closed and then connect the F3002 high-pressure regulator assembly to the cylinder or charging hose to be tested, ensuring that the regulator has the correct type of connector for the cylinder. Connect the regulator hose coupling to both the regulator and the inlet of the Tester.

Open the cylinder valve and check that the cylinder is fully charged by reading the contents gauge on the regulator. (A partially discharged cylinder can give an incorrect water result.) The pressure displayed on the tester will be that of the regulated supply from the cylinder and must not exceed 10 bar. Press the button in the top right hand corner to proceed.

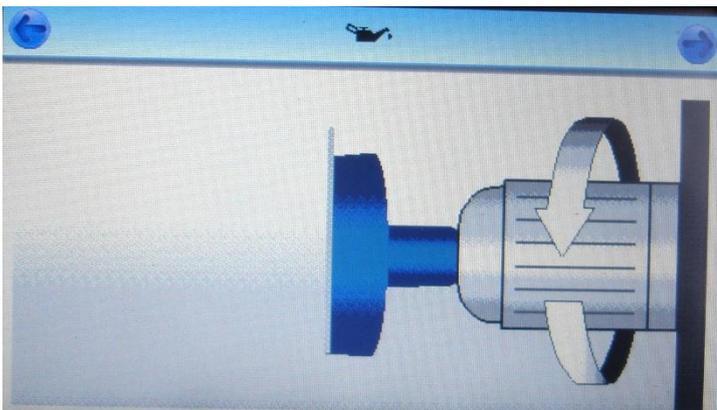
*Note:- if the unit is over-pressurised it will automatically shut down and display an overpressure warning; it will then need to be returned to the manufacturer for checking and resetting.*



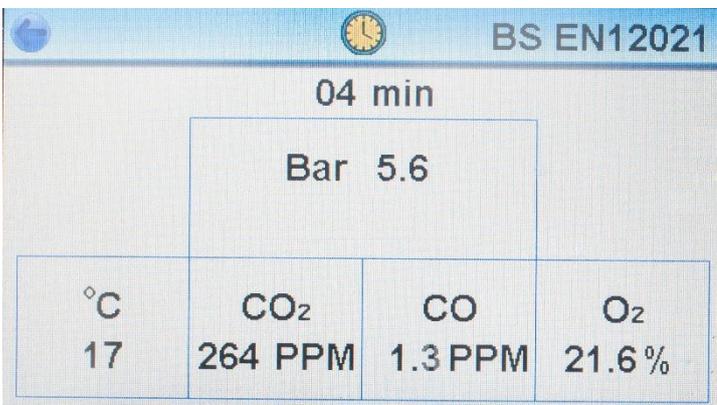
Carry out the odour test by depressing the odour test button and smelling the air exhausted from the sintered outlet, then release the button. If there is a serious odour problem, fail the sample at this point of the test. Initiating flows of seriously contaminated air through the tube ports could result in damage to the unit. If the odour test is satisfactory, press the 'pass' icon.



The instrument will now commence a 7-minute purge sequence, during which time an airflow will be passed through the test port and across the electronic cells. This clears contaminants from previous tests and ensures that a representative sample is being tested.



Once the purge has finished, the Draeger Impactor should be inserted into the test port and tightened firmly; ensure the Impactor has an intact protective seal. This seal must remain in place for the duration of the test. Press the button in top right hand corner to start the test.

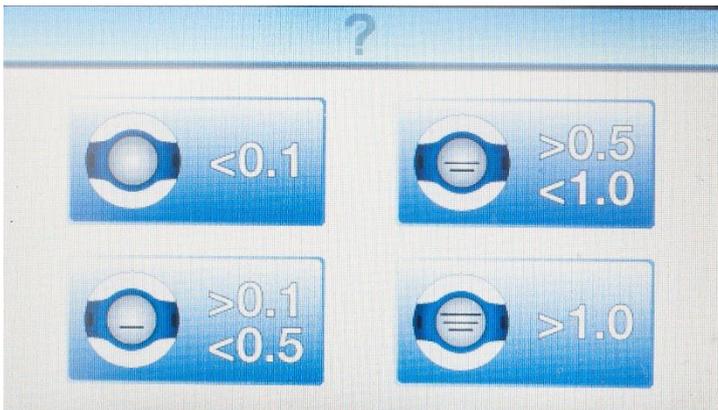


The test will now commence and the duration will be displayed as a countdown, together with pressure, ambient temperature, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and oxygen content.

The unit can be left until the test time has elapsed.



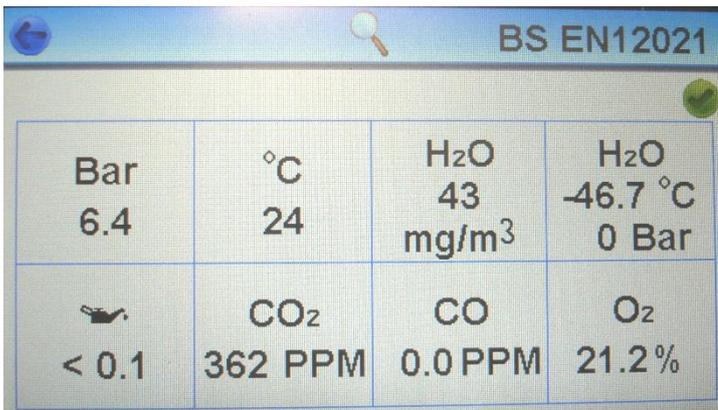
If the instrument detects that the dewpoint meter's rate of change is still too high (>0.2 dec C per minute) it will automatically continue the test until this stabilises (maximum test time 15 minutes).



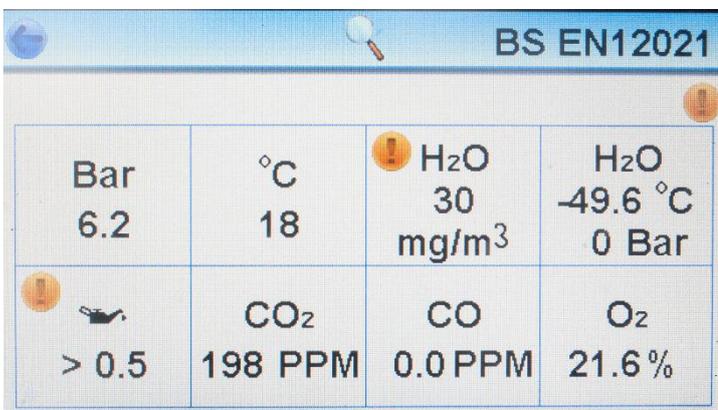
The Impactor can now be removed and evaluated.

To enter the results press the corresponding icon on the screen.

*Note:- Instructions on reading the Impactor can be found in Appendix 3 at the back of the manual.*



The "test complete" screen displays all the measurements recorded during the test. And automatically determines whether the test was a pass or fail against the standard displayed in the top right corner of the screen. For water content on high pressure tests both the measured value in mg/m<sup>3</sup> and the atmospheric dewpoint are provided.

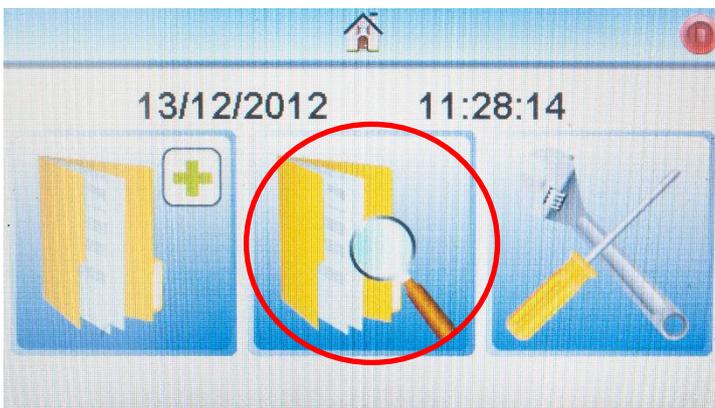


If the test was a fail an orange exclamation mark would be indicating those criteria which did not meet the standard. The photograph opposite is an example of a failed test where the F6001 was testing a high pressure charging compressor and the air quality for water and oil did not meet the requirements of breathing-air standard BS EN 12021.

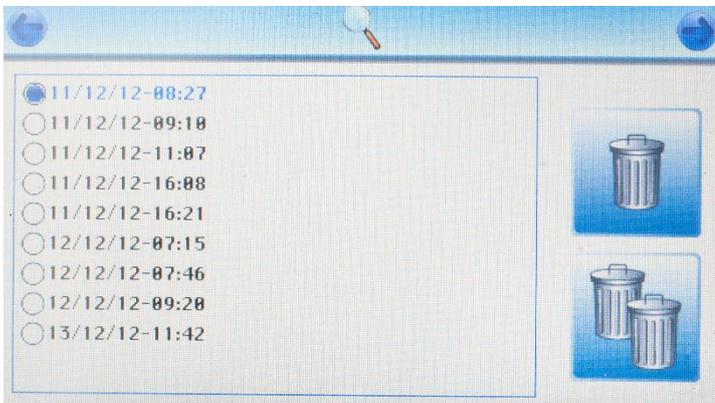
The test result is automatically recorded in the instrument's memory, which can store up to 20 previous tests. To disconnect the Tester from the cylinder firstly turn off the cylinder valve, open the flow control

valve until all the air is exhausted then close the valve. It is now safe to disconnect the connection hose and cylinder regulator.

#### 4. Reviewing Test Results



From the main menu button press the review test button.



The F6001 can store up to 20 test results and each individual test is titled by the date and time when the test was completed.

To review a previous test select it then press the right hand arrow.

To delete a test highlight it then press the trash can button. All tests can be deleted by selected the multiple trash can icon.

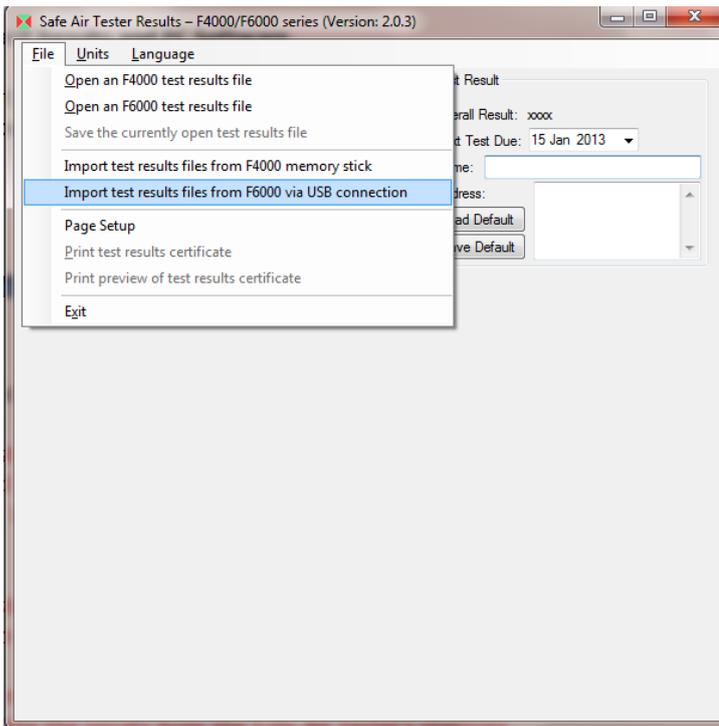
*Note: Once the instrument has saved 20 results you will unable to complete further tests until you have removed at least 1 of the stored tests.*

#### 5. Exporting Test Results and PC Software.

To transfer test results from the Safe-Air Tester to the PC software you must first install the software on your PC. This is available in the download section of Factair's website:

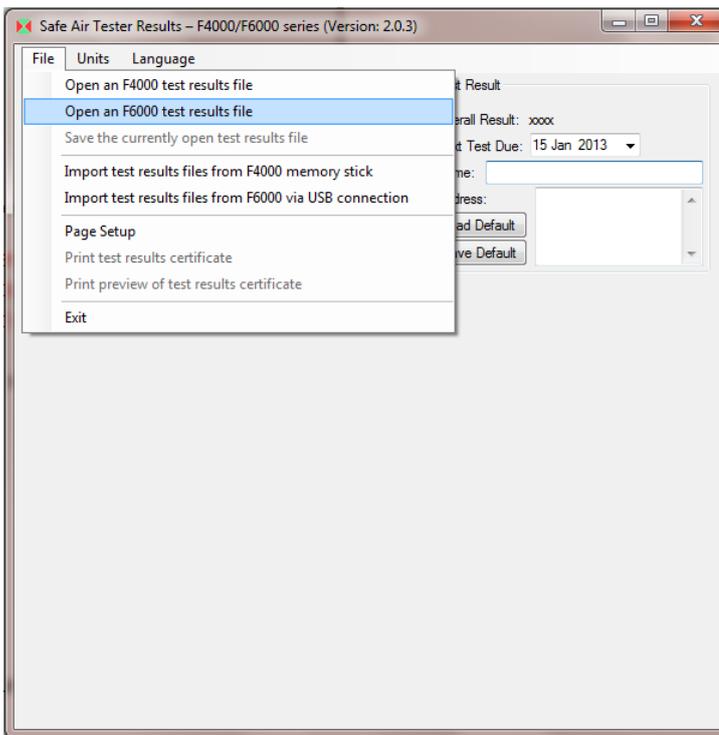
<http://www.factair.co.uk/air-quality-testing/safe-air-testers/>

To transfer test results from the Safe-Air Tester to the PC software, connect the USB cable between the F6001 and your PC and open the Safe-Air Tester Results F4000/F6000 series software.



Then click on the File drop down menu and select import test results from F6000 via USB connection.

You will then be able to choose the location where you would like test results to be stored.



Individual test records can be opened from the file drop down menu by selecting “Open an F6000 test results file”.

Safe Air Tester - [13-Feb-2013 at 11-19]

File Units Language

**Test Info**  
 Test Date: 13 Feb 2013  
 Tester Serial Number: 60999  
 Tester Calibration Date: 18 Jan 2013  
 Tester Model: F6000  
 Test Category: High Pressure Cylinder above 200 Bar  
 Location: TEST SPRL  
 Oil: Impactor

**Test Result**  
 Overall Result: Pass  
 Next Test Due: Date Feb 2013  
 Name:  
 Address:  
 Load Default  
 Save Default

**Test Measurements**

	Reading	Pass/Fail	*Requirements/Notes
Ambient Temperature:	22°C	--	
Odour:	OK	Pass	Without significant odour or taste
Oxygen (O2):	21.0 %	Pass	20 - 22% by volume
Carbon Monoxide (CO):	0.1 ppm	Pass	5ppm (5ml per m3) max
Carbon Dioxide (CO2):	247 ppm	Pass	500ppm (500ml per m3) max
Oil Mist:	0 - 0.1	Pass	Less than 0.5 mg/m3
Water Vapour:	4 mg/m3	Pass	35 mg/m3 max
Atmospheric Dewpoint:	-67.5°C	--	

Requirements according to BS EN12021 = \*

Once loaded further information can be added about the following:-

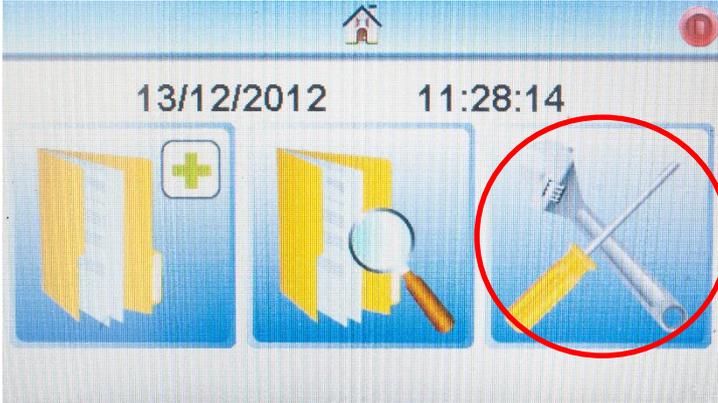
Test location.

Date next test due.

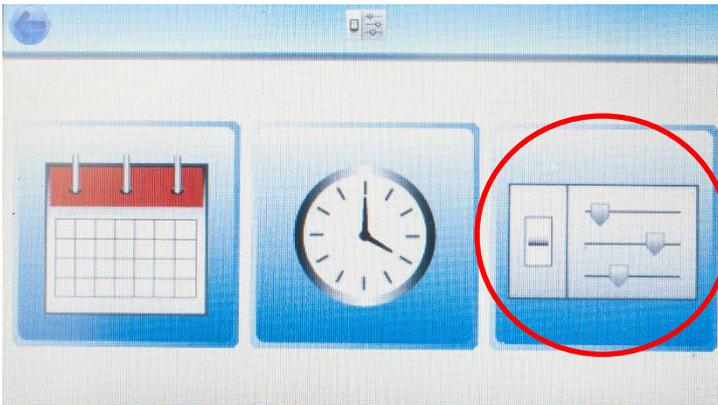
Test engineer and relevant address. *Note:- These details can be saved as default.*

When complete you can save the test result file and if required print off a certificate. In the UK, Health and Safety Executive guideline HSG53 recommends test results should be retained for a minimum of 5 years.

## Appendix 1 - Configuring the Safe-Air Tester



From the main menu press the configure icon.



In the configuration sub menu there are 3 icons available, from left to right these are:

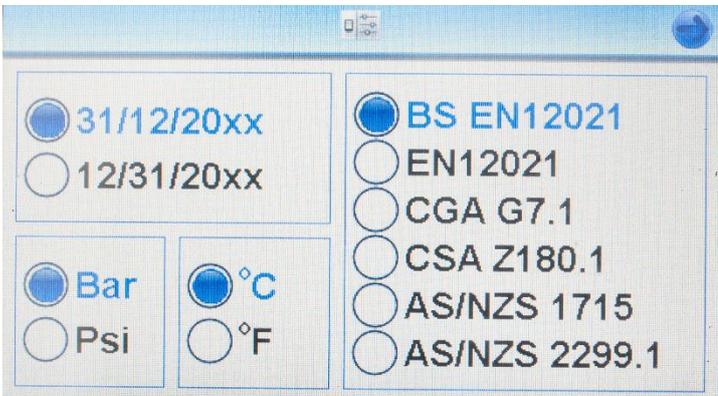
Set Date

Set Time (the instrument uses a 24 hour clock)

Set units of measure and test standard

The date and time are set prior to the unit being supplied but they can be adjusted as necessary.

To select the units of measure and test standard press the right hand icon.



In this menu you can then choose date format; pressure and temperature units of measure and the breathing-air test standard.

Once you have made your selection press the arrow in the top right corner to exit. To then exit from the configuration sub menu to the main menu press the arrow at the top left of the screen.

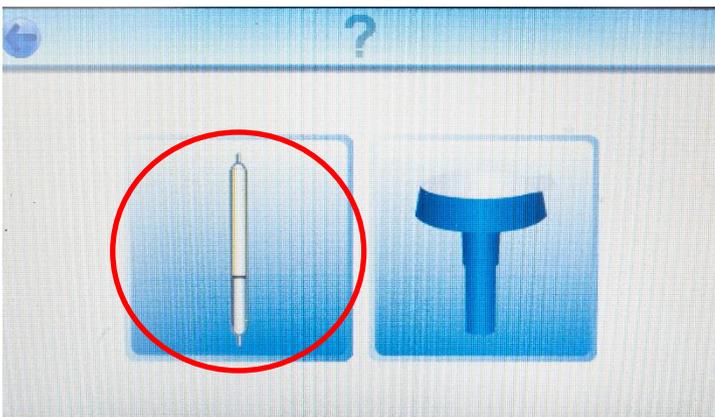
## Appendix 2 - Using the test port for other Draeger tubes

As well as the Draeger oil Impactor the F6001 test port can also be used a range of other tubes listed below:

Test		Draeger ref.	Factair Part No:	Sensitivity
Oil (chemical reagent tube)		6728371	TUB0003	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nitrous Fumes	NO <sub>x</sub>	8103661	TUB0068	0.2-6 ppm
Sulphur Dioxide	SO <sub>2</sub>	6728491	TUB0014	1-25 ppm
Polytest		CH28401	TUB0017	Sensitivity dependant on compound present

To prepare the tubes Factair recommends the F2187 Draeger tube tip cutter.

If you have another Draeger tube, which you wish to use with the instrument, contact Factair for technical advice on its suitability.



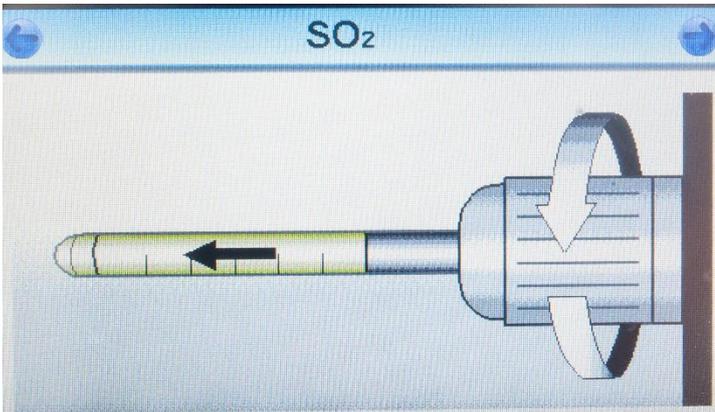
To complete a tube test commence a new test and after the unit had calibrated the oxygen cell and you have input the test location details you will have the option to select a tube test as shown, press the button to proceed.



In this sub menu you will then be able to choose from oil, sulphur dioxide, nitrous fumes or the polytest tube.

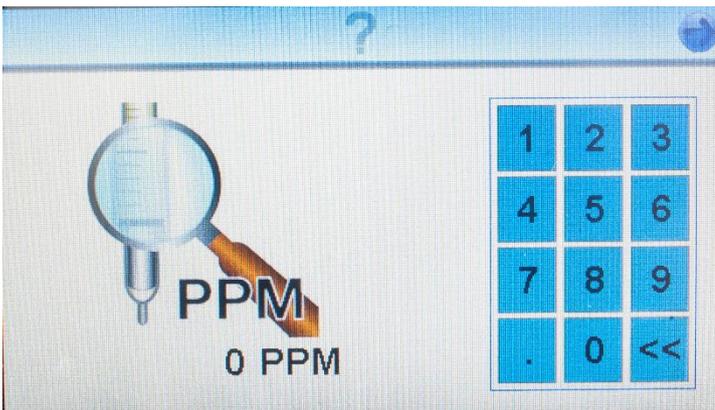
If you are intending to complete an oil tube test then you will need to input the test time. If you can determine with a high degree of certainty the specific compressor lubricant being used, then refer to the “test times” chart provided on Factair’s website marked for the F6000.

If you have no knowledge of the type of compressor lubricant being used in the breathing-air system then Factair recommends 15 minutes as this covers the vast majority of lubricants. Once you have selected the tube to tested follow the testing process as described earlier in the manual.



Once you have selected which tube you wish to test the instrument will complete its purge sequence after which you will be prompted to insert the appropriate tube into the test port and tighten firmly.

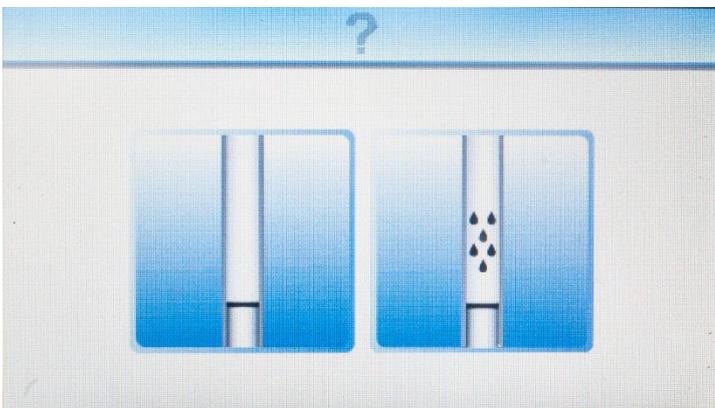
*Note: Both ends of the tube should only be cut immediately prior to the test. Ensure the arrow printed on the tube is pointing away from the instrument.*



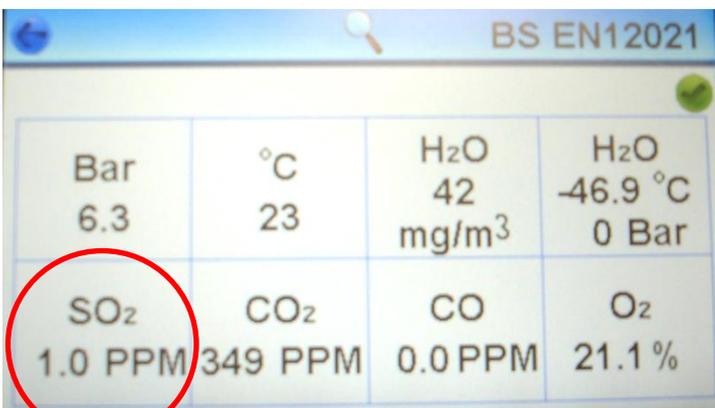
Press the arrow in the top right corner to proceed.

The test will proceed as described in section 3 and at the end of it you will be prompted to enter the result from the tube.

For the Nitrous fumes and Sulphur dioxide tubes enter the result using the numeric pad. Then press the arrow in the top right hand corner.



For the oil and polytest tubes select the appropriate pass or fail icons.



The result will then be displayed on the final test result screen and stored in the instrument's memory. In the example opposite a sulphur dioxide tube has been used.

### Appendix 3 - Reading the Draeger Oil Impactor and Chemical Reagent Tubes

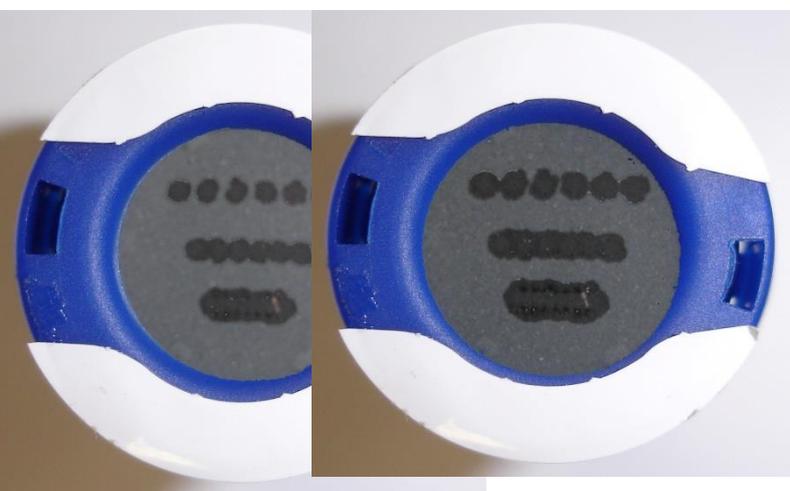
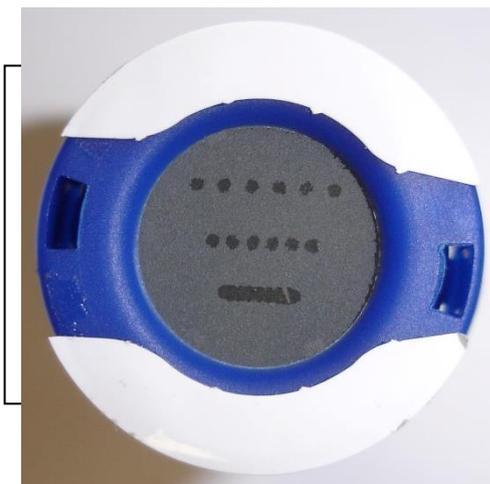
## Oil Impactor

**The Oil Impactor's protective seal must be kept in place for the duration of the test and only removed after the test has been completed.**

With a standard measurement range of 0.1 to 1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> the Impactor has a limit of detection of 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. The Impactor can detect all mineral and synthetic oil mists, it features a series of 3 horizontal lines, each formed by a series of precision manufactured nozzles. These horizontal lines of nozzles are calibrated to a different concentration of oil. When air is passed through these nozzles any oil present in the air is deposited on the glass plate prior to the air being exhausted by vents around its circumference, this allows the user to easily and quickly identify minute quantities of oil.

For tests that pass with an oil concentration of less than 0.05mg/m<sup>3</sup>, the screen will remain blank. For tests above that read as follows:

The bottom line represents an oil concentration of 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. When the oil deposited forms a continuous line then the concentration is in excess of 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. The middle line represents a concentration of 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, again when the oil deposited forms a continuous line the concentration is in excess of 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. The top line represents a concentration of 1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, again when this forms a continuous line the concentration is in excess of 1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.



Fail\* -  
greater  
than  
1.0mg/m<sup>3</sup>

\* – The above pass and fail criteria is based on breathing-air standard EN12021

**Using the Draeger tube tip cutter**

The F2187 Draeger Tube Tip Cutter is an optional extra not provided with the F6001 as standard and is especially designed for cutting the ends of the tube. It has been designed to prevent glass from falling out of the opener by accident. The reservoir for the broken-off tips is easy to empty.

1. Place the end of the tube between the 3 blades, and turn to score the end.



2. Push the tube at an angle to break the tip.



3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 with the other end of the tube

### Using the tube tip cutter with the Draeger oil tube

1. Using the Tube Tip Cutter, place the ampoule section in the platform at the bottom. Note: Make sure the tube is against the back wall of the cutter. Line up the black dot nearest the end of the tube with dot on the cutter.



2. With one hand holding the cutter, the other holding the tube and with your thumb against the base of the cutter, apply pressure to the tube, this should break the inner tube.



3. Place your used detector tubes in a safe container until they can be disposed of properly as “sharps” or glass.



Each pack of tubes has its own instruction leaflet but the following notes should help you take readings after the tests have been completed.

Each tube has an expiry date which is located on the back of its storage box.

## Oil (6728371) -

**REQUIREMENT** - FOR BREATHING-AIR STANDARD EN12021 THE AIR SHOULD HAVE A MAXIMUM OIL CONTENT OF 0.5 MG/M<sup>3</sup> AND SHOULD BE WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT ODOUR OR TASTE.  
FOR HTM02-01 THE AIR SHOULD HAVE A MAXIMUM OIL CONTENT OF 0.1 MG/M<sup>3</sup>

Ensure the oil tube is kept vertical throughout this process.

Satisfactory test: - The white crystals will turn translucent and show at worst a slight discoloration.

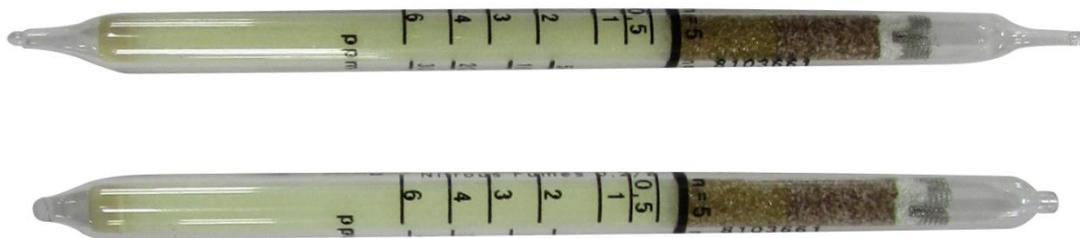
Failed test: - (Mineral oil) - The white crystals will show a light brown or darker discoloration.  
- (Synthetic oil) - The white crystals will show a yellow discoloration [*Note: best seen by comparing with an unused tube*].



## Nitrous Fumes (NO<sub>x</sub>) (810661)

**REQUIREMENT** - NOT REQUIRED AS A STANDARD TEST FOR BREATHING-AIR BUT MAXIMUM READING OF 2 PPM FOR HTM02-01

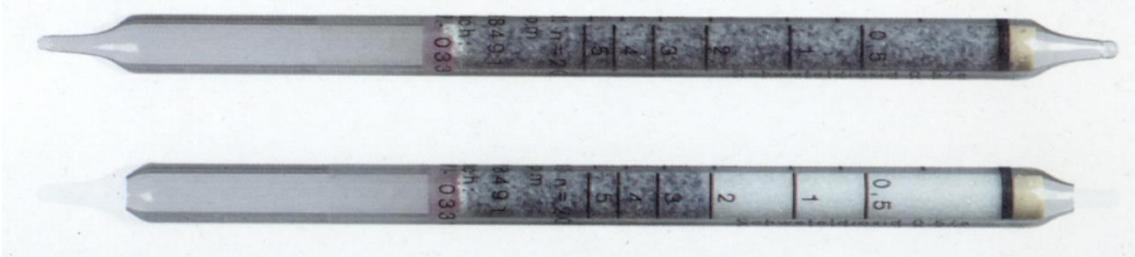
The media in the detector tube will discolour to show the presence of nitrous fumes. The total length of the discoloration is the measure of concentration read directly from the 0.2-6ppm scale in parts per million.



## Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) (67 28491)

REQUIREMENT - NOT REQUIRED AS A STANDARD TEST FOR BREATHING-AIR BUT MAXIMUM READING OF 1 PPM FOR HTM02-01.

The media in the detector tube will change from grey blue to white to show the presence of sulphur dioxide. The total length of the white section is the measure of concentration read directly from the 1-25ppm scale in parts per million.



## Polytest (CH 28401)

REQUIREMENT - NOT REQUIRED AS A STANDARD TEST FOR BREATHING-AIR BUT FOR HTM02-01 - NO DISCOLORATION.

The media in the detector tube will discolour to provide qualitative determination of easily oxidizable substances in air. Refer to Polytest data sheets for more specific information. If discoloration occurs further investigation will be required to determine the source of the contamination.



## Disposal of Draeger-Tubes

When Draeger tubes have been used, or unopened tubes have exceeded their expiry date, they should be disposed of using one of the following methods:

### Used Tubes

Submerge the tube(s) in a beaker or metal container filled with water and allow to soak for 24 hours. Treat the residual water in accordance with local authority waste regulations (some tube aqueous waste may require neutralisation prior to disposal). Place the tubes in a “sharps” or glass bin wearing protective gloves and safety spectacles. Dispose of the bin via the company’s normal industrial waste disposal method(s) i.e. landfill or incineration.

OR

Place the tubes in a “sharps” or glass bin wearing protective gloves and safety spectacles. Dispose of the bin via the company’s normal hazardous waste disposal method(s) i.e. landfill or incineration.

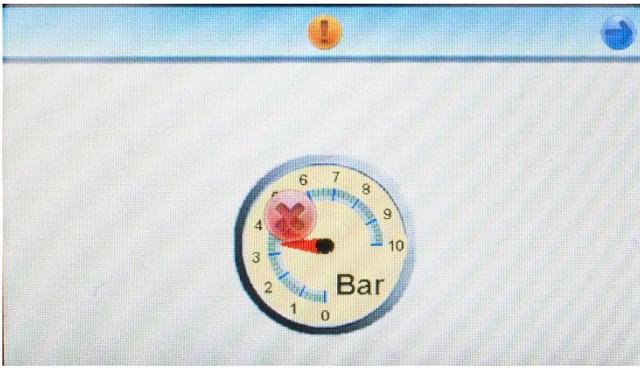
### **Unused Tubes**

Open the Draeger tube at both ends using the special tube opener or the cutter on the hand pump. Break any ampoules where applicable. Dispose of the tubes as stated in Methods 1, 2 or 3.

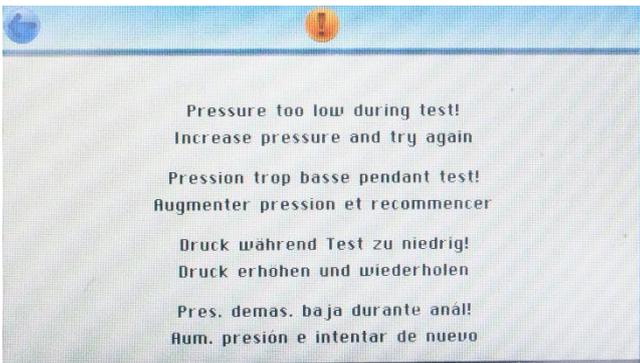
**NOTE:** *As an alternative a local authority approved waste disposal contractor can be employed to collect used and unused tubes from site and dispose of them in a safe manner.*

## **Appendix 4 – Helpful Tips**

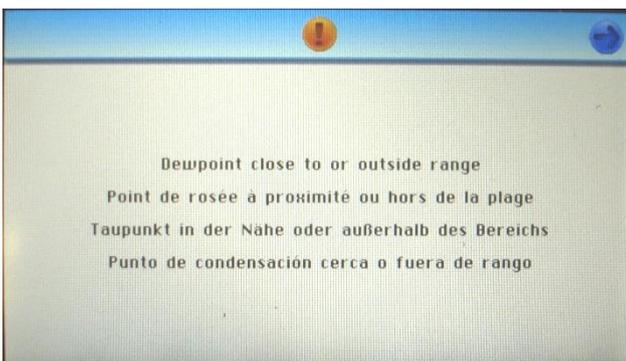
### **General**



This message will be displayed prior to the test when the instrument is unable to calibrate the oxygen cell because there is an air supply connected to the instrument. Disconnect the air supply then press the arrow button in the top right hand corner to continue.



This error message will be displayed when the air inlet pressure has fallen below the minimum 2 bar required for the instrument to successfully complete the test. The test will need to be restarted with a pressure greater than 2 bar.



This reading will be displayed during the test if the moisture reading falls outside the range of the sensor (-70 to 0°C atmospheric dewpoint). The final test result for moisture will therefore display the limit for the sensor.

- Make sure the system flow control valve is closed after each test. Connecting an air supply to the Tester with the system flow regulator in the open position can damage the unit.
- Never connect to a non-regulated supply from an HP cylinder or compressor.
- Maximum inlet pressure to the Tester is 10 bar. If exposed to an overpressure the Tester will display an overpressure warning necessitating its return to the manufacturer for checking and resetting.
- When using the mains power supply, ensure that the Tester is switched off prior to connection and disconnection.
- Pressure Dewpoint is, for a given pressure, the temperature at which water will begin to condense out of air.

### With Impactor

- Never remove the sticker before or during the test.

### **With detector tubes**

- Ensure that there are no fragments of glass in the tube test port gland prior to fitting detector tubes, clean if required.
- Always remove the ends of the detector tubes cleanly using the correct tube tip cutter. Do not use pincers or other devices.
- Always remove both ends of the detector tubes prior to fitting.
- Always fit detector tube with the arrows facing outwards.
- Never break the glass ampoule in the oil tube before the test.
- Only use the detector tubes that the Tester is calibrated for.
- Once used, be aware that the tube tip cutter contains ground glass and glass fragments. Take appropriate precautions for the disposal of these. Dispose of as sharps.
- When using the tube tip cutter ensure only a light pressure is applied to the tube whilst rotating for scoring.

For any additional advice and information please contact Factair on: +44 (0) 1473 746400.

### **Air Quality Testing – Why?**

The required quality of breathing air is stated in EN12021 is to provide information on the safe limits of potential contaminant gases within breathing air and to ensure that the life support gas of oxygen is of an adequate level.

Compressed air for breathing normally originates from a compressor system installed or operating at the place of use and there are various factors that can affect the quality and safety of this air.

- The air intake to the compressor can ingest airborne contamination from local processes and vehicle exhaust fumes which are not removed by standard breathing air filtration. Such air borne contamination may not be continuous but the pollution of the air supply may persist for hours or days.
- Malfunctioning compressors, especially reciprocating type, can produce unsafe levels of both carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
- Breathing air filtration has a finite life and can fail causing high levels of oil and water contamination to be present in the air.
- The performance of desiccant filters is dramatically affected by operating temperature. Infrequent validation may result in poor quality air being supplied for an extended period
- Failure of the compressed air aftercooling will result in air entering the filtration at too high a temperature, this will cause the filtration to prematurely fail and pass excess levels of oil and water.
- Malfunctioning dryers can disturb the oxygen concentration to outside safe levels within the breathing air.
- High levels of water in breathing air can freeze within RPD demand valves causing the air supply to fail.
- Insufficient air flow or pressure to the RPD will reduce the protection factor of the RPE and potentially expose the user to ingress of external contaminants.
- The effects of contaminants when breathed at elevated pressure can have a much greater effect on users than it would at normal pressure.
- Changes in the performance of compressor and filtration equipment are usually rapid in nature. Any failure affecting outlet air quality may injure users for an extended period if quality validation is infrequent.
- Odour alone is a poor indicator of air quality, toxic as asphyxiant gasses are often odourless, the limits for oil pollution are lower than the threshold detection level that most people will notice.

All employers have a duty of care to their employees to ensure that the breathing air they are supplied with is adequate for the RPD they are using and safe to breathe. The points raised above may form the basis of the risk assessment called for in the European guidance document for the selection and use of respiratory protective devices EN 529.

## International Breathing-Air Standards

	Europe	US	Australia and New Zealand
	BS EN12021 & EN12021:2014	CGA G-7.1-2011 Grade D	AS-NZS 1715: 2009*
<b>Odour</b>	The gas shall be free from unsatisfactory odour or taste.	None (No pronounced odour)	No objectionable or nauseous odour
<b>Oxygen</b>	(21 ± 1)%	19.5% - 23.5%	19.5% - 22%
<b>Carbon Dioxide</b>	≤ 500 PPM	≤ 1000 PPM	≤ 800 PPM
<b>Carbon Monoxide</b>	≤ 5 PPM	≤ 10 PPM	≤ 10 PPM
<b>Oil</b>	≤ 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	≤ 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	≤ 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Water Airline &lt;40Bar</b>	Where the apparatus is used and stored at a known temperature the pressure dewpoint shall be at least 5°C below likely lowest temperature. Where the conditions of usage and storage of any compressed air supply is not known the pressure dewpoint shall not exceed -11°C.	Dewpoint ≤50°F (67 PPM v/v), for SCBA use in extreme cold a dew point not to exceed -65°F (24 ppm v/v) or the dewpoint must be 10°F lower than the coldest temperature where the respirator is worn.	
<b>Water High Pressure</b>	40 to 200 bar ≤50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> >200 bar ≤35 mg/m <sup>3</sup> HP Charging Comp ≤25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		Contain not more than 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for cylinders initially filled to pressure of at least 120 bar.

Note – Also ensure that the test point volume and pressure is sufficient for the RPD being used. For AS-NZS 1715 the minimum requirement is 170 l/min continuous flow for each person, measured at the respirator.

Above is an extract only for full details refer to the individual standards.

## **Frequency of Breathing-Air Tests**

### **Low Pressure Systems**

The purpose of periodically testing air quality is to make sure that the control measures you have put in place are delivering the air quality required.

In the UK national standard EN12021 advises that samples should be taken and analysed at least every three months or more frequently if there has been a change in, or concerns relating to, the production process.

In the HSE guideline document Respiratory Equipment at Work (HSG53) it states you should base the frequency of such tests on a risk assessment, but again they should take place at least every three months, and more often when the quality of air cannot be assured to these levels.

For mobile breathing-air compressors, in the UK, COSHH stipulates that, the employer should ensure that wherever a compressor is located, the quality of air it supplies is not compromised by nearby contaminants. We strongly therefore recommend that for mobile compressors the air quality is tested whenever it is first moved into a new position or prevailing wind conditions change.

The final decision on frequency of test is the responsibility of the Employer and needs to not only reflect local legislation but also the task and frequency of use. It should be incorporated into their risk assessment and updated regularly to reflect results from ongoing breathing-air tests to maintain a robust control system.

### **High Pressure Systems**

Whilst up to a 3 month periodicity for testing may be suitable for low pressure breathing-air systems, further consideration should be given to high pressure compressors where the life of filter elements are normally much shorter, typically 50 hours for a HP filter cartridge and this is reduced further in high ambient temperatures.

Accordingly for these systems we recommend that your risk assessment for testing HP systems should be based on the expected filter life and an air quality test should first be completed when new filter elements are fitted and then again when they reach 50% of their life based on the hours run usage. Subsequent tests would then be dependent on usage with a maximum interval between tests of 3 months.

## Recording Breathing-Air Quality Test Results

When undertaking breathing-air quality tests, results should be retained. In the UK the regulations COSHH stipulates the information retained should include:

- the name and address of the employer responsible for the RPE;
- particulars of the equipment and of the distinguishing number or mark, together with a description sufficient to identify it, and the name of the maker;
- the date of examination and the name and signature or other acceptable means of identifying the person carrying out the examination and test;
- the condition of the equipment and details of any defect found, including for canister or filter respirators, the state of the canister and the condition of the filter;
- for self-contained compressed air/gas breathing apparatus, the pressure of air/gas in the supply cylinder; and
- for powered/power-assisted respirators and breathing apparatus, the volume flow rate to ensure that they can deliver at least the manufacturer's minimum recommended flow rate.

Records can be in paper or electronic format but should be kept readily accessible and retrievable at any reasonable time for examination by safety representatives or inspectors etc.

**In the guideline document Respiratory Protective Equipment, a practical guide (HSG53) it advises results should be kept for 5 years.**

## **A.4.5 Compressed air for breathing apparatus from EN529**

### **A.4.5 Compressed air for breathing apparatus (EN12021)**

#### **A.4.5.1 General**

A compressor system will have produced the compressed air supplied to a breathing apparatus. The compressor system may be used for filling individual high-pressure vessels or those on a mobile trolley or to supply air direct to breathing apparatus and other air-tools used in the workplace.

Contaminants can mix in compressed air at various stages of its production and supply. Any presence of contaminants in acceptable quantities will render the air unsuitable as “breathable air” and can threaten the health and safety of the respiratory protective device wearer. For this reason quality assured compressed air should be supplied to a breathing apparatus. EN12021 stipulates the minimum quality standards for breathable compressed air and includes the levels for oxygen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, lubricants, water and other types of contaminant and odour.

#### **A.4.5.2 Compressor system**

##### **A.4.5.2.1 General**

A competent person should be consulted when planning or installing a compressed air system for producing breathable air. This will help to minimise problems associated with compressors and the down stream effects on the quality of the air supplied. Table A.2 provides a summary of the main elements associated with a compressor system for producing breathable air. In addition to the careful and installation of the system it should be maintained by a competent person to ensure the safe operation of the system.

The compressor should be installed in an area providing sufficient space on all side to ensure good ventilation. The area should be cool as possible but avoid place where freezing is possible. The air intake point should be located in open air and away from potential contaminants (e.g. not close to ventilation outlets or in down stream of the outlets or near vehicle exhaust emission points).

##### **A.4.5.2.2 Air purification elements**

The air purification elements should be placed in the correct sequence to ensure the delivery of acceptable quality breathing air. These purification elements should be replaced in accordance with the advice provided by the competent person and the manufacturers of these elements.

##### **A.4.5.2.3 Testing and inspection**

The volume flow and quality of the supplied air should be thoroughly tested as specified by a competent person after risk assessment.

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**COSHH L5 (Sixth Edition 2013)**  
**EXTRACTS FROM CODE OF PRACTICE RELATING TO**  
**RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (RPE)**

178. The maintenance, examination and tests should be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Examinations should comprise a thorough visual examination of all parts of the respirator or breathing apparatus, to ensure that all parts are present, correctly fitted, and the equipment is in good working order. In particular, the examination should ensure that the straps, facepieces, filters and

valves are sound and in good working condition. For powered and power-assisted respirators, tests should:

- be made on the condition and efficiency of those parts;
- ensure that the battery pack is in good condition;
- ensure that the respirator delivers at least the manufacturer's recommended minimum volume flow rate.

179. For RPE incorporating compressed gas cylinders, tests should include the condition and efficiency of all parts, the pressure in the cylinders and the volume flow rate. Frequency of examination and tests

180. The quality of the air supplied to a breathing apparatus should be tested at suitable intervals, depending on the task and the frequency of use. When the air supply is from mobile compressors, the employer should ensure that wherever a compressor is located, the quality of air it supplies is not compromised by nearby contaminants. In every case, the air supplied to a breathing apparatus should meet the relevant quality standard. As it is not reasonably practicable to test for all contaminants, the risk assessment made under regulation 6 should guide what other contaminants will require testing.

181. Thorough maintenance examinations and, where appropriate, tests of items of RPE, other than one-shift disposable respirators, should be made at suitable intervals. The frequency should increase where the health risks and conditions of exposure are particularly severe.

182. In situations where respirators are used only occasionally, an examination and test should be made before their next use and maintenance carried out as appropriate. The person who is responsible for managing the maintenance of RPE should determine suitable intervals between examinations. Emergency escape-type RPE should be examined and tested in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

183. Suitable arrangements should be made to ensure that no employee uses RPE which has previously been used by another person, unless it has been thoroughly washed and cleaned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

## **Suitable records**

184. The record of each thorough examination and test of RPE carried out should include:

- the name and address of the employer responsible for the RPE;
- particulars of the equipment and of the distinguishing number or mark, together with a description sufficient to identify it, and the name of the maker;
- the date of examination and the name and signature or other acceptable means of identifying the person carrying out the examination and test;
- the condition of the equipment and details of any defect found, including for canister or filter respirators, the state of the canister and the condition of the filter;
- for self-contained compressed air/gas breathing apparatus, the pressure of air/gas in the supply cylinder; and
- for powered/power-assisted respirators and breathing apparatus, the volume flow rate to ensure that they can deliver at least the manufacturer's minimum recommended flow rate.

## **Keeping records**

185. Employers may keep records in any format, eg on paper or electronically. Records should be kept readily accessible and retrievable at any reasonable time for examination by safety representatives or inspectors etc.

## **Accommodation for, and checking of, PPE**

186. Employers should ensure that accommodation is provided for PPE so that it can be safely stored or kept when it is not in use. The adequacy of the accommodation will vary according to the quantity, type and its use, eg pegs, (labelled) lockers, shelves or containers etc. The storage should be adequate to protect the PPE from contamination, loss or damage by, for example, harmful substances, damp or sunlight. Where quantities of PPE are stored, equipment which is ready for use should be clearly segregated from that which is awaiting repair or maintenance. Where PPE becomes contaminated during use, and especially by biological agents, the accommodation should be separate from any the employer provides for ordinary clothing and equipment. Employers may also have duties under the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 to provide accommodation for PPE.<sup>14</sup>

187. All PPE should be checked regularly to ensure that it continues to function and provide protection. The types of checks should be suited to that item of PPE and be able to detect significant deterioration. The more likely the performance of a particular item of PPE is to deteriorate, the more often it needs checking. Whoever does this work should be sufficiently knowledgeable and trained to identify deterioration and significant faults. Equipment that has deteriorated significantly or is faulty should be effectively repaired or disposed of safely.

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# Respiratory Protective Equipment at Work

## A practical guide

HSG53 (Fourth edition, published 2013)

### *Dos and don'ts*

#### Do's

Always ensure the breathing apparatus is in good working order before putting it on, even when new.

Always look after your supply hose during use – your life may depend on it.

Always use **all the straps** provided, making sure they are correctly positioned and adjusted. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Ensure that an adequate clean air supply is available for all users.

Ensure that the compressed air quality meets the minimum requirements of BS EN 12021.15

Always plan your exit from the contaminated area so you don't run out of air.

Ensure the other PPE you need to wear is compatible with the BA.

#### Don't's

Never place the hose inlet near to potential sources of contamination, eg vehicle exhausts.

Never use the equipment without the waist belt.

Never use a light-duty airline hose where there is any potential for crushing by vehicles or passers-by etc.

Never keep working if the airflow rate drops or any warning devices are activated. Leave the work area immediately.

## Appendix 3 Quality of air for breathing apparatus

### Air quality

1. Air supplied to breathing apparatus (BA) should be clean and safe to breathe, whether it is supplied via a fresh air hose or a source of compressed air.

### Fresh air hose

You should securely anchor the inlet for fresh air hose BA in an area that is free of contaminant. This can usually be achieved by siting the inlet well away from the work area (eg in free air outside the building), and upwind of any local sources of airborne contamination (eg vehicle exhaust).

## Compressed air

2. Compressed air for BA normally originates from a compressor system. The maintenance, examination and testing of compressors should be carried out according to the manufacturer's instructions. The siting of air inlets to compressors should follow the same principles as for fresh air hose. However, because compressors themselves can generate and concentrate a wide range of contaminants, you should take extra care in assuring air quality.
3. As the BA wearer's life and health depend on the air supplied by the compressor, you should ensure that the air supplied meets the quality requirements in British Standard BS EN 12021 *Respiratory protective devices. Compressed air for breathing apparatus*,\* in addition to the pressure and airflow rate requirements of the BA manufacturer.
4. Compressors which are moved from site to site, such as those used by the emergency services or on construction sites, will require a higher standard of maintenance and should be sited so that the quality of air they provide is not compromised by nearby contaminants.

\* BS EN 12021 states: 'Compressed air for breathing apparatus shall not contain any contaminants at a concentration which can cause toxic or harmful effects. In any event all contaminants shall be kept to as low a level as possible and shall be far below the national exposure limit. Combination effects of more than one contaminant shall be taken into account.' (1999) Respiratory protective equipment at work Page 48 of 59

## Periodic testing of air quality

5. The purpose of periodically testing air quality is to make sure that the control measures you have put in place are delivering the air quality required by BS EN 12021. You should base the frequency of such tests on a risk assessment, but they should take place at least every three months, and more often when the quality of air cannot be assured to these levels.
6. As part of the risk assessment, if a mobile compressor is being used consideration should be given as to how often the air supply should be checked when the compressor is moved. Testing for these components may be carried out using any appropriate method, eg:

simple colour change tubes;

on-line gas testers;

sample collection for laboratory analysis elsewhere.

7. The supplier of your compressor or BA should be able to advise you on the best method for you. You should keep records of air quality tests for five years.

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