

#1: CA-N95 FLAT-FOLD RESPIRATOR

Specimen:

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TEST REPORT

One specimen, consisting of respirators, identified as CA-N95 FLAT-FOLD, was submitted to CMTL for assessment of particulate filter efficiency, airflow resistance and mechanical strength of headstrap or head harness properties to evaluate acceptability with Health Canada performance criteria for filtering facepiece respirators (Date published: 2020-08-25, Date modified: 2021-02-02).



Revision: Information added to the Specimen identification and photographs added as per customer request. Revision Date: October 4, 2021

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Requirement for Filtering Facepiece Respirators per

Health Canada National Standard Specifications for Respirators during COVID-19: Guidance for Canadian Manufacturers, Date published: 2020-08-25, Date modified: 2021-02-02

Characteristic	Barrier	Summary Results
Particulate Filter Efficiency (%)	≥95	Pass
Mechanical Headstrap Strength, Observations and Proof Load (Newtons)	≥20	Pass
Airflow (Inhalation) Resistance, mmH ₂ O (Pa)	≤35 (343)	Pass
Airflow (Exhalation) Resistance, mmH ₂ O (Pa)	≤25 (245)	Pass



PARTICULATE FILTER EFFICIENCY

Fourteen submitted specimens were evaluated for particulate filter efficiency based on the TEB-APR-STP-00059 test procedure, with exceptions based on appropriate NRC deviations for maximum expected particle loading being used to filter ambient air in a hospital (medical) or other non-industrial setting.

Seven of the specimens were conditioned (C) within a CSZ environmental control chamber for 25 ± 1 hour at a $85\pm5\%$ relative humidity and $38^{\circ}C \pm 2.5^{\circ}C$, then tested within 10 hours of extraction from the chamber as indicated in NIOSH standard procedure TEB-APR-STP-0059. A remaining seven additional specimens were also tested to evaluate the effect of no conditioning (U), based on NRC recommendations, to assess composition of filtering material.

The particulate filter efficiency was performed on a TSI 8130A automated filter tester, and challenged for 4-minutes under unidirectional airflow at 85 L/min \pm 4 L/min with an aerosol of sodium chloride (NaCl) particles. The particles were generated by an aerosol generator and neutralized to their Boltzmann equilibrium state. The particles were considered to have an average count median diameter of 0.075 \pm 0.020 micrometers and a geometric standard deviation not exceeding 1.86. This was equivalent to approximately 7.5 mg of NaCl loading.

Specimen	Conditioned	Flow	Initial Filter	Maximum Allowable	Initial	Maximum	Particulate Filtration	Requi (≥9	rement 5%)
#	Conditioned	Rate Resistance (mmH ₂ O)	Resistance (mmH₂O)	Leakage (%)	(%)	Efficiency (%)	Result	Overall Result	
1-1	С	85	9.81	5.00	0.26	0.27	99.73	Pass	
1-2	С	85	9.88	5.00	0.55	0.55	99.45	Pass	
1-3	С	85	9.48	5.00	0.42	0.42	99.58	Pass	
1-4	С	85	10.11	5.00	0.42	0.42	99.58	Pass	
1-5	С	85	10.38	5.00	0.55	0.59	99.41	Pass	
1-6	С	85	9.52	5.00	0.21	0.21	99.79	Pass	
1-7	С	85	10.42	5.00	0.57	0.58	99.42	Pass	Bass
1-8	U	85	9.95	5.00	0.18	0.18	99.82	Pass	Fd55
1-9	U	85	9.81	5.00	0.19	0.19	99.81	Pass	
1-10	U	85	10.03	5.00	0.12	0.12	99.88	Pass	
1-11	U	85	10.14	5.00	0.10	0.10	99.90	Pass	
1-12	U	85	9.95	5.00	0.50	0.51	99.49	Pass	
1-13	U	85	9.52	5.00	0.24	0.24	99.76	Pass	
1-14	U	85	9.88	5.00	0.15	0.15	99.85	Pass	



MECHANICAL HEADSTRAP STRENGTH

Ten submitted specimens were subjected to proof load testing in accordance with Health Canada National Standard Specifications for Respirators during COVID-19: Guidance for Canadian Manufacturers (Date published: 2020-08-25, Date modified: 2021-02-02). Testing was performed by donning the mask body on to a head form. A proof load of 10 N was then applied to the elastomeric strap for 10 seconds. The proof load was then removed and the specimens were examined for failure. Testing machine was operated in accordance with ASTM A370-20 paragraph 8 with a test speed of 75mm/min.

Specimen #	Observations	Result
1-1	There was no evidence of breakage, tearing, separation from the point of fixation to the respirator body, permanent deformation or other obvious loss of function in the securing mechanism.	Pass
1-2	There was no evidence of breakage, tearing, separation from the point of fixation to the respirator body, permanent deformation or other obvious loss of function in the securing mechanism.	Pass
1-3	There was no evidence of breakage, tearing, separation from the point of fixation to the respirator body, permanent deformation or other obvious loss of function in the securing mechanism.	Pass
1-4	There was no evidence of breakage, tearing, separation from the point of fixation to the respirator body, permanent deformation or other obvious loss of function in the securing mechanism.	Pass
1-5	There was no evidence of breakage, tearing, separation from the point of fixation to the respirator body, permanent deformation or other obvious loss of function in the securing mechanism.	Pass
1-6	There was no evidence of breakage, tearing, separation from the point of fixation to the respirator body, permanent deformation or other obvious loss of function in the securing mechanism.	Pass
1-7	There was no evidence of breakage, tearing, separation from the point of fixation to the respirator body, permanent deformation or other obvious loss of function in the securing mechanism.	Pass
1-8	There was no evidence of breakage, tearing, separation from the point of fixation to the respirator body, permanent deformation or other obvious loss of function in the securing mechanism.	Pass
1-9	There was no evidence of breakage, tearing, separation from the point of fixation to the respirator body, permanent deformation or other obvious loss of function in the securing mechanism.	Pass
1-10	There was no evidence of breakage, tearing, separation from the point of fixation to the respirator body, permanent deformation or other obvious loss of function in the securing mechanism.	Pass



AIRFLOW (INHALATION) RESISTANCE

Twenty submitted specimens were evaluated for airflow (inhalation) resistance based on TEB-APR-STP-0007 using a TSI 8130A automated filter tester considered by NIOSH to be an acceptable pressure drop measurement.

Tests were performed with the salt generator turned -off under no loading conditions. Using hot-melt glue the filtering facepiece respirators were sealed onto flat plates with joint for connection to the resistance apparatus for measurements of pressure drop.

Specimen	Maximum Allowable	Actual Resistance	Requirement (≤35)		
#	Resistance (mmH₂O) Inhalation	(mmH₂O) Inhalation	Result	Overall Result	
1-1	35	9.9	Pass		
1-2	35	9.6	Pass		
1-3	35	9.9	Pass		
1-4	35	10.0	Pass		
1-5	35	9.7	Pass		
1-6	35	9.3	Pass		
1-7	35	9.7	Pass		
1-8	35	9.9	Pass		
1-9	35	10.2	Pass		
1-10	35	9.7	Pass	Bass	
1-11	35	9.9	Pass	Fd55	
1-12	35	10.0	Pass		
1-13	35	9.5	Pass		
1-14	35	9.6	Pass		
1-15	35	9.5	Pass		
1-16	35	9.6	Pass		
1-17	35	9.8	Pass		
1-18	35	9.5	Pass		
1-19	35	9.4	Pass		
1-20	35	9.6	Pass		



AIRFLOW (EXHALATION) RESISTANCE

Twenty submitted specimens were evaluated for airflow (inhalation) resistance based on TEB-APR-STP-0003 using a TSI 8130A automated filter tester considered by NIOSH to be an acceptable pressure drop measurement.

Tests were performed with the salt generator turned off under no loading conditions. Using hot-melt glue, the filtering facepiece respirators were sealed onto flat plates and mounted in reverse with joint for connection to the resistance apparatus for measurements of pressure drop.

Specimon	Maximum Allowable	Actual Resistance	Requirement (≤25)		
#	Resistance (mmH₂O) Exhalation	(mmH₂O) Exhalation	Result	Overall Result	
1-1	25	9.7	Pass		
1-2	25	9.6	Pass		
1-3	25	9.7	Pass		
1-4	25	9.6	Pass		
1-5	25	9.6	Pass		
1-6	25	9.4	Pass		
1-7	25	9.5	Pass		
1-8	25	9.6	Pass		
1-9	25	9.8	Pass		
1-10	25	9.7	Pass	Bass	
1-11	25	9.8	Pass	Fa33	
1-12	25	9.8	Pass		
1-13	25	9.5	Pass		
1-14	25	9.7	Pass		
1-15	25	9.6	Pass		
1-16	25	9.7	Pass		
1-17	25	9.9	Pass		
1-18	25	9.6	Pass		
1-19	25	9.5	Pass		
1-20	25	9.7	Pass		