

## Sodium Chloride (NaCl) Aerosol Test Final Report

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Test Article: AX-KF95 Respirator Mask  
2020/4/9  
Lot 20200409  
Manufacturer:  
Dongguan Aoxing Av Equipment Co., Limited  
No.2 Tiansha Road, Tangxia Town  
Dongguan, Guangdong Province  
CHINA  
Purchase Order: PO-NL200401  
Study Number: 1289479-S01  
Study Received Date: 16 Apr 2020  
Testing Facility: Nelson Laboratories, LLC  
6280 S. Redwood Rd.  
Salt Lake City, UT 84123 U.S.A.  
Test Procedure(s): Standard Test Protocol (STP) Number: STP0014 Rev 09  
Deviation(s): None

**Summary:** This procedure was performed to evaluate particulate filter penetration as specified in 42 CFR Part 84 and TEB-APR-STP-0059 for requirements on a N95 respirator. Respirators were conditioned then tested for particle penetration against a polydispersed, sodium chloride (NaCl) particulate aerosol. The challenge aerosol was dried, neutralized, and passed through the test article at a concentration not exceeding 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. The initial airflow resistance and particle penetration for each respirator was determined.

According to 42 CFR Part 84.64, pretesting must be performed by all applicants as part of the application process with NIOSH. Results seen below are part of that pretesting and must be submitted to and accepted by NIOSH for respirator approval.

All test method acceptance criteria were met. Testing was performed in compliance with US FDA good manufacturing practice (GMP) regulations 21 CFR Parts 210, 211 and 820.



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Curtis Gerow electronically approved for  
Study Director

Janelle Bentz

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15 May 2020 18:54 (+00:00)  
Study Completion Date and Time

**Results:** The NIOSH N95 filter efficiency as stated in 42 CFR Part 84.181 is a minimum efficiency for each filter of  $\geq 95\%$  ( $\leq 5\%$  penetration). The test articles submitted by the sponsor conform to the NIOSH N95 criteria for filter efficiency.

Test Article Number	Corrected <sup>a</sup> Initial Airflow Resistance (mm H <sub>2</sub> O)	Maximum Particle Penetration (%)	Filtration Efficiency (%)
1	8.8	0.543	99.457
2	10.6	1.04	98.96
3	8.5	0.759	99.241
4	12.5	0.235	99.765
5	11.4	0.189	99.811
6	14.3	0.313	99.687
7	12.9	0.229	99.771
8	13.1	0.288	99.712
9	10.9	0.242	99.758
10	11.7	0.212	99.788
11	11.5	0.236	99.764
12	11.0	0.228	99.772
13	10.3	0.201	99.799
14	10.5	0.193	99.807
15	12.2	0.238	99.762
16	9.7	0.209	99.791
17	7.7	0.307	99.693
18	10.9	0.220	99.780
19	10.1	0.225	99.775
20	12.2	0.273	99.727

<sup>a</sup> The final airflow resistance value for each test article was determined by subtracting out the background resistance from the system.

**Test Method Acceptance Criteria:** The filter tester must pass the “Tester Set Up” procedure. The airflow resistance and particle penetration of the reference material must be within the limits set by the manufacturer.

**Filter Test Procedure:** Prior to testing, respirators were taken out of their packaging and placed in an environment of  $85 \pm 5\%$  relative humidity (RH) and  $38 \pm 2.5^\circ\text{C}$  for  $25 \pm 1$  hours.

The filter tester used in testing was a TSI<sup>®</sup> CERTITEST<sup>®</sup> Model 8130 Automated Filter Tester that is capable of efficiency measurements of up to 99.999%. It produces a particle size distribution with a count median diameter of  $0.075 \pm 0.020$  microns ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) and a geometric standard deviation not exceeding  $1.86 \mu\text{m}$ . The mass median diameter was approximately  $0.26 \mu\text{m}$ , which is generally accepted as the most penetrating aerosol size. The reservoir was filled with a 2% NaCl solution and the instrument allowed a minimum warm-up time of 30 minutes. The main regulator pressure was set to  $75 \pm 5$  pounds per square inch (psi). The filter holder regulator pressure was set to approximately 35 psi. The NaCl aerosol generator pressure was set to approximately 30 psi and the make-up airflow rate was set to approximately 70 liters per minute (L/min).

The NaCl concentration of the test aerosol was determined in  $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$  by a gravimetric method prior to the load test assessment. An entire respirator was mounted on a test fixture, placed into the filter holder, and the NaCl aerosol passed through the outside surface of the test article at a continuous airflow rate of  $85 \pm 4$  L/min. In accordance with NIOSH policy, three respirators were challenged until  $200 \pm 5$  mg of NaCl had contacted each test article. Based upon the load pattern of NIOSH Type 2, the initial penetration reading of the remaining 17 respirators was recorded.