

Bacterial Filtration Efficiency (BFE) and Differential Pressure (Delta P) Final Report

Study Number: 1295395-S01
Study Received Date: 02 May 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: STP0004 Rev 18
Deviation(s): None

Summary: The BFE test is performed to determine the filtration efficiency of test articles by comparing the bacterial control counts upstream of the test article to the bacterial counts downstream. A suspension of *Staphylococcus aureus* was aerosolized using a nebulizer and delivered to the test article at a constant flow rate and fixed air pressure. The challenge delivery was maintained at $1.7 - 3.0 \times 10^3$ colony forming units (CFU) with a mean particle size (MPS) of $3.0 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{m}$. The aerosols were drawn through a six-stage, viable particle, Andersen sampler for collection. This test method complies with ASTM F2101-19 and EN 14683:2019, Annex B.

The Delta P test is performed to determine the breathability of test articles by measuring the differential air pressure on either side of the test article using a manometer, at a constant flow rate. The Delta P test complies with EN 14683:2019, Annex C and ASTM F2100-19.

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.

Test Side: Inside
BFE Test Area: $\sim 40 \text{ cm}^2$
BFE Flow Rate: 28.3 Liters per minute (L/min)
Delta P Flow Rate: 8 Liters per minute (L/min)
Conditioning Parameters: $85 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity (RH) and $21 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for a minimum of 4 hours
Test Article Dimensions: $\sim 176 \text{ mm} \times \sim 153 \text{ mm}$
Positive Control Average: 1.7×10^3 CFU
Negative Monitor Count: < 1 CFU
MPS: $3.0 \mu\text{m}$



Reid Jones electronically approved for
Study Director

James Luskin

21 May 2020 17:45 (+00:00)
Study Completion Date and Time

Results:

Test Article Number	Percent BFE (%)
1	98.7
2	98.5
3	98.9
4	99.4
5	99.6

Test Article Number	Delta P (mm H ₂ O/cm ²)	Delta P (Pa/cm ²)
1	3.4	33.7
2	3.5	33.9
3	3.5	34.8
4	3.5	33.9
5	3.4	33.7

The filtration efficiency percentages were calculated using the following equation:

$$\% BFE = \frac{C - T}{C} \times 100$$

C = Positive control average

T = Plate count total recovered downstream of the test article

Note: The plate count total is available upon request

Microbial Cleanliness (Bioburden) of Medical Masks Final Report

Study Number: 1298235-S01
 Study Received Date: 11 May 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: STP0036 Rev 15
 Customer Specification Sheet (CSS) Number: 202002703 Rev 01
 Deviation(s): None

Summary: The testing was conducted in accordance with EN 14683:2019, with the exception of approximate volumes of eluent used when performing the extraction procedure and a temperature range of 30-35°C used for aerobic incubation.

When bioburden results are calculated using a software program, manual calculations may differ slightly due to rounding. The counts determined on products are colony forming units and may not always reflect individual microorganisms. The sponsor performs any statistical analysis and determines the acceptable limits. Testing was performed in compliance with US FDA good manufacturing practice (GMP) regulations 21 CFR Parts 210, 211 and 820.

Results:

Unit Number	Weight (g)	Aerobic	Fungal	Total Bioburden (CFU/mask)	Total Bioburden (CFU/g)
1	3.2	<3	3	<6.4	<2.0
2	3.0	<3	<3	<5.6	<1.9
3	3.2	24	3	26.6	8.3
4	3.2	30	<3	<32.9	<10.3
5	3.2	162	9	171.2	53.5
Recovery Efficiency	53.9%				

< = No Organisms Detected

Note: The results are reported as colony forming units (CFU) per mask.



Gabrielle Waldron electronically approved
 Study Director

Gabrielle Waldron

29 May 2020 15:35 (+00:00)

Study Completion Date and Time

Method Suitability:

Organism	Percentage
<i>Bacillus atrophaeus</i>	90%

Test Method Acceptance Criteria: If applicable, anaerobic controls are acceptable for the bioburden test results. The number of masks to be tested shall be a minimum of 5 or more to meet an acceptable quality level of 4%. The bioburden of the medical mask shall be < 30 CFU/g tested.

Procedure:

- Positive Controls/Monitors: *Bacillus atrophaeus*
- Extract Fluid: Peptone Tween®
- Extract Fluid Volume: ~300 mL
- Extract Method: Orbital Shaking for 15 minutes at 250 rpm
- Plating Method: Membrane Filtration
- Agar Medium: Tryptic Soy Agar
Potato Dextrose Agar
- Recovery Efficiency: Exhaustive Rinse Method
- Aerobic Bacteria: Plates were incubated 3-7 days at 30-35°C, then enumerated.
- Fungal: Plates were incubated 5-7 days at 20-25°C, then enumerated.

Latex Particle Challenge Final Report

Study Number: 1295396-S01
Study Received Date: 02 May 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: STP0005 Rev 07
Deviation(s): Quality Event (QE) Number(s): QE22125

Summary: This procedure was performed to evaluate the non-viable particle filtration efficiency (PFE) of the test article. Monodispersed polystyrene latex spheres (PSL) were nebulized (atomized), dried, and passed through the test article. The particles that passed through the test article were enumerated using a laser particle counter.

A one-minute count was performed, with the test article in the system. A one-minute control count was performed, without a test article in the system, before and after each test article and the counts were averaged. Control counts were performed to determine the average number of particles delivered to the test article. The filtration efficiency was calculated using the number of particles penetrating the test article compared to the average of the control values.

The procedure employed the basic particle filtration method described in ASTM F2299, with some exceptions; notably the procedure incorporated a non-neutralized challenge. In real use, particles carry a charge, thus this challenge represents a more natural state. The non-neutralized aerosol is also specified in the FDA guidance document on surgical face masks. 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.

Test Side: Inside
Area Tested: 91.5 cm²
Particle Size: 0.1 µm
Laboratory Conditions: 20°C, 27% relative humidity (RH) at 1020; 20°C, 25% RH at 1122;
21°C, 24% RH at 1257
Average Filtration Efficiency: 99.60%
Standard Deviation: 0.107



Christopher Acker electronically approved for
Study Director

Curtis Gerow

30 May 2020 21:18 (+00:00)
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Deviation Details: Controls and sample counts were conducted for one minute instead of an average of three one minute counts. This change shortens the total test time for each sample but will still provide an accurate determination of the particle counts. An equilibrate is a dwell period where the challenge is being applied to the test article for a certain period of time before test article counts are counted. The equilibrate period was reduced from 2 minutes to a minimum of 30 seconds which is sufficient time to clear the system of any residual particles, and establish a state of stable equilibrium before sample counts are taken. Test method acceptance criteria were met, results are valid.

Results:

Test Article Number	Test Article Counts	Average Control Counts	Filtration Efficiency (%)
1	52	13,182	99.61
2	71	13,568	99.48
3	52	13,751	99.62
4	65	14,322	99.55
5	29	12,353	99.77

Synthetic Blood Penetration Resistance Final Report

Study Number: 1304827-S01
 Study Received Date: 29 May 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: STP0012 Rev 09
 Deviation(s): None

Summary: This procedure was performed to evaluate surgical facemasks and other types of protective clothing materials designed to protect against fluid penetration. The purpose of this procedure is to simulate an arterial spray and evaluate the effectiveness of the test article in protecting the user from possible exposure to blood and other body fluids. The distance from the target area surface to the tip of the cannula is 30.5 cm. A test volume of 2 mL of synthetic blood was employed using the targeting plate method.

This test method was designed to comply with ASTM F1862 and ISO 22609 (as referenced in EN 14683:2019 and AS4381:2015) with the following exception: ISO 22609 requires testing to be performed in an environment with a temperature of $21 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of $85 \pm 10\%$. Instead, testing was performed at ambient conditions within one minute of removal from the environmental chamber held at those parameters.

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.

Number of Test Articles Tested: 32
 Number of Test Articles Passed: 32
 Test Side: Outside
 Pre-Conditioning: Minimum of 4 hours at $21 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ and $85 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity (RH)
 Test Conditions: 23.8°C and 21% RH

Results: Per ASTM F1862 and ISO 22609, an acceptable quality limit of 4.0% is met for a normal single sampling plan when ≥ 29 of 32 test articles show passing results.

Test Pressure: 80 mmHg (10.7 kPa)

Test Article Number	Synthetic Blood Penetration
1-32	None Seen



David Brown electronically approved for
Study Director

James Luskin

13 Jun 2020 00:10 (+00:00)
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Viral Filtration Efficiency (VFE) Final Report

Study Number: 1295397-S01
Study Received Date: 02 May 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: STP0007 Rev 16
Deviation(s): None

Summary: The VFE test is performed to determine the filtration efficiency of test articles by comparing the viral control counts upstream of the test article to the counts downstream. A suspension of bacteriophage Φ X174 was aerosolized using a nebulizer and delivered to the test article at a constant flow rate and fixed air pressure. The challenge delivery was maintained at $1.1 - 3.3 \times 10^3$ plaque forming units (PFU) with a mean particle size (MPS) of $3.0 \mu\text{m} \pm 0.3 \mu\text{m}$. The aerosol droplets were drawn through a six-stage, viable particle, Andersen sampler for collection. The VFE test procedure was adapted from ASTM F2101.

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.

Test Side: Inside
Test Area: $\sim 40 \text{ cm}^2$
VFE Flow Rate: 28.3 Liters per minute (L/min)
Conditioning Parameters: $85 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity (RH) and $21 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for a minimum of 4 hours
Positive Control Average: 2.1×10^3 PFU
Negative Monitor Count: <1 PFU
MPS: $2.8 \mu\text{m}$



Reid Jones electronically approved for
Study Director

James Luskin

03 Jun 2020 13:56 (+00:00)
Study Completion Date and Time

Results:

Test Article Number	Percent VFE (%)
1	99.2
2	99.3
3	99.3
4	99.3
5	99.4

The filtration efficiency percentages were calculated using the following equation:

$$\% VFE = \frac{C - T}{C} \times 100$$

C = Positive control average

T = Plate count total recovered downstream of the test article

Note: The plate count total is available upon request