What respiratory protection should we consider using in our facility?

Respirators
A filtering facepiece respirator is a personal protective device that is worn on the face and covers the nose and mouth. A respirator is used to help reduce the wearer’s risk of inhaling hazardous airborne particles (including infectious agents).

N95 Filtering Facepiece Respirators (FFR)
An N95 filtering facepiece respirator (FFR) is a type of respirator which contains filter media and forms a seal to the face, and when used properly, filters particles from the air that are breathed through it. These respirators may filter out at least 95% of non-oily particles. N95 FFRs can help reduce wearers’ exposures to airborne particulate hazards, including both bioaerosols and nonbiological aerosols.

N95 Surgical Respirator
An N95 Surgical Respirator (also referred as a surgical medical respirator) is recommended only for use by HCP who need protection from both airborne and fluid hazards (e.g., splashes, sprays).¹ N95 Surgical Respirators both are approved by NIOSH as an N95 respirator and also cleared by the FDA as a surgical mask. CDC guidelines recommend prioritization of these respirators for use by HCPs who are working in a sterile field or who may be exposed to high velocity splashes, sprays, or splatters of blood or body fluids, such as in operative or procedural settings.²

What if an N95 Surgical Respirator is not available?
If an N95 Surgical Respirator is not available for use in operative or procedural settings, then an unvalved N95 respirator may be used with a faceshield to help block high velocity streams of blood and body fluids.*

What if COVID-19 testing or test results are not available?
For all patients undergoing treatment in a healthcare setting where testing or test results are not available and in regions experiencing high incidence of COVID-19 in the community, the CDC recommends that facilities consider using precautions specific to COVID-19 for all patients. This includes the prioritization of N95 respirators, for aerosol generating procedures.²

*Only during the COVID-19 pandemic as recommended by the CDC.
Decontamination and Reuse of Filtering Facepiece Respirators.

During the COVID-19 public health emergency, many healthcare institutions are experiencing severe shortages of N95 respirators. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has issued Strategies for Optimizing the Supply of N95 Respirators. In this document the CDC recommends conventional capacity strategies, contingency capacity strategies (during expected shortages) and crisis strategies (during known shortages). 3M has been collaborating with a number of sterilization companies and institutions that are investigating ways for healthcare facilities to safely decontaminate N95 filtering facepiece respirators (FFRs).

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has published a list of decontamination systems it has authorized under Emergency Use Authorizations (EUAs) for use during the COVID-19 outbreak. Please see the current information on these decontamination systems and a summary of testing on the effects of each system on the filtration efficiency and integrity of 3M respiratory protection products. It is important to note 3M evaluation of these systems of select 3M N95 respirators, are only in the context of impact on fit and filtration performance and not their efficacy with regards to deactivation of the virus that causes COVID-19.

Skin Protection

Extended use of PPE, particularly devices like respirators and face shields, may impact skin and may be associated with various levels of skin breakdown. We are committed to helping you protect yourself. Explore some simple ways you can help minimize the risk of breakdown. For more information on skin protection, visit 3M.com/PPESkin.
Frequently Asked Questions

What makes N95 Surgical Respirators different from surgical masks?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N95 Surgical Respirator</th>
<th>Surgical Masks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who should use?</td>
<td>Recommended for use by healthcare personnel (HCP).</td>
<td>Patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 should wear a surgical mask until they are isolated.⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intended use and purpose</td>
<td>Helps reduce wearer’s exposure to airborne particles and high velocity sprays of body fluid. Helps prevent contamination of the surrounding area when a person coughs or sneezes.</td>
<td>Helps prevent contamination of the surrounding area when a person coughs or sneezes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filtration</td>
<td>Filters out at least 95% of non-oily particles in the air, from small particle aerosols to large droplets.</td>
<td>DOES NOT protect wearer from inhaling smaller airborne particles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fit</td>
<td>Tight-fitting.</td>
<td>Loose-fitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fit test required</td>
<td>Yes, prior to initial use and at least annually.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seal check required?</td>
<td>Each time the respirator is used.</td>
<td>Not necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is an N95 Surgical Respirator and who needs to wear it?

An N95 Surgical Respirator is recommended for use by HCP who need protection from both airborne particles and high velocity sprays of body fluid. These respirators are likely not used or needed outside of healthcare settings. CDC guidelines recommend prioritization of these respirators for use by HCPs who are working in a sterile field or who may be exposed to high velocity splashes, sprays, or splatters of blood or body fluids, such as in operative or procedural settings.²

If an N95 Surgical Respirator is not available for use in operative or procedural settings, the CDC advises that an unvalved N95 standard respirator may be used with a faceshield to help block high velocity streams of blood and body fluids.³
What is the difference between an N95 Surgical and an N95 standard respirator?

For more information on N95 Surgical vs. N95 Standard Respirators, view:

How can I detect fraud and avoid counterfeit respirators?

3M recommends purchasing 3M products only from 3M authorized distributors or dealers, which will increase the likelihood that you will receive authentic 3M products. Here are some tips to help avoid or identify counterfeit products:

- **3M respirators will be sold in 3M packaging, with model-specific user instructions accompanying the product.**
- **3M respirators should not be sold individually or without packaging (including User Instructions).**
- **3M has strict quality standards, and therefore products that have missing straps, strange odors, blocked valves, misspelled words, etc. are likely not authentic 3M respirators.**

For further assistance in determining whether a 3M product you have purchased is authentic, we encourage you to contact your 3M Technical Service team at 1-800-441-1922. Please be prepared to share your proof of purchase information (invoice, receipt, etc.) in order to help with this process.
Frequently Asked Questions

Can your facility use reusable respirators?
Reusable respirators can be used in compliance by your staff based on your facility’s protocols. These respirators can help reduce inhalation exposure to airborne biological particles, they have not been FDA cleared as surgical masks. There are two types of reusable respirators:

Reusable (Elastomeric) Respirators
Elastomeric respirators are full- or half-facepiece, tight-fitting respirators that are made of synthetic or rubber material permitting them to be repeatedly disinfected, cleaned, and reused. They are equipped with replaceable filter cartridges. Similar to N95 respirators, elastomeric respirators require annual fit testing. Reusable (elastomeric) respirators are not surgical masks as they are not cleared by FDA for fluid resistance or as medical devices to be used in surgical applications, per FDA regulations. The CDC states, reusable respirators should not be used in surgical settings.11

Powered Air Purifying Respirators (PAPRs)
PAPRs are reusable respirators that are typically loose-fitting hoods or helmets. These respirators are battery-powered with blower that pulls air through attached filters or cartridges. The filter is typically a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter. Loose-fitting PAPRs do not require fit-testing and can be worn by people with some facial hair. PAPRs are not surgical masks as they are not cleared by FDA for fluid resistance or as medical devices to be used in surgical applications, per FDA regulations. The CDC states, reusable respirators are not recommended be used in surgical settings.11

How is 3M distributing their respirators and masks?
Even with 3M’s accelerated production combined with capacity from other manufacturers, the current reality of product availability remains a prevalent issue that we are actively working to address. 3M is working to increase output of N95 respirators and is helping to get products to those who need it most, healthcare workers. Our goal is eventually to return to our traditional order fulfillment and service levels. We appreciate your understanding during this unprecedented global crisis.

3M recommends communicating and establishing your PPE needs, including respirators, directly with your 3M authorized distributor. We will continue to rely on the healthcare supply chain distribution channel as this infrastructure is best suited to reach our customers.

3M N95 Surgical Respirators
During surgery, or a procedure where there is a risk of encountering a high velocity stream of bodily fluids, the CDC recommends the use of an N95 Surgical Respirator. During times of shortages, the CDC recommends if an N95 Surgical Respirator is not available for use in operative or procedural settings, then an unvalved N95 standard respirator may be used with a faceshield to help block high velocity streams of blood and body fluids.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Assigned Protection Factor</th>
<th>Filtration Efficiency Classification</th>
<th>Valve</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Shelf Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3M™ Health Care Particulate Respirator and Surgical Mask</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>N95</td>
<td>Unvalved</td>
<td>Made in U.S.A. with US and imported materials</td>
<td>5 years from date of manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860S (small)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M™ VFlex™ Health Care Particulate Respirator and Surgical Mask</td>
<td>1804*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>N95</td>
<td>Unvalved</td>
<td>Made in U.S.A. with US and imported materials</td>
<td>5 years from date of manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804S (small)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Contains a small amount of cellulose.
The following 3M N95 standard respirators are acceptable for procedures where fluid resistance is not needed. In times of shortages, the CDC recommends that if an N95 Surgical Respirator is not available, then an unvalved N95 standard respirator may be used with a faceshield in operative or procedural settings where the health care worker may be exposed to high velocity streams of blood and body fluids.³

### 3M N95 Standard Respirators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Assigned Protection Factor</th>
<th>Filtration Efficiency Classification</th>
<th>Valve</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Shelf Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3M™ Particulate Respirator</td>
<td>8210</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>N95</td>
<td>Unvalved</td>
<td>Made in U.S.A. with US and imported materials</td>
<td>5 years from date of manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8110S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9210+</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>N95</td>
<td>Unvalved</td>
<td>Made in Singapore</td>
<td>5 years from date of manufacture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3M Skin Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Items/Box</th>
<th>Boxes/Case</th>
<th>HCPCS Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3M™ Cavilon™ No Sting Barrier Film</td>
<td>3343</td>
<td>1 mL wand</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Skin Care: A6250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3344</td>
<td>1 mL wipe</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3345</td>
<td>3 mL wand</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3346</td>
<td>28 mL spray bottle</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Skin Care: A6250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ostomy: A5120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M™ Cavilon™ Advanced Skin Protectant*</td>
<td>5050</td>
<td>2.7 mL applicator</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A6250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5051</td>
<td>0.7 mL applicator</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## For more information:

- **Visit 3M’s COVID-19 Dedicated Reference Site**
- **Contact your local 3M Account Manager**
- **Call the 3M Health Care Helpline at 1-800-228-3957**

**WARNING!**

This respirator helps reduce exposures to certain airborne contaminants. Before use, the wearer must read and understand the User Instructions provided as a part of the product packaging. Follow all local regulations. In the U.S., a written respiratory protection program must be implemented meeting all the requirements of OSHA 1910.134, including training, fit testing and medical evaluation. In Canada, CSA standard Z94.4 requirements must be met and/or requirements of the applicable jurisdiction, as appropriate. Misuse may result in sickness or death. For correct use, consult supervisor and the User Instructions or call 3M PSD Technical Service in USA at 1-800-243-4630 and in Canada at 1-800-267-4414.

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³ Federal Law (U.S.A.) restricts the device to sale by or on the order of a licensed health care professional.

7. In the U.S., surgical/procedure masks and medical respirators must be cleared by the FDA for use in surgery. Medical respirators must be also approved by NIOSH.
8. In the U.S., particulate respirators must be approved by NIOSH.
9. Patient care with potential exposure to high velocity streams of blood such as intravenous lines, surgery, emergency room, etc. Consult with your infection control manager.
10. Comfort masks are not designed to protect lungs from airborne hazards, are not NIOSH approved, and are not FDA cleared.

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