COVID-19 Facemasks vs. Respirators: Understanding the Difference



Cloth or Paper Face Mask



Surgical Face Mask



Filtering Facepiece Respirator (e.g. N95)

under certain conditions.

Testing & Approval	Not tested or approved, but currently recommended by the CDC.	Cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration per 21 CFR 878.4040.	Evaluated, tested, and approved by NIOSH per <u>42 CFR Part 84.</u>
Intended Use & Purpose	To prevent transmission of the virus between people in close proximity.	A fluid resistant barrier designed to protect the wearer from large droplets, splashes or sprays of bodily or other hazardous fluids.	Reduces the wearer's exposure to small particle aerosols and large droplets.
Who Should Wear?	Everyone in public settings where social distancing is infeasible e.g., grocery store or pharmacy.	Healthcare workers when N95 respirators are not available and patients who are suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19.	Healthcare workers providing care to suspected or confirmed COVID-19 cases.
Face Seal Fit	Loose-Fitting	Loose-Fitting	Tight-Fitting
Fit Test Required?	No*	No*	Yes**
User Seal Check Required?	No	No	Yes, each time the respirator is donned.
Filtration	Not classified as a filtering face-piece respirator to protect against inhaling smaller airborne particles.	Not classified as a filtering face-piece respirator to protect against inhaling smaller airborne particles.	Filters ~95% of small and large airborne particles.
Leakage	Leakage occurs around the edge of the mask when user inhales.	Leakage occurs around the edge of the mask when user inhales.	When properly fitted, minimal leakage occurs around edges of the respirator when user inhales.
Use Limitations	Reusable. Launder routinely in a washing machine, depending on	Not designed for reuse. Discard after each patient encounter.	Ideally discarded after each patient encounter; limited reuse acceptable

frequency of use. Discard if mask

becomes misshapen or damaged.

^{*}Fit tests are not required for loose-fitting facepieces.

^{**}OSHA has issued temporary enforcement guidance regarding filtering facepiece respirators and OSHA requirements. Additional information regarding fit testing during the COVID-19 outbreak can be found on the NC Department of Labor's Coronavirus webpage.

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The employer determines the necessary PPE required for the job task(s). The employer is responsible for payment, replacement, maintenance, cleaning, laundering, and disposal of PPE. Training should be provided to employees regarding proper use, limitations, care, and maintenance of PPE. Where respirators are provided, the following table outlines additional requirements:

Employer Guide to Voluntary vs. Required Respirator Use

Guidelines for Employees Using Respiratory Protection			
	Filtering Facepiece Respirator (e.g., N95)		
	Required Use	Voluntary Use	
Fit Testing	Yes	No	
Medical Evaluation	Yes	No	
Facial Hair Prohibited	Yes	No	
Appendix D Provided	No	Yes	
Training per 1910.134(k)	Yes	No	
Cleaning, Storage & Maintenance of Respirator	Yes	Yes	



Are respirators:

- Necessary to protect the health of the employee; or
- Required by the employer?

NO

Must establish and implement a written respiratory protection program with work-site specific procedures.

YES

Does the employer permit voluntary use of respirators?

NO

No respirators are provided.

Are filtering facepieces (e.g., N95) the only respirators provided for voluntary use?

NO



- Employer determines that the respirator itself does not create a hazard.
- Must provide users with information contained in Appendix D.
- No respiratory protection program required.

- Employer determines that the respirator itself does not create a hazard.
- Must provide users with information contained in Appendix D.
- Must establish and implement those elements of a written respiratory protection program necessary to ensure the employee is medically able to use that respirator.