Specifications:

1. N95 respirators: Must have NIOSH Certification TC-xxx-xxxx
   https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/topics/respirators/disp_part/default.html
   Information about equivalent respirators from foreign countries can be found here:
   https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/respirators-strategy/crisis-alternate-strategies.html

2. Face shield: Roberge 2016:
   a. Most visors meet (ANSI)/International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA) Z.87.1–2010 standard. Visors manufactured from acetate, propionate, and polycarbonate offer improved visual clarity and optical quality with the potential for less eye strain. visors treated for anti-glare, anti-static, and anti-fogging properties.

   b. Face shields must be, at a minimum, full face length with outer edges of the face shield reaching at least to the point of the ear, include chin and forehead protectors, and cover the forehead.

   c. Brow caps or forehead cushions should be of sufficient dimensions to ensure that there is adequate space between the wearer's face and the inner surface of the visor to allow for the use of N95 respirator and eyewear.

   d. Face shields with single Velcro or elastic straps tend to be easiest to don and doff; doffing can be accomplished with a single hand. In order to be efficacious, face shields must fit snugly to afford a good seal to the forehead area and also to prevent slippage of the device.
   e. Some models of industrial face shields could be used for infection control purposes (e.g., in the event of medical face shield shortages. Face shields must fit snugly to afford a good seal to the forehead area and also to prevent slippage of the device.

3. Gowns =Meets ANSI/AAMI PB70 level 3 or 4. ANSI/AAMI PB70External,

   EN 13795, EN 14126, and NFPA 1999 are examples of standards frequently used in the United States and Europe.

   ANSI/AAMI PB70 is used to classify the garments used in the healthcare industry, such as surgical and isolation gowns. Typically, EN 14126 is used for protective coveralls, and EN 13795 is used for surgical gowns.

4. Coveralls for EMS providers must meet NFPA 1999-2013 which is primarily intended for emergency medical first responders, but its scope also covers medical first receivers. Coveralls for hospitals must meet ASTM): F1670 (blood or bloody fluid penetration) and F1671 (bloodborne pathogens penetration). Cal/OSHA Bloodborne pathogens standard [8 CCR § 3380(a)]

Coveralls or gowns: For exposure to **blood and body fluids,** to prevent penetration of blood or other potentially infectious materials, the PPE must meet or exceed the following testing standards published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM): F1670 (blood or bloody fluid penetration) and F1671 (bloodborne pathogens penetration). Cal/OSHA Bloodborne pathogens standard [8 CCR § 3380(a)]

3. Surgical masks: must be FDA-approved as surgical mask.