

PREVENTION STARTS HERE

PRESENTED BY  **SANIDÉPÔT**

During this period of spreading, choose respiratory protection that when used in the right way, helps keep visible and invisible contaminants out.

**SPECIAL EDITION:
PROTECTIVE MASKS**

**WWW.SANIDEPOT.CA
(514) 526-0496**



WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

N95 / KN95 / FFP2

- **N95 (United States NIOSH-42CFR84)**
- **KN95 (China GB2626-2006)**
- **FFP2 (Europe EN 149-2001)**

Respirators are designed to help reduce the wearer's respiratory **exposure to airborne contaminants such as particles, gases, or vapours**. A proper seal between the user's face and the respirator forces inhaled air to be pulled through the respirator's filter material, thereby providing protection.

The «95» in N95 refers to the filter efficiency. The '95' designation means that the respirator has been approved by NIOSH and can block out AT LEAST 95 per cent of small test particles. They stop 95% of particles >0.3 microns in size.

In brief, both N95 and KN95 rated masks are effective at filtering out at least 95% of particles. FFP2 masks are rated at 94%. For this reason, N95 and KN95 masks are very slightly more effective than FFP2.



"Duck beak" Style

SURGICAL MASK

Health care workers routinely use surgical masks as part of their personal protective equipment. **However, surgical masks are not respirators and are not certified as such.**

Surgical masks, also known as medical masks, are designed to help prevent contamination of the work environment or a sterile field from large particles generated by the wearer/worker (e.g., to prevent the spread of the wearer's spit or mucous).

Surgical masks may also be used to help reduce the risk of splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretions, and excretions from reaching the wearer's mouth and nose.

It may also be worn by patients to help limit the spread of infections.

It is however unable to filter very small particles and its loose shape offers less protection than a properly fitted N95/KN95 mask.

Surgical masks are **ineffective against infections transmitted by air**: it filters less than 50% of particles measuring 1 to 5 microns. **Surgical masks are not designed for use as particulate respirators and do not provide as much protection as an N95/KN95 respirator.**



Surgical mask



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HOW TO WEAR A MASK PROPERLY?



1

WASH YOUR HANDS BEFORE WEARING A MASK WITH HAND SOAP OR HAND SANITIZER.



2

COVER MOUTH AND NOSE FULLY MAKING SURE THERE ARE NO GAP



3

PRESS THE METALIC STRIP IN ORDER TO FIT THE SHAPE OF THE NOSE



4

STRETCH THE MASK, IN ORDER TO COVER THE NOSE, THE MOUTH AND THE CHIN.



5

DO NOT TOUCH THE MASK WHILE USING IT.

AVAILABLE MASKS AT DISSAN!



RESPIRATOR MASKS, KN 95
SINGLE USE
BOX OF 10 MASKS

CODE: KAI-KN95



RESPIRATOR MASKS, KN 95
SINGLE USE
BAG OF 10 MASKS

CODE: JIN-KN95



SURGICAL MASKS, N8
SINGLE USE
BOX OF 50 MASKS

CODE: ARU-ARUNN8

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SUMMARY*

	RESPIRATORS (N95 / KN95 / FFP2)	SURGICAL MASK
EVALUATION, TESTING, AND CERTIFICATION	Respirators are evaluated, tested and certified by National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH) to meet set minimum performance requirements, including filter efficiency and breathing resistance.	Surgical mask manufacturers provide data and proposed claims to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the United States of America for review. The FDA reviews data submitted by the manufacturer in comparison to other surgical masks already cleared by the FDA.
PURPOSE	Respirators protect from exposure to airborne particles. In healthcare, protects from exposure to biological aerosols including viruses and bacteria.	Surgical masks are a barrier to splashes, droplets, and spit.
FIT (FACE SEAL)	Respirators are designed to seal tight to the face of the wearer.	Surgical masks do not effectively filter small particles from the air.
USE LIMITATION	Generally, single use. Should be discarded when it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Becomes damaged or deformed, • No longer forms an effective seal to the face, • Becomes wet or visibly dirty, • Breathing through it becomes more difficult, or • Becomes contaminated with blood, respiratory or nasal secretions, or other bodily fluids. • Some types of respirators can be reused (e.g., elastomeric masks). <i>Follow manufacturer's instructions.</i>	One time use. <i>Follow manufacturer's instructions.</i>

*CCHT (Canadian Center For Occupational Health and Safety)

