

(Electronic version)

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SHUNDE DISTRICT, FOSHAN, GUANGDONG, CHINA

Information confirmed by applicant:

Medical face mask(non-sterile)

Quantity: eighty pieces

Lot number: 2020040001

No:20R000125

Model: ZE-01

Size: 17.5cm×9.5cm

Classification: Type II R

Standard Adopted:	
EN 14683:2019+AC:2019 < Medical face masks-Requirements and test method	ls>

Date Received/Date Test Started: 2020-03-31	
Conclusion:	
Bacterial filtration efficiency (BFE)	М
Microbial cleanliness	М
Differential pressure	М
Splash resistance pressure	М
Materials and construction	М
Design	М
General	М
Note: "M"-Meet the standard's requirement "F"-Fail to meet the standa	rd's requirement ""-No comment

Note: "M"-Meet the standard's requirement "F"-Fail to meet the standard's requirement "---"-No comment

Remark:

The authorization of bacterial filtration efficiency (BFE), differential pressure, splash resistance pressure, materials and construction, design, general is not received from CNAS.

All the tested items are tested under the standard condition (except for indication).

Copies of the report are valid only re-stamped.

The experiment was carried out at No.1, Zhujiang Road, Panyu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, P.R.China.

Approved By: Nan Ma Engineer

Nan Ma







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Bacterial filtration efficiency (BFE)

Test method: EN 14683: 2019+AC: 2019 Annex B

Test principle:

A specimen of the mask material is clamped between a six-stage cascade impactor and an aerosol chamber. An aerosol of Staphylococcus aureus is introduced into the aerosol chamber and drawn through the mask material and the impactor under vacuum. The bacterial filtration efficiency (BFE) of the mask is given by the number of colony forming units passing through the medical face mask material expressed as a percentage of the number of colony forming units present in the challenge aerosol.

Test equipment:

Incubator Electronic balance Autoclave Experimental system for bacterial filtration efficiency (BFE) of mask

The environmental conditions of the laboratory and test condition:

Total bacteria: 0 CFU/plate Total fungi: 0 CFU/plate Blank experiment: Aseptic growth Test environment temperature: 24.5 °C, Relative humidity: 56.0% Culture medium: TSA agar medium Culture temperature: 37°C, Culture time: 48h Test bacteria : staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 Concentration of bacterium: 5.0×10^5 CFU /ml Positive control average (C): 1.9×10³ CFU Negative monitor count: <1 CFU Test area: 40 cm² Dimensions of the test specimens: 15cm×15cm Flow rate: 28.3 l/min Pretreatment: Condition each specimen for 4 h by exposure to a temperature of (21±5) °C and a relative humidity of $(85\pm5)\%$ Mean particle size: 3.0 µm The medical face mask in contact with the bacterial challenge: inside

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Results:

Sample	Т	BFE (%)	Requirement (%)	Classification	Conclusion
1	17	99.11			
2	23	98.79			
3	24	98.74	≥98	Type II R	Pass
4	19	99.00	EN 14683:2019+AC:2019		
5	25	98.68			

Remarks:

For each test specimen calculate the bacterial filtration efficiency B, as a percentage, using the following formula:

 $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{T}) / \mathbf{C} \times 100$

where

B is bacterial filtration efficiency (BFE), %;

C is positive control average;

T is the total plate count for the test specimen.





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Microbial cleanliness

Test method: EN ISO 11737-1:2018, Membrane filtration

Test principle:

Take the required samples from the original packaging. Weigh a certain amount of sample and placed in a sterile 500 ml bottle containing 300 ml of extraction liquid (1 g/l Peptone, 5 g/l NaCl and 2 g/l Tween 20). The bottle is laid down on an orbital shaker and shaken for 5 min at 250 rpm. After this extraction step, 100 ml of the extraction liquid is filtered through a 0.45 μ m filter and laid down on a TSA plate for the total viable aerobic microbial count. Another 100 ml aliquot of the same extraction liquid is filtered in the same way and the filter plated on Sabouraud Dextrose agar (SDA) for fungi enumeration. The plates are incubated for 3 days at 30°C and 7 days at (20 to 25)°C for TSA and SDA plates respectively. The total bioburden is expressed by addition of the TSA and SDA counts.

Test equipment:

Constant temperature incubator Electronic balance Pressure steam sterilizer Biosafety cabinet

The environmental conditions of the laboratory and test condition:

Test environment temperature: 24.5 °C, Relative humidity: 56.0% Test environment monitoring: total bacteria: 0 CFU/plate, total fungi: 0 CFU/plate, blank experiment: aseptic growth





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Results:					
Microbial	Measured value (CFU/g)	Microbial cleanliness (CFU/g)	Requirement (CFU/g)	Classification	Conclusion
Bacteria	6	16	≤30	Tune II D	Pass
Fungi	10	16	EN 14683:2019+AC:2019	Туре ∏ R	rass





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Differential pressure

Test method: EN 14683:2019+AC:2019 Annex C

Test principle:

This procedure was performed to evaluate the differential pressure of the medical face mask material by measuring the air exchange pressure through a measured surface area at a constant air flow rate.

Test equipment:

GTTC-YLC-1 Apparatus for measuring differential pressure

The environmental conditions of the laboratory and test condition:

Air flow: 8 l/min

Test area: 4.9 cm^2 Pretreatment: Condition each specimen for a minimum of 4 h by exposure to a temperature of $(21\pm5)^{\circ}$ and a relative

humidity of (85±5)%

General location of the areas of the mask the differential measurements: specimen center





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Results:				-	
Sample	Measured value (Pa)	Differential pressure (Pa/cm ²)	Requirement (Pa/cm ²)	Classification	Conclusion
1	162				
2	201				
3	173		<60		
4	184	37.6	EN 14683:2019+AC:2019	Type II R	Pass
5	202				
Average	184				





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Splash resistance pressure Test method: ISO 22609:2004

Test principle:

A specimen medical face mask is supported on an apparatus. A volume of synthetic blood is sprayed horizontally at the specimen mask to simulate the scenario of a mask being splashed by a punctured blood vessel. The volume of fluid, distance to impact, orifice size and fluid velocity are defined in this method and intended to be consistent with this health care scenario. Any evidence of synthetic blood penetration on the side of the medical face mask contacting the wearer's face constitutes failure. Results are reported as "pass/fail". Specimen medical face masks are evaluated at a total of three different velocities corresponding to human blood pressures of 10.6 kPa, 16.0 kPa, and 21.3 kPa. Test results are reported at each velocity and the medical face mask is rated at the highest corresponding blood pressure for which medical face mask specimens demonstrate an acceptable quality limit of 4.0.

Test equipment:

Test apparatus for synthetic blood penetration LFY-227 Air compressor Graduated cylinder Electronic balance Targeting plate

The environmental conditions of the laboratory and test condition:

Pretreatment: Condition each specimen for 24 h by exposure to a temperature of $(21\pm5)^{\circ}$ C and a relative humidity of $(85\pm5)\%$ Surface tension of synthetic blood: 0.042 N/m Pressure: 16.0 kPa Velocity: 550 cm/s





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Results:

	Measured value			
Sample	Pressure	Requirement (kPa)	Classification	Conclu
-	16.0 kPa			
1	pass			
2	pass			
3	pass			
4	pass			
5	pass			
6	pass			
7	pass			
8	pass			
9	pass			Pass
10	pass			
11	pass			
12	pass			
13	pass		Type II R	
14	pass			
15	pass			
16	pass			
17	pass	≥16.0		
18	pass	EN 14683:2019+AC:2019		
19	pass			
20	pass			
21	pass			
22	pass			
23	pass			
24	pass			
25	pass			
26	pass			
27	pass			
28	pass			
29	pass			
30	pass			
31	pass			
32	pass			and Certify
Final result	pass			10
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Materials and construction

Test Method: EN 14683:2019+AC:2019 5.1.1

Results:

Requirement	Conclusion
The medical face mask is a medical device, generally composed of a filter layer that is placed, bonded or moulded between layers of fabric.	Pass
The medical face mask shall not disintegrate, split or tear during intended use.	Pass
In the selection of the filter and layer materials, attention shall be paid to cleanliness.	Pass





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Design

Test Method: EN 14683:2019+AC:2019 5.1.2

Results:

Requirement	Conclusion
The medical face mask shall have a means by which it can be fitted closely over the nose, mouth and chin of the wearer and which ensures that the mask fits closely at	
the sides.	
Medical face masks may have different shapes and constructions as well as	
additional features such as a face shield (to protect the wearer against splashes and	Pacc
droplets) with or without anti-fog function, or a nose bridge (to enhance fit by	1 455
conforming to the nose contours).	





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General

Test Method: EN 14683:2019+AC:2019 5.2.1

Results:

Requirement	Conclusion
All tests shall be carried out on finished products or samples cut from finished	Pass
products.	1 455



—End of Report——