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Verification Website: www.gttc.net.cn Verification Code: RRDT-8108-54

**No:20R000157MT** Issue Date: 2020-04-23

Applicant: HUBEI WANFUL PROTECTIVE PRODUCTS CO.,LTD.

Address: NO.113 MIAN YANG DA DAO XIANTAO CITY, HUBEI PROVINCE, CHINA

Information confirmed by applicant:

Disposable medical mask(non-sterile)

Quantity: eighty pieces Lot number: 20200320

Model: DDM-3-01 DDM-3-02 DDM-3-03(submission no.: DDM-3-01)

Size: 210mm×95mm 175mm×95mm 145mm×95mm(submission size: 210mm×95mm)

Classification: Type II R

Standard Adopted:

EN 14683:2019+AC:2019 < Medical face masks-Requirements and test methods>

Date Received/Date Test Started: 2020-03-28

Conclusion:

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

Remark:

Modified content: increased CMA affirmation and CNAS accreditation marks.

This report replaces test report 20R000157MO which has become invalid automatically.

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:

Wanli Hu

WanLi Hu Engineer



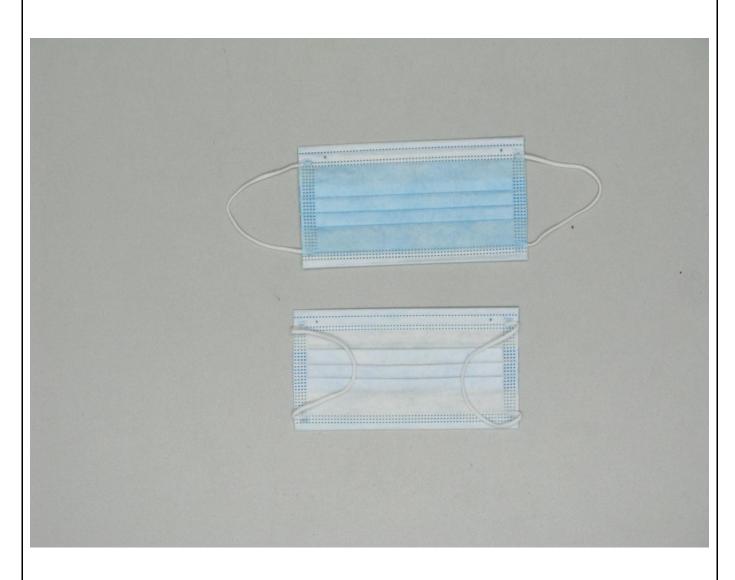
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**Bacterial filtration efficiency (BFE)** 

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:  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , Culture time: 48h Test bacteria: staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 Concentration of bacterium:  $5.0\times10^{5}$  CFU/ml Positive control average (C):  $1.9\times10^{3}$  CFU

Negative monitor count: <1 CFU

Test area: 40 cm  $^{2}$ 

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	21	98.89			
2	18	99.05			
3	15	99.21	≥98	Type II R	Pass
4	16	99.16	EN 14683:2019+AC:2019		
5	17	99.11			

### Remarks:

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

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

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 µm 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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Microbial	Measured value (CFU/g)	Microbial cleanliness (CFU/g)	Requirement (CFU/g)	Classification	Conclusion
Bacteria	3	5	≤30	Tune II D	D
Fungi	2	3	EN 14683:2019+AC:2019	Type II R	Pass







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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: 4.9cm<sup>2</sup>

Pretreatment: Condition each specimen for a minimum of 4 h by exposure to a temperature of (21±5) °C and a relative

humidity of  $(85\pm5)\%$ 

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







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Sample	Measured value (Pa)	Differential pressure (Pa/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Requirement (Pa/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Classification	Conclusion
1	115				
2	106				
3	122		<60		
4	117	22.9	EN 14683:2019+AC:2019	Type II R	Pass
5	100				
Average	112				







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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±5)°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	Conclusion
	16.0 kPa			
1	pass			
2	pass			
3	pass			
4	pass			
5	pass			
6	pass			
7	pass			
8	pass			
9	pass			
10	pass			
11	pass			
12	pass			
13	pass			
14	pass			
15	pass			
16	pass			
17	pass	≥16.0	Type II R	Pass
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		Testing	and Certificate
Final result	pass		ecitor	Callo

### **Remarks:**

An acceptable quality limit of 4.0 % is met for a single sampling plan when 29 or more of the 2 show "pass" results.







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**Materials and construction** 

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

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

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 droplets) with or without anti-fog function, or a nose bridge (to enhance fit by conforming to the nose contours).	Doss







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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 products.	Pass



----End of Report----