## Respirator Selection Guide for Aerosol Transmissible Diseases

The employer is responsible for selecting PPE, including but not limited to respiratory protection, appropriate for the hazard and the environment. The employer can always choose to select a higher level of respiratory protection than the minimum required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Job Task</th>
<th>Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airborne infectious disease* (suspected or confirmed)</td>
<td>Routine patient care &amp; support operations</td>
<td>At least N95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High hazard procedures**</td>
<td>At least PAPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal Influenza (suspected or confirmed)</td>
<td>Routine patient care &amp; support operations</td>
<td>In accordance with facility policy; CDPH recommends at least permitting optional N95 use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High hazard procedures**</td>
<td>At least N95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other diseases requiring droplet precautions***</td>
<td>In accordance with facility policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See list on reverse or in Appendix A of ATD Standard  
** See definition on reverse or in ATD Standard  
*** See list on reverse or in Appendix A of ATD Standard
CAL/OSHA ATD STANDARD—DISEASES/PATHOGENS REQUIRING AIRBORNE INFECTION ISOLATION

(designated in the standard as “airborne infectious diseases” or AirIDs)

Aerosolizable spore-containing powders such as Anthrax/Bacillus anthracis
Avian influenza/Avian influenza A (strains capable of causing serious disease in humans)
Varicella disease (chickenpox, disseminated shingles)
Measles (rubeola)/Measles virus
Monkeypox/Monkeypox virus
Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
Smallpox (variola)/Variola virus
Tuberculosis (TB)/Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Novel or unknown pathogens as defined by the standard
Any other disease for which public health guidelines recommend airborne infection isolation

CAL/OSHA ATD STANDARD—DISEASES/PATHOGENS REQUIRING DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

Diphtheria pharyngeal
Epiglottitis, due to Haemophilus influenzae type b
Haemophilus influenzae Serotype b (Hib) disease/
Haemophilus influenzae serotype b—Infants and children
Influenza, human (typical seasonal variations)/influenza viruses*
Meningitis
  Haemophilus influenzae, type b known or suspected
  Neisseria meningitidis (meningococcal) known or suspected
  Meningococcal disease sepsis, pneumonia (see also meningitis)
Mumps (infectious parotitis)/Mumps virus
Mycoplasma pneumonia
Parvovirus B19 infection (erythema infectiosum)
Pertussis (whooping cough)
Pharyngitis in infants and young children/Adenovirus, Orthomyxoviridae, Epstein-Barr virus, Herpes simplex virus,
Pneumonia
  Adenovirus
  Haemophilus influenzae Serotype b, infants and children
  Meningococcal
  Mycoplasma, primary atypical
  Streptococcus Group A
Pneumonic plague/Yersinia pestis
Rubella virus infection (German measles)/Rubella virus
Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
Streptococcal disease (group A streptococcus)
  Skin, wound or burn, Major
  Pharyngitis in infants and young children
  Scarlet fever in infants and young children
  Serious invasive disease
Viral hemorrhagic fevers due to Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Crimean-Congo fever viruses (airborne infection isolation and respirator use may be required for aerosol-generating procedures)
Any other disease for which public health guidelines recommend droplet precautions

CAL/OSHA ATD STANDARD—HIGH HAZARD PROCEDURES DEFINITION

High hazard procedures are “procedures performed on a person who is a case or suspected case of an aerosol transmissible disease (or on a specimen suspected of containing an aerosol transmissible pathogen in a laboratory), in which the potential for being exposed to aerosol transmissible pathogens is increased due to the reasonably anticipated generation of aerosolized pathogens.”

Such procedures include, but are not limited to:

- Sputum induction
- Bronchoscopy
- Aerosolized administration of pentamidine or other medications
- Pulmonary function testing
- Autopsy, clinical, surgical, and laboratory procedures that may aerosolize pathogens.