

Which Mask for Which Task?

*COVID-19 Prevention at Work:
When to Use Face Coverings and Respirators*

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Division of Occupational Safety and Health



www.Lni.wa.gov/safety-health



1-800-423-7233



Washington State Department of
Labor & Industries

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Introduction

Face coverings and masks are important tools to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. Used along with social distancing and physical barriers, they can help protect workers and the public.

This publication provides guidance about when workers are required to use cloth face coverings and masks to protect others from the coronavirus, and when they must use respirators to protect themselves.

This information supplements the technical guidance in *Washington Coronavirus Hazard Considerations for Employers (except hospitals/clinics) Face Coverings, Masks, and Respirator Choices*, available at www.Lni.wa.gov/MaskConsiderations.

The information in this document does not apply to workers who treat active COVID-19 patients in hospitals and clinics. Employers of those workers must follow Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines for selecting respirators and other personal protective equipment (PPE). More information on CDC guidelines is available at www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/hcp.

Why wear a face covering, mask, or respirator?

Wearing a face covering, mask, or respirator at work can lessen the risk for spreading the coronavirus. Businesses must also require customers to wear a face covering. This is along with social distancing, hand washing and disinfecting surfaces to prevent virus spread.

The coronavirus can spread into the air on tiny particles of saliva when an infected person breathes, talks, coughs, or sneezes. Many infected people don't have noticeable symptoms (are asymptomatic), so they might spread the virus to others without knowing it.

Cloth face coverings help keep exhaled particles from escaping into the air, but don't effectively filter out particles already in the air.

Masks are usually more protective than cloth face coverings.

Respirators offer a higher level of protection than cloth face coverings and masks because they also prevent wearers from inhaling particles already in the air.

All three provide some protection when a person coughs and sneezes nearby. Some that are approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) provide more protection against coughs and sneezes.

Can employees use a face shield instead of a face covering?

No. A face shield is not a substitute for a cloth face covering. Face shields allow particles exhaled from the wearer to freely move around the edges of the shield and into the open air for others to breathe. Face shields may be worn along with cloth face coverings to protect employees from others who sneeze or cough nearby or to protect from splashes when diluting or applying harmful liquids like bleach or cleaning chemicals.

Are employees with a medical or disability issue required to wear face coverings or masks?

For some workers, medical issues or disabilities make face coverings unsafe to wear. To be considered exempt from face-covering requirements, employees must provide their employer with an accommodation statement from their health care provider. The statement must specify that the employee should not wear a face covering because of a health condition or disability. Employers with workers who are unable to wear masks must take alternative steps to prevent the spread of the virus.

Employers should assess any negative impacts that face coverings might have on employees with disabilities and adjust for accommodations per the Americans with Disability Act (ADA) process at www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/fact-sheet-disability-discrimination.

In addition, workers may remove their masks to communicate with people who are deaf or hard of hearing so they can read facial cues or lip-read, while keeping at least six feet or a physical barrier between them. If employees remove their mask to accommodate a deaf person, the employer should ensure that alternative protections are in place to prevent the spread of the virus.

Is social distancing less important for a worker wearing a face covering?

No. Face coverings and masks do not replace social distancing. Besides staying at least six feet away from others, workers must still practice frequent hand washing and frequent cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces and tools, and follow other critical safety measures required by the Washington State Department of Labor & Industries (L&I) (www.Lni.wa.gov/CovidSafety) and the Governor's reopening guidelines to help prevent the spread of the coronavirus at www.governor.wa.gov/issues/covid-19-resources.

Negligible Risk

Employees working alone or driving by themselves are not required to wear a cloth face covering because the risk for transmission is negligible (very low).

“Alone” means the employee is isolated from interactions with others and has little or no expectation of in-person interruptions. If someone working alone has to pass another person once or twice a day, they should stay at least six feet away to maintain negligible risk. If that isn’t possible, then a cloth face covering is required during passing.

Examples of negligible-risk jobs:

- A sole occupant in an office with a door.
- Small landscaping crews of three or four workers who drive separately and work alone outdoors all day.
- A crane operator isolated in an enclosed cab.
- Delivery drivers with no face-to-face interaction with others when picking up or dropping off packages.
- A lone janitor in a building.

Low Risk

A reusable cloth face covering is required when risk for transmission is low.

Risk for transmission is low when employees work around or travel with others and stay at least six feet apart, except for briefly passing by others up to several times a day.

Risk is also considered low when one or two workers provide personal services to healthy clients who also wear a cloth face covering.

Examples of low-risk workplaces and jobs with low-risk activities:

- A driver and passenger sitting six feet apart in a vehicle and only needing to pass each other briefly when entering and exiting the vehicle several times a day.
- Manufacturing facilities that are set up to keep workers separated while they operate machinery and perform other tasks.
- Custodial staff who work after hours around others and do not clean up after known COVID-19 cases.
- One or two healthy workers in a room providing haircuts or other personal services to clients who also wear a face covering.
- Waiters at restaurants and cafes with curbside pick-up services only.
- Mechanics working on vehicles around others (but six feet away) at repair shops.



Examples of cloth face coverings for use during low-risk work.

*Top photo provided by author Doc James,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HomemadeFacemask.jpg>*

Medium Risk

Masks are required when risk for transmission is medium. Examples of masks include disposable dust masks used for hobbies, but not approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH); surgical-style masks not approved by the FDA; and masks such as KN90s or KN95s approved in other countries.

Risk for transmission is generally considered medium when workers stay at least six feet away from others except for several times throughout the day when the six-foot distance is broken for several minutes and prevention measures such as physical barriers aren't feasible.

When employees are in vehicles, it's considered a medium risk for up to one hour per trip if:

- There are no more than two people per compact car.
- There are no more than four in larger sedans or work trucks with two rows of seats.
- There are no more than seven in passenger vans depending on capacity.

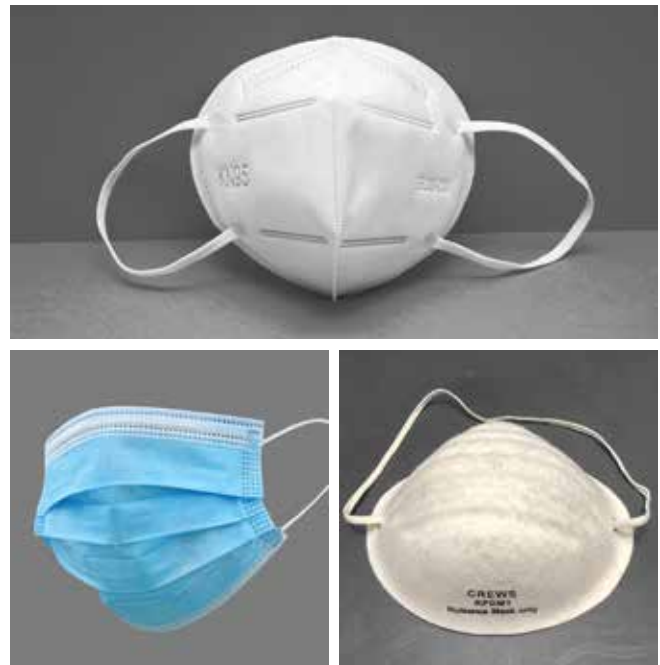
And:

- Occupants stay at least three feet apart.
- Mechanical and natural ventilation is optimized (e.g., fresh air from vehicle system and/or open windows).

For personal services, employees are considered medium risk when three to six people are working in a room with healthy clients who wear a cloth face covering.

Examples of medium-risk jobs and medium-risk activities:

- Commercial fishing crews.
- Crews of workers being transported to a job site.
- Grocery store produce stockers who work during store hours around customers.
- Manicurists working with clients wearing cloth face coverings.
- Kitchen workers in restaurants.
- Ride-service drivers who only pick up masked passengers.
- Transit operators.



Examples of masks for use during medium-risk work. From left to right, top to bottom: KN95, surgical-style mask, hobby dust mask.

High Risk

Respirators are required when risk for transmission is high.

Respirators for high-risk activities must be approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) or by an equivalent approval body from outside the United States. Examples include: elastomeric (rubber-like) half- or full-facepiece respirators with cartridges, tight or loose-fitting powered air-purifying respirators (PAPRs) with particulate cartridges, and filtering facepiece N-, R-, or P-95s to 100s (when supplies allow).

Risk for transmission is considered high when employees work or travel within three feet of others for more than 10 minutes an hour many times a day, and other prevention measures aren't feasible.

Risk is also considered high when workers:

- Clean and sanitize areas recently occupied by someone with known COVID-19 illness.
- Provide services in residences of clients with known COVID-19 illness.

- Perform procedures that aerosolize saliva, mucous, or secretions from eyes; or that cause increased or forced breathing, coughs, sneezes, or yawning.

Examples of high-risk activities:

- Working or traveling with multiple people in a small room, confined space, vehicle, or other small space for more than 10 minutes in an hour.
- Using an ultrasonic scaler or air and water syringe on a client in a dentist office.
- Administering medication with a nebulizer.
- Performing spirometry or coaching a client on deep or forced breathing exercises.
- Providing in-home maintenance or pet euthanasia services for a masked client with known or potential COVID-19 illness.

Examples of high-risk jobs:

- Dentists and dental hygienists.
- Mortuary services.
- Work crews in confined spaces.



Examples of NIOSH-approved respirators for use during high-risk work. From left to right, top to bottom: N95 filtering facepiece, elastomeric half-facepiece with particulate (HEPA) filters, elastomeric full-facepiece with particulate (HEPA) filters, loose fitting PAPR with particulate (HEPA) filters.

Top left photo provided by author Banej, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:3M_N95_Part particulate_Respirator.JPG

Extremely High Risk

When risk for transmission is extremely high, workers must wear a NIOSH-approved N95, half- or full-facepiece elastomeric respirator with cartridges; PAPR (powered air-purifying respirator) with particulate cartridges; or an FDA-approved surgical mask with eye protection, or other respirators with NIOSH-equivalent approval from outside the United States.

Workers must also:

- Wear goggles or face shields to protect their eyes during face-to-face interactions when not using full-facepiece respirator styles.
- Have the client wear a surgical mask or other type of mask (as supplies allow), when feasible, during face-to-face tasks for as long as possible during transport or care.

Transmission risk is extremely high when employees transport people with COVID-19 or work in residential or non-hospital or clinic settings within six feet of someone infected with the coronavirus.

Transmission risk is also extremely high when workers have direct contact with another person's mouth, nose, or eyes, even if they appear to be healthy or asymptomatic.

Examples of extremely high-risk jobs:

- Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs).
- Long-term care facility workers who care for clients ill with COVID-19.
- Occupational or physical therapists providing therapy to quarantined clients.

Examples of extremely high-risk tasks:

- Conducting visual eye exams or tonometry.
- Taking mouth or nose swab samples at drive-up testing stations.



Use and Care

When respirators are required, employers must provide NIOSH-approved respirators (or respirators with equivalent approval from a country outside the United States) and follow requirements to ensure workers receive a medical evaluation, fit test, and training; and practice maintenance, storage, and other necessary provisions as required by the Respirators rule in Chapter 296-842 WAC (www.Lni.wa.gov/safety-health/safety-rules/rules-by-chapter/?chapter=842).

If employees use an N95 or other tight-fitting respirator, they must be clean shaven so the respirator can form a reliably tight face seal. PAPRs with loose-fitting hoods do not require fit testing and may be an alternative for bearded workers.

Protecting workers from retaliation or discrimination

It is against the law for employers to fire, demote, retaliate, or discriminate against employees for exercising their safety and health rights. Those include the right to:

- Raise safety and health concerns with employers.
- Participate in union activities related to safety and health.
- File safety and health complaints.
- Participate in Division of Occupational Safety & Health (DOSH) investigations.

Workers can file retaliation complaints with DOSH and/or with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) within 30 days of the alleged incident.

Learn more:

www.Lni.wa.gov/WorkplaceDiscrimination.

Resources

Call a consultant near you at 1-800-547-8367 or email DOSHConsultation@Lni.wa.gov for free, confidential help. www.Lni.wa.gov/DOSHConsultation.

The DOSH coronavirus website (www.Lni.wa.gov/safety-health/safety-topics/topics/coronavirus) includes resources from the CDC and OSHA.

Washington State Department of Health:
www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/Coronavirus.

Upon request, foreign language support and formats for persons with disabilities are available. Call 1-800-547-8367. TDD users, call 711. L&I is an equal opportunity employer.

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