The employer is responsible for selecting a respirator appropriate for the hazard and the environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Job Task</th>
<th>Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><em>Airborne infectious disease</em> (suspected or confirmed)</em>*</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><strong>Seasonal Influenza (suspected or confirmed)</strong></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><strong>Other diseases requiring droplet precautions</strong>*</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—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.

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
Mycoplasmal 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
- Pneumonia
- 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