

THE SCIENCE BEHIND THE MASK



The coronavirus or SARS-CoV-2 is a respiratory virus. It can be spread when infected and asymptomatic people exhale during breathing, speaking, singing, coughing and sneezing, and by touching contaminated surfaces.

Wearing facemasks and washing hands are the best ways to protect you from the virus.

Masks reduce airborne transmission

Infectious aerosol particles can be released during breathing and speaking by asymptomatic infected individuals. No masking maximizes exposure. Universal masking results in the least exposure.



HOW DOES YOUR BREATH SPREAD VIRUS PARTICLES?

Sneeze: 6 feet

Cough: 3 feet

SCIENCE: CLOTH FACEMASKS PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19

REDUCE the **size and amount of droplets/aerosol** put into the air

REDUCE how **fast and how far** water droplets/aerosol travel

LIMIT **droplets from leaking out** when worn properly

First five days of mask mandate dramatically **slows growth rate**

LOWERS **death rates**

WHICH CLOTH MASK IS BEST?



Surgical



2-Layer Cotton Olson Style Mask



2-Layer Cotton Pleated Style Mask

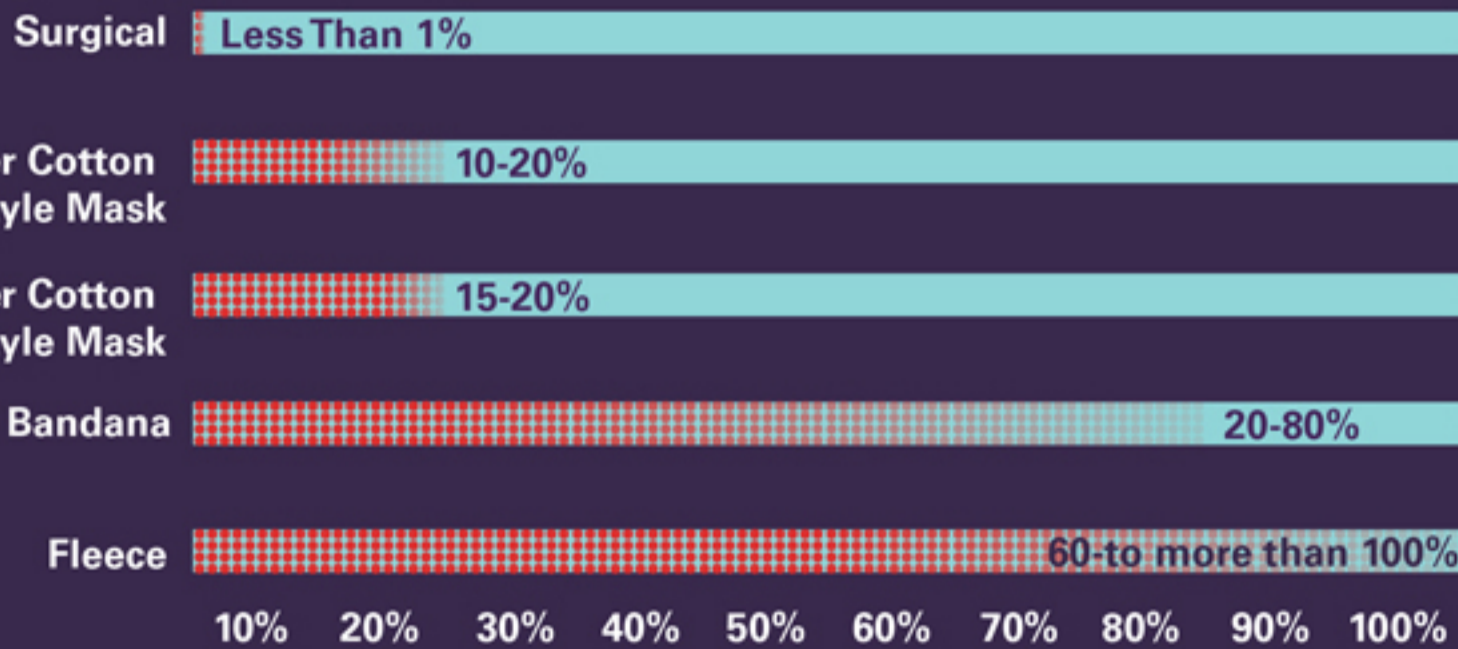


Bandana



Fleece

Mask Type Percent of Droplets that Go Through the Facemask



Not wearing a mask increases exposure. Always masking equals the least exposure.

