



JONAS SALK SCHOOL MOLD REMEDIATION

SEPTEMBER 5, 2018



TIMELINE OF EVENTS

- Week of August 24- Classroom inspections by maintenance staff resulted in NORMAL CONDITIONS
- Monday, August 27- Principal identifies a moldy substance on one office chair and disposes of chair. Believed to be an isolated condition.
- Morning Tuesday, August 28- Surface mold was identified by staff on some chairs, storage cabinets, felt material in a basket and books in a single classroom.
- Afternoon Tuesday, August 28- My office was notified of the findings and I immediately directed maintenance personnel to assess the school and authorized Steven Mania of Environmental Connections (EC) (our certified environmental hygienist) to inspect and advice on the property.
- Afternoon Tuesday, August 28- Steven Mania performed a visual inspection of conditions in classrooms, the main office, the library and the cafeteria. He found some surface mold on a few pieces of furniture in classrooms, the cafeteria and on some books in the library.
- Evening Tuesday, August 28, Bristol Environmental Inc. (BEI), an environmental cleaning agency, was contracted to clean the impacted areas using an industrial approved disinfection solution (Shockwave Concentrate No. 8310 or H.B. Fuller Foster 40-80 Agents).

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

- Morning Wednesday, August 29- Mold was identified in additional learning spaces and I was notified. I directed the deep clean and air quality assessment of the entire school. All parents and staff were notified of surface mold conditions and the planned 6th grade orientation was postponed.
- Friday, August 31- Environmental Connections and Bristol Environmental advised my team that the scope of the work, the limit of professionals due to similar conditions in other school districts, and laboratory backlogs would cause a delay in productivity. All stakeholders were notified that JSMS would not open for students and staff until Wednesday, September 12.
- Monday, September 3- All Phase I work was completed, dehumidifiers, and air scrubbers shut down.
- Tuesday, September 4- After a 12 hour quiet period, nearly 40 air samples were taken from the entire facility.
- Wednesday, September 5- Environmental Connections advised my team that the majority of samples came back less than or equal to acceptable background levels. Five classrooms, the LGI, Library, and teacher's lounge reported levels greater than the background concentration, but NOT at alarming levels.
- Wednesday-Saturday- Remediation of all spaces where samples were greater than the background concentration will take place.
- GOAL –Clear results of the new assessment data to be returned Saturday evening.

ASPERGILLUS/PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus and Penicillium are two of the most common mold genera that we see in air samples. When dealing with spore trap lab results, you will often see these types listed together in groups such as Aspergillus/Penicillium, Asp/Pen, or Pen/Asp. Visually, spores of these genera are so similar that analysts can not differentiate them, so they are reported together. Occasionally spores from other genera which produce similar small asexual spores (spores with no septations and no projections longer than the length of the spore) will be counted in this group also. Because there are over 200 separate species of both Aspergillus and Penicillium, an Asp/Pen designation on a lab report represents a large grouping of different species.

Since there are so many different species in this group, we can find Aspergillus and Penicillium in a broad range of habitats. **Some species such as *Aspergillus penicillioides* are xerophilic, which means they grow with only a small amount of moisture.** Other species like *Aspergillus versicolor* are more prevalent in environments with high water activity. In a home without any moisture problems you can often find Aspergillus and Penicillium growing on spoiled fruit. ***Like all mold, Aspergillus/Penicillium can cause allergic reactions in people who are sensitive to these types. They can also occasionally cause fungal infections of the ear, eyes, and skin. In people with underlying health issues and compromised immune systems, Aspergillus can infect the lungs causing pulmonary aspergillosis.***







