

Table 1: Airborne Mold Spore Testing Results

| Location | Sample Number | Total Mold Spores (cts/m ³) | Predominant Genera (cts/m ³) |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|--|
| Psychologist Office | 25591683 | 9,660 | Mix tiny hyal Asco and Basidiospores (8,190) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> (847) <i>Cladosporium</i> (621) |
| Asst Principal Office | 25591654 | 8,300 | Mix tiny hyal Asco and Basidiospores (4,740) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> (3,390) <i>Cladosporium</i> (113) Pigmented Asco and Basidiospores (57) |
| Basement Cafeteria | 25591686 | 3,840 | Mix tiny hyal Asco and Basidiospores (2,200) <i>Cladosporium</i> (1,580) Pigmented Asco and Basidiospores (57) |
| Outdoors | 25591634 | 25,700 | Mix tiny hyal Asco and Basidiospores (23,400) Pigmented Asco and Basidiospores (960) <i>Cladosporium</i> (576) Other hyaline fungi (384) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> (192) Smuts/Myxomycetes/Periconia (192) |

cts/m³ = counts per cubic meter of air

Mold samples alone cannot be used to verify whether a space is safe or unsafe for human occupancy. However, results of air sampling, together with a thorough history of the building's water damage, information obtained from interviews with building occupants and field observations, can help the independent environmental professional develop an opinion on the extent of the mold and the appropriate remediation plan. There are no standards for exposure to mold spores.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the inspection, OHI concludes that airborne mold spore levels were above normal ranges on the day of testing in the Assistant Principal's Office and the Basement Cafeteria. OccuHealth did not observe any conditions that would be an environment conducive to mold or bacterial growth but the reported presence of visible mold previous to OHI's visit leads OccuHealth to believe additional cleaning with the appropriate products is warranted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

OccuHealth offers the following recommendations.

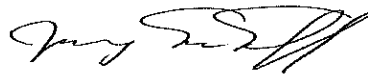
1. **In the basement cafeteria, clean the painted cinder block wall and other surfaces such as tables, benches, chairs and the floor with Shockwave or equivalent disinfectant.**
2. **In the Assistant Principal's office, non-porous items should be cleaned with a biocide cleaner such as Shockwave™. Porous items should be HEPA vacuumed or discarded. The cloth chairs could be the source of the amplified airborne mold spore levels even though they appeared clean during OccuHealth's visit. Chairs that had visible mold on the fabric could either be replaced or removed and observed in an un-staffed area to see if visible mold growth returns.**
3. **Consider confirmation of successful mold remediation activities with an assessment by OHI after cleaning.**
- 4.

LIMITATIONS

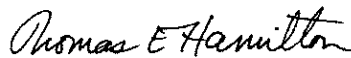
The contents of this report are based on OccuHealth, Inc.'s best professional judgment, comparison of collected data with established industry guidelines and information obtained from our client. Building materials that, as a result of our recommendations, may be removed or disturbed may need to be tested first for the presence of asbestos and/or lead and, if present, the removal must be completed according to Federal and state regulations. OHI was not contracted to test building materials for the presence of asbestos or lead. OccuHealth is not responsible for the testing, removal, or for any injuries, damages, or losses associated with the presence of asbestos or lead in the building.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service. Please call either of the undersigned at (508) 339-9119 with any questions regarding this report.

Regards,
OCCUHEALTH, INC.



Jay McNeff, Sr. Project Manager



Thomas E. Hamilton, CIH

JTM/smh

Attachments: lab results and chain of custody



Occupational Health & Safety, Environmental Consultants

OccuHealth, Inc.
44 Wood Avenue
Mansfield, MA 02048

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September 17, 2018

Cambridge School Department
ATTN: Vedad Konjic
456 Broadway
Cambridge, MA 02138

RE: Mold Assessment
Baldwin School
85 Oxford Street, Cambridge, MA

emailed to: vkonjic@cpsd.us
fgeary@cpsd.us

Dear Mr. Konjic:

OccuHealth, Inc. (OHI) conducted a mold assessment in the Baldwin School located at 85 Oxford Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts on September 11, 2018. The assessment was conducted by Mr. Jay McNeff, Sr. Project Manager, of OHI who was escorted by Mr. Frank Geary of the Cambridge School Department. The assessment included a visual inspection of several rooms and collection of samples for airborne mold spore analysis.

INTERVIEW AND INSPECTION RESULTS

Health concerns about the presence of mold had reportedly been communicated to the Facilities Group, who in turn requested OccuHealth conduct a mold assessment in several identified rooms at the school. Mr. Geary and Mr. Konjic requested the room air be sampled for airborne mold and a visual inspection be conducted.

It was reported that visible mold growth was cleaned with Clorox wipes (~0.2% ammonium chloride content) in the Assistant Principal's and School Psychologist's offices. Mold was described as present on a variety of surfaces including cloth chairs. The basement cafeteria reportedly had visible mold growth on the lower 4 feet of a painted cinder block wall. This wall was reportedly cleaned by power washing. Surfaces in all three locations appeared clean during OccuHealth's visit and OHI did not observe any odor.

AIRBORNE MOLD SPORE TESTING

Sampling and Analytical Methodology

OHI collected three air samples for mold spore analysis from the rooms as identified in the table below. OHI collected an air sample outdoors for comparison from the Morse School where an assessment was conducted on the same day.

The air samples were collected using a high volume pump with Zefon Air-O-Cell® cassettes. An Air-O-Cell® cassette is a spore and dust trap which allows for rapid detection and identification of mold spores using bright light microscopy. Culturable and non-viable mold spores are collected and counted. The results can be compared to levels seen outdoors and to results from available studies.

The air samples were collected for 5 minutes. The sample pump was calibrated to a flow rate of 15 liters per minute and was calibrated before sampling using a precision rotameter. This rotameter was in turn calibrated using a primary standard.

The samples were submitted under chain-of-custody for analysis to Environmental Analysis Associates (EAA) of Bay City, Michigan. Copies of the EAA laboratory report and chain-of-custody form are attached.

Analytical Results

The results are summarized on the following table. To interpret the results, a total airborne mold spore concentration less than the outdoor level or less than 2,000 counts per cubic meter of air (cts/m³) is considered low or clean for an indoor environment. For single mold genera, concentrations less than the outdoor level or less than 1,000 cts/m³ are considered normal for indoor environments.

The level of airborne mold spore levels identified were above normal ranges in the Assistant Principal's Office and the Basement Cafeteria.



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