

## Happy 2023-24 School Year!

Dear Teacher,

We hope you had a restful and happy summer break. Our family is so excited to have our child in your class this year, and we are really looking forward to all the learning you have in store for your students. We are also hopeful for a healthy and happy school year for everyone—with fewer days at home being sick!

Ontario School Safety is working very hard to fight for better Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) in Ontario schools and on school buses to help keep students and teachers like you healthy. A growing body of research is showing that many respiratory viruses and bacteria can hang in the air like smoke for hours and be transmitted from person-to-person. A recent study of over 850,000 US households found that 70% of household spread of COVID-19 started with a child. And with the recent wildfire smoke events across Ontario in June, it has never been more important to ensure that our schools have good ventilation and filtration—especially since exposure to wildfire smoke can also make us more vulnerable to respiratory illnesses.

Here are a few simple things you can do in your classroom to help improve IAQ so that students and staff can stay healthier this year:

- **Open windows as much as possible:** Even opening a window a little will make a difference by bringing in fresh air and letting out unhealthy air.
- Use HEPA air purifiers properly: Leaving them on at the highest setting
  possible while students are in the classroom and placing them away from
  walls or corners will help clean the air of germs that can make everyone sick.
  Air purifiers are also essential for protecting all of us from harmful wildfire
  smoke exposure.
- Invest in a CO<sub>2</sub> monitor: Keeping track of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) levels in your classroom will help give you an idea of how much exhaled air is trapped inside the classroom, which can be a sign that the ventilation may need to be checked, that the HEPA air purifier should be turned on the highest setting, and that a window should be opened to help bring in fresh air if possible.



Attached you will find the helpful infographic *Clean Air in classrooms using W.A.T.C.H.* by Joey Fox, P.Eng. and Chair of the Indoor Air Quality Advisory Group (OSPE). This contains further information on making classroom air healthier for education workers and students.

Thank you for all your hard work—past, present and future—in helping students learn and grow at school.

Wishing you, your colleagues and all of your students a happy and healthy school year!

Signed,

Your student's family & Ontario School Safety

For more information, visit www.ontarioschoolsafety.com.

### What is Indoor Air Quality?

Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) refers to the quality of the air inside and around a building. Improving IAQ means ensuring adequate ventilation and filtration, as well as ensuring appropriate temperature and humidity levels within a space.

Research also shows that there are other benefits to improving IAQ in schools, such as:

- Improved academic performance
- Better focus and attention
- Reduced drowsiness and fatigue
- Reduced allergy and asthma symptoms
- Fewer student and education worker absences

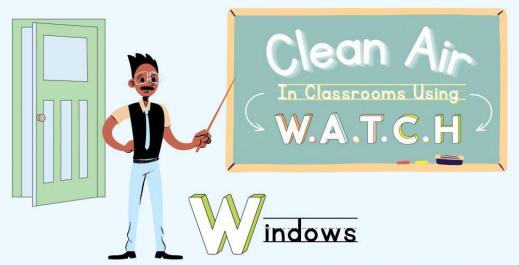
In short, improving indoor air quality in schools means better working and learning conditions for everyone!

#### References

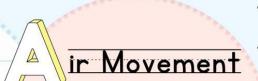
Wang, C. C., Prather, K. A., Sznitman, J., Jimenez, J. L., Lakdawala, S. S., Tufekci, Z., & Marr, L. C. (2021). Airborne transmission of respiratory viruses. *Science*, *373*(6558), eabd9149.

Tseng, Y. J., Olson, K. L., Bloch, D., & Mandl, K. D. (2023). Smart Thermometer–Based Participatory Surveillance to Discern the Role of Children in Household Viral Transmission During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *JAMA Network Open*, *6*(6), e2316190-e2316190.

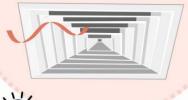
Landguth EL, Holden ZA, Graham J, Stark B, Mokhtari EB, Kaleczyc E, et al. The delayed effect of wildfire season particulate matter on subsequent influenza season in a mountain west region of the USA. *Environment International* [Internet]. 2020 Jun 1 [cited 2023 Jul 20];139:105668. Available from: <a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0160412019326935">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0160412019326935</a>







Check to see if you feel air coming from the diffusers or air vents.







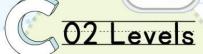
- If it's cold outside, even cracking windows slightly can help.
- Keeping the classroom door open helps circulate the air even more.
- Warm weather? Having 2 windows open while using a fan to blow air out of 1 of the windows is optimal.



Keep the FAN setting ON when the room is being occupied.



AUTO is ok to use when the room is going to be unoccupied.



Use a CO2 monitor with a nondispersive infrared (NDIR) sensor

600

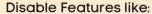
< 600 ppm	Very Good
600 - 800 ppm	Good
800 - 1000 ppm	Acceptable
1000 - 1500 ppm	Poor
> 1500 PPM	Very Poor

\* HEPA filters do not change CO2 levels.

# EPA Filter or Corsi-Rosenthal Box

Use the highest setting.

\* Noise permitting.



- Ionization
- Plasma
- · UV with Catalyst
- Auto



### PLACEMENT IS IMPORTANT

### IMPURIANT

- Move away from walls & corners. (0.5 m 1.5 ft)
- Place as close as you can to the centre of the room.
- Avoid blowing directly at anyone.
- Face away from walls & obstructions, e.g. blowing under a table.
- Raised is better than on the floor.
- Keep away from clean air sources: open windows, air vents & other HEPA filters.
- If you have multiple HEPA filters, space them out evenly.

