Uncovering the Cover-Up

The Downey NASA Boeing Industrial Facility

Fungus/ Mold Cross Contamination

A 2 ft. by 4 ft. area behind a cabinet was found at Bellflower Kaiser Hospital Ortho Room, by XXX, P.A. and Gail Shephard, O.T. on February 8th, 2007 at about 8PM and was reported by XXX. We were told the following morning not to put Patients in the room due to unhealthful conditions but that WE (Ortho Employees) still had to use it. That part of the wall was replaced 3 weeks later. Many, many, Hospital employees died. I did not know mold/fungus could make anyone sick. When I leaned that it could, I called Kaiser to ask what kind of mold it was, if it had even been tested and I was given the answer, "What mold? You mean the mold in the O.R.? I was shocked! I said OMG there is mold in the O.R. too? The lady took a message and when I didn't hear back in a few days, I called again and spoke with a Facilities Engineer and was told What mold? and if there was any mold it was caused by a plant or some other cause, but not by water damage. The Bathroom toilet next to our Ortho Room overflowed constantly. I had XXX do a tape lift of the floor and the wall under where the mold was. I had it tested by XXX at Patriot Labs. He called me right away, alarmed at what type it was, he said it was a very deadly type of mold/fungus called Chaetomium. I notified Kaiser right away and also the Health Dept. The Health Dept confirmed my complaint, but saying only they had noticed green and black stuff and when asked about the toilet overflowing constantly, Kaiser replied with, we don't keep track of every little incident. Kaiser, the very next week after I notified them, began replacing Airhandlers and Ducts. The Downey Facility is where Kaiser has built their new medical center and was at one time a Military Chemical and Biological Experimental Plant and a DOD Top Secret Facility and possibly could have been a part of Project SHAD, who knows? I found out that the Chaetomium had been taken into space by Apollo 16 and was brought back to

Downey for Post Flight Inspection. It was the second Moon Landing and who knows what they brought back! Kaiser Employees have been Cross-contaminating the Bellflower and Downey Facilities for many years. The Downey Facility has a contamination record of over 70 years and many people have died from strange and fast growing Cancers. Kaiser knew they were building on 'Deadly Grounds!

Toxic mold assessment, mitigation, and prevention at DOD facilities

Kim Taylor [1], Regina Clifford [2], Ben Kollmeyer [3], Janine Pielak [3]

[1] No affiliation

[2] CDM Federal Programs Corporation

[3] Forensic Analytical Specialties Inc.

Abstract

The objective of this article is to discuss emerging toxic mold issues facing Department of Defense (DOD) facilities. Mold exposure has been blamed as the cause of serious human health problems, and several mold species commonly found indoors have recently been identified as potential human health hazards. This article discusses common types and causes of indoor mold; exposure routes for mold; potential health impacts attributed to mold; disclosure obligations during property transactions; recent mold litigation; emerging regulations; and the application of a mold assessment, mitigation, and prevention program (AMPP) to DOD facilities undergoing closure under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act, to active DOD facilities, and to new DOD construction projects. © 2004 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

The DOD and the Air Force Plant # 16 operated at North American Aviation and Vultee Aircraft. Note: Needs Evaluation as of 2005.

Envirostor

DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

CA.GOV ENVIROSTOR

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VULTEE AIRCRAFT CO (80000851)

DOWNEY, CA
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SITE TYPE: FUDS

SUPERVISOR: SHELIA LOWE
OFFICE: CYPRESS
PRESS CONTACT: SANDRA FRIEDMAN

- Summary
- Activities
- Sub-Areas
- Map

Site Information

CLEANUP STATUS
INACTIVE - NEEDS EVALUATION AS OF 7/1/2005

SITE TYPE: FUDS
NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST: NO
ACRES: NONE SPECIFIED
APN: NONE SPECIFIED
CLEANUP OVERSIGHT AGENCIES:
DTSC - SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM

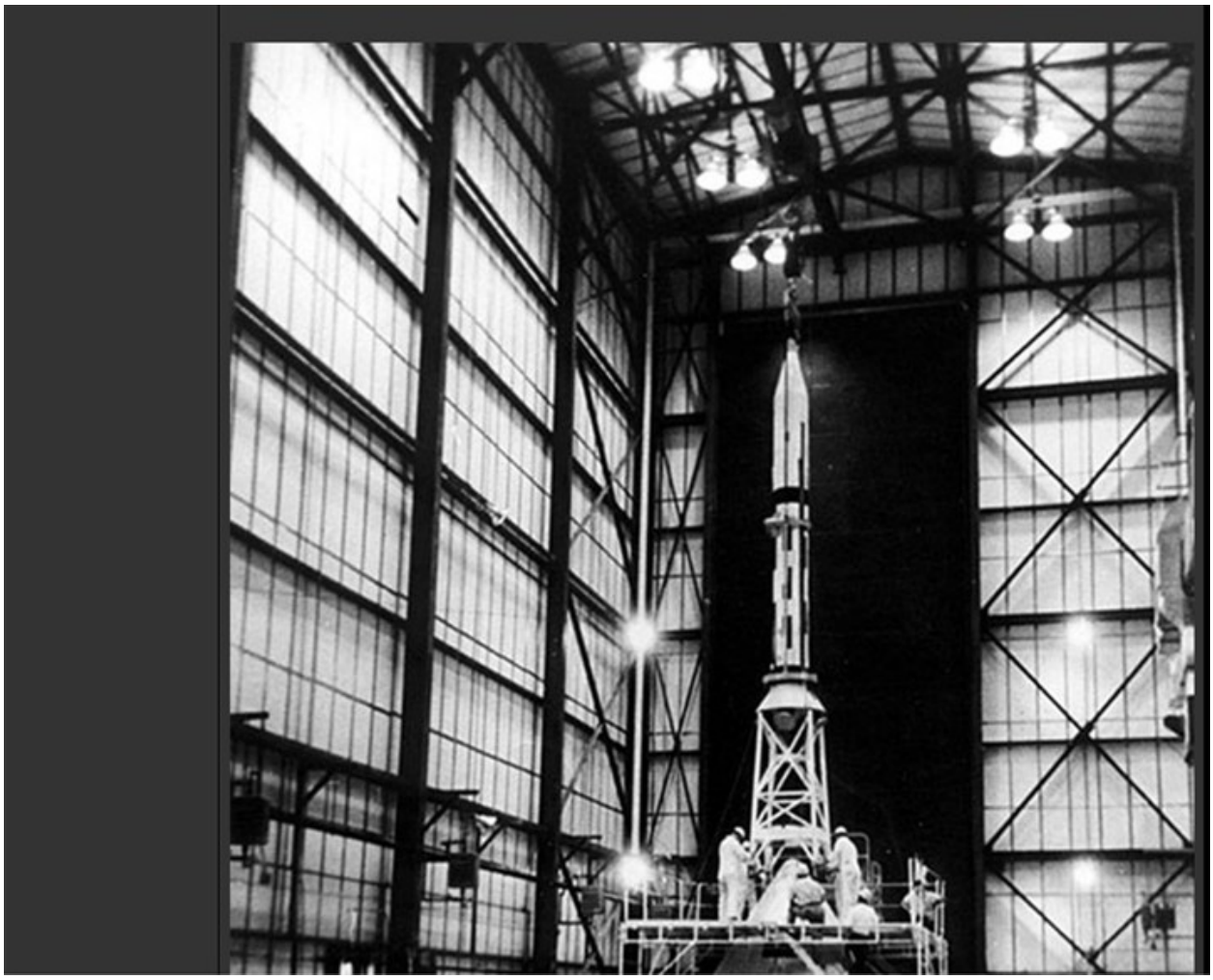
ENVIROSTOR ID: 80000851
SITE CODE:
SPECIAL PROGRAM:
FUNDING: DERA
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT: 56
SENATE DISTRICT: 27

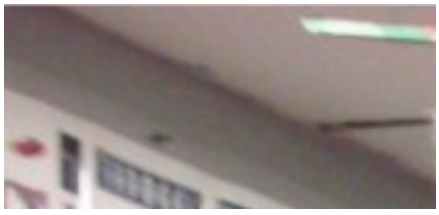
Jet Fuel and Radiation attracts Fungus like a magnet. The Downey Facility was the site of the very first Nuclear Reactor in California. It was up and running for 8 years before it was dismantled and transferred to the Santa Suzanna Field Lab in Semi Valley, California.

Now

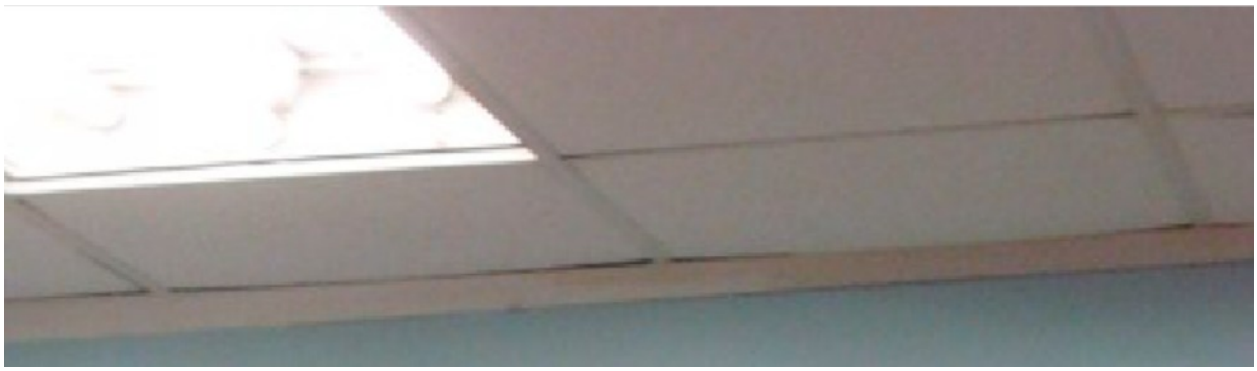
1960s	B/001	I, NE Zone 9	Unspecified, Large	Acid release	former chem mill area.	was ultimately cleaned - no additional information, via employee interviews
4/25/90	B/001 Area East	I	n/a	n/a	Report of fungus in air ducts causing worker illnesses	
*11/22/91	B/001 Area North	I	1 quart	Unknown	Forklift knocked over a chem container - chemicals began to bubble	-IT responded for cleanup
9/1/87	B/003	Adj. III, Adj. IV	One Gallon	McGeon-Rahco, Inc. Stripper Epoxy, CEE-Bee A228D Part B	Container leaked into a box, chemicals releasing Hydrochloric acid vapor	Chemicals contained in recovery drum

and then





A NASA Office 2010



A Space Shuttle Mock-up at Downey 2010

Shuttle disasters due to Fungus/ Mold. 2 reports reveal startling facts that Fungus / Mold came between the tiles and the O-Ring and could have been the cause of the explosions and loss of the Shuttle's and their Crew Members. (*I have those reports)

THE MICROBIAL ECOLOGY EVALUATION DEVICE MYCOLOGY SPACEFLIGHT STUDIES OF APOLLO 16

by

P. A. Volz, Y. C. Hsu, J. L. Hiser, J. M. Veselenak & D. E. Jerger

Abstract

Four fungal species were selected as the test systems for the Microbial Ecology Evaluation Device (MEED) of Apollo 16. Fungal cells were exposed to various quantitative and qualitative spaceflight parameters then returned for postflight analyses. Survival rates and phenotype numbers varied according to exposure parameters. Additional studies underway will further identify the spaceflight changes.

Exhibits at the Columbia Space Museum and Learning Center. I see Apollo 14, Apollo 15, Apollo 17 Why is there No Apollo 16?

Apollo 16 was brought back to Downey for Post Flight Inspection.

Crew 11 Astronauts. Could they be looking at Mold?

The Sour Milk Smell?

For almost a year, the Grissom crew had watched its craft go through the production line, test program, and launch pad preparations. After participating in a multitude of critiques, reading numerous discrepancy reports, and going through several suited trials in the spacecraft in altitude chambers at Downey and the Cape, Grissom's group had learned almost all the idiosyncrasies of spacecraft 012. The astronauts

knew, if not every nut and bolt, at least the functions of its 88 subsystems and the proper positions for hundreds of switches and controls inside the cockpit. They also knew that the environmental unit had been causing trouble. Indeed, Grissom's first reports on entering the cabin were of a peculiar odor - like sour milk

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Infectivity	Mouse	*Nematospiroides dubius*	R. A. Long, W. L. Ellis Northrop Services, Inc. Houston, Texas G. R. Taylor NASA Manned Spacecraft Center Houston, Texas
Hemorrhagic factor production	Guinea pig and hemoglobin	*Aeromonas proteolytica*	B. G. Foster, D. O. Lovett Texas A. & M. University College Station, Texas
Hemolytic enzyme production	Human erythrocytes		
Genome alteration	Spore production	*Bacillus subtilis* spores, strains HA 101 HA 101 (59) F	J. Spizizen, J. E. Isherwood Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation La Jolla, California
UV and vacuum sensitivity	Colony formation	*Bacillus subtilis* spores, strain 168	H. Bücker, G. Horneck, H. Wollenhaupt University of Frankfurt, Germany
Bacteria phage infectivity	Host lysis	*Escherichia coli* (T-7 phage)	J. Spizizen, J. E. Isherwood Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation La Jolla, California
Cellulolytic activity	Cloth fibers	*Chaetomium globosum*	P. A. Volz, Y. C. Hsu, D. E. Jerger J. L. Hiser, J. M. Veselenak Eastern Michigan University Ypsilanti, Michigan
Animal tissue invasion	Human hair	*Trichophyton terrestre*	
Drug sensitivity	Antibiotic sensitivity in agar	*Rhodotorula rubra* *Saccharomyces cerivisiae*	

Table 3

Occurrence and Distribution of *Aspergillus Fumigatus* for the Apollo 7 Crewmembers

Sample Area	30-day Preflight			Immediate Preflight			Immediate Postflight		
	A[a]	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Scalp	+[b]	0[c]	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Exterior auditory canal	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Umbilicus	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
Hands	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Inguinal	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Toes	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+
Gargle	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0
Axilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

[a]Crewmembers listed as A, B, and C.

[b]+ = isolation.

[c]0 = no isolation.

Chaetomium globosum, was of special interest because of the cellulolytic activity it has demonstrated on cloth fibers, such as those which compose portions of the flight garments of the astronauts (Volz & Jerger, 1973).

1Mycotoxins--Clothing Spreads Spores

Hospital patients who are immuno-compromised, for example due to AIDS, chemotherapy, or organ transplants, are highly susceptible to opportunistic fungal infections caused by inhaling spores of the fungus Aspergillus. Spore-related illnesses such as pulmonary aspergillosis can account for up to 40% of deaths among leukemia patients. If bone marrow transplant patients become infected, the death rate may exceed 90%. Infectious disease specialists know that bacteria can spread disease via contaminated clothing. Recently, researchers published the first research showing that clothing also spreads Aspergillus spores.

“Clothing can create a microenvironment where contaminants are sloughed off very close to a patient, yet an air monitoring system would not pick up a local problem,” says Betsy Dart, a protective clothing consultant at Arthur D. Little, a research and development consulting firm in Boston, Massachusetts.

In 1998 and 1999, Dart—then a graduate student at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York—and Cornell textiles professor Kay Obendorf examined how seven types of fabric harbor and disperse Aspergillus spores. They found that cotton fabric spreads spores better than other fabrics. Their findings were published in 2000 by the American Society for Testing and Materials in a collection of papers titled Performance of Protective Clothing: Issues and Priorities for the 21st Century, Seventh Volume.

The researchers deposited a known number of spores on swatches of cotton, polyester, rayon, and lycocell (sold as Tencel) in a specially built contamination chamber. The fabrics were exposed for 2 minutes to a mild airflow (2.5 L/min), equivalent to the gentle breeze generated during a slow bike ride. Photomicrographs taken with a scanning electron microscope revealed that cotton’s surface morphology—the physical structure of its fibers—favors the retention and slow release of spores. The cotton fibers twist and cross each other, making “lots of little concave hiding places of just the right diameter to catch spores,” says Dart. (In contrast, rayon, polyester, and lycocell fibers appear smoother, with less contact area for spores.) In addition, cotton can soak up more moisture, which reduces static electrical attractions between the spores and the fabric; cotton therefore has a greater propensity than other fabrics for releasing spores, says Dart.

Extrapolating from their laboratory tests, the researchers theorize that simply walking into a patient’s room can dislodge spores that cling to visitors’ clothing. "Hugging, kissing, sitting on a patient’s bed, or pulling up a chair creates air turbulence and friction within

and around fabric, releasing potentially deadly spores," says Obendorf. The researchers recommend that visitors and staff wear protective gowns, caps, and shoe coverings near immunocompromised patients. Laundering effectively removes Aspergillus spores, so hospital-laundered protective garments could significantly reduce the risk of infection.

In an unpublished study, Andrew Streifel, a hospital environmental specialist at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis who also has studied this spore-carrying phenomenon, compared clinical Aspergillus isolates recovered from pediatric versus adult bone marrow transplant patients. Pediatric patients had a greater Aspergillus isolate recovery, probably because "family and staff hold children in close contact, and spores pass from clothing to patients," postulates Streifel. The Cornell researchers' study "finally puts science behind our observations," he says.

Persons can become immuno-compromised by way of toxic chemical exposures. Chemicals such as Arsenic, TCE and PCE, which are specifically named as contaminants at the 166 acre Downey Property.

The Los. Angeles Dept. of Health, reported 1 death in 2006 at Kaiser Bellflower Hospital, due to Aspergilosis. How many cases went unreported or misdiagnosed?

A Portable Non-invasive Detection/Identification System for Biological Pathogens

NASA SBIR 00-II Solicitation

FORM 9B - PROPOSAL SUMMARY

PROPOSAL NUMBER: 11.01-7950 (**For NASA Use Only - Chron: 002051**)

PROPOSAL TITLE: A Portable Non-invasive Detection/Identification System for Biological Pathogens

TECHNICAL ABSTRACT (LIMIT 200 WORDS)

This proposal is to develop a portable fluorescence-based detection system for capture and identification of biological pathogens including fungi and bacteria. Peptide biosensors designed with phage display will be used to

detect targeted organisms in a rapid, non-invasive manner. To accomplish this, we propose three tasks: 1.) Develop peptide-based, micro-array ligand systems for the detection of 5-15 pathogenic fungi/bacterial targets via phage display; 2. Establish optimal sampling/capture procedures for the spore-specific biosensor module (ligand-coated microchip); and 3. Design an automated spore detection and analysis system using computer-aided fluorescent microscopy. Pathogen-specific peptide ligands will be developed and cross linked to fluorescent tags and then covalently affixed to a micro slide/chip, which will be inserted into the detection system. Assessment of airborne fungal contaminants will involve a multi-parameter analysis of ligand-spore affinity, specificity and quantity using a 'wind-tunnel' model. This detection system will identify the individual strain of airborne agents/spores with high sensitivity and reproducibility and will provide an important bio-sensing tool for monitoring human health in industrial and hospital environments as well as during space missions. This novel biosensor technology satisfies the NASA SBIR program "Commercial Microgravity Research-"Portable Biological Sensors".

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
California Environmental Contaminant Bio-monitoring Program
http://oehha.ca.gov/multimedia/biomon/reports.html

http://oehha.ca.gov/multimedia/biomon/pdf/Appendix7_021909.pdf
Appendix 7: Populations Identified by Survey Respondents, Workshop Participants and Email Submissions

The California Bio-monitoring Program;
Report on Public Participation in Chemical Selection A7-1
Survey respondents, workshop participants, and individuals commenting via email provided details regarding communities – both geographic and non-geographic – where people may come into contact with more pollutants than the general population. This information will be useful in both designing any potential special study as well as for reviewing chemical selection issues.

Geographic Populations: Specifically Named Occupations/Employers

- Signet-Armorlite employees
- **Kaiser Downey hospital employees**
- Staff at El Tejon Middle School in Lebec

Building 290 at Downey

A Downey Facility Drinking Fountain

290 #112

No thanks, I brought my own water.

Kaiser employees were told 'Do not drink the tap water' Kaiser has provided bottled water to their employees for years. Employees were told, 'Do not share with the public'

Close up of a Downey Facility Drinking Fountain

290 #121

Moondust?

GAO Report:

United States Government Accountability Office

GAO

Report to the Chairman, Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, U.S. Senate

September 2008

INDOOR MOLD

Better Coordination of Research on Health Effects and More Consistent Guidance Would Improve Federal Efforts

The physician organization made up of thousands of occupational physicians, known as the *ACOEM, have for many years purposely disseminated inaccurate information regarding mold/ fungus illnesses, so as to create an umbrella to shield employers, construction companies and housing entities on liability issues. Their information is no longer considered valid info. Unlike some other private physician organizations, the ACOEM's position statement on mold, has now been deleted as a scientific reference by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, as of 04/2011.

(* American College of Environmental Medicine)

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Indoor Air Quality in Commercial and Institutional Buildings

OSHA 3430-04 2011