

John Swanson
Pemberton Board of Education
P.O. Box 228
Pemberton, NJ 08068

October 18, 2017

Re: Clearance Inspection: Helen Fort Middle School

Dear Mr. Swanson;

We performed air testing for mold spores in the rooms where mold remediation efforts had been completed by ServePro of Bordentown. We inspected the room and collected samples to determine if the mold remediation had been completed successfully.

At the time of our inspection on October 16, 2017 we observed that the affected drywall walls and fiberglass insulation had been removed. The work areas were observed to be dry, clean and free of the presence of visible mold growth. Air samples were collected in the cleaned rooms and one air sample was collected outside for comparison purposes.

As shown in Table I, the samples collected from rooms 41, 43, 47, 60, 64, 68 and 70 are reported in the range of 440 to 1,200 S/m³. These samples are much lower than the outside sample result of 8,500 S/m³. The samples collected in Room 45, 62 and 66 are below the outside concentration, however the dominant species in these samples are Cladosporium and Penicillium/Aspergillus types which are not dominant in the outside sample. These samples reflect modestly elevated mold levels remain in the class room and indicate that additional cleaning work is necessary.

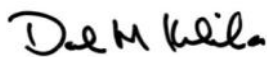
ServePro returned the evening of October 16 to reclean rooms 45, 62 and 66. On October 17, 2017 we returned to collect additional air samples in the affected classrooms. The results are shown in Table II.

The air sample results are reported in the range of 190 to 290 S/m³. The samples are very low and compare favorably with the outside sample result of 9,000 S/m³.

Based on the sample results and visual inspection we conclude that the remediation measures were successful in removing the microbial contamination from the rooms. The work areas are now suitable for reconstruction.

Please contact us with any questions or comments. We look forward to being of continued assistance. Your time and cooperation are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



David M. Kichula, CIH

Table I
Fungi Result Summary
Helen Fort MS, October 16, 2017

Sample Identification		Air Result, S/m3	Identification, %
1.	Room 70	720	Ascospores, 44% Basidiospores, 30% Four Others, 27%
2.	Room 68	480	Basidiospores, 33% Ascospores, 33% Pen/Asp Types, 22% Three Others, 12%
3.	Room 66	730	Cladosporium, 44% Basidiospores, 29% Four Others, 28%
4.	Room 64	1,200	Basidiospores, 40% Ascospores, 18% Pen/Asp Types, 18% Five Others, 25%
5.	Room 60	530	Basidiospores, 40% Ascospores, 30% Pen/Asp Types, 20% Three Others, 11%
6.	Room 62	1,300	Pen/Asp Types, 37% Basidiospores, 16% Stachybotrys, 13% Five Others, 32%
7.	Room 47	890	Ascospores, 30% Basidiospores, 30% Cladosporium, 30% Three Others, 10%
8.	Room 45	410	Ascospores, 26% Pen/Asp Types, 26% Five Others, 38%
9.	Room 43	440	Basidiospores, 48% Ascospores, 24% Five Others, 27%
10.	Room 41	510	Ascospores, 42% Basidiospores, 42% Three Others, 17%
11.	Outside	8,500	Basidiospores, 60% Ascospores, 34% Eight Others, 6%

Table II
Fungi Result Summary
Helen Fort MS
October 17, 2017

Sample Identification	Result	Identification, %
1. Outside	9,000	Basidiospores, 63% Cladosporium, 19% Ascospores, 17% Two Others, 2%
2. Room 66	290	Cladosporium, 36% Pen/Asp Types, 36% Basidiospores, 18% Two Others, 10%
3. Room 62	190	Basidiospores, 29% Cladosporium, 29% Smuts, Periconia, Etc., 29% Stachybotrys, 14%
4. Room 45	240	Pen/Asp Types, 44% Basidiospores, 22% Three Others, 33%

Sample Procedures, Total Fungi:

Air samples for total fungi were collected on the Air-O-Cell cassette, connected to a high-volume BioPump calibrated at a flow rate of 15 liters per minute. A total of 75 liters of air were collected for each air sample. After collection, the cassettes were sealed, labeled and transported to the laboratory with full chain-of-custody documentation.

In the laboratory, the samples were examined under plain optical microscopy at 600X magnification. Fungal spores, conidiophores, hyphae and other fungal structures are counted and identified on a preliminary basis by size, color and morphology.

The Air-O-Cell air testing method provides a quantitative assessment of the number of airborne fungal structures. The identification of taxa is provided by microscopic examination of the fungal spores that are present. Many fungi can be identified solely by the size and morphology of the spores. Some spores of common fungi, such as Penicillium and Aspergillus, have very similar appearance, and can only be grouped together as Penicillium/Aspergillus like. The results are reported in units of fungal structures per cubic meter of air (S/m³).

The fungi analyses were performed by EMLab P&K Microbiological Services, located in Marlton, NJ. EMLab P&K is certified by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA Laboratory No. 100305) for the analysis of microbiological contaminants in environmental samples.