



October 18, 2017

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

Re: Final Mold Inspection: Early Childhood Center

Dear Mr. Swanson;

We performed air testing for mold spores in the gym at the Early Childhood Center in Pemberton, NJ. It is our understanding that an accumulation of dirt had developed on the supply diffusers in the gym. In house staff performed the cleaning work on October 8th, 2017. We inspected the room on October 10 after remediation measures had been completed.

An air sample was collected in the room after a class had used the room. One air sample was collected outside for comparison purposes. As shown in Table I, the indoor air sample collected in the gym is reported as 6,600 S/m³. The sample collected outside is reported with a concentration of 10,000 S/m³. The sample collected in the classroom compares favorably with the level recorded outside, with similar population diversity. The mold level in the room reflects the typical activities taking place in the gym.

The air sample results reflect substantially normal levels of mold in the air. Based on visual inspection and testing, we conclude that the indoor environment in gym is normal and suitable for continued occupancy.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David M. Kichula".

David M. Kichula, CIH

Table I
Fungi Result Summary
Early Childhood Center
100 Arney's Mount Road, Pemberton, NJ
October 10, 2017

Sample Identification	Result	Identification, %
Air Samples, s/m³		
1. Gym	6,600	Cladosporium, 58% Pen/Asp Types, 25% Smuts, Periconia, etc., 16%
2. Outside	10,000	Basidiospores, 45% Cladosporium, 37% Ascospores, 13% Nine Others, 5%

Sample Procedures: Total Airborne Fungi:

Air samples for non-viable 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. The cassette contains an adhesive strip on which virtually all particulates in the passing air stream adhere. A total of one hundred 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 concentrations of other particulate agents, such as pollen grains, skin fragments, insect fragments and fibers can also be estimated by this method.

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 fungi analyses were performed by EMLab P&K Microbiological Services, located in Cherry Hill, 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.