

Maximum Development Group, LLC d/b/a

**MDG ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC**

Corporate Office

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January 4, 2024

Mr. Ralph J. Condo  
Business Administrator  
Township of Mullica  
P.O. Box 317  
Elwood, NJ 08217

RE: Air Monitoring – Ninth Round  
Township of Mullica / Mullica Police Department  
4528 White Horse Pike  
Elwood, New Jersey  
MDG Project No. 23-227-2

Dear Mr. Condo:

Thank you for selecting MDG Environmental, LLC (MDG) for your indoor environmental needs. This correspondence is being forwarded to report the results of the ninth round of air monitoring conducted on January 2, 2024 at the above referenced property.

The purpose of the on-going air monitoring is to provide on-going data in order to ensure that the engineering controls that were recommended by MDG in our letter dated August 18, 2023 are effective including the implementation of sufficient air filtration and isolation of the lower level of the building in order to allow short term duration/temporary access to the Police Department by authorized personnel of the Mullica Township Police Department so they can process evidence and/or retrieve files.

On January 2, 2024, , MDG's Senior Industrial Hygienist, Chris Macri arrived on-site to collect fungal spore trap air samples within the lower level of the Police Department.

MDG collected fungal spore trap air samples from the lower level rear stairwell, from the squad room, from the Detective's office, from the hallway, from the records/Matron's office and from the lower level waiting area as well as from outdoors to be used as a background/comparison sample.

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Fungal spore trap air samples are collected by using an Air-O-Cell™ cassette attached to a high volume vacuum pump. A volume of air is drawn through the cassette and the contents of the air are deposited upon a specially treated glass slide, which is then analyzed by a microbiologist who identifies fungal genera (type) and quantity. Fungal spore trap air samples measure both viable and non-viable fungal spores as well as fungal parts and fragments.

Fungal spore trap air samples are collected from the outdoors to be used as a comparison to the indoor samples. There are currently no standards of reference ranges for acceptable levels of airborne fungal concentrations when interpreting fungal air sample results. It is generally accepted that indoor airborne fungal concentrations should be approximately the same or less than those found outdoors and display similar genus distribution. Elevated indoor airborne fungal concentrations as compared to outdoor concentrations are often an indicator of a fungal amplification source due to a moisture condition.

Air sampling for mold is often referred to as a “snapshot in time”. The results of the mold sampling are not indicative of any past fungal contamination or any fungal contamination that may exist in the future, but only the conditions that existed at the time of sampling. The results of the samples are a reflection of the types of mold and quantity of those molds present in the air at the time and location of the sample collection. MDG cannot guarantee that mold does not exist in areas where no samples were collected during the inspection, nor can MDG guarantee that mold will not amplify (grow) at some point in the future in the areas that were sampled. The environmental conditions in a building, particularly the presence of moisture, dictate whether mold will grow. Isolating and correcting unwelcome sources of moisture is the only way to prevent unwanted mold growth.

It should be noted that when outdoor air samples are collected during fall/winter months, the airborne fungal concentrations observed in the outdoor air sample tend to be much lower and indigenous fungal species may not be detected as cooler drier temperatures prevent sporulation. These factors should be taken into consideration when interpreting the fungal spore trap air sample results.

Fungal spore trap air samples were collected in the following areas:

- AOC-01 – Outdoors
- AOC-02 – Stairwell
- AOC-03 – Squad Room
- AOC-04 – Detective’s Office
- AOC-05 – Hallway Lower Level
- AOC-06 – Records/Matron’s Office
- AOC-07 – Waiting Area Lower Level

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The results of the fungal spore trap air samples can be found in Table 1.0 below. Please note that a detailed analytical report from EMSL Analytical Inc. is attached to this report.

Sample Number	Sample Location	Total Spore Concentration		Background Concentration		Background Corrected
		Raw Count	CTS/m <sup>3</sup>	Raw Count	CTS/m <sup>3</sup>	
AOC-01	Outdoors	16	610	16	610	N/A
AOC-02	Rear Stairwell	2	90	16	610	Less than Background
AOC-03	Squad Room	28	400	16	610	Less than Background
AOC-04	Detective's Office	11	320	16	610	Less than Background
AOC-05	Hallway Lower Level	3	90	16	610	Less than Background
AOC-06	Records/Matron's Office	6	230	16	610	Less than Background
AOC-07	Waiting Area Lower Level	1	40	16	610	Less than Background

The total airborne fungal concentrations of the air sample collected in the rear stairwell (AOC-02) were less than the background sample that was collected outdoors.

The total airborne fungal concentrations of the air sample collected in squad room (AOC-03) were less than the background sample that was collected outdoors. However, it should be noted that slightly elevated airborne fungal concentrations Aspergillus/Penicillium like spores, as compared to the background sample, were observed, but were within an acceptable range of the background sample and therefore should be considered representative of a normal airborne fungal load in an occupied indoor air quality environment.

The total airborne fungal concentrations of the air sample collected in the Detective's office (AOC-04) were less than the background samples that was collected outdoors. However, it should be noted that slightly elevated airborne fungal concentrations of individual type of mold spores, as compared to the background sample, were observed including, Aspergillus/Penicillium like spores, Myxomycetes and Pithomyces, but were within an acceptable range of the background sample and therefore should be considered representative of a normal airborne fungal load in an occupied indoor air quality environment.

The total airborne fungal concentrations of the air sample collected in the hallway lower level (AOC-05) were less than the background samples that was collected outdoors. However, it should be noted that slightly elevated airborne fungal concentrations of Rust, as compared to the background sample, were observed, but were within an acceptable range of the background sample and therefore should be considered representative of a normal airborne fungal load in an occupied indoor air quality environment.

The total airborne fungal concentrations of the air sample collected in the records/Matron's office (AOC-06) were less than the background samples that was collected outdoors. However, it should be noted that slightly elevated airborne fungal concentrations of individual types of mold spores, as compared to the background sample, were observed including Cladosporium and Stachybotrys/Memnoniella (1 spore), but were within an acceptable range of the background sample and therefore should be considered representative of a normal airborne fungal load in an occupied indoor air quality environment.

The total airborne fungal concentrations of the air sample collected in the lower level waiting area (AOC-07) were less than the background sample that was collected outdoors.

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Based on the results of the fungal spore trap air sampling, it can be stated with a reasonable degree of scientific certainty that the airborne fungal concentrations in the areas sampled within the lower level of the building were less than the background sample that was collected outdoors. There are slightly elevated airborne fungal concentrations of *Stachybotrys/Memnoniella* in the records/Matron's office. The slightly elevated airborne fungal concentrations of individual types of mold spores observed in the squad room, Detective's office and lower level hallway were within an acceptable range of the background sample and considered representative of a normal airborne fungal load in an occupied indoor air quality environment.

Based on the results of the ninth round of air monitoring conducted on January 2, 2024, the lower level of the building should continue to remain isolated, and air filtration and dehumidification within the lower level of the building should continue to remain in operation until proper repairs, waterproofing and remediation have been performed. MDG's tenth round of air monitoring is scheduled for January 16, 2024.

Once again, thank you for selecting MDG Environmental, LLC and we hope that you will consider us in the future for your environmental and safety and health needs.

Sincerely,

MDG Environmental, LLC



Christopher Macri, IH, CMC, CIE  
Senior Industrial Hygienist