









Premise Microbial Testing

Basic IAQ Microbial Sampling Methods



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Sampling Guidelines

Sampling alone is far from foolproof

Visual inspection, detailed building walkthrough (include)

HVAC system)

Moisture meters

- IR cameras
- CO, CO₂
- Temperature & RH
- Take plenty of notes to compare with lab report
- Photographic record





Non-culturable Techniques for Mold

- Air sampling
 - spore traps
- Surface sampling
 - Tape lift
 - Swab
 - Bulk





Spore Traps

- Air-O-Cell, Allergenco-D, Burkard, Cyclex, Micro-5, Mold Snap, Versa Trap...
- Flow rate = 2-20Lpm
- Target volume = 30-200L
- Short term sampling up to 10 min



Air cassettes



Sampling Pumps



Zefon DC Powered IAQ Sampling Pump



BiosDefender High flow



E-Lite Pump with rotameter



Wall Adaptors

- Make small hole in wall
- Insert adaptor and remove cap
- Attach spore trap and collect short sample
- Helps find hidden mold behind walls

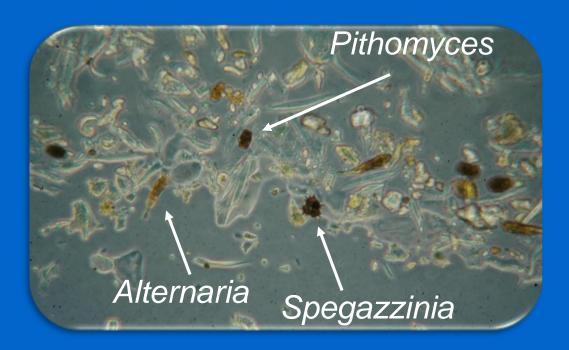






Spore Trap Analysis

- Most widely used method for indoor mold sampling
- Analysis can be performed in several hours
- ASTM D7391





Spore Count - Advantages

- Rapid Turnaround Time 3 hours
- Shows potential for fungal allergens in the air
 - any spore can be potentially allergenic
- Useful for determining "hidden" mold behind sheetrock or duct chases
- Good for doing a preliminary assessment to determine if

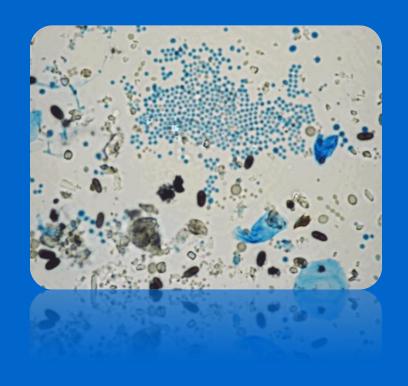
unseen mold is present





Disadvantages of Spore Counts

- Correct identification dependent upon the analyst training (differences between labs)
- Presumptive Identification at best Asp/Pen and others
- Identification to genus level only
- No information pathogenicity
- Viability unknown



Spore Count -Disadvantages

- Biased toward larger spores due to collection efficiency of the cassette
- Biased toward dry spores
- Grab sample usually 10 minute maximum
- Sample may be easily overloaded





Surface Sampling

- Tape lift, swab, bulk
- Sampling is very easy









Direct Fungal Examination

- Fast and inexpensive test
- Information about active fungal growth
- This method is good for qualitative but not quantitative analysis





Tape Lift

- Preserves the integrity of the fungi
- For smooth and hard surfaces









Swab Sampling

- Collect suspected surface growth from a known area
- Better for:
 - difficult to reach area & moist to wet surfaces





Bulk Samples

 Preserves the integrity of the fungi, same as tape lift





Culturable Sampling Methods





Why Culture?

- Advantage
 - ability to detect & identify microbes to the species level
- Disadvantage:
 - 3-5 days for bacterial results
 - 7-10 days for fungal results

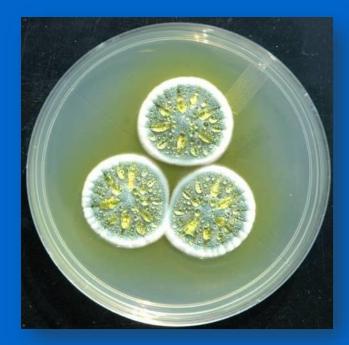


Stachybotrys sp.



Media Considerations

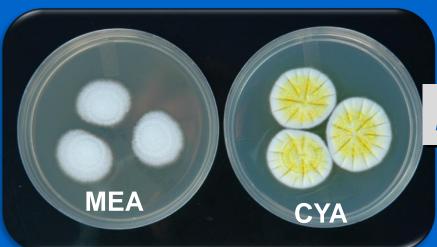
- MEA for most fungi
- CMA or cellulose agar for water damage fungi
- TSA or blood agar for environmental screening
- MacConkey agar for Gram negatives



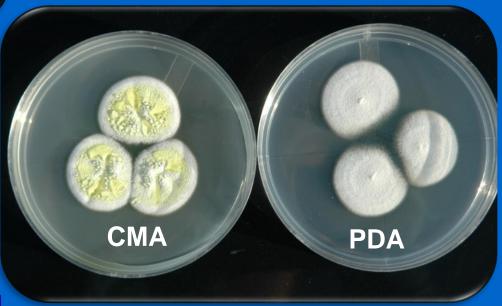
Penicillium chrysogenum



Importance of Fungal Media



Penicillium janthinellum





Culturable Samples

- Air
- Bulk
- Dust
- Swab
- Wipe
- Contact





Air Sampling

- All Glass Impinger (AGI)
- Andersen Impactors
- Biotest RCS
- SAS Sampler
- Settling plates





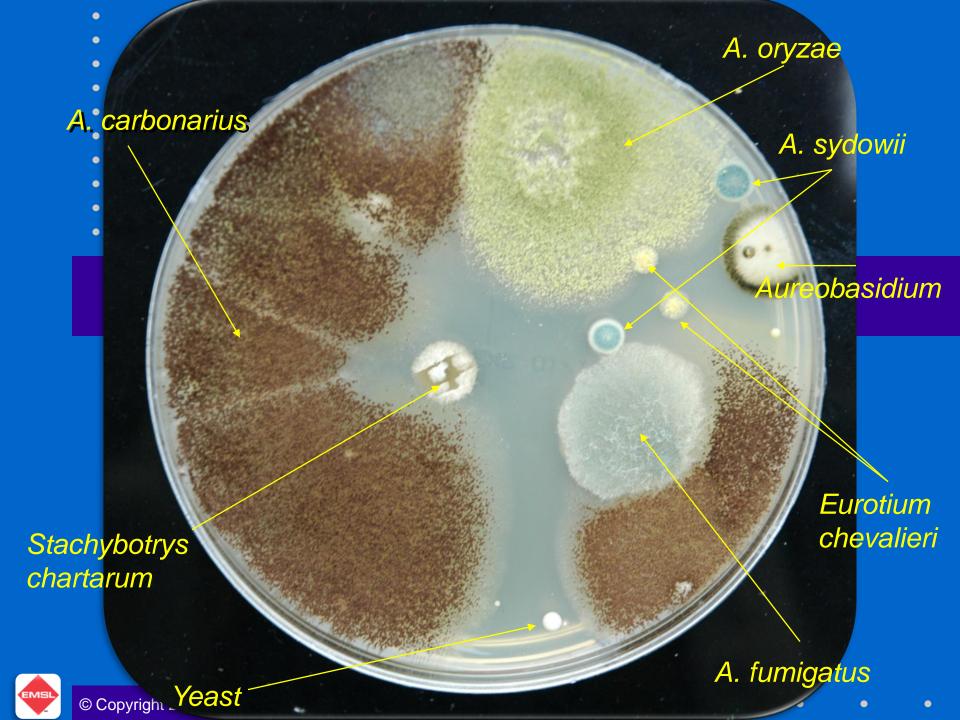
Andersen-type Impactors

- One, two, six stage impactor
- Flow rate 28.3 Lpm
- Sampling optimum2-5 min









All Glass Impinger (AGI)

- Flow rate 12.5 Lpm
- Liquid volume 20 mL
- Sampling up to 8 hr
- High collection efficiency
- Must be sterilized between uses





Biotest RCS Sampler

- High flow air sampler
- Flow rate 40 100 Lpm
- Sampling time 0.5 to 8 min



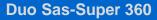




SAS Sampler

- High flow air sampler (SAS 100, 180 and Duo 360)
- Adjustable flow rate 100- 360 Lpm
- Sampling time up to 7h
- Accepts different sized agar plates





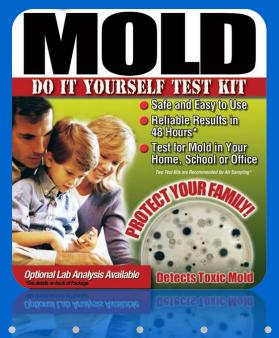




Settle/Settling Plates

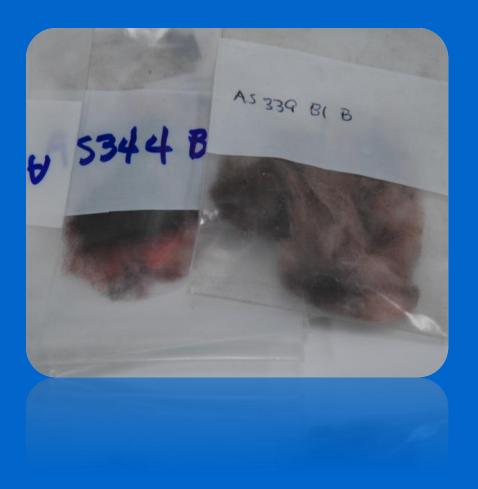
- Simple gravity method
- Qualitative but not quantitative
- Accuracy is affected by many factors (particle size, air movement...)







Bulk Sampling





Dust / Micro-vac Sampling







Swab Sampling





Wipe Sampling

- Same as swab
- Wet sponge with sterile water/buffer
- Wipe known area





Contact Samples (RODAC)

Identification and viability of fungi or bacteria present





Questions?

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