



Testing 101

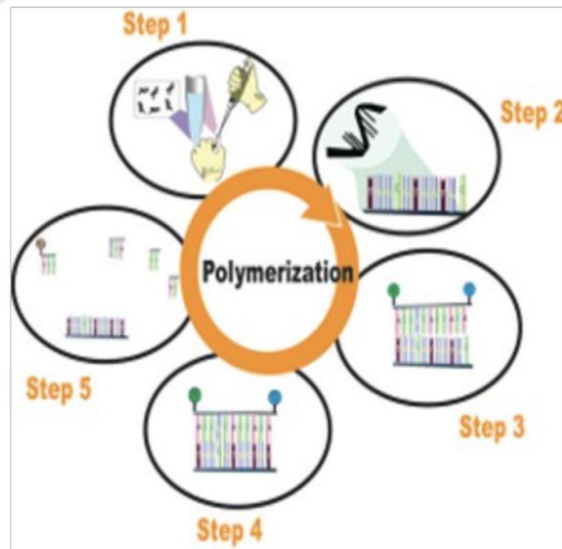
EPA 36 (MSQPCR) Sampling

WHAT WE WILL COVER TODAY

- DNA BASED MSQPCR TESTING
- WHAT DOES THE EPA 36 TEST?
- WHEN TO USE EPA 36
- WHERE TO COLLECT
- STRENGTHS
- LIMITATIONS
- READING AN EPA 36 REPORT



DNA BASED MSQPCR TESTING



- MSQPCR is an acronym for Mold Specific Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction.
- An ACCURATE and SENSITIVE DNA-based analytical method that identifies molds to the species level.
- It also enables us to identify the concentration levels of the species identified.
- EPA 36 is an example of MSQPCR testing.

WHAT DOES THE EPA 36 TEST



- 36 molds:
 - Group 1 --> 26 molds related to water damage.
 - Group 2 --> 10 molds typically found outdoor.
- It tests a specific area or an item using:
 - A swab.
 - A dust cassette.
- It does not provide an ERMI score.

WHEN TO USE AN EPA 36



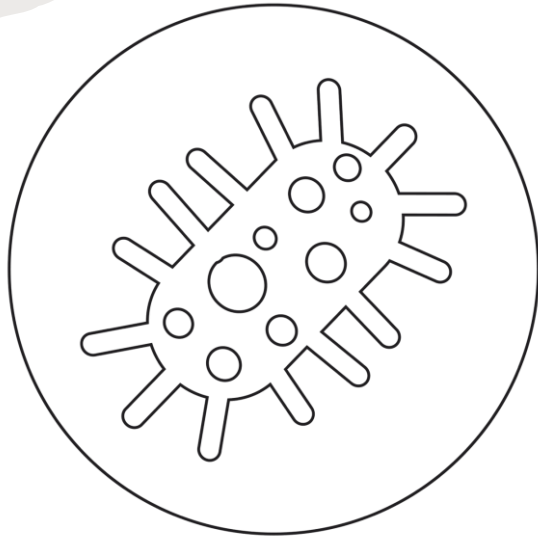
- To identify mold at a species level on specific items.
- Health related issues.
- To validate:
 - If mold is present.
 - What are you being exposed to.
 - If there are indicator molds for water damage.
- Post remediation verification testing.
- Legal cases to look at the complete picture of an impacted environment.

WHERE TO COLLECT EPA 36 SAMPLES

- Ventilation systems
- Mattress
- Couch
- Rugs
- A section of wood framing in the attic or crawlspace
- Coffee maker



STRENGTHS



- DNA formatting provides the most sensitive form for detection.
- Accurate detection of mold and species.
- Can be expedited for quick turnaround.
- DNA lab formatting takes away concern of overloading samples so results are not overshadowed by dominate molds.
- Identifies source areas of mold contamination.
- To verify if remediation was properly performed.

LIMITATIONS

- More expensive sampling method.
- Prohibitors such as drywall dust, rust and chemicals can corrupt results.



READING AN EPA 36

- Uses a panel of 36 molds separated into 2 groups:
 - Group 1 --> contains 26 molds related to water damage
 - Group 2 --> contains 10 molds typically found outdoors
- Group 1 molds: identify indicator molds for water damage.
 - Look at the concentration levels for each molds/species detected for dominate molds in the environment
 - Look at the mold species and their capabilities to produce mycotoxins
- Group 2 molds: typically outdoor molds BUT look for mold/species concentration levels.
 - Higher levels are indicative of growth indoors

Lab Sample Number	2012-1	-	-	-
Client Sample ID	SA5336	-	-	-
Sample Location	Attic (Framing/Decking)	-	-	-
Sample size	2Swab	-	-	-
EPA 36 Species Group -1	Spores E./Swab	Spores E./Swab	Spores E./Swab	Spores E./Swab
<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	2,032	-	-	-
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	3,489,585	-	-	-
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	109,015	-	-	-
<i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i>	186	-	-	-
<i>Aspergillus penicillioides</i>	ND	-	-	-
<i>Aspergillus restrictus</i>	ND	-	-	-
<i>Aspergillus sclerotiorum</i>	ND	-	-	-
<i>Aspergillus sydowii</i>	ND	-	-	-
<i>Aspergillus unguis</i>	54	-	-	-
<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i>	ND	-	-	-
<i>Eurotium (A.) amstelodami</i>	62	-	-	-
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i>	2	-	-	-
<i>Chaetomium globosum</i>	87	-	-	-
<i>Cladosporium sphaerospermum</i>	ND	-	-	-
<i>Paecilomyces variotii</i>	783	-	-	-
<i>Penicillium brevicompactum</i>	65	-	-	-
<i>Penicillium coryophilum</i>	ND	-	-	-
<i>Penicillium crustosum (group2)</i>	ND	-	-	-
<i>Penicillium purpurogenum</i>	15	-	-	-
<i>Penicillium spinulosum</i>	264	-	-	-
<i>Penicillium variabile</i>	25	-	-	-
<i>Scopulariopsis brevicaulis</i>	4	-	-	-
<i>Scopulariopsis chartarum</i>	602	-	-	-
<i>Stachybotrys chartarum</i>	416	-	-	-
<i>Trichoderma viride</i>	ND	-	-	-
<i>Wallemia sebi</i>	6	-	-	-
I-Total Spores Detected	3,603,203			

Lab Sample Number	2012-1	-	-	-
Client Sample ID	SA5336	-	-	-
Sample Location	Attic (Framing/Decking)	-	-	-
Sample size	2Swab	-	-	-
EPA 36 Species Group -2	Spores E./Swab	Spores E./Swab	Spores E./Swab	Spores E./Swab
<i>Acremonium strictum</i>	ND	-	-	-
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	19	-	-	-
<i>Aspergillus ustus</i>	54	-	-	-
<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides I</i>	397	-	-	-
<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides II</i>	13	-	-	-
<i>Cladosporium herbarum</i>	26	-	-	-
<i>Epicoccum nigrum</i>	1	-	-	-
<i>Mucor and Rhizopus group</i>	3,685	-	-	-
<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	47	-	-	-
<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i>	29	-	-	-
II-Total Spores Detected	4,270			

Notes: ND=None detected; the result is below the analytical detection limit or not present.

Change THE AIR FOUNDATION

Take Action

[Policy & Advocacy](#) | [Volunteer](#) | [Stay Informed](#) | [Donate](#)

www.Changetheairfoundation.org