

## **WIPE, Test Code 1031-Total Fungal Count with Identification**

Surface areas may be directly sampled to indicate the fungal population of a particular area. **Wipe samples** are indicated when obvious microbial growth is apparent and when enumeration of the organisms may be relevant in cases of workplace-related illness. The assessment of microorganisms may be useful in evaluating the hygienic status of a particular environment. Surface samples may also be taken to validate the effectiveness of a microbial abatement.

Sample areas with suspected or visible signs of microbial growth by swabbing the area with a sterile swab. Sampling from inappropriate areas may lead to false negative cultures. The primary objective of sampling is to identify the source of microorganisms so that effective corrective action may be undertaken. Moist areas such as a condensate pan or humidifiers may be sampled. In addition, seemingly dry areas, such as air diffusers or internal duct work, may also be cultured.

1. Crush the ampoule in the bottom of the swab to moisten the swab before sampling.
2. Remove both swabs of the double system and sample the affected surface by rolling both swabs vigorously over the area. Indicate surface area (cm<sup>2</sup> or in<sup>2</sup>) on chain of custody.
3. Label all samples appropriately, and ship samples to the laboratory in a cooler with an ice pack. Swabs should be sent to the lab within 24 hours of sampling.

### **References:**

Dillon, H. Kenneth, L. Hung, J. Miller, Field Guide for the Determination of Biological Contaminants in Environmental Samples., 5.2.6.6:61, 7.1: 141-143 (2005).

Macher, Janet, Sc.D., M.P.H., Bioaerosols , 7.4.1.2, 18.1.4.2 (1999).