CCR GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION MANUAL

Northern Indiana Public Service Company
Bailly Generating Station
Chesterton, Indiana

REPORT

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY

40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 257 and 261, "Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System; Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals From Electric Utilities; Final Rule" (CCR Final Rule), as amended, requires groundwater monitoring at subject coal combustion residuals (CCR) management units. In addition, the State of Indiana Department of Environmental Management (Indiana or IDEM) has adopted by reference the CCR Final Rule, in 329 Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) 10-9-1, such requirements essentially being an adoption by reference of Federal regulations in 40 CFR §§257.50–257.107. As such, this document references only the applicable CCR Final Rule (i.e., Federal) regulations, with the proviso that analogous Indiana regulations should be consulted for any inconsistencies or additional requirements. In conformance with the applicable requirements of the CCR Final Rule, this *Groundwater Monitoring Program Implementation Manual* (GMPIM) addresses the construction, operation, maintenance, and sampling of, and the management and evaluation of field and analytical information from, groundwater monitoring well networks at Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO) regulated CCR management units.

This GMPIM was prepared for the CCR management units at NIPSCO Bailly Generating Station (BGS, Site, or Facility), which occupies an area of approximately 100 acres located at 246 Bailly Station Road in Chesterton, Porter County, Indiana. (Latitude 41° 38' 40" N and Longitude 87° 05' 20" W, see Figure 1). The GWPIM provides NIPSCO technical and administrative information relevant to the requirements of the CCR Final Rule provisions at 40 CFR §§257.91–257.98 which state that the owner or operator (i.e., NIPSCO, BGS) of an existing CCR surface impoundment or CCR landfill will install, operate, and maintain a groundwater monitoring system; develop and implement a sampling and analysis program; and perform data evaluation, reporting, and notifications.

The GWPIM addresses the methods and practices of constructing and operating the CCR groundwater monitoring program and serves NIPSCO and contractor personnel as the procedures document for: a) groundwater monitoring well standard specifications, development, and operation; b) collection, quality assurance/quality control, transportation, and laboratory analysis of groundwater samples; and c) receipt, evaluation, including statistical analysis, validation, and management of data for each regulated unit at the Facility. To address both quality and consistency issues that may arise during monitoring well installation, maintenance and sampling, the groundwater monitoring program makes extensive use of detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). These SOPs are referenced frequently herein, and are attached hereto in Appendix A.

The GWPIM also provides the requisite information upon which NIPSCO's professional engineer is relying to certify the appropriateness of the statistical method chosen for evaluating groundwater monitoring data pursuant to 40 CFR §257.93(f)(6). A complementary document, the Groundwater Monitoring System

Design Manual (GMSDM) provides the basis for and explanation of the CCR Final Rule-compliant monitoring network for each regulated unit at the Facility. That document includes figures showing each regulated unit and the locations of all CCR monitoring wells at the Facility. It provides the requisite information upon which NIPSCO's professional engineer is relying to certify the design and construction of the monitoring well network pursuant to 40 CFR §257.91(f). Together, the GWPIM and the GMSDM serve as the foundation for the groundwater monitoring program design, construction, and operation activities at each of the BGS regulated units.

Following a review of historical Site operations and applicable regulations, NIPSCO has determined that BGS has four CCR surface impoundments that are subject to the groundwater monitoring requirements of the CCR Final Rule. The CCR management units for which groundwater monitoring procedures are addressed collectively in the GWPIM (see Figure 2) include:

- Boiler Slag Pond – approximate 3.5-acre lined surface impoundment
- Primary 1 – approximate six-acre lined surface impoundment
- Primary 2 – approximate eight-acre lined surface impoundment
- Secondary 1 – approximate three-acre lined surface impoundment

2.0 SYSTEM DESIGN, INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Following reviews of CCR Final Rule regulatory requirements at 40 CFR §§257.90(b)(i) and 257.91, applicable regional and existing Site-specific geologic and hydrogeological information, and an analysis of the configuration and layout of regulated CCR management units, the first step completed in the design and installation of Final Rule-compliant, individual or multi-unit monitoring systems was the development of a Conceptual Site Model (CSM). Based upon the CSM, supporting hydrogeological information, and CCR groundwater monitoring regulatory requirements, individual and multi-unit monitoring systems have been designed and installed pursuant to 40 CFR §257.91(a), (b), and (c). Supporting details including the hydrogeological data considered, layout and configurations of the individual CCR management units, objectives, and design specifics are found in the GMSDM.

40 CFR §257.91 sets out the requirements for the design and installation of groundwater monitoring systems for the existing four CCR surface impoundments at BGS. The performance standard in §257.91(a) states that the groundwater monitoring system will consist of a sufficient number of wells to accurately represent the:

- Quality of background groundwater that has not been affected by leakage from a CCR unit
- Quality of groundwater passing the waste boundary of the CCR unit

Based on the CSM and other Site-specific information evaluated during design of the monitoring system and as presented in detail in the GMSDM, the monitoring well network consisting of background wells and multiple downgradient monitoring wells that were installed around the perimeter of each of the individual CCR units satisfies this regulatory requirement. The qualified professional engineer's certification regarding the design and construction adequacy of the groundwater monitoring systems at BGS is provided under separate cover.

2.1 Monitoring Approach and Well Placement

As detailed in the GMSDM, the following are features of the groundwater monitoring well network design and installation at BGS:

- Groundwater in the uppermost, unconsolidated aquifer is the focus of monitoring efforts due to design of the CCR management units (i.e., shallow groundwater is most likely to be impacted by releases, if any)
- CCR management units are located above a mounded groundwater table. Based on available hydrogeologic information for BGS, there is a groundwater mound beneath the Boiler Slag Pond. The well network around the Boiler Slag Pond has been designed to account for the localized effect of groundwater mounding by the installation of four downgradient wells
- CCR management units are located in areas where nearby surface water features (e.g., unregulated CCR impoundments not subject to the CCR Final Rule) may influence groundwater levels

- CCR Units have a liner system, although the liner systems do not meet current CCR Rule regulations

The groundwater monitoring approach as designed and implemented provides adequate, representative coverage for each CCR regulated unit and is protective of human health and the environment. A summary of the well construction details is provided in Table 1.

2.2 Monitoring Well Construction, Development, and Decommissioning

As outlined in detail in the GMSDM, monitoring wells installed in June 2016 during initial program efforts, additional/supplemental wells, and future wells, if needed are subject to these NIPSCO construction protocols. Drilling and installation of all monitoring wells at the Site have been and will be performed in accordance with industry-accepted practices. Monitoring well materials specifications include two-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) riser and screens. Recently installed and any additional wells will be constructed with a 10-foot screen, unless special circumstances dictate alternative construction methodologies. Monitoring Well Construction Diagrams and installation procedures are included in Appendix A.

All monitoring wells will be completed with a locking protective standpipe and a concrete apron for access and surface protection. Monitoring wells will be periodically inspected, their condition assessed at each sampling event, and they will be maintained such that they perform to design specifications throughout the life of the monitoring program. New and existing wells will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor to within ±0.05 foot on the horizontal plane and ±0.01 foot vertically using the vertical datum Indiana West Zone to mean sea level.

Newly constructed wells and piezometers (if installed) will be developed to remove particulates that are typically present in the well casing, filter pack, and adjacent aquifer matrix due to construction activities. Development of new monitoring wells will be performed no sooner than 24 hours after well construction. Wells will be developed using an electric submersible pump (whale pump) that can also serve as a surge block (1.82 inches in diameter x 27 inches long). Existing wells that may be part of the CCR monitoring network will also be developed before groundwater samples are collected.

Wells will be developed using the pump as a surge block and continuous cycles of over-pumping and recovery until relatively clear water is produced, and field parameters (pH, specific conductance, ORP, temperature, and turbidity) stabilize indicating good hydraulic communication with the surrounding water bearing zone. Measurements will be collected approximately every five minutes until the parameters stabilize based on three consecutive readings within the following ranges:

- Temperature: +/- 10% - Degrees Celsius
- pH: +/- 0.1 - Standard Units

- Conductivity: +/- 3% - milliSiemens
- ORP: +/- 10 mV - millivolt
- DO: +/- 10% (or +/- 0.1 mg/L if less than 1.0 mg/L) – milligrams per liter
- Turbidity: Less than 5 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

Samples withdrawn from the Facility's monitoring wells should be clay- and silt-free; therefore, wells may require redevelopment from time to time based upon observed turbidity levels during sampling activities. If redevelopment of a monitoring well is required, it will be performed and documented in a manner similar to that used for a new well. The standard well development procedures are provided in Appendix A.

If a CCR monitoring well becomes unusable or deemed no longer required during the life of the groundwater monitoring program, BGS will decommission the monitoring well. Documentation describing the decommissioning procedures will be included in the Facility operating record and placed on the publicly available website in accordance with the notification requirements of 40 CFR §257.105, §257.106, and §257.107.

2.3 Hydrogeologic Assessment

After each monitoring event, groundwater surface elevations are evaluated to assess whether the monitoring wells continue to meet the location requirements of the CCR Final Rule. Groundwater elevations in monitoring wells are measured within a period of time short enough to avoid temporal variations in groundwater flow that could preclude accurate determination of groundwater flow rate and direction.

The rate and direction of groundwater flow are assessed following each monitoring event, and is determined using the following equation:

$$V_{gw} = K\, i\, (1/n_e)$$

Where:

V_{gw} = Groundwater velocity
K = Hydraulic conductivity
i = Hydraulic gradient
n_e = Effective porosity

If the evaluation shows that the groundwater monitoring system does not satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR §§257.91(a), (b), and (c), the monitoring system will be modified to comply with those regulations.

2.4 Hydraulic Conductivity Testing

Golder performed hydraulic conductivity testing (slug testing) in 4 monitoring wells in accordance with the GMPIM. Golder field personnel used a pressure transducer and data logger to obtain the slug test data. Golder used Hvorslev and Bower, and Rice Methods to calculate the hydraulic conductivity values. The slug test results are provided in Table 2 and slug test measurement data and calculations are provided in Appendix A. The average hydraulic conductivity for the wells installed in the upper and lower portions of

the uppermost aquifer is 3.64 x 10^{-2} centimeters per second (cm/sec) and 3.62 x 10^{-3} cm/sec, respectively. The calculated hydraulic conductivity values appear to be consistent with dune deposits that contain sand and some fine gravel.

3.0 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

In accordance with 40 CFR §257.93, NIPSCO has developed and is implementing a groundwater monitoring program that includes consistent sampling and analysis procedures that provide an accurate representation of groundwater quality at background and downgradient monitoring wells. As discussed herein, the BGS sampling and analysis program includes procedures and techniques for sample collection, sample preservation and shipment, analytical procedures, chain of custody control, and quality assurance and quality control.

To address both quality and consistency issues, the groundwater monitoring program makes extensive use of detailed SOPs. These SOPs are referenced frequently herein, and are attached hereto in Appendix A.

3.1 Sampling Goal, Personnel, Approach, and Controls

NIPSCO's overall goals of the CCR groundwater monitoring program are: a) the collection of representative samples that achieve data quality objectives, and b) when the analytical results are evaluated statistically, they allow for accurate and early detections of impacts, if any, to groundwater quality as a result of a verified release from the regulated unit or units being monitored. The collection of samples by qualified, consistent field staff familiar with both program requirements and the specifics of the monitoring network represent a key component and serve as a quality control function that allows the achievement of this program goal.

Sampling is being performed by a dedicated contractor team of experienced individuals in accordance with generally accepted practices within the industry, applicable provisions of the IDEM Remediation Closure Guide (RCG – revised July 9, 2012 edition), and the SOPs discussed herein and provided in Appendix A. The following sections, which are consistent with USEPA low-flow sampling guidance and the requirements of the CCR Final Rule, outline the program sample collection procedures. Although this section provides reference to specific forms, the use of other equivalent forms to record the necessary data may be substituted so long as the same basic requirements are met.

3.2 Sampling Order

All background and downgradient wells are equipped with dedicated bladder pumps; therefore, the use of dedicated pumps, combined with specific field techniques that address sample collection procedures, minimize the likelihood of cross-contamination and associated effects on samples. Accordingly, the routine sampling order typically follows a sequence based on consideration of field conditions (e.g., access, individual well recharge rates at the time of sampling, potential or actual weather impacts), not necessarily a simple default approach of sampling background locations prior to any downgradient locations.

3.3 Assessment of Monitoring Well and Piezometer Condition

In accordance with 40 CFR §257.91(e)(2), the monitoring wells are being operated and maintained so they perform to their design specifications throughout the life of the monitoring program. Piezometers will be

subject to the same general requirements as monitoring wells. During each sampling event, all wells subject to monitoring, including those for which measurement of water levels is the only scheduled activity, are located and their identity confirmed. Prior to performing any water level measurements, purging, or sampling, each monitoring well is visually inspected to assess its integrity. The condition of each monitoring well, including protective bollards, protective steel casings or road boxes, operation and security of locks, concrete pads, PVC casing, and inner cap is assessed for any physical damage or other breach that may indicate compromised integrity. The results of the well inspections are documented in the comments section of the field sampling forms and/or in field notebooks. In addition, any indications of significant damage, tampering, etc. are promptly reported to NIPSCO environmental compliance management personnel for appropriate follow-up action.

3.4 Equipment Calibration

Equipment used to record field water quality parameters is calibrated each day prior to use. Calibrations are performed following manufacturers' recommendations and, at a minimum, re-checked at the end of each day. Calibration solutions for standardization materials are freshly prepared or taken from non-expired stock. In the absence of manufacturer specifications or regulatory guidance, field equipment is calibrated to within +/- 10 percent of the standard (or 0.1 standard units for pH meters), if possible. Equipment that fails calibration may not be used until repaired and calibrated, or replaced. Calibration data are recorded in the field and records are maintained as part of the permanent project file. A sample field Instrument Calibration Form is included in Appendix A.

3.5 Water Level Gauging

To meet the requirements of 40 CFR §257.93(c), water levels are determined prior to groundwater purging/sampling. Static water levels are measured in each monitoring well prior to purging using an electric meter accurate to 0.01 foot. Measurements are obtained from the surveyed measuring point on each well. To the extent feasible, these measurements are taken within a 24-hour period Facility-wide. Data are recorded on the Record of Water Level Readings form or Groundwater Sample Collection form, examples of which are included in Appendix A.

Prior to initial use and between wells, the portion of the water level indicator that comes in contact with the groundwater in the well is decontaminated to avoid cross-contamination between monitoring wells. In addition to decontaminating the downhole equipment, sampling personnel don new gloves between wells, and more frequently as needed, to minimize potential for cross-contamination.

3.6 Pre-sample Well Purging

The monitoring wells are sampled following USEPA low-flow sampling protocols. Low-flow sampling is advantageous because it can greatly reduce the volume of water that must be purged from a well before

representative samples can be collected, and typically provides for the collection of more representative samples than do other purge methods, as well as consistency in analytical results between sampling events. Low-flow sampling is accomplished using dedicated low-flow bladder pumps.

Purging is targeted at a rate equal to the well yield to avoid drawing stagnant well column water into the pump (i.e., between 100 and 500 milliliters per minute). During the well purge activities, the flow rate and the depth to groundwater is typically monitored on regular intervals (every 3 to 5 minutes) to verify that the purge activities are not removing stagnant water from the water column in the monitoring well. Stabilization of the water column is considered achieved when three consecutive water level measurements vary by 0.3 foot or less at a pumping rate of no more than 500 ml/min.

Depth to water and field water quality parameter measurements are made during purging on approximate 3- to 5-minute intervals. If a field meter equipped with a flow cell is used, the volume of the flow cell is purged between field measurements. Stabilization is attained and purging deemed complete when three consecutive measurements of each field parameter vary within the following ranges:

- Temperature: +/- 10% - Degrees Celsius
- pH: +/- 0.1 - Standard Units
- Conductivity: +/- 3% - milliSiemens
- ORP: +/- 10 mV - millivolt
- DO: +/- 10% (or +/- 0.1 mg/L if less than 1.0 mg/L) – milligrams per liter
- Turbidity: Less than 5 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

All data gathered during monitoring well purging are recorded on a Groundwater Sample Collection form. Field personnel manage purge water generated during sampling activities in consultation with NIPSCO environmental compliance management personnel.

In the event that dedicated equipment malfunctions during a sampling event, non-dedicated equipment may be used to collect a groundwater sample, provided the pump is decontaminated prior to use in each well. The pump and associated discharge hoses will be decontaminated using a non-phosphate-based detergent and water mixture followed by a deionized water rinse to avoid cross-contamination between monitoring wells as provided in the SOPs provided in Appendix A.

3.7 Sample Collection

Once the water quality field measurement data indicate that purging activities have been successfully completed, required samples are collected directly from the discharge line on the dedicated, low-flow pump into laboratory-provided, pre-preserved sample containers selected for the required parameters or compatible parameters (e.g., all metals samples are collected in one bottle). Sample collection is performed at the same rate (or lower) than was used during the well purging process. Sample containers are kept

closed until the time each set of sample containers is to be filled. In accordance with 40 CFR §257.93, groundwater samples collected as part of the monitoring program are not filtered prior to analysis. Groundwater samples are collected in the designated size and type of containers required for specific parameters. Sample containers are filled in such a manner as to prevent loss of preservatives due to spilling or overfilling. The parameters sampled for during each phase of monitoring is provided in Table 2 and the analytical methods and practical quantitation limits (PQLs) associated with these parameters are provided in Table 3. Planned sample containers, minimum volumes, chemical preservatives, and holding times for each analyte are provided in Table 4. These may change depending on laboratory requirements and will be verified by the field team prior to each sampling event.

3.8 Sample Preservation and Handling

Upon obtaining the groundwater samples, they are packed into insulated, ice-filled coolers that are kept closed unless contents are being removed or added. Sample preservation methods including chemical addition, refrigeration, and protection from light are used to retard biological action, retard hydrolysis, and reduce sorption effects. Samples are kept at no more than 6°C from collection to laboratory delivery. Samples are delivered directly to the laboratory or sent via overnight courier following chain-of-custody (COC) procedures.

3.9 Chain-of-Custody Program

The COC program allows for tracing and documenting sample possession and handling from the time of field collection through laboratory analysis. The COC program includes sample labels, sample seals, field Groundwater Sample Collection forms, and the COC record. Each sample is assigned a unique sample identification number to be recorded on the sample label. Each sample identification number and description is recorded on the field Groundwater Sample Collection form and on the COC document. The COC SOP and sample COC form are provided in Appendix A.

3.9.1 Sample Labels

Sample labels sufficiently durable to remain legible when wet contain the following information, written with indelible ink:

- Site and sample identification number
- Monitoring well number or other location
- Date and time of collection
- Name of collector
- Parameters to be analyzed
- Preservative, if applicable

Sample names are unique between sampling events. Sample names are in the format Well ID-MMDDYY such that MMDDYY is the sample date with two digits for the month, day, and year. No spaces or underscores are allowed in sample IDs. The date does not contain any dashes or underscores.

3.9.2 Sample Seal

The shipping container is sealed to prevent the samples from being disturbed during transport to the laboratory. A seal is placed across the front and back of each cooler containing samples when coolers are ready for shipment. All custody seals are signed and dated.

3.9.3 Field Forms

All field information is completely and accurately documented to become part of the final report for the groundwater monitoring event. Equipment calibration readings are included on field forms. Example field forms are included in Appendix A. The field forms document the following information:

- Identification of the monitoring well
- Sample identification number
- Field meter calibration information
- Static water level depth
- Purge volume
- Time monitoring well was purged
- Date and time of collection
- Parameters requested for analysis
- Preservative used
- Field water quality parameter measurements
- Water levels recorded during low-flow purge
- Field observations on sampling event
- Name of collector(s)
- Weather conditions including air temperature and precipitation

3.9.4 Chain-of-Custody Record

The COC record is required for tracking sample possession from time of collection to time of receipt at the laboratory. The National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) of USEPA considers a sample to be in custody under any of the following conditions:

- It is in the individual's possession
- It is in the individual's view after being in his possession
- It was in the individual's possession and he/she locked it up
- It is in a designated secure area

All environmental samples are handled under strict COC procedures beginning in the field. The field team leader is the field sample custodian, responsible for ensuring that COC procedures are followed. A COC record accompanies each individual shipment. The record contains the following information:

- Sample destination and transporter
- Sample identification numbers
- Signature of collector
- Date and time of collection
- Sample type
- Identification of monitoring well
- Number of sample containers in shipping container
- Parameters requested for analysis
- Signature of person(s) involved in the chain of possession
- Inclusive dates of possession

A copy of the completed COC form is placed in a water resistant bag, accompanies the shipment, and is returned to the shipper after the shipping container reaches its destination. The COC record is also used as the analysis request sheet. When shipping by courier, the courier does not sign the COC record: copies of shipping forms are retained to document custody.

4.0 GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAMS

Groundwater monitoring pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR §§257.90, 257.94, 257.95, and 257.98 includes the sequential phases of background, detection, and if necessary based on a statistical analysis of monitoring results, assessment and corrective action monitoring. Monitoring addresses both physical (e.g., water levels, temperature) and chemical (i.e., Appendix III and IV water quality indicator) parameters Details of each of the respective phases of monitoring, including the objectives and triggering events, are discussed in the following subsections.

4.1 Background Monitoring

Background monitoring provides a representative baseline of water quality data for each well in the monitoring well network. Pursuant to 40 CFR §§257.90(b)(iii) and 257.94(b), a minimum of eight independent unfiltered samples are to be collected from each upgradient (i.e., background) and downgradient compliance well at an existing CCR unit during the background sampling period, such monitoring to be completed no later than October 17, 2017. Background monitoring events have been performed approximately every 40 days beginning July 2016 to account for both seasonal and spatial variability in groundwater quality. Samples are being analyzed by a contract laboratory for the constituents listed in 40 CFR §§257 Appendices III and IV. NIPSCO completed the background monitoring events by September 2017. A list of the groundwater quality monitoring parameters analyzed during background monitoring is provided in Section 3.1.1, below. The analytical methods and Limits of Quantitation (LOQ) used during the background phase of the groundwater monitoring program are provided in Table 3.

In addition to collecting samples for laboratory analysis, water levels are being measured in each well prior to purging and sampling. As discussed in Section 7, water levels and other data provide the basis for calculating the rate and direction of groundwater flow at the time of each monitoring event.

The results of the eight-sample-event background monitoring phase are used during statistical analysis of data from samples collected during subsequent detection or assessment monitoring events. Development of appropriate, statistically valid background values for each constituent/monitoring well is discussed in Section 4.3.

4.1.1 Constituents

Samples from all upgradient and downgradient wells monitored during the background phase have been analyzed for 40 CFR §§ 257 Appendix III (boron, calcium, chloride, fluoride, pH [field measurement], sulfate, and TDS) and Appendix IV (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, fluoride, lead, lithium, mercury, molybdenum, selenium, thallium, and radium 226 and 228 [combined]) parameters.

4.2 Detection Monitoring

Following the establishment of appropriate values (i.e., background concentrations) for Appendix III and IV constituents based upon the results of the background monitoring as described in Section 4.1, groundwater samples will be collected semi-annually from each downgradient and background well and analyzed for Appendix III parameters during detection monitoring. These semi-annual sampling events will be performed on approximately six-month intervals, beginning after the completion of background sampling. Following receipt and validation of laboratory results, NIPSCO will perform the following evaluations in response to the detection of Appendix III constituents in downgradient wells.

- If all Appendix III constituents are shown to be at or below established Facility background concentrations using appropriate statistical procedures and applicable Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs – i.e., fluoride), sampling and analysis activities will continue under the CCR Detection Monitoring Program.
- If NIPSCO determines, pursuant to 40 CFR §257.93(h), that there is a statistically significant increase (SSI) over background levels or exceeds the MCL for fluoride for one or more of the constituents listed in Appendix III of the CCR Final Rule at any monitoring well at the waste boundary specified under 40 CFR §257.91(a)(2), NIPSCO will:
  - Collect a confirmation groundwater sample. If the exceedance is not confirmed, the CCR unit will remain in detection monitoring, however, if the exceedance is confirmed NIPSCO will:
  - Evaluate the potential for an alternate source determination within 90 days of identifying the SSI.
  - Prepare a background exceedance notification indicating NIPSCO's intent to initiate a CCR Assessment Monitoring Program and follow applicable CCR Rule reporting and notification requirements.

4.2.1 Alternate Source Demonstration

In accordance with 40 CFR §257.94(e)(2), NIPSCO may demonstrate that a source other than the CCR unit caused the SSI over Background levels or MCLs, or that an SSI resulted from an error in sampling procedures, analysis, statistical procedures, or natural variation in groundwater quality. If an alternative source other than the CCR unit is demonstrated, NIPSCO will complete the written demonstration within 90 days of detecting the SSI over Background levels or MCLs, to include obtaining a certification from a qualified professional engineer verifying the accuracy of the information in the report. If a successful demonstration is completed within the 90-day period (beginning on the date of the SSI notification), NIPSCO will continue with the CCR Detection Monitoring Program. If a successful demonstration is not completed within the 90-day period, NIPSCO will initiate a CCR Assessment Monitoring Program pursuant to 40 CFR §257.95 as discussed in Section 4.3.

4.3 Assessment Monitoring Program

The Assessment Monitoring Program is designed to identify the presence and concentration of targeted potential solid waste constituents in the uppermost aquifer beneath the Facility and to determine if those

constituents are derived from the CCR unit at concentrations that would require groundwater corrective action. Components of the CCR Assessment Monitoring Program, including analytical requirements, sampling frequency, and data evaluation, are discussed in the following sections. If necessitated by findings of the groundwater Detection Monitoring Program, in accordance with 40 CFR §257.94(e)(3) a notification will be prepared and placed within the Facility operating record and on the publicly available website stating that a CCR Assessment Monitoring Program has been established. Pursuant to 40 CFR §257.106(h)(4), IDEM will be notified when the notice has been placed.

4.3.1 Constituents

Upon initiating the Assessment Monitoring Program, NIPSCO will sample and analyze the groundwater for all constituents listed in Appendix III and Appendix IV of the CCR Final Rule. On at least a semi-annual basis (once every 180 days, plus or minus 30 days) thereafter during the active life and the post-closure period, NIPSCO will collect groundwater samples from the wells and analyze for all constituents and parameters in Appendix III of the CCR Final Rule and for those constituents in Appendix IV that were detected, and record their concentrations in the Facility operating record. Once annually, the groundwater samples will be analyzed for the full Appendix IV list of constituents.

4.3.2 Groundwater Protection Standards

Pursuant to 40 CFR §257.95(h), Groundwater Protection Standards (GPS) will be established for CCR Final Rule Appendix IV constituents. The proposed GPS will be developed based on:

- For constituents for which an MCL has been established under 40 CFR §§141.62 (MCLs for Inorganic Contaminants) and 141.66 (MCLs for Radionuclides), the MCL for that constituent;
- For constituents for which MCLs have not been established, the background concentration established from the upgradient wells; or
- For constituents for which the background level is higher than the MCL, the background concentration established from the upgradient wells.

The established GPS will be included in the 40 CFR §257.90(e) required annual monitoring report and the corrective action report (if required). The MCL-based GPS will be updated upon EPA's promulgation of new and/or revised MCLs. The background-based GPS will be updated every two years by incorporating the monitoring results from the two most recent years into the existing background. However, prior to incorporating these more recent data into the background, a Mann-Whitney/Wilcoxon Rank Sum test will be performed to determine whether the more recent data (Group 1) are from the same statistical population as the existing background (Group 2). If the Group 1 and Group 2 data are from the same population, based on the result of the Mann-Whitney/Wilcoxon Rank Sum test, then the Group 1 data can be incorporated into Group 2 prior to recalculation of the background-based GPS. If the statistical test finds that Group 1 and Group 2 data are from different populations, the Group 1 data will only be incorporated

into Group 2 if additional justification can be provided to support the reported difference. If additional justification cannot be provided, the existing background-based GPS will be maintained.

4.3.3 Assessment Evaluation and Response

After each monitoring event, the CCR Final Rule Appendices III and IV constituents detected in the downgradient compliance wells will be evaluated as follows:

To determine if a release from a CCR unit has occurred, groundwater monitoring results will be compared to Facility background levels and GPS as required by the CCR Final Rule including:

- Within 90 days of completing the semi-annual sampling and laboratory analysis, NIPSCO will determine whether there has been a SSI over background levels for any CCR Final Rule Appendices III and IV constituents at each downgradient monitoring well.
- If there is a SSI over Facility background levels for one or more CCR Final Rule Appendices III in any downgradient well, NIPSCO will compare the sampling result(s) for Appendix IV constituents from the downgradient well(s) to the established Facility GPS concentration. If the Appendix IV sampling result(s) are less than the Facility GPS concentration, monitoring will continue under the CCR Assessment Monitoring Program pursuant to 40 CFR §257.95(f).
- If the Appendix IV sampling result(s) for any metals are greater than the Facility GPS concentration, within 120 days of completing the semi-annual sampling and analysis activities, NIPSCO will provide a GPS exceedance notification to IDEM and place the GPS exceedance notification in the Facility operating record and on the publicly available website. Within 90 days of a GPS exceedance determination, NIPSCO will initiate the assessment of corrective measures.
- If the assessment of corrective measures is initiated, NIPSCO will place a notice regarding the initiation in the Facility operating record and on the publicly available website. NIPSCO will also complete the following:
  - Characterize the nature and extent of the release including the installation of additional monitoring wells necessary to define the contaminant plume(s).
  - Collect data on the nature and estimated quantity of material released, including specific information on the constituents detected at concentrations above the GPS, and the levels at which they are present in the material released.
  - Install at least one additional monitoring well at the Facility boundary in the direction of contaminant migration.
  - Sample the compliance and assessment of corrective measures wells for analysis of CCR Final Rule Appendices III and IV, permit-required constituents and parameters to characterize the nature and extent of the release.
- If a successful alternative source demonstration (ASD) is made within the 90-day period (beginning with the date of the GPS exceedance notification), NIPSCO will continue monitoring under the CCR Assessment Monitoring Program.
- If a successful ASD has not been made at the end of the 90-day period (beginning with the date of the GPS exceedance notification), NIPSCO will initiate and complete an assessment of corrective measures and selection of remedy in accordance with 40 CFR §257.96 and §257.97, respectively.

If there are no GPS exceedances and NIPSCO is able to demonstrate that there are no CCR constituents present in the groundwater at statistically significant concentrations over Background using approved statistical procedures for two consecutive sampling events, NIPSCO may revert the monitoring program to the CCR Detection Monitoring Program pursuant to 40 CFR §257.95(e). If the monitoring program is reverted, NIPSCO will place a notice in the Facility's operating record and on the publicly accessible internet site, and pursuant to 40 CFR §257.106(h)(5), NIPSCO will notify IDEM when the required notice has been placed.

4.4 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report

The initial annual report will be prepared and incorporated into the Facility's operating record no later than January 31, 2018 as required by 40 CFR §257.105(h)(1). The annual groundwater monitoring report will comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in 40 CFR §257.105(h)(1), the notification requirements specified in 40 CFR §257.106(h)(1), and the internet requirements specified in 40 CFR §257.107(h)(1). The report will include a determination of the groundwater flow rate and direction.

Records of the background groundwater quality data and subsequent measurements, including concentration data, will be kept in the Facility operating record and placed on the publicly available website in accordance with the notification requirements of 40 CFR §257.105, §257.106, and §257.107. These records will be maintained throughout the active life of the Facility and the post-closure care period. For each parameter, the laboratory certificates-of-analysis will identify the analytical Limits of Quantitation (LOQ), the analytical Limit of Detection (LOD), the reported concentration, and applicable laboratory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data on surrogate and standards analyses. Statistical evaluations of the analytical data, groundwater protection standards (GPS) comparisons, static water level determinations and evaluations, field water quality parameters, and equipment calibration forms will be retained throughout the active life of the Facility and the post-closure care period.

5.0 ANALYTICAL AND QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

5.1 Data Quality Objectives

As part of the evaluation component of the Quality Assurance (QA) program, analytical results are evaluated for precision, accuracy, representativeness, completeness, and comparability (PARCC). These are defined as follows:

- Precision is the agreement or reproducibility among individual measurements of the same property, usually made under the same conditions
- Accuracy is the degree of agreement of a measurement with the true or accepted value
- Representativeness is the degree to which a measurement accurately and precisely represents a characteristic of a population, parameter, or variations at a sampling point, a process condition, or an environmental condition
- Completeness is a measure of the amount of valid data obtained from a measurement system compared with the amount that was expected to be obtained under correct normal conditions
- Comparability is an expression of the confidence with which one data set can be compared with another data set in regard to the same property

The accuracy, precision and representativeness of data will be functions of the sample origin, analytical procedures and the specific sample matrices. Quality Control (QC) practices for the evaluation of these data quality indicators include the use of accepted analytical procedures, adherence to hold time, and analysis of QC samples (e.g., blanks, replicates, spikes, calibration standards, and reference standards).

Quantitative QA objectives for precision and accuracy, along with sensitivity (detection limits) are established in accordance with the specific analytical methodologies, historical data, laboratory method validation studies, and laboratory experience with similar samples. The representativeness of the analytical data is a function of the procedures used to process the samples.

Completeness is a qualitative characteristic which is defined as the fraction of valid data obtained from a measurement system (e.g., sampling and analysis) compared to that which was planned. Completeness can be less than 100 percent due to poor sample recovery, sample damage, or disqualification of results which are outside of control limits due to laboratory error or matrix-specific interferences. Completeness is documented by including sufficient information in the laboratory reports to allow the data user to assess the quality of the results. The overall completeness goal for each task is difficult to determine prior to data acquisition. For this project, all reasonable attempts will be made to attain 90% completeness or better (laboratory).

Comparability is a qualitative characteristic which allows for comparison of analytical results with those obtained by other laboratories. This may be accomplished through the use of standard accepted methodologies, traceability of standards to the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) or USEPA sources,

use of appropriate levels of quality control, reporting results in consistent, standard units of measure, and participation in inter-laboratory studies designed to evaluate laboratory performance.

Data quality and the standard commercial report package will be evaluated with respect to PARCC criteria using the laboratory's QA practices, use of standard analytical methods, certifications, participation in inter-laboratory studies, temperature control, adherence to hold times, and COC documentation following the data quality assessment procedures (also frequently referred to Data Validation) described herein. The laboratory QC control limits in place at the time of sample analysis, which are routinely re-evaluated following the procedures in the laboratory quality assurance policies and the requirements of the analytical methods, will be used as the quantitative QC criteria.

5.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Samples

This section describes the various Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) samples that are collected in the field and analyzed in the laboratory and the frequency at which they will be performed. A summary of the groundwater and QA/QC samples is provided in Table 5.

5.2.1 Field Equipment Rinsate Blanks

In situations where sampling equipment is not dedicated or disposable, an equipment rinsate blank is collected. The equipment rinsate blanks are prepared in the field using laboratory-supplied analyte-free water. The water is poured over and through each type of sampling equipment following decontamination and submitted to the laboratory for analysis of target constituents. One rinsate blank is collected for every 10 samples, if needed (e.g., equipment malfunction requires use of different, non-dedicated bladder pump).

5.2.2 Field Duplicates

Field duplicates are collected by sampling the same location twice, but the field duplicate is assigned a unique sample identification number. Samplers document which location is used for the duplicate sample. One field duplicate is collected for every 10 samples.

Field duplicate samples are given a unique sample ID in the form FDNN-MMDDYY where NN is a sequential number for the event and MMDDYY is the sample date with two digits for the month, day, and year. The field duplicate sample is submitted with a generic sampling time of 12:00 so that the sample time cannot be used to deduce the sampling location. The location where the field duplicate sample is collected is recorded on both the field form and in the field notebook.

5.2.3 Field Blank

Field blanks are also collected as part of the field sampling QA/QC program. The purpose of the field blank is to detect any contamination that might be introduced into the groundwater samples through the air or through sampling activities.

Field blanks are prepared in the field (at the sampling site) using laboratory-supplied bottles and deionized or laboratory reagent-quality water. Each field blank is prepared by pouring the deionized water into the sample bottles at the location of one of the wells in the sampling program. Preservatives are added to specific sample bottles as required. The well at which the field blank is prepared is identified on the Field Log along with any observations that may help explain anomalous results (e.g., prevailing wind direction, up-wind potential sources of contamination). Once a field blank is collected, it is handled and shipped in the same manner as the rest of the samples.

Field blank results are reported in the laboratory results as separate samples, using the designation FBNN-MMDDYY where NN is a sequential number for the event and MMDDYY is the sample date with two digits for the month, day, and year. One field blank is collected for every 15 samples.

5.2.4 Laboratory Quality Control Samples

NIPSCO selected TestAmerica, a national laboratory, to analyze the groundwater samples. TestAmerica's North Canton, Ohio and St. Louis, Missouri laboratories analyze the metals/anions/total dissolved solids, and radium 226/228, respectively. TestAmerica has an established QC check program using procedural (method) blanks, laboratory control spikes, matrix spikes, and duplicates. Details of the internal QC checks used by TestAmerica are found in the laboratory QAP and the published analytical methods. These QC samples are used to determine if results may have been affected by field activities or procedures used in sample transportation or if matrix interferences are an issue. One (1) Matrix Spike (MS)/ Matrix Spike Duplicate (MSD) set (i.e. one sample plus one MS, and one MSD sample at one location) is collected per 20 samples. MS/MSD samples have a naming convention as follows:

- Sample: GAMW-01-MMDDYY
- MS: GAMW-01-MS-MMDDYY
- MSD: GAMW-01-MSD-MMDDYY

5.3 Laboratory Quality Control Procedures

TestAmerica adheres to a quality assurance program that complies with the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAC) program, which is documented in their Quality Assurance Manual (QAM). This document describes mechanisms employed by TestAmerica that yield reported that data meet or exceed applicable EPA and State requirements. The QAM describes the laboratory's experience, its organizational structure, and procedures in place to provide quality analytical data. The QAM outlines the sampling, analysis, and reporting procedures used by the laboratory. TestAmerica is responsible for the implementation of and adherence to the QA/QC requirements outlined in the QAM. Copies of TestAmerica's QAMs (North Canton, Ohio and St. Louis, Missouri laboratories) are provided in Appendix B.

Audits are an important component of the quality assurance program at the laboratory. Internal system and performance audits are conducted periodically to ensure adherence by all laboratory departments to the QAM. External audits are conducted by accrediting agencies or states. These reports are transmitted to department managers for review and response. TestAmerica will take corrective measures for any finding or deficiency found in an audit per their accreditation requirements.

Data Quality Reviews (DQRs), or equivalent, are requests submitted to the laboratory to formally review results that differ from historical results, or that exceed certain permit requirements or quality control criteria. The laboratory prepares a formal written response to DQRs explaining discrepancies. The DQR is the first line of investigation following any anomalous result.

5.3.1 Laboratory Documentation

Upon receipt of the samples at TestAmerica, the following activities are recommended:

- The samples will be examined upon receipt to ensure collection in EPA-approved containers for the requested analysis. The sample collection data and time will also be reviewed to ensure the EPA-required sample holding time has not expired or will not expire before the analysis can be performed.
- The information concerning transportation mode and manner will be reported on the form. Samples will be transported on ice or under refrigeration, and the inside temperature of the cooler recorded upon opening.
- The pH of each sample as well as the sample appearance will be recorded if required by the analytical method. Also, preservative adjustments, filtration, and sample splitting will also occur as required prior to distribution. Sample adjustments will be fully documented.

During analysis of the samples, it is recommended that the laboratory agent maintain the integrity of the samples as follows:

- During the sample analysis period, the samples will be preserved in accordance with method guidelines.
- If at any point during the analysis process, the results are considered technically inaccurate, the analysis will be performed again if holding times have not been exceeded.
- Documentation activities should be completed with permanent ink in a legible manner with mistakes crossed out with a single line.

5.4 Laboratory Analyses

Analytical procedures will be performed in accordance with EPA *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste - Physical/Chemical Methods, SW-846,* as updated and other EPA-approved methods. The CCR Detection Monitoring Program and CCR Assessment Monitoring Program constituents, along with proposed test methods and Limits of Quantitation (LOQs), are listed in Tables 2 and 3. The selected analytical methods provide LOQs that are below applicable groundwater standards.

Alternate methods may be used if they have the same or lower LOQ. Methods with higher LOQs will be considered if the concentration of the parameter is such that an alternate test method with a higher LOQ will provide the same result.

5.4.1 Limits of Quantitation

Laboratory-specific LOQs will be used as the reporting limits for quantified detections of required monitored constituents. Laboratory LOQs should be reported with the sample results.

5.4.2 Limits of Detection

Laboratory-specific Limits of Detection (LODs) will be used as the reporting limits for estimated detections of required monitored constituents. Constituents detected at concentrations above the LOD but below the LOQ will be reported as estimated with a qualifying "J" flag on the laboratory certificates of analysis. Laboratory LODs should be reported with the sample results.

5.4.3 Method Blanks

Laboratory method blanks are used during the analytical process to detect any laboratory-introduced contamination that may occur during analysis. A minimum of one method blank should be analyzed by the laboratory per sample batch.

5.5 Data Review, Verification, and Validation

Data review, verification, and validation techniques include screening, accepting, rejecting, or qualifying data on the basis of specific QC criteria to identify quality issues which could affect the use of the data for decision making purposes. Following receipt of the analytical data from the subcontract laboratory, Golder validates 100% of the groundwater data generated as part of the CCR monitoring in accordance with the National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review (EPA 540-R-013-001, August 2014). Using the terminology from Guidance for Labeling Externally Validated Laboratory Analytical Data for Superfund Use (EPA 540 R-10-006, January 2009), 100% of the data undergoes Stage 2B data validation which assesses both sample-related and instrument-related QC parameters. In particular, the data are reviewed for completeness and adherence to the requested analytical methods. Quantitative sample and instrument specific QC parameters, including field and method blank data, MS/MSD recovery and precision; laboratory control samples (LCS) and instrument calibrations presented in the summaries provided in the laboratory data packages are reviewed for conformance with the laboratory QC criteria.

Should QC non-conformances be identified during the data validation, the following qualifiers will be appended to the data[1]:

[1] Note that the U and J qualifiers may also be associated with the data by the laboratory to indicate non-detect and estimated values below the LOQ respectively.

U The analyte was analyzed for, but was not detected above the level of the reported sample quantitation limit.

J The result is an estimated quantity. The associated numerical value is the approximate concentration of the analyte in the sample. No direction of bias is indicated.

J+ The result is an estimated quantity, but the result may be biased high.

J- The result is an estimated quantity, but the result may be biased low.

UJ The analyte was analyzed for, but was not detected. The reported quantitation limit is approximate and may be inaccurate or imprecise.

R The data are unusable. The sample results are rejected due to serious deficiencies in meeting QC criteria. The analyte may or may not be present in the sample.

Qualified results are reported for validated samples on the analytical reporting forms provided in the data packages or as data summary tables accompanying the laboratory deliverable package. Qualified results, data packages, and analytical results are stored in the operating record.

The PARCC criteria and criteria specified in applicable guidelines may not always be achievable. The data validation guidelines provide directions for the determination of data usability. Qualified data can often provide useful information, although the degree of certainty associated with the result may not be as planned. Professional judgment, in conjunction with USEPA guidance documents, is used to determine data usability and where necessary, professional judgment is used to evaluate scenarios not specifically described in the referenced documents. Should the Stage 2B validation identify deficiencies that were not addressed, after consultation with NIPSCO, Golder would move to a more extensive validation for that data package.

5.6 Reconciliation with User Requirements

Throughout the project, NIPSCO and Golder will determine if project data quality objectives (DQO) are being met and assess whether the data being collected is sufficient and appropriate. Periodic evaluations of the monitoring program will be made to determine if a change in frequency or analytical parameters is appropriate. Individuals making measurements throughout the process will also assess whether the DQO are being met.

Individuals making field measurements will determine whether field quality control criteria were met. The field QA/QC will be overseen by the field team leader. Corrective actions will be initiated in the field as necessary. This corrective action may include recalibration of instruments or use of a different type of instrument.

The analysts in the laboratory will determine if analytical QC criteria are achieved. Corrective action in the form of re-analysis or re-calibration may be warranted. Laboratory analytical data and field data will be assessed by a data validation specialist under the direction of the QA Manager to determine usability with regard to the DQO.

As noted in the data validation guidelines, data may not always meet precision and accuracy requirements but may still be considered usable. The data will be assessed with regard to the project DQO, and professional judgment used in conjunction with guidance documents will determine data usability.

6.0 STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF DATA

Following completion of data validation, statistical analysis of the data is performed as discussed in the following subsections. These techniques represent a proven, reasonable approach to groundwater data analysis, are protective of human health and the environment, and incorporate appropriate statistical and other evaluation methodologies. NIPSCO will use a statistical analysis program meeting the applicable requirements of 40 CFR §§257.93(f)(1-6).

6.1 Groundwater Data

This section outlines the interwell and intrawell statistical methodologies that may be used to evaluate the data collected from the Site. Intrawell statistical analysis methodologies are those under which future monitoring observations are measured against background observations, all data being from a single well. The intrawell approach is contrasted with an interwell approach in which downgradient/compliance data from wells are compared against statistical limits derived from upgradient data from one or more other wells. Ultimately, the strongest statistical analysis approach incorporates both interwell and intrawell statistics, because it is important to understand the groundwater quality from both the well-specific and Site-wide perspectives. However, in glacially derived geologic settings, intrawell statistics are preferred to interwell approaches, because intrawell statistics overcome spatial variability inherent in glacial geologic settings. When spatial variability exists, pooling upgradient, background data to calculate an interwell statistical limit will result in an overestimate of the variance/standard deviation in the background data, ultimately resulting in an interwell statistical limit that is less protective of human health and the environment. However, even when intrawell statistical methods are employed for a facility, it is still important to compare the downgradient groundwater quality to the upgradient groundwater quality, at least on a qualitative basis, to determine whether impacts from the Facility are responsible for the spatial variability. If it is determined that the spatial variability is a result of an impact from the Site, an interwell approach is required.

During background sample collection, it will be necessary to examine the data for outliers, anomalies, and trends that might be an indication of a sampling or analytical error. Outliers and anomalies are generally defined as inconsistently large or small values that can occur as a result of sampling, laboratory, transportation, or transcription errors, or even by chance alone. Significant trends indicate a source of systematic error, or an actual contamination occurrence, that will be evaluated and corrected before valid interwell statistical evaluations can be implemented. If outliers or trending values are not removed from the database prior to the calculation of statistical limits, false positives (i.e., an indication of a release when none exists) and/or false negatives (i.e., falsely concluding there is no release in the presence of an actual release) could result.

To prevent the inclusion of anomalous data in the interwell database, the background monitoring data will be evaluated during background development using time vs. concentration graphs. Following the receipt

of data from the fourth background sampling event, parameter concentrations that appear anomalous or are identified as outliers based on a statistical test may be marked as outliers in the database or additional independent background samples may be collected to maximize the number of background observations prior to statistical analysis (a minimum of eight background samples are recommended in the Unified Guidance). If the anomalous result is not verified, the outlier will be removed from the database to maintain the accuracy of the evaluation method.

NIPSCO will review the analytical data following each monitoring event and compare it to the established MCLs and to background concentrations to obtain a general understanding of the analytical results per CCR unit.

6.1.1 Managing Linear Trends

Along with data normality and sample independence, one of the important assumptions of statistical data analysis is the absence of trends in the background data set. It is generally inappropriate to calculate a statistical limit when a data series exhibits a linear trend. If, based on a statistical trend analysis (e.g., Mann-Kendall/Sen's Slope Analysis), trends are noted in the intrawell background data, additional information and records will be evaluated to determine an underlying cause. Trends can result from a multitude of causes, including natural temporal variability, incomplete well development (particularly for new background wells), well damage or deterioration, systematic laboratory or field sampling errors, influence of an off-Site upgradient source, and leakage from a CCR unit. In any case, it is generally considered inappropriate to incorporate trending data in the calculation of a statistical limit, since trends will typically result in an over-estimate of the background variability. While techniques exist to "detrend" the data, these techniques should be used with caution and should generally be avoided unless it can be definitively proven that the trends arise from strictly natural causes (i.e., Site-wide fluctuation in groundwater concentrations). If the trends are the result of Site-wide effects, they should be apparent in both upgradient and downgradient monitoring locations. If trends are noted in a background population and no specific underlying cause can be discerned, the most appropriate course is to evaluate the data from the trending well location using statistical trend analysis techniques, such as Mann-Kendall/Sen's Slope Analysis, until such time that the trend is no longer discernible and a statistical limit can be calculated based on non-trending data.

6.2 Statistical Methodology

In accordance with 40 CFR §257.93(f)(6), NIPSCO will obtain a certification from a qualified professional engineer stating that the selected statistical method is appropriate for evaluating the groundwater monitoring data for the CCR management area. The certification will include a narrative description of the statistical method selected to evaluate the groundwater monitoring data. This certification will be included with the recordkeeping requirements specified in 40 CFR §257.105(h), the notification requirements specified in 40 CFR §257.106(h), and the internet requirements specified in 40 CFR §257.107(h).

The statistical test used to evaluate the groundwater monitoring data will be the prediction interval/limit method as allowed by the CCR Final Rule, unless this test is determined to be inappropriate given the background data. With the exception of pH, statistical limits are generally established as one-sided, upper prediction limits, because the parameters being tested under the CCR Final Rule are only expected to increase as a result of leakage from a containment unit. If statistical limits are required for pH, a two-sided prediction interval approach can be used unless a particular directional influence of leakage on pH is known for a particular facility. If one or more alternative statistical tests are used, NIPSCO will collect an appropriate number of independent samples for the proposed statistical method, such that the individual false-positive rate will be no less than 0.01 percent and the site-wide false positive rate will be no less than 0.05 percent. Possible alternative statistical test methods (as listed in the CCR Final Rule) are:

1. A parametric analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by multiple comparisons procedures to identify statistically significant evidence of contamination. The method will include estimating and testing the contrasts between each compliance well's mean and the background mean levels for each constituent;
2. An analysis of variance (ANOVA) based on ranks followed by multiple comparisons procedures to identify significant evidence of contamination. The method will include estimating and testing the contrasts between each compliance well's median and the background median levels for each constituent;
3. A tolerance interval procedure in which an interval for each constituent is established from the distribution of the background data, and the level of each constituent in each compliance well is compared to the upper tolerance limit;
4. A control chart approach that gives control limits for each constituent; or
5. Another statistical test method that meets the performance standards specified in the CCR Final Rule.

The statistical analysis chosen to evaluate the groundwater data will meet the following performance standards:

1. The statistical method used to evaluate groundwater monitoring data shall be appropriate for the distribution of monitoring parameters or constituents. If the distribution is shown by the NIPSCO to be inappropriate for a normal theory test, then the data should be transformed or a distribution-free theory test should be used. If the distributions for the constituents differ, more than one statistical method may be needed.
2. If an individual well comparison procedure is used to compare an individual compliance well constituent concentration with background constituent concentrations or a GPS, the test shall be done at a Type I error level no less than 0.01 for each testing period. If a multiple comparisons procedure is used, the Type I experiment-wise error rate for each testing period shall be no less than 0.05; however, the Type I error of no less than 0.01 for individual well comparisons will be maintained. This performance standard does not apply to tolerance intervals, predictions intervals, or control charts.
3. If a control chart approach is used to evaluate groundwater monitoring data, the specific type of control chart and its associated parameter values shall be protective of human health and the environment. The parameters shall be determined after considering the number of samples in the background database, the data distribution, and the range of the concentration for each constituent of concern.

4. If a tolerance interval or a prediction interval is used to evaluate groundwater monitoring data, the levels of confidence and, for tolerance intervals, the percentage of the population that the interval must contain, shall be protective of human health and the environment. These parameters shall be determined after considering the number of samples in the background database, the data distribution, and the range of the concentrations for each constituent of concern.
5. The statistical method shall account for data below the LOD with one or more statistical procedures that shall be at least as effective as any other approach in this section for evaluating groundwater data. Any LOQ that is used in the statistical method shall be the lowest concentration level that can be reliably achieved within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions that are available to the Facility.
6. If necessary, the statistical method shall include procedures to control or correct for seasonal and spatial variability as well as temporal correlation in the data.

6.2.1 Reporting of Low and Zero Values

Chemical constituents that are not present above the detection limit of the analytical procedure are reported as NOT DETECTED (ND), or less than the laboratory limit of detection (LOD), rather than as zero or not present, and the laboratory's LOD is to be provided on the analytical report. There are a variety of ways to deal with data that include values below detection. General guidelines that will be used to handle the data when less than 100 percent of the data are detected are summarized in Table 6.

However, procedures referenced above may be modified as discussed in Chapter 2 of *Statistical Analysis of Groundwater Monitoring Data at RCRA Facilities, Unified Guidance*, March 2009.

6.2.2 Normality Testing

The original data will be tested for normality using the Shapiro-Wilk Test of Normality (either single group or multiple group version) for sample size up to 50, and the Shapiro-Francia Test of Normality for sample size more than 50, or other acceptable test methods. If an alternative test method is proposed for evaluating the normality of data, NIPSCO will document supporting information demonstrating that the alternative method has a similar level of power to detect deviations from the normal distribution as the Shapiro-Wilk and Shapiro-Francia test methods, as appropriate. The following guidelines are used for decisions in normality testing:

1. If the raw data are not normally distributed, then the data should be natural log-transformed and re-tested for normality using the above methods.
2. If the raw or the natural log-transformed data are normally distributed, then a normal distribution test (also referred to as a Parametric test) can be applied.
3. If neither the raw nor the natural log-transformed data fit a normal distribution, then a distribution-free test will be applied.

6.2.3 Outliers

An outlier is a value that is statistically different from most other values in a data set for a given groundwater chemical constituent. Reasons for outliers may include:

- Sampling errors or field contamination;
- Analytical errors or laboratory contamination;
- Recording or transcription errors;
- Faulty sample preparation or preservation, or shelf-life exceedance; or
- Extreme, but accurately detected environmental conditions (e.g., spills, migration from the Facility).

Formal testing for outliers should be performed on each data set. Outliers will be tested using the methods described in the *Unified Guidance*. The outlier test assumes the background data are normally distributed. Thus, if the background data are log-normally distributed, the outlier test should be applied to the log-normally transformed data and not the raw data.

If a statistical outlier is detected by the outlier test, the source of the abnormal measurement should be investigated. Valid reasons for the outlier values may include: contaminated sampling equipment, laboratory contamination of the sample, errors in transcription of the data values, or the value may be a true, but extreme data point. Once a specific reason for the outlier is documented, the data point should be excluded from further statistical analysis. If a plausible reason cannot be identified, the result should be treated as a true but extreme value and should remain in the database. However, in some cases, professional judgement may be used to remove extreme outliers, even when an underlying cause cannot be identified. As described in Section 5.2.3 of the *Unified Guidance*, the removal of extreme outliers (even those for which a cause cannot be identified) has the effect of reducing the background mean and standard deviation, thus resulting in a more conservative (i.e., protective) statistical limit. Identified outliers should be maintained in the Facility's database and simply flagged as outliers, because, even extreme outliers may ultimately be identified as members of the actual sample population as additional data are added to the database over time. It is important to remember that the true population can never be known, because it would take an infinite number of samples to perfectly identify a given population. Statistical analysis is a procedure for modeling the true population using a limited number of existing data points, but as more data are gathered, the true population can be more closely modeled.

6.2.4 Statistical Power

As discussed above, one of the primary goals of the selection of a proper statistical evaluation method is to limit the potential for results to falsely trigger an SSI while also maintaining sufficient statistical power to detect a true SSI. Falsely triggering an SSI when no release from the CCR unit has occurred is referred to as a false positive. The False Positive Rate (FPR), typically denoted by the Greek letter α, is also known as the "significance level". The FPR is the probability that a future compliance observation will be declared to be from a different statistical distribution than the background data. If the FPR is set too high, it can lead to the conclusion that there is evidence of impact when none exists. Conversely, if the FPR is set too low, it can lead to a false conclusion that no contamination exists, when it actually does exist (also known as a

"false negative"). Ultimately, the ability to accurately identify SSIs depends on the selection of an appropriate FPR, which is referred to as the statistical power. FPRs are set for each parameter (or for each parameter in each well for intrawell analysis). However, statistical analysis programs and the resulting decision making do not depend on each individual measurement/comparison error rates, but are dependent on the collective error rate from all of the individual comparisons. When the individual FPRs are integrated over the entire statistical monitoring program, it is referred to as the Site-wide false positive rate (SWFPR), which is a better measure of the ability of the entire statistical program to detect false positive observations.

6.2.5 Site-Wide False Positive Rate

For CCR monitoring, detection monitoring events are based on multiple comparisons (i.e., the seven Appendix III parameters at each compliance monitoring well). The SWFPR can be calculated based on several input parameters, including the assumed FPR, the number of downgradient monitoring wells (n), the number of parameters, and the number of statistical comparisons events in a given year for the CCR Unit. The *Unified Guidance* recommends that a statistical evaluation program be designed with an annual, cumulative SWFPR of approximately 10%.

The *Unified Guidance* recommends measuring statistical power using power curves which display the probability that an individual comparison will detect a concentration increase relative to background results. After determining the statistical method based on the background data, a power curve can be generated to determine the statistical power of the compliance monitoring program. The methods and procedures for calculating the SWFPR are described in Section 6.2.2 of the *Unified Guidance*.

6.2.6 Verification Sampling

Verification Sampling is an important aspect of any statistical analysis program, as it improves statistical power while maintaining the SWFPR. Most statistical evaluations incorporate verification sampling mathematically into their determination of the SWFPR.

Verification sampling is typically completed as a 1 of 2 pass strategy. As described above, if an initial statistical exceedance is reported, then verification sampling will be performed to confirm the initial exceedance. Verification samples should be collected on a schedule that allows for physical independence of the samples. In a 1 of 2 pass strategy, if the concentration of the verification sample is less than the calculated compliance limit, then no SSI is triggered. If the initial and subsequent verification observation are above the calculated compliance limit, an SSI is triggered.

Verification sampling within 90 days (assuming a 1 of 2 pass verification sampling strategy) will typically allow sufficient time to complete laboratory and statistical analysis in accordance with the timeframes set forth in the CCR Rules.

6.2.7 Prediction Intervals

Section §§257.93(F)(3) outlines using prediction intervals or tolerance intervals for statistical evaluation. Based on procedures described in the *Unified Guidance* as well as Golder's experience, prediction limits are the preferred method for calculating detection monitoring compliance limits and will be used to calculate compliance limits for the seven Appendix III constituents. In addition, the *Unified Guidance* suggests using prediction limits with verification sampling (Chapter 19 of the Unified Guidance), because prediction limits help to maintain low SWFPR while still providing high statistical power. Tolerance intervals, which are a backward looking procedure, should not be used for detection monitoring, but will likely be used in assessment monitoring, as further described in Section 6.5 below. If, at any point in the future, a different statistical method becomes more applicable to the site conditions, this document may be modified to include that method.

Prediction interval methods can be used for parametric and non-parametric datasets as well as for intrawell or interwell statistical analysis. Prediction limits use background data from either background monitoring wells for interwell analysis or from historical data for intrawell analysis to calculate a concentration that represents an upper limit of expected future concentrations for a particular population. In contrast to tolerance limits, prediction intervals are a forward looking, predictive analysis, which incorporate uncertainty in future measurements, and are thus the most appropriate method for detection monitoring programs. Typically, a one-sided upper prediction limit is used to evaluate detection monitoring observations. Observations must be lower than the prediction limit (or within the upper and lower prediction limits for pH) to be considered "in control". Parametric methods are generally preferred over non-parametric methods, because they result in lower SWFPRs and higher statistical power.

For detection monitoring, if parametric testing is required, the procedures outlined in Section 19.3.1 of the *Unified Guidance* should be used for the statistical analysis. If non-parametric testing is required, the procedures outlined in Section 19.4.1 of the *Unified Guidance* should be used. Most groundwater statistical software includes algorithms for calculating either parametric or non-parametric prediction limits.

6.2.8 Double Quantification Rule

In situations where the entire background dataset is reported as ND, the Double Quantification Rule (DQR) will be used to supplement the prediction limit analyses. Generally, the Appendix III constituents occur at detectable concentrations in natural groundwater; however, if ND results are encountered for a given constituent, the DQR can be implemented. A demonstration can be made that this statistical evaluation is as least as effective as any other test and results as described in §257.93(F)(5). The DQR is recommended by the *Unified Guidance* as a supplement to prediction limits because it reduces the number of non-detects used for statistical analysis and provides a lower SWFPR while maintaining statistical power.

Under the DQR, a SSI is triggered if a compliance well observation is higher than the reporting limit (RL)/PQL in either: (1) both a detection monitoring sample and its verification sample, or (2) two consecutive sampling events in a program where verification sampling is not utilized.

6.2.9 Responding to SSIs

If the statistical evaluation for an Appendix III analyte triggers a SSI, the data must be evaluated to determine if the cause of the SSI is due to a release from the CCR Unit or from an alternative source. Possible alternative sources may include laboratory causes, sampling causes, statistical evaluation causes, or natural variation. If the SSI can be attributed to one of these sources and the SSI was not caused by the CCR Unit, an ASD can be completed. An ASD must be certified by a qualified professional engineer and completed in writing within 90 days of completing the statistical evaluation for a particular sampling event. If the SSI cannot be attributed to an alternative source and is from the CCR Unit, then Assessment Monitoring is triggered (as described further in Section 6.3).

6.3 Updating Background Values

The *Unified Guidance* suggests that updating statistical limits should only be completed after a minimum of 4 to 8 new measurements are available (i.e., every 2 to 4 years of semiannual monitoring, assuming no verification sampling). The periodic update of background datasets, during which additional data are incorporated into the background, improves statistical power and accuracy by providing a more conservative estimate of the true background population. Prior to incorporating new data into the background dataset, a test should be performed to demonstrate that the "new data" are from the same statistical population as the existing background results. Below are three methods that can be used in determining if the "new" data should be included in the background:

- Time Series Graphs can be used as a qualitative test to assist with the determination whether a new group of data match the historical data or if there is a concentration trend that could be indicative of a release or evolving groundwater conditions.
- Box-Whisker plots can also be used to determine whether or not the datasets are similar.
- Mann-Whitney (or Wilcoxon Rank) Test is a quantitative test used to evaluate the ranked medians of both the historical and "new dataset" populations. An α of 0.05 should be used for this evaluation. After calculation, if the Mann-Whitney statistic does not exceed the calculated critical value, the test assumes that the two data populations have equal medians, and therefore are likely from the same statistical population.

Ultimately, the Mann-Whitney (Wilcoxon Rank Sum) Test is the statistical test that will be used to determine whether new observations should be included in the background dataset. It is important to note that a failure of the Mann-Whitney Test does not automatically preclude the incorporation of "new data" into the background; however, if differences are noted, a review of the "new data" will be conducted to determine if the noted difference is a result of a change in the natural conditions of the groundwater or if it is the result

of a potential release from the CCR Unit. If the new data are included in the background dataset, the prediction limits will be recalculated, as described in Section 6.2.7 above.

6.4 Assessment Monitoring Statistical Evaluation

This section discusses the procedures, methods, and processes that will be implemented as part of the assessment monitoring statistical evaluation, if required. Assessment monitoring will be initiated if a SSI is triggered during detection monitoring. As described in Section §257.95(b) of the CCR Rule, assessment monitoring must be initiated within 90 days of identifying an SSI (not within 90 days of the sample event which produced the data that resulted in the SSI). This 90-day period includes sampling the groundwater monitoring network for the Appendix IV constituents. Following the initial assessment sampling event for all Appendix IV constituents, the monitoring network is then sampled again within 90 days of receiving the results from the initial Appendix IV sampling event. Following these initial assessment monitoring events, assessment monitoring is then performed on a semiannual basis. During one of the two semiannual assessment monitoring events, the full list of Appendix IV constituents must be tested. During the second assessment monitoring event of each year, only the Appendix IV constituents that are detected during the previous semiannual event are required to be monitored. Assessment monitoring is terminated if concentrations for all Appendix III and Appendix IV constituents in all compliance wells are statistically lower than background for two consecutive sampling events (§257.95(e)). The following sections discuss the procedures, methods, and processes that will be implemented as part of the assessment monitoring statistical evaluation.

Many of the statistical comparisons used in assessment monitoring require various analyses to be completed prior to the data being accepted into the statistical evaluation. Before using the results from assessment monitoring events, the steps outlined in Section 5.0 will be completed. In addition, the general statistical procedures described in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 (trends, outliers, normality, etc.) will be performed. Please refer to those sections for descriptions on the methods and techniques required to complete these analyses.

6.4.1 Establishing a Ground Water Protection Standard (GWPS)

Following the removal of outliers and the performance of general statistics described in Sections 6.1 and 6.2, the GWPS will be developed for use in the assessment monitoring program. The GWPS is a key element to the assessment monitoring process. GWPS must be generated for each of the detected Appendix IV analytes. If interwell methods are utilized (preferred method), a site-wide GWPS will be generated for each analyte based on Appendix IV results from background/hydraulically upgradient wells. If intrawell methods are utilized, a well specific GWPS will be generated for each analyte.

For Appendix IV parameters that have a MCL, as established by the USEPA, the GWPS is set equal to the MCL. For those constituents whose background concentrations are greater than the MCL, the GWPS will

be calculated from the background data. Finally, for those constituents that do not have an established MCL, the GWPS will be calculated. Several analytes (cobalt, lead, lithium, and molybdenum) do not have established MCLs and therefore the GWPS must be calculated based on their background concentrations.

6.4.2 MCL Based GWPS

Many of the Appendix IV analytes have USEPA MCL levels. As specified in the CCR Rule in Section §257.95(b), the GWPS must either be the MCL, or a limit based on background data, whichever is greater. This section describes the methods to be used for statistical analysis when the MCL is used as the GWPS.

For Assessment Monitoring, the *Unified Guidance* recommends the confidence interval method to evaluate for potential exceedances, which are referred to as "statistically significant levels" (SSLs) (Chapter 21, *Unified Guidance*). Using confidence intervals, SSLs are identified by comparing the calculated confidence interval against the GWPS. A confidence interval statistically defines the upper and lower bounds of a specified population within a stipulated level of significance. Confidence intervals are required to be calculated based on a minimum of four independent observations, but a more representative confidence interval can be developed when all of the available data are utilized.

The specific type of confidence interval should be based the attributes of the data being analyzed, including: (1) the data distribution, (2) the detection frequency, and (3) potential trends in the data. The table below is based on Table 4-4 from the Electric Power Research Institute's (EPRI) *Groundwater Monitoring Guidance for the Coal Combustion Residual Rule* (2015), which displays the criteria for selecting an appropriate confidence interval. The method and procedure for calculating the Upper Confidence Limit (UCL) and Lower Confidence Limit (LCL) is provided in the section reference from the *Unified Guidance*, which is listed in the last column of the Confidence Interval Method Table, below.

Table 1: Confidence Interval Method Selection

Data Distribution	Non-detect Frequency	Data Trend	***Unified Guidance* Confidence Interval Method**
Normal	Low	Stable	Confidence Interval Around Normal Mean (Section 21.1.1)
Transformed Normal (Log-Normal)	Low	Stable	Confidence Interval Around Lognormal Arithmetic Mean (Section 21.1.3)
Non-normal	N/A	Stable	Nonparametric Confidence Interval Around Median (Section 21.2)
Cannot Be Determined	High	Stable	Nonparametric Confidence Interval Around Median (Section 21.2)
Residuals After Subtracting Trend are Normal (with equal variance)	Low	Trend	Confidence Band Around Linear Regression (Section 21.3.1)
Residuals after Subtracting Trend are Non-Normal	Low	Trend	Confidence Band Around Theil-Sen Line (Section 21.3.2)

In an assessment monitoring program, the LCL is of prime interest. If the LCL exceeds the GWPS, there is statistical evidence that a SSL has been triggered. An initial SSL should be confirmed by verification sampling. If only the UCL exceeds the GWPS while the LCL is below the GWPS, the test is considered inconclusive and the *Unified Guidance* recommends that this situation be interpreted as "in compliance". If both the UCL and the LCL are below the GPWS, the data are also "in compliance" with the GWPS.

It is important to note that a slightly different set of criteria are used to determine whether assessment monitoring can be terminated. Additional discussion of the criteria used for exiting assessment monitoring and returning to detection monitoring is provided below in Section 6.4.4.

During Assessment Monitoring, a per test FPR (α) of 0.05 will be used as an initial error level for calculating the two-tailed confidence intervals for the compliance wells (which actually means 2.5% FPR per tail). In some cases, it is appropriate to adjust the FPR of the confidence interval based on the number of data points available as well as the distribution of the data being evaluated. If deemed necessary, an approach is provided in Section 22 of the *Unified Guidance* for determining an appropriate per test FPR based on the data characteristics.

When performing assessment monitoring statistical evaluations, it is important to evaluate the compliance data for shifts. If no shifts have occurred, then all of the available Appendix IV data for a particular constituent can be used in the statistical evaluation. If shifts are noted (typically based on qualitative evaluation of a time series plot), only the data collected after the shift should be used in the statistical evaluation.

6.4.3 Non-MCL Based GWPS

Background or historical concentration limits should be assessed using the following techniques for all Appendix IV analytes. These concentration limits should then be compared with the MCL, if available, and the higher of these two values will be used as the GWPS.

The *Unified Guidance* provides two acceptable approaches for establishing a non-MCL based GWPS (unless all values are ND, in which case the Double Quantification Rule as described above in Section 6.2.8 should be used). The two methods include the tolerance interval approach or the prediction interval approach.

6.4.3.1 Tolerance Interval Approach

If the background dataset is normally or transformed normally distributed, *Unified Guidance* recommends Tolerance Intervals over the Prediction Intervals for establishing a GWPS. The GWPS should be based on a 95 percent coverage/95 percent confidence tolerance interval. If the background data are non-normal (even after transformation), then a large number of background observations are required to calculate a

non-parametric tolerance interval (typically a minimum of 60 background observations are required to meet these requirements). If there is an insufficient number of background observations to calculate a non-parametric tolerance interval, then a non-parametric Prediction Interval approach should be used, as described in Section 6.4.3.2 below.

The Upper Tolerance Limit (UTL) is calculated for each detected Appendix VI constituent. Tolerance Limits, as outlined in the *Unified Guidance* (Section 17.2), are a concentration limit that is designed to contain a pre-specified percentage of the dataset population. Two coefficients associated tolerance intervals are (1) the specified population proportion and (2) the statistical confidence. The coverage coefficient (γ), which is used to contain the population portion, and the tolerance coefficient (or confidence level (1-α)), which is used to set the confidence of the test. Typically, the UTL is calculated to have a coverage and confidence of 95%. When an MCL does not exist or the background concentrations are greater than the MCL, the calculated UTL for each constituent is used as the GWPS. The confidence interval for each compliance well is then then compared with the GWPS.

To calculate a valid confidence interval, a minimum of four data points are necessary for each of the detected Appendix IV constituents in each compliance monitoring well (or four "new" assessment monitoring observations in each well when intrawell statistical methods are employed). Using the Tolerance Interval Approach, a SSL is triggered when calculated LCL for each compliance well is greater than the GWPS.

Tolerance limits can be completed using both parametric (Section 17.2.1 of *Unified Guidance*) or non-parametric methods (Section 17.2.2 of *Unified Guidance*). However, as described above, the non-parametric method requires at least 60 background (or historical) measurements in order to achieve 95% confidence with 95% coverage. Tolerance Intervals can be calculated using most groundwater statistical software packages.

6.4.3.2 Prediction Interval Approach

If Tolerance Intervals cannot be used to calculate the GWPS, then a Prediction Interval method should be used. This method is very similar to the method described in Section 6.2.7 of this document; however, for assessment monitoring, the *Unified Guidance* suggests using a prediction interval about a future mean for normally/transformed-normally distributed datasets or a prediction interval about a future median for datasets with a high percent of ND or non-normally distributed data.

When using prediction intervals to calculate for a GWPS, a one-sided prediction interval is calculated using background (or historical) datasets based on a specified number of future comparisons - four future comparisons is typical. The Upper Prediction Limit that is calculated as a product of this method then becomes the GWPS, and is compared against the confidence interval for the compliance data, as described

in Section 6.4.3.1, above. As also described above, if the LCL is greater than the calculated prediction limit then an SSL is triggered.

6.4.4 Returning to Background Detection Monitoring

As specified in 257.95(e) of the CCR Rule, in order to return to detection monitoring, it must be demonstrated that the concentration of all constituents listed in Appendix III and Appendix IV are at or below calculated "background (or historical) values" for two consecutive semiannual sampling events. This determination of background values is based on the statistical evaluation procedure established for detection monitoring. Therefore, if prediction limits (with the double quantification rule for analytes with all non-detects) are used for detection monitoring, prediction limits should be calculated and used for all Appendix III and IV analytes to determine when the monitoring program can return to Detection Monitoring. It is important to remember that the full list of Appendix IV constituents are only required to be sampled annually with only those Appendix IV constituents that are detected during the previous semi-annual event being required to be analyzed during the second semi-annual event of a given year. If statistical results demonstrate that concentrations for Appendix III and IV constituents are below background levels for a particular event, all Appendix IV constituents should be sampled during the next event to achieve this goal of returning to Detection Monitoring. If this statistical evaluation demonstrates that any of the Appendix III or Appendix IV are at a concentration above background levels, but no SSLs have been triggered, then the CCR unit will remain in assessment monitoring (257.95(f)).

6.4.5 Response to a SSL

If the assessment monitoring statistical evaluation demonstrates that an SSL has been triggered, then NIPSCO must complete the following four actions as described in 257.95(g):

1. Prepare a notification identifying the constituents in Appendix IV that have exceeded a CCR Unit specific GWPS. This notification must be placed in the facilities operating record within 30 days of identifying the SSL.
2. Define the nature and extent of the release and any relevant site conditions that may affect the corrective action remedy that is ultimately selected. The characterization must be sufficient to support a complete and accurate assessment of the corrective measures necessary to effectively clean up releases from the CCR Unit and must include at least the following;
    A. Installation of additional monitoring wells that are necessary to define the contaminant plume,
    B. Collect data on the nature and estimated quantity of the material released,
    C. Install and sample at least one additional monitoring well at the facility boundary in the direction of the contaminant plume migration,
3. Notify off-site property owners if the contamination plume has migrated off-site on to their property, and
4. If possible, provide an alternative source demonstration that determines that the SSL is not caused by a release at the facility within 90 days of completing the statistical evaluation. If

no alternative source demonstration can be made and the plume is determined to have come from the CCR Unit then initiate corrective action.

Actions 1-3 must be completed regardless of whether or not an alternate source demonstration can be made.

6.4.6 Updating Background Values in Assessment Monitoring

The background for Assessment Monitoring parameters should be updated using the same methods and techniques described in Section 6.3 for updating detection monitoring background data.

7.0 FUTURE REVISIONS

In conformance with the applicable requirements of the CCR Final Rule, this GWPIM addresses the construction, operation, maintenance, and sampling of, and the management and evaluation of field and analytical information from, groundwater monitoring well networks at BGS. In the event that future amendments to the Federal CCR Final Rule and/or the Indiana regulations create additional or different requirements, and/or Site changes occur that require modifications to the existing program, NIPSCO will modify the GWPIM and implement appropriate procedural modifications to the existing program.

8.0 REFERENCES

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TABLES

Table 1: Monitoring Well Construction Details
NIPSCO Bailly Generating Station
Chesterton, Indiana

CCR Unit	Monitoring Well ID	Ground Surface Elevation (ft-msl)	Total Borehole Depth (ft)	Top of Casing Elevation (ft-msl)	Sounded Well Depth (ft-btoc)	Well Material	Screen Length (ft)	Screen Depth		Screen Elevation		
								Top (ft-bgs)	Bottom ft-bgs)	Top (ft bgs)	Middle (ft bgs)	Bottom (ft bgs)
Secondary 1	GAMW-01	621.30	23	624.53	26.61	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	13	23	607.92	602.92	597.92
	GAMW-02	621.30	23	624.20	26.48	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	13	23	607.72	602.72	597.72
	GAMW-03	621.00	23	624.35	27.09	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	13	23	607.26	602.26	597.26
	GAMW-04	620.90	23	624.12	26.37	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	13	23	607.75	602.75	597.75
	GAMW-08	621.20	25	624.35	28.14	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	15	25	606.21	601.21	596.21
	GAMW-11	622.00	24	625.04	27.40	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	14	24	607.64	602.64	597.64
	MW-102	616.46	15	619.23	17.77	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	5	15	611.46	606.46	601.46
	MW-103	619.95	19	622.97	22.02	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	9	19	610.95	605.95	600.95
	MW-114	622.62	24	625.72	27.14	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	14	24	608.62	603.62	598.62
	MW-115	620.73	21	623.40	23.79	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	11	21	609.73	604.73	599.73
	MW-116	621.34	20	624.23	22.91	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	10	20	611.34	606.34	601.34
Primary 2	GAMW-01	621.30	23	624.53	26.61	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	13	23	607.92	602.92	597.92
	GAMW-05	624.60	27	627.70	31.25	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	17	27	606.45	601.45	596.45
	GAMW-06	624.50	27	626.97	29.57	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	17	27	607.40	602.40	597.40
	GAMW-07	626.00	29	629.04	31.84	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	19	29	607.20	602.20	597.20
	GAMW-08	621.20	25	624.35	28.14	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	15	25	606.21	601.21	596.21
	GAMW-11	622.00	24	625.04	27.40	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	14	24	607.64	602.64	597.64
	GAMW-16	627.20	30	629.92	32.70	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	20	30	607.22	602.22	597.22
	MW-113	627.23	24	630.17	26.98	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	14	24	613.23	608.23	603.23
	MW-104	619.05	34	622.13	37.08	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	9	19	595.05	590.05	585.05
Primary 1	MW-112	624.93	27	628.07	30.22	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	17	27	607.85	602.85	597.85
	GAMW-01	621.30	23	624.53	26.61	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	13	23	607.92	602.92	597.92
	GAMW-08	621.20	25	624.35	28.14	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	15	25	606.21	601.21	596.21
	GAMW-09	636.60	40	639.50	42.32	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	30	40	607.18	602.18	597.18
	GAMW-10	629.30	31	631.94	32.76	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	21	31	609.18	604.18	599.18
	GAMW-11	622.00	24	625.04	27.40	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	14	24	607.64	602.64	597.64
	GAMW-11B	622.10	75	624.89	78.13	2" Sch 40 PVC	5	70	75	551.76	549.26	546.76
	GAMW-15	636.60	40	639.29	42.58	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	30	40	606.71	601.71	596.71
Boiler Slag Pond	MW-105	619.17	18	622.05	21.29	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	8	18	610.76	605.76	600.76
	GAMW-01	621.30	23	624.53	26.61	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	13	23	607.92	602.92	597.92
	GAMW-08	621.20	25	624.35	28.14	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	15	25	606.21	601.21	596.21
	GAMW-11	622.00	24	625.04	27.40	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	14	24	607.64	602.64	597.64
	GAMW-12	622.90	23	626.10	26.50	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	13	23	609.60	604.60	599.60
	GAMW-13	622.10	23	625.34	26.43	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	13	23	608.91	603.91	598.91
	GAMW-14	621.60	23	624.32	26.46	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	13	23	607.86	602.86	597.86
	MW-106	619.11	20	621.89	22.78	2" Sch 40 PVC	10	10	20	609.11	604.11	599.11

Notes:
ft-bgs = Feet below ground surface
ft-msl = Feet above mean sea level
ft-btoc = Feet below top of casing
Yellow highlight indicates a background well
Green highlight indicates a downgradient well
Blue highlight indicates a well installed prior to June 2016
No highlight indicates well is not sampled as part of the CCR monitoring program, however, water levels are used in groundwater level contour maps.
Monitoring well GAMW-11B is not part of the CCR monitoring program. It was installed to calculate vertical hydraulic gradients.
Information for existing wells taken from AMEC RFI Report for Area C - Table 5-1, August 2010
New well depths obtained by using the lowest recorded groundwater elevations from nearby wells as the mid-point of the new well screens
2" Sch 40 PVC = Two-inch diameter well, constructed of schedule 40 polyvinyl chloride materials
Survey elevations for new GAI wells obtained from Marbach, Brady, and Weaver survey June 2015
*Used as background monitoring well for Secondary 1, Primary 2, Primary 1, and Boiler Slag Pond
For wells that are part of the CCR monitoring system, sounded well depths are taken from well development logs.
For wells that are not part of the CCR monitoring system, sounded well depths are estimated using the total borehole depth and survey information.

Prepared By: DFS
Checked By: TGB
Reviewed By: MAH

Golder Associates

Table 2: Groundwater Quality Monitoring Parameters
NIPSCO Bailly Generating Station
Chesterton, Indiana

Monitoring Parameter		Background[2]	Detection[3]	Assessment[4]
Field Parameters	Temperature, pH, Conductivity, Dissolved Oxygen, and Turbidity	X	X	X
Appendix III[1]	Boron	X	X	X
	Calcium	X	X	X
	Chloride	X	X	X
	Fluoride	X	X	X
	Sulfate	X	X	X
	pH	X	X	X
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	X	X	X
Appendix IV[1]	Antimony	X		X
	Arsenic	X		X
	Barium	X		X
	Beryllium	X		X
	Cadmium	X		X
	Chromium	X		X
	Cobalt	X		X
	Fluoride	X		X
	Lead	X		X
	Lithium	X		X
	Mercury	X		X
	Molybdenum	X		X
	Selenium	X		X
	Thallium	X		X
	Radium 226 & 228	X		X

Notes:

1.) Analyte lists match requirements for monitoring from USEPA Rule 40 CFR Part 257.94(b).

2.) At a minimum, 8 background samples will be collected before October 2017.

3.) The first semi-annual detection monitoring sampling event will occur after completion of background sampling. Approximately six months will separate each semi-annual sampling event.

4.) If necessary, assessment monitoring will be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 257.95.

Prepared By: JMR
Checked By: DFS
Reviewed By: MAH

Table 3: Analytical Methods and Limits of Quantitation
NIPSCO Bailly Generating Station
Chesterton, Indiana

Analyte	Analytical Method[3,4]	Preservative	Hold Times	PQL (mg/L)	MCL (mg/L)
Appendix III - Detection Monitoring[1]					
Boron	SW-846 6010C	HNO_3	6 months	0.2	NA
Calcium	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	1	NA
Chloride	SW-846 9056A	NA	28 days	1	NA
Fluoride	SW-846 9056A	NA	28 days	1	4
pH	SW-846 9040B	NA	NA	-	NA
Sulfate	SW-846 9056A	NA	28 days	1	NA
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	SM-2540C	NA	7 days	10	NA
Appendix IV - Assessment Monitoring[1]					
Antimony	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.002	0.006
Arsenic	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.005	0.010
Barium	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.005	2.000
Beryllium	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.001	0.004
Cadmium	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.001	0.005
Chromium	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.002	0.100
Cobalt	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.001	0.100
Fluoride	SW-846 9056A	NA	28 days	1	4
Lead	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.001	0.015
Lithium	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.008	NA
Mercury	SW-846 7470A	HNO_3	28 days	0.0002	0.002
Molybdenum	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.010	NP
Selenium	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.005	0.050
Thallium	SW-846 6020A[5]	HNO_3	6 months	0.001	0.002
Radium 226 & 228	SW-846 9315/SW-846 9320[2]	HNO_3	-	1.0 (pCi/L)	5.0 (pCi/L)
Hardness Metals Computation[6]					
Hardness ($CaCO_3$)	SW-846 2340C	HNO_3	6 months	2	NA

Notes:

1.) Analyte lists matches requirements for detection and assesment monitoring from United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Detection - USEPA Appendix III Constituents and Assessment Monitoring - USEPA Appendix IV Constituents - 40 CFR Part 257.Monitoring.

2.) SW-846 denotes Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical- Chemical Methods, EPA publication SW-846, 3rd edition, and subsequent updates.

3.) Other industry-used or agency-approved methods may be used provided that they produce the necessary level of precision and accuracy for data use and reporting.

4.) Updates to the methods listed here are approved for use.

5.) EPA Method 6020A with a collision cell

6.) Hardness will be analyzed to calculate Great Lakes Initiative (GLI) standards for barium and lead.

Dash (-) = no information available

HNO_3 = Nitric Acid

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level from USEPA 2014 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories. October 2014. (http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/index.cfm.)

mg/L = Milligrams per liter

NA = Not applicable

NP = Not promulgated

pCi/L = Picocuries per liter

PQL = Practical Quantitation Limit

Prepared By: JMR
Checked By: DFS
Reviewd By: MAH

Golder Associates

Table 4: Sample Container Information and Hold Times
NIPSCO Bailly Generating Station
Chesterton, Indiana

Parameter	Container & Volume	Preservative	Maximum Holding Time
pH, Specific Conductance, temperature, ORP, turbidity	Flow-through cell	None	15 minutes (field analysis)
Mercury (total)	Plastic, 500 mL	HNO_3 to pH<2	28 days
Metals (total) except mercury			6 months
Hardness			6 months
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Plastic, 500 mL	None	7 days
Fluoride, Chloride, Sulfate			28 days
Radium 226/228	Plastic, 2 x 1 Liter	HNO_3 to pH<2	6 months

Notes:
mL = milliliter
HNO_3 = Nitric Acid

Prepared By: JMR
Checked By: DFS
Reviewed By: MAH

Table 5: Groundwater QA/QC Sampling Plan
CCR Groundwater Monitoring
NIPSCO Bailly Generating Station
Chesterton, Indiana

CCR Unit	Well ID	Analyte Group	Methods[1]	Sample Bottles	Field Samples	Filtered?	Field Duplicates[2]	Field Blank[3]	MS/MSD[4]
Secondary 1	GAMW-01, GAMW-02, GAMW-03, GAMW-04	Radium	9315, 9320	2 x 1 L	4	No	2	1	2
		Metals	6020A, 7470A	1 x 500 mL					
		Hardness ($CaCO_3$)	SW-846 2340C						
		TDS/Anions/pH	SM 2540C, 9056A, 9040B	1 x 500 mL					
		Field Parameters	Field Analysis[6]	Flow-through Cell					
Primary 2	GAMW-05, GAMW-06, GAMW-07, GAMW-08	Radium	9315, 9320	2 x 1 L	4				
		Metals	6020A, 7470A	1 x 500 mL					
		Hardness ($CaCO_3$)	SW-846 2340C						
		TDS/Anions/pH	SM 2540C, 9056A, 9040B	1 x 500 mL					
		Field Parameters	Field Analysis[5]	Flow-through Cell					
Primary 1	MW-112, GAMW-09, GAMW-10, GAMW-11	Radium	9315, 9320	2 x 1 L	4				
		Metals	6020A, 7470A	1 x 500 mL					
		Hardness ($CaCO_3$)	SW-846 2340C						
		TDS/Anions/pH	SM 2540C, 9056A, 9040B	1 x 500 mL					
		Field Parameters	Field Analysis[5]	Flow-through Cell					
Boiler Slag Pond	MW-105, GAMW-12, GAMW-13, GAMW-14	Radium	9315, 9320	2 x 1 L	4				
		Metals	6020A, 7470A	1 x 500 mL					
		Hardness ($CaCO_3$)	SW-846 2340C						
		TDS/Anions/pH	SM 2540C, 9056A, 9040B	1 x 500 mL					
		Field Parameters	Field Analysis[5]	Flow-through Cell					
					Total Samples:			**21**	

Notes:
1.) Methods test for the following parameters:
9315: Radium-226 (GFPC) - 21 day decay
9320: Radium-228 (GFPC)
6010C: Boron
6020A (collision cell): Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Calcium, Cadmium, Cobalt, Chromium, Molybdenum, Lead, Selenium, Thallium, and Lithium
7470A: Mercury
SM 2540C: TDS
9056A: Anions - Chloride, Fluoride, and Sulfate
9040B: pH
2340C: Hardness
2.) Field duplicates will be collected at a frequency of 1 per 10 samples, per analysis, per sampling round.
3.) Field blank will be collected at a frequency of 1 per 15 samples, per analysis, per sampling round using laboratory provided deionized water
4.) Matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) samples will be collected at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples, per analysis, per sampling round (4 MS/MSD samples equals 2 MS and 2 MSD)
5.) Must sample for monitoring well water-quality parameters including temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, specific conductance, oxidation-reduction potential, and turbidity. Turbidity must be <5 NTU's in all samples.
$CaCO_3$ = Calcium carbonate
mL = Milliliter
L = Liter
TDS = Total dissolved solids

Prepared By: JMR
Checked By: DFS
Reviewed By: MAH

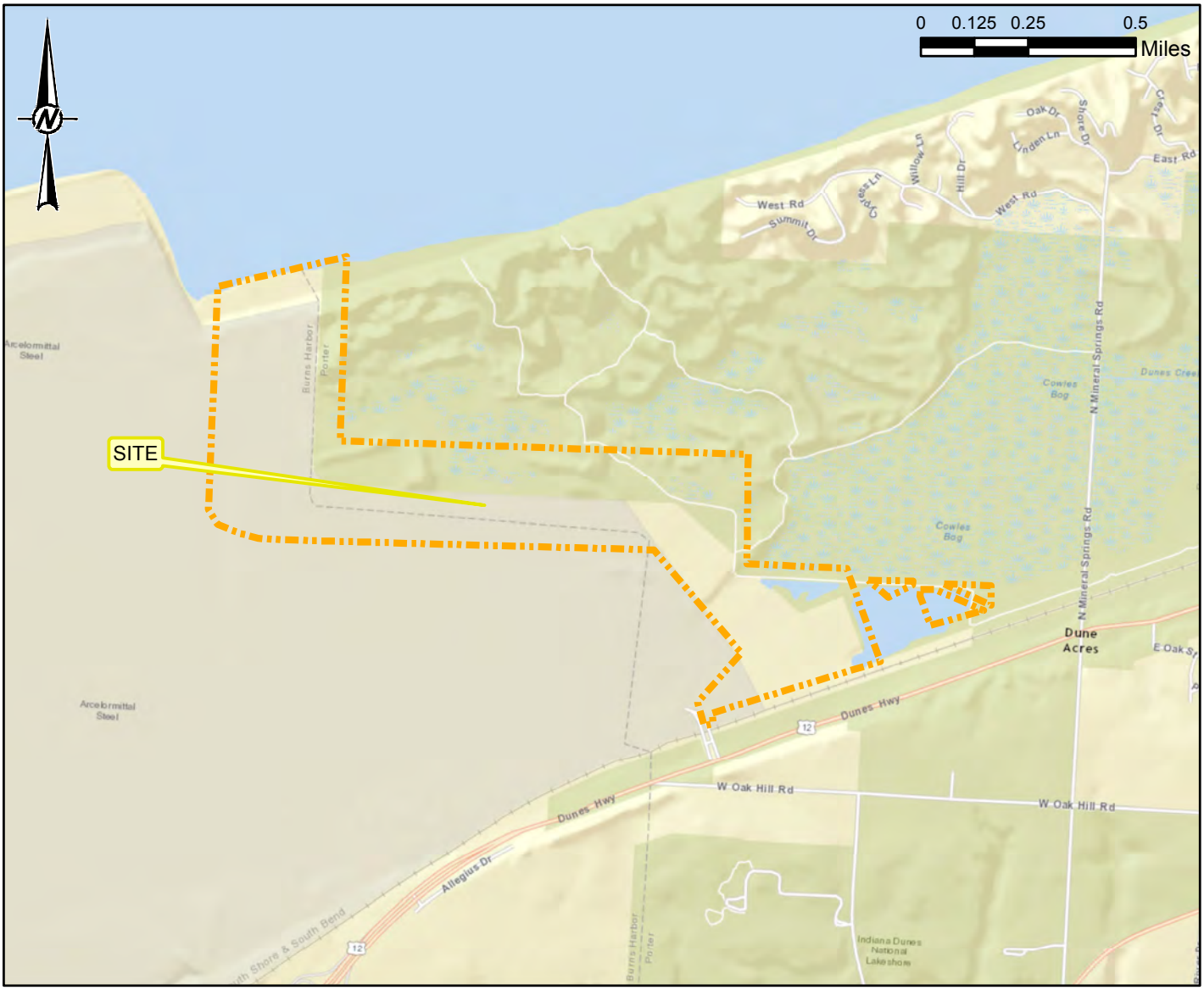
Table 6: Summary of Statistical Methods for Databases with Non-Detect Data
NIPSCO Bailly Generating Station
Chesterton, Indiana

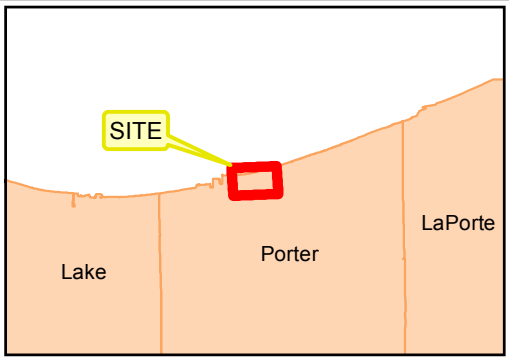
Percentage of Non-Detects in the Database	Statistical Analysis Method
Less than 15%	Replace NDs with 1/2 the PQL, then proceed with parametric procedures.
15 to 50%	Replace NDs with 1/2 the PQL, then use the Kaplan-Meier or robust regression on ordered statics to estimate the mean and standard deviation.
More than 50%	Replace NDs with 1/2 the PQL, then proceed with nonparametric methods.

Notes:
ND = Not detected above laboratory detection limit
PQL = Practical Quantitation Limit

Prepared By: JMR
Checked By: DFS
Reviewed By: MAH

FIGURES





REFERENCE(S)
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

CLIENT
NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

CONSULTANT
Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-10-01
DESIGNED	DFS
PREPARED	SHL
REVIEWED	JSP
APPROVED	MAH

PROJECT
NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
BAILLY GENERATING STATION
CHESTERTON, INDIANA

TITLE
SITE LOCATION MAP

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
165-0772	B	0	1

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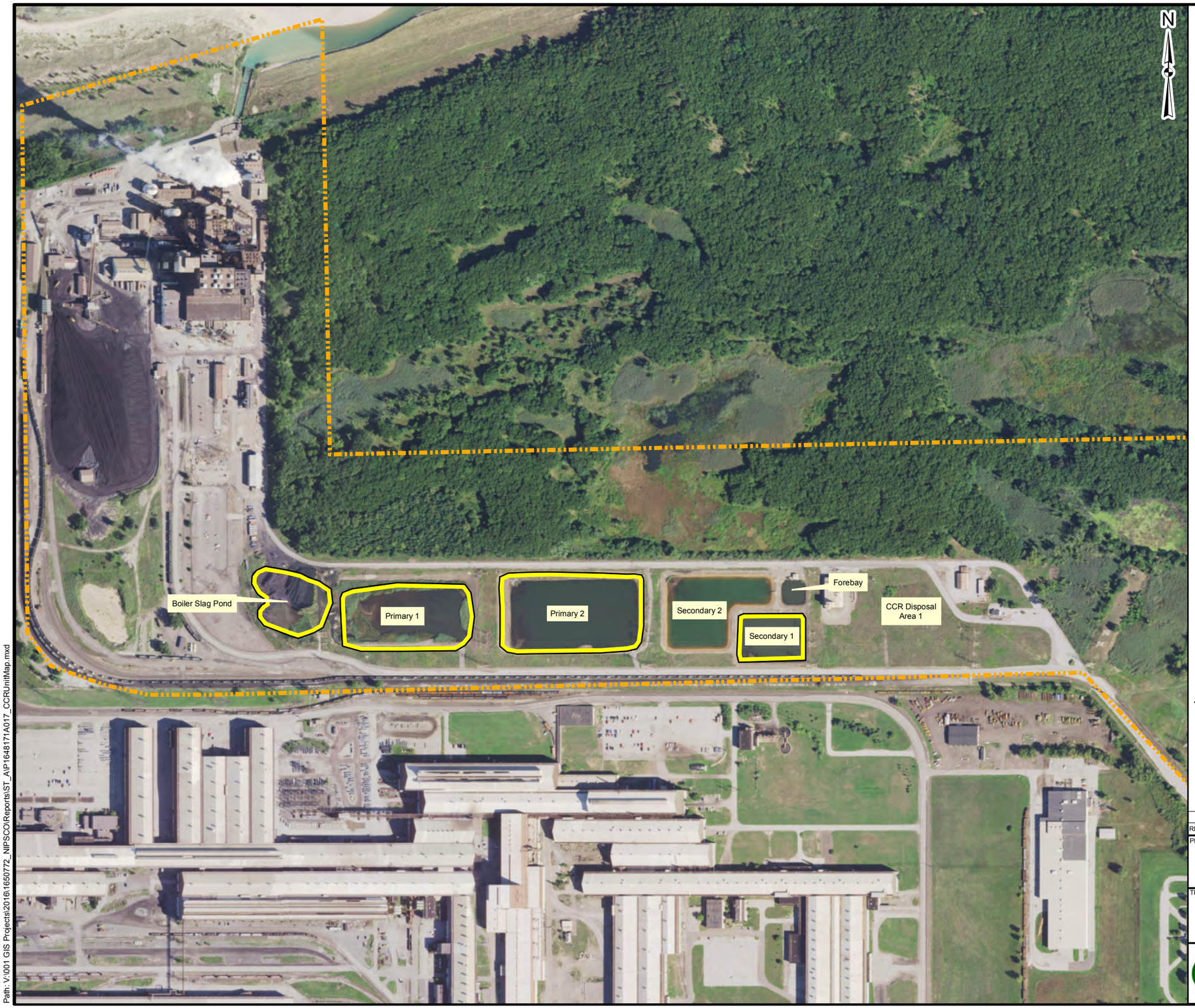

LEGEND

- CCR Units
- Approximate Property Line
- PHASE V — Landfill Cell Designation

REFERENCES

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Elevations are in North American Vertical Datum 88

500 250 0 500 Feet

REV.	DATE	DES	REVISION DESCRIPTION	GIS	CHK	RVW

PROJECT

NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
BAILLY GENERATING STATION
CHESTERTON, INDIANA

TITLE

CCR UNIT LOCATION MAP

Golder Associates
Manchester, New Hampshire

PROJECT No.		152-6086	FILE No.	P1648171A017_CCRUnitMap	
DESIGN	DFS	2017-10-01	SCALE: AS SHOWN	REV.	0
GIS	SHL	2017-10-01			
CHECK	JSP	2017-10-01			
REVIEW	MAH	2017-10-01			

FIGURE 2

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APPENDIX A
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

APPENDIX A - SOPs

FIELD METHODS AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Northern Indiana Public Service Company
Bailly Generating Station
Chesterton, Indiana

July 2016

Project No.: 164-8171.01

A world of capabilities delivered locally

Golder Associates

Table of Contents

List of Attachments

1.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are instructions that an individual or organization follow to document routine or repetitive field or office activities. The development and use of SOPs are an integral part of a successful quality system as SOPs provide individuals with information to perform work properly, and facilitate consistency in the quality and integrity of work products and results. The proper use and execution of SOPs reduces variation and promotes quality through consistent implementation of a process or procedure, even in cases of temporary or permanent personnel changes.

1.1 SOP-1 Utility Clearance Procedures

The potential for unknown or unmarked utilities is a potential issue at the Site. The purpose of this SOP is to describe the methods for clearing utility locations. The scope of this document is limited to field operations and protocols applicable during advancement of soil borings and monitoring wells on and off-Site. Based on a review of utility maps for the Site, Golder anticipates that buried water, sewer, stormwater, natural gas, electrical, and communication lines may exist in potential investigation areas.

Responsibilities

Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO) personnel will provide assistance locating the utilities. Golder will be responsible to oversee the utility clearance procedures to reduce the potential for encountering a utility during the subsurface assessment activities. Field personnel are required to follow this SOP and adhere to utility mark out locations. An example utility clearance form is provided as Attachment A.

Procedures

The utility locating procedures will include:

- Contacting Call Before You Dig service to clear utilities within the public right-of-ways (***800-382-5544 or 811 in state)***. Golder personnel will use the Call Before You Dig clearance field form (Attachment A) to record the Call Before You Dig ticket number and list the utilities contacted by Call Before You Dig. Call Before You Dig does not contact local utilities including municipal water and sewer companies. Golder will be responsible for contacting the local utility companies. Utility color coding for Call Before You Dig companies include:

RED	Electric power lines, cables or conduits, and lighting cables.
YELLOW	Gas, oil, steam, petroleum or other hazardous liquid or gaseous materials.
ORANGE	Communications, cable TV, alarm or signal lines, cables, or conduits.
BLUE	Water, irrigation, and slurry lines.
GREEN	Sewers, storm sewer facilities, or other drain lines.
WHITE	Proposed excavation
PINK	Temporary survey markings.
PURPLE	Reclaimed water, irrigation and slurry lines.

- Review existing Site utility maps with NIPSCO personnel knowledgeable with site utilities. NIPSCO personnel will pre-approve all intrusive sampling locations
- Advance the boring outside the area of a marked utility

1.2 SOP-2 Field Log Book and Field Form Procedures

The field log book provides a means to record daily significant events, observations, and measurements during sampling and monitoring activities. Sufficient data and observations shall be recorded in the field log book and/or field forms to enable reconstruction of field events.

Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the Field Team Leader to maintain centralized daily records of all significant field events, observations, and measurements during field assessment activities. Members of the field team are responsible for maintaining complete records of their actions, observations, etc., in the field log books and providing this information to the Field Team Leader at the end of each day. If observations and measurements are taken in an area where the field log book may become contaminated or if the field personnel are spread over a large area, separate waterproof bound and numbered field log books may be maintained. The Field Team Leader will make photocopies of all field data entries on a regular basis (preferably at the end of each day but at least on a weekly basis or upon return to home office) and submit the copies to the Golder Project Manager for inclusion with the project file. The entries shall be signed and dated at the completion of each task or at the end of each day. The field team members will retain the individual field log books until the logbook is filled or the completion of the project, at which time possession of the log books is transferred to the Golder Project Manager. The Golder Project Manager is responsible for collecting the forms and entering them into the project file. Field personnel are responsible for assuring that forms are completed in waterproof ink.

If an individual makes an error while filling out the log book, a line shall be drawn through the error and the correction entered. Individual pages, which will be sequentially numbered, shall not be removed from bound log books.

1.2.1 Field Log Book

The Field Team Leader and field staff are responsible for logging dates, times, subcontractors, field personnel, field activities, field observations, and any other pertinent information during field activities. Field log book entries shall be legible and include, at a minimum, the following information:

- Date
- Project name and number
- Weather and temperature
- List of personnel present including subcontractors and visitors. The time of arrival and departure shall be noted next to each name

- Business phone calls along with the name of the field personnel making the call and the phone call recipient, time, and a brief description of the topic of conversation
- A description of the activities of subcontractors (e.g., drillers, survey contractor, etc.) and subcontractor down-time. Next to the entry, note the reason for the down-time. Log information or observations regarding the subcontractor's performance in the field log book
- Description of field activities completed including soil boring advancement, monitoring well installation and sampling activities including measurements if not noted on a field form

1.2.2 Photo-Documentation

Photographs may be taken during the sampling to document field activities and may serve to verify information entered in the field logbook. When a photograph is taken, the following information will be written in the logbook or will be recorded in a separate field photography book:

- Time, date, location, and, if appropriate, weather conditions
- Description of the subject photographed (including the photograph direction)
- Name of person taking the photograph

1.2.3 Equipment Calibration Forms Procedures

Equipment calibration forms are required to record and track daily calibration of each instrument. The equipment manual provides instructions on proper calibration procedures. Information to be recorded shall include the following:

- Date and time of calibration
- Equipment calibrated with model number and/or identification number
- Media used to calibrate instrument (e.g., solutions or gas)
- Calibration media information, lot numbers, and concentration
- Pre- and post-calibration readings

Follow the provided instructions and record the necessary information on the calibration field forms. Field personnel will provide the original Calibration Forms to the Golder Project Manager, for inclusion in the office project files. An example calibration form is provided as Attachment B.

1.2.4 Groundwater Sample Collection Field Form Procedures

Information collected during groundwater sampling shall be recorded on groundwater sample collection field forms and field log books, as appropriate. The groundwater sample collection field form provides a record of the sampling methods and equipment, monitoring well information, and chemical analyses performed (see Attachment C). The field sampling records should accurately document field sampling procedures and data collection. Because sampling procedures may alter the chemical results, documenting sampling process is an important part of verifying the integrity of the samples. The following information shall be recorded in the groundwater sample collection form:

- Date and time of purging and sampling

- Sampling location designations
- Depth to water
- Total depth of well
- Standing water column
- Well inside diameter
- Volume of standing water in well
- Purging and sampling device
- Purge volume
- Sample time
- Field observations such as odor, color, and apparent turbidity
- Field water quality data including pH, ORP, specific conductivity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity
- Chemical analyses requested
- Number of samples provided for each laboratory analysis and quality assurance samples, as required

The groundwater sample collection field forms shall be legible, dated, and signed by the person making the entry. Field personnel will provide the original groundwater sample collection forms to the Golder Project Manager, for inclusion in the office project files.

1.2.5 Soil Boring and Monitoring Well Installation Logging Procedures

Information collected during advancement of soil borings and installation of monitoring wells shall be recorded on soil borings and monitoring well logs, as appropriate (see Attachment D). The soil boring and well installation log provides a record of boring advancement methods and equipment, lithology, site and decontamination procedures, well construction methods, and well completion information (e.g., depth of well). These boring logs are intended to provide accurate descriptions of the lithology and sampling procedures. The following information shall be recorded in the soil boring and well installation log:

- Date and start/end time of boring advancement
- Type of equipment used and drillers name and company information
- Lithologic descriptions including lithology (i.e., Unified Soil Classification System), color, texture, moisture, and weathering
- Field screening readings (e.g., photo-ionization detector, as needed)
- Sampling depth and designations
- Depth to water
- Total depth of boring
- Well installation methods
- Well materials
- Boring diameter

The soil boring and well installation logs shall be legible, dated, and signed by the person making the entry. Field personnel will provide the original soil boring and well installation log to the Golder Project Manager, for inclusion in the office project files.

1.3 SOP-3 Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation/Development

A driller licensed by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) will advance the soil borings and install monitoring wells. The driller will obtain drilling permits for the monitoring wells and piezometers, if needed; and a surveyor licensed in the State of Indiana will survey the wells.

1.3.1 Monitoring Well Installation Procedures

Monitoring wells will be installed by advancing 4.25-inch inside diameter (ID) hollow-stem augers or a six-inch diameter core barrel with a Sonic drill rig. The wells will be completed with two-inch diameter, five-foot long or 10-foot long, 0.010-inch (No. 10-slot) polyvinyl chloride (PVC) screen and appropriate lengths of two-inch diameter, 10-foot long flush–threaded (with a Teflon seal) PVC riser pipe. A sand pack consisting of a clean, washed, acid-resistant, #5-sized silica sand will be poured inside the boreholes. The sand pack will be poured and continuously sounded until it extends to at least two-feet above the top of the screened interval. A minimum two-foot bentonite seal will be placed on top of the filter pack and the remaining annular space between the borehole and the riser will be grouted (Portland Type I cement/bentonite mix) using tremie pipe (side discharge) from above the bentonite seal to approximately 1.5-feet ground surface. Bentonite content in the mix will be 2 to 5 percent by weight to help reduce shrinkage. The wells will be completed with stick-up protective steel casings and protective bollards. The outer protective casing will be lockable and locks will be keyed identically. A typical well construction schematic is provided in Attachment E.

1.3.2 Monitoring Well Development

All newly constructed wells and piezometers will be developed to remove particulates that are present in the well casing, filter pack, and adjacent aquifer matrix due to construction activities. Development of new monitoring wells will be performed no sooner than 24 hours after well construction. Wells will be developed using an electric submersible pump (whale pump) that can also serve as a surge block (1.82 inches in diameter x 27-inches long). Existing wells will also be developed before groundwater samples are collected.

Wells will be developed using the pump as a surge block and continuous cycles of over-pumping and recovery until relatively clear water is produced, and field parameters (pH, specific conductance, ORP, temperature, and turbidity) stabilize indicating good hydraulic communication with the surrounding water bearing zone. Measurements will be collected approximately every three to five minutes until the parameters stabilize based on three consecutive readings within the following ranges:

- Temperature: +/- 10% - Degrees Celsius
- pH: +/- 0.1 - Standard Units
- Conductivity: +/- 3% - milliSiemens
- ORP: +/- 10 mV - millivolt
- DO: +/- 10% (or +/- 0.1 mg/L if less than 1.0 mg/L) – milligrams per liter
- Turbidity: Less than 5 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

Samples withdrawn from the Facility's monitoring wells should be clay- and silt-free; therefore, wells may require redevelopment from time to time based upon observed turbidity levels during sampling activities. If redevelopment of a monitoring well is required, it will be performed and documented in a manner similar to that used for a new well. An example well development form is provided as Attachment F.

1.3.3 Dedicated Pumps

QED Environmental Systems (QED) dedicated bladder pumps will be placed into each monitoring well. The pumps will consist of MicroPurge bladder pumps with stainless-steel/Teflon construction, 316 stainless steel bladder pump inlet screen, and a Dura-Flex Teflon bladder. The polyethylene tubing is twin bonded, tangle-free design with ¼-inch outside diameter (OD) poly sample tube with ¼-inch OD poly air line.

1.4 SOP-4 Equipment Decontamination Procedures

This SOP describes the methods for decontaminating equipment and tools used during the assessment activities. The scope of this SOP is limited to field operations and protocols applicable during advancement of soil borings, monitoring well installation, and sampling equipment.

1.4.1 Decontamination Equipment and Solutions

Specifications for standard cleaning materials include:

- Soap shall be a phosphate-free laboratory detergent such as Liquinox® or Alconox®. Use of other detergent must be justified and documented in the field log books and investigative reports.
- Tap water may be used from any municipal water system. Use of an untreated potable water supply is not an acceptable substitute for tap water.
- Analyte free water (distilled water) is tap water that has been treated with activated carbon and a standard deionizing resin column. At a minimum, the finished water should contain no detectable heavy metals or other organic or inorganic compounds (i.e., at or above analytical detection limits).

1.4.2 Field Water Quality Meter and Water Level Meter Decontamination Procedures

The drilling contractor will use the procedures in this section to decontaminate the drill rig and drilling tools used to advance the soil borings. The procedures include:

1. Thoroughly pressure steam-clean the drill rig and tools (e.g., macro core sampler) upon arrival on Site over a dedicated decontamination pad.
2. The driller will decontaminate downhole tools (e.g., split-spoons) between each boring location using an Alconox water solution and a distilled water rinse or pressure steam cleaner.
3. During well installation, the driller must use a new pair of disposal vinyl or latex gloves while handling the well materials.
4. Well materials used on Site must be new and wrapped in plastic.

1.5 SOP-5 Groundwater Sampling Procedures

Groundwater samples (see Table 5 from the GMP/SAP) shall be collected using the following equipment and procedures:

1.5.1 Sampling Equipment Description

Reusable and expendable equipment and materials required for groundwater sampling includes, but may not be limited to:

Reusable:

- Dedicated bladder pumps
- YSI 600XL flow-through cell or equivalent field water quality meter
- Electric groundwater level monitoring meter graduated in increments of 0.01 feet
- Groundwater Collection Form – an example of this form is included as Appendix B
- First-aid kit – present on-Site at all times
- Fire extinguisher – present on-Site at all times
- Monitoring well keys
- Calculator

Expendable:

- Sample bottles
- Coolers and ice – The laboratory will provide the coolers. Field sampling personnel will purchase ice as necessary to maintain sample temperatures less than 4°C
- Latex or Nitrile gloves as appropriate – purchased by the sampler as needed
- Alconox®/Liquinox® (mild detergent) – purchased by the sampler as needed
- Distilled water – purchased by the sampler as needed or provided by the lab

1.5.2 Purging and Sampling Procedures

Groundwater samples will be collected using the low flow purge and sampling technique[1]. Groundwater sample collection procedures include:

[1] The procedure is based upon the USEPA Region II document entitled "Groundwater Sampling Procedure, Low Stress (Low Flow) Purging and Sampling" dated March 20, 1998.

- Calibrating the YSI 600XL or equivalent field water quality meter in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations each day prior to collecting groundwater samples and checking the meter calibration at the end of each sampling day (see Appendix B).
- Connecting the discharge end of the polyethylene tubing to the YSI 600XL or equivalent field water quality meter and measuring and recording pH, specific conductance, ORP, turbidity, and temperature of the purge water. Field personnel will record the field water quality parameters once the flow-through cell is completely full. Do not wait for stabilization of the field water quality parameters before recording the readings from the field water quality meter.
- Each well will be purged at a rate between approximately 100 to 300 milliliters per minute (ml/min). The water level in the well will be monitored approximately every three to five minutes during pumping using an electronic water level meter, and ideally the pumping rate should equal the well recharge rate with little or no water level drawdown in the well (ideally less than 0.3 feet). At least one foot of water will be maintained over the intake to reduce the risk of the pump suction being broken, or entrainment of air in the sample.
- During purging, field parameters (temperature, pH, turbidity, specific conductance, ORP and DO) will be monitored with an in-line direct reading instrument (such as a YSI or equivalent flow-through cell) and turbidity meter. Measurements will be collected approximately every three to five minutes until the parameters stabilize based on three consecutive readings within the following ranges:
  - Temperature: +/- 10%
  - pH: +/- 0.1 Standard Units
  - Conductivity: +/- 3%
  - ORP: +/- 10 mV
  - DO: +/- 10% (or +/- 0.1 mg/L if less than 1.0 mg/L)
  - Turbidity: Less than 5 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

  In the event that one or more of the above field parameters does not completely stabilize after three well volumes have been purged, up to two additional well volumes will be purged for a total of five well volumes. Purging will then be considered complete.
- Following measurement of the field water quality parameters, cut the discharge end of the silicon tubing (just in front of the discharge end of the polyethylene pump tubing) and collect the groundwater samples using laboratory-prepared sample containers by allowing the pump discharge to flow gently down the inside of the bottle with minimal turbulence.
- Following sample collection, the groundwater sample will be placed in a cooler on ice for preservation during shipment to a laboratory for analysis in accordance with Chain-of-Custody SOP.

1.6 SOP-6 Chain-of-Custody Procedures

The intent of this SOP is to provide guidance to maintain sample integrity. The chain-of-custody form provides evidence and documentation of sample collection, shipment, laboratory receipt, and laboratory custody until disposal of the sample. The chain-of-custody form identifies each sample collected and the individuals responsible for sample collection, shipment, and receipt.

Once collected, samples are considered to be in one's custody if they are: (1) in the custodian's possession or view; (2) in a secured location (under lock) with restricted access; or (3) in a container that is secured with an official seal(s) such that the sample cannot be reached without breaking the seal(s).

Responsibilities

Field personnel who collect the samples are responsible to initiate the chain-of-custody protocol. Upon sample collection, but prior to storage, shipment, or transportation, field personnel shall properly and completely fill out the chain-of-custody form with a waterproof ink pen. The Field Team Leader shall review the form prior to sample storage, shipment, or transportation. If an individual makes an error during the completion of the chain-of-custody form, a line shall be drawn through the error and the correction entered. Field personnel completing the form shall initial and date the error. Under no circumstances is white-out or erasing acceptable. Field sampling personnel are responsible for making a copy of the completed chain-of-custody form and giving the form to the Golder Project Manager. The Golder Project Manager or designee shall review the form and place it in the project file with the field sampling forms. Upon receipt by the laboratory, the laboratory sample custodian shall assume responsibility for completing the chain-of-custody procedures. Upon completion of analysis, the laboratory shall submit a copy of the completed chain-of-custody form with the analytical data to the Project Manager who will place it in the project file.

Equipment Description

- Chain-of-custody forms
- A waterproof ink pen

Procedures

Field personnel shall use a waterproof ink pen to complete the chain-of-custody forms. Preparation of the chain-of-custody form includes:

- Complete the chain-of-custody form by entering the project name, client name, laboratory name and address, the person to whom the chemical analyses results shall be reported, and invoicing information at the top of the form. An example Chain-of-custody form is provided as Attachment G.
- COC(s) will be completed and sent with the samples for each shipment.
- Sample-specific information shall include the field identification number, the date and time the sample is collected, the depth at which the sample was taken, the type of sample (e.g., groundwater, soil, etc.), the type of analyses requested, and preservatives used. Samples shall be grouped for shipment with other samples for similar analysis and use a common form. More than one chain-of-custody form shall be used if the number of samples placed in a cooler is greater than the number of entry spaces on the chain-of-custody form.
- The COC record will identify the contents of each shipment and maintain the custodial integrity of the samples. A locked seal will be placed across the front and back of each cooler containing samples when coolers are ready for shipment. All custody seals will be signed and dated. The chain-of-custody form will be cross-checked for errors and signed.

- Each person taking possession of the samples shall sign and date the chain-of-custody both as a recipient and as a relinquisher of the samples. When the samples are delivered to the laboratory, the laboratory sample custodian will sign the chain-of-custody as the last recipient of the samples.
- If the samples are directly transported to the laboratory, the chain-of-custody shall be kept in the possession of the person delivering the samples. Upon receipt by the laboratory, the sample receiver(s) shall open the shipping containers, compare the contents with the chain-of-custody form, and sign and date the form. Any discrepancies shall be noted on the chain-of-custody form and the Project Manager notified immediately.
- Prior to shipment by a commercial carrier, make a copy of the chain-of-custody form. If the samples are delivered directly to the laboratory by field personnel, a copy of the form shall be made after the laboratory representative signs and dates the chain-of-custody form.
- Chain-of-custody forms shall be maintained with the analytical data.

1.7 SOP-7 Investigation Derived Wastes

Field personnel will containerize the purge water generated during sampling activities and determine disposal options in consultation with NIPSCO personnel.

1.8 SOP-8 Slug Testing Procedures

Slug testing shall be completed using the following equipment and procedures:

Slug Testing Equipment Description

Reusable and expendable equipment and materials required for slug testing includes, but may not be limited to:

Reusable:

- Slug (known volume), pressure transducers, and datalogger
- Electric groundwater level monitoring meter graduated in increments of 0.01 feet
- Field book or field form (see Attachment H)
- First-aid kit – present on-Site at all times
- Fire extinguisher – present on-Site at all times
- Monitoring well keys

Expendable:

- Rope for the slug

1.8.1 Slug Testing Procedures

Slug testing procedures include:

- Measure and record the static groundwater elevation within the designated monitoring well using the water level meter

- Record the type, serial number, and manufacturer of the datalogger and pressure transducer in the field book or field form and obtain the calibration records for each piece of equipment
- Place the pressure transducer into the well approximately one foot from the bottom of the well and secure the transducer wire to the well so that the transducer cannot move during the test
- Measure the water level to verify the groundwater is static (compared to first measurement)
- Place the slug into the well so that the slug is completely submerged
- Measure and record the static groundwater elevation using the water level meter and wait until static groundwater condition is met
- Connect the pressure transducer to the datalogger and verify that the equipment is working properly
- Setup the datalogger including naming the slug test (e.g., MW-44 rising head test one, date, time, etc.), and start the test
- Remove the slug quickly and record groundwater elevation data/time using the water level meter and stop watch
- Record the water levels in the field book as frequently as needed based on the groundwater recharge rate into the well. The test will continue until the water level has returned to within at least 85% of the static level, or in the case of tight formations, for a period of at least 24 hours
- If 85% recovery is achieved in less than 30 minutes, repeat these steps described above to complete a second rising-head slug test for each well
- Following slug testing, field personnel will properly discard the expendable equipment in accordance with the IDW Management SOP.

1.8.2 Slug Test Data Evaluation

Each slug test will be analyzed using two different methods, the modified Hvorslev (1951) method, (U.S. Department of Navy, 1982) and Bouwer and Rice (1976). Hvorslev developed a method for the determination of horizontal hydraulic conductivity using measured values of head difference (y) versus time (t). The methodology of data analysis requires the plotting of the head ratio y_t/y_o (percentage of head yet to recover) on a vertical log scale versus time on the horizontal linear scale. Information from this plot is then used to complete the analysis in the following stepwise manner:

Step 1:

Plot y_t/y_o versus t on semi-logarithmic paper as described above.

Step 2:

The straight-line portion is usually considered the most representative portion of the measurements, as the curved part of the plot may be due to wellbore storage, skin or boundary effects.

Step 3:

Select two points on the straight line portion of the curve and record their (t_1, y_1) and (t_2, y_2) coordinates.

Where: $y_1 = \frac{y_{t1}}{y_0}$ and $y_2 = \frac{y_{t2}}{y_0}$

Step 4:

Use the following equation to calculate the horizontal hydraulic conductivity (*K*) in centimeters per second cm/sec):

$$K = \frac{r_c^2}{2L_e} \ln\frac{L_e}{R} \left[\frac{\ln\left(\frac{y_1}{y_2}\right)}{(t2 - t1)} \right] 30.48$$

where: r_c = casing radius (feet);

R = radius of borehole (feet);

L_e = length of screened interval (feet);

t = time (seconds);

y_t = head at time t (feet) ; and,

30.48 = conversion factor.

The Bouwer and Rice method can be used to calculate hydraulic conductivity from the straight-line portion of a semi-log plot of head ratio versus the logarithm of time. The formula is:

$$K = \frac{r_c^2}{2L_e} \ln\left(\frac{R_e}{r_w}\right) \frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{y_0}{y_t}\right)$$

where: R_e = effective radial distance over which y_t is dissipated (feet);
r_w = radial distance of undisturbed portion of aquifer (feet); and,
all other terms are as defined above.

Bouwer and Rice experimentally derived values of R_e, expressed as $ln(R_e/r_w)$, for different values of r_w, L and D by using an electrical analog model. For a partially penetrating well ($H < D$)

$$ln\left(\frac{R_e}{r_w}\right) = \left[\frac{1.1}{ln\left(\frac{H}{r_w}\right)} + \frac{A + B\, ln\left[\frac{(D-H)}{r_w}\right]^{-1}}{\frac{L}{r_w}} \right]$$

where: H = distance from the water table to the bottom of the well intake (feet);

A and B = dimensionless coefficients that are a function of L/r_w; and,

D = saturated aquifer thickness (feet)

ATTACHMENT A

UTILITY CONTACT FORM

Indiana One Call Contact Record

8 0 0 - 3 8 2 - 5 5 4 4 (811 IN INDIANA)

Golder field personnel must keep a copy of this completed form on Site during subsurface assessment activities and place a copy in the project file.

Date: Call Before You Dig contacted:

Call Before You Dig Ticket Number:

Project Name: NIPSCO/Bailly GS

Project Number: 164-8171 Phase 01

Golder Employee contacting Call Before You Dig:

Project Manager Name:

The following section need to be completed prior to contacting Call Before You Dig.

Name and City/State of boring/excavation contractor:

Address/location where work will be completed (address, city, state): 501 Bailly Station Road
Chesterton, IN 46304 Westchester Township, Porter County, Indiana

Closest Cross Street: Bailly Station Road - Route 12

Type of Work: Well installation

Depth of excavation/boring: less than 40 ft bgs

Has the excavation/boring location been pre-marked with white paint? Yes ☒ No ☐
Marking Personnel: Date:

Where on property will the work will be completed: near ponds

Dates work to be completed:

Complete the following section with information provided by Call Before You Dig.

Utilities that Call Before You Dig will contact under this ticket number (provided by Call Before You Dig):

1. Comcast North	2.Frontier
3.Town of Porter	4. NIPSCO
5.	6.
7.	8.

Utilities not contacted by Call Before You Dig:

Town Sewer:	Date Contacted:	Contacted by:
Town Water:	Date Contacted:	Contacted by:
Other Utilities:	Date Contacted:	Contacted by:

Approved start date and time to begin work (provided by Call Before You Dig):
Indiana Call Before You Dig Ticket expiration date (provided by Call Before You Dig):

Indiana Call Before You Dig may not contact Town Water and Sewer Departments for markouts. It is Golder's responsibility to contact the Town Water and Sewer Departments for markouts.

Chesterton Water Department:

Chesterton Wastewater Department:

ATTACHMENT B

YSI CALIBRATION FORM

CALIBRATION FORM

GAI Project Name: _____ **Project Number:** _____

Golder Personnel Present: _____

Date: _____

Meter Type: **YSI**

Model Number:

S/N

Specific Conductivity **Lot # :** **Expire Date:**

Standard	Unit		Meter reading		Time	
1.413	mS/cm					Initial
						Check
						Check

Acceptable Range 1.342-1.484

Dissolved Oxygen

Baro Pressure	Temp °C	% D.O.	mg / L D.O.	D.O. Charge	Time	
						Initial
						Check
						Check

pH

4.01 Buffer: Lot #: **Exp. Date:** **7.01 Buffer: Lot #:** **Exp. Date:**

Standard	Meter reading		Meter reading		Meter reading
	Initial		Check		Check
Time		Acceptable Range			
4.01		3.81-4.21			
7.01		6.75-7.36			
10.00		9.50-10.50			

10.00 Buffer: Lot #: **Exp. Date:**

ORP **Lot#:** **Expire Date:**

Standard	Meter reading		Meter reading		Meter reading
	Initial		Check		Check
Time		Acceptable Range			
240.0		228-252			

Turbidity

Meter Type: **LaMotte**

Model Number: **20/20**

S/N

Standard	Meter reading		Meter reading		Meter reading
	Initial		Check		Check
Time		Acceptable Range			
1.00		0.95-1.05			
10.00		9.50-10.5			

Comments:

Sampler Signature: Date:

ATTACHMENT C

GROUNDWATER SAMPLE COLLECTION FORM

GROUNDWATER SAMPLE COLLECTION FORM

SITE DESCRIPTION

Project Name: NIPSCO/BGS/IN
Project Number: 164-8171.01
Location: Chesterton, Indiana

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Temperature:
Wind:
Precipitation:

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Sample ID:
Date:
Time at Well Site:
Time of Sample Collection:
Sampled by:
Sampling Method: Bladder Pump
Type of Sampling Equipment: Pump tubing

FIELD BLANK NOTES

Field Blank Name:
Field Blank /Rinse Water type:
Lot Number:
Analyses:

VOLUME OF WATER TO BE PURGED

Casing Inside Diameter: inches
Casing Volume: liters/ft
Column of Water in Well: feet
Volume of Water in Well: liters
Well Volumes to Purge:
Min. Volume to be Purged: liters
Method of Purging:
Well Purged Dry?: Yes No

COLUMN OF WATER IN WELL BEFORE PURGE

Total Depth of Well: ft TOC
Depth to Water : ft TOC
Column of Water in Well: ft
Depth to Water after Purge: ft TOC

Appearance of Sample:

WELL PURGE CONTROL

	Purge 1	Purge 2	Purge 3	Purge 4	Purge 5	Purge 6	Purge 7
Time:							
Volume Removed (liters):							
pH:							
Specific Conductance (uS/cm):							
Temperature (Degrees C):							
Turbidity (NTU):							
ORP (millivolts):							
DO (mg/l) :							
Water Level (ft BTOC)							

Starting Purge Time:
Ending Purge Time:
Average Purge Rate: ml/min
Total Volume Purged: liters

SAMPLE CONTAINERS REQUIRED

Analysis	Container Number, Type and Size	Filter	Preservative and Source
Metals (6020A - 7471B)	(1) 500 ml Plastic Container	No	HNO3
Hardness (CaCO3) (2320B)	(1) 125 ml Plastic container	No	HNO3
Radium 226/228	(1) 2-Liter Plastic Container	No	None
Fluoride, Chloride, Sulfate	(1) 250-ml plastic container	No	None
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	(1) 200-ml Plastic Container	No	None

Chain of Custody #:
Shuttle ID:
Trip Blank ID:
Lab Name:
Air Bill #:

REMARKS: 2" - 0.617 liters/ft 1" - 0.053 liters/ft
1.5" - 0.347 liters/ft

Field Team Leader:

ATTACHMENT D

SOIL BORING AND MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION LOG

FIELD BORING LOG

Golder Associates
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sep 26, 2001 - 4:14pm

DEPTH HOLE	JOB NO. 164-8171	PROJECT NIPSCO/			BORING NO.
DEPTH SOIL DRILL	GA INSP.	DRILLING METHOD			SHEET
DEPTH ROCK CORE	WEATHER	DRILLING COMPANY			SURFACE ELEV.
NO. DIST. SA. UD. SA.	TEMP.	DRILL RIG	DRILLER		DATUM
DEPTH WL.	HRS. PROD.	WT. SAMPLER HAMMER	DROP		STARTED
TIME WL. ----------	HRS. DELAYED	WT. CASING HAMMER	DROP		COMPLETED

Drawing file: FieldLog.dwg

SAMPLE TYPES

A.S.	AUGER SAMPLE
C.S.	CHUNK SAMPLE
D.O	DRIVE OPEN (SPLIT SPOON)
D.S.	DENISON SAMPLE
P.S.	PITCHER SAMPLE
R.C.	ROCK CORE
S.T.	SLOTTED TUBE
T.O.	THIN-WALLED OPEN
T.P.	THIN-WALLED PISTON
W.S.	WASH SAMPLE

ABBREVIATIONS

BL	BLACK	M	MEDIUM	SA	SAMPLE
BR	BROWN	MIC	MICACEOUS	SAT	SATURATED
C	COARSE	MOT	MOTTLED	SD	SAND
CA	CASING	MP	NON-PLASTIC	SI	SILT
CL	CLAY	OG	ORANGE	SIY	SILTY
CLY	CLAYEY	ORG	ORGANIC	SM	SOME
F	FINE	PH	PRESSURE-HYDRAULIC	TR	TRACE
FRAG	FRAGMENTS	PM	PRESSURE-MANUAL	WL	WATER LEVEL
GL	GRAVEL	R	RED	WH	WEIGHT OF HAMMER
LYD	LAYERED	RES	RESIDUAL	Y	YELLOW
LI	LITTLE	RX	ROCK		

SOIL DESCRIPTION RANGE OF PROPORTITION

"TRACE"	0-10%
"LITTLE"	10%-20%
"SOME"	20%-35%
"ADJECTIVE" (e.g. "SILTY", "SANDY")	35%-50%
"AND"	50%

CONSISTENCY - BLOWS/FT.

NON-COHESIVE SOILS

VL	VERY LOOSE	0-4
LS	LOOSE	4-10
CP	COMPACT	10-30
DN	DENSE	30-50
VD	VERY DENSE	>50

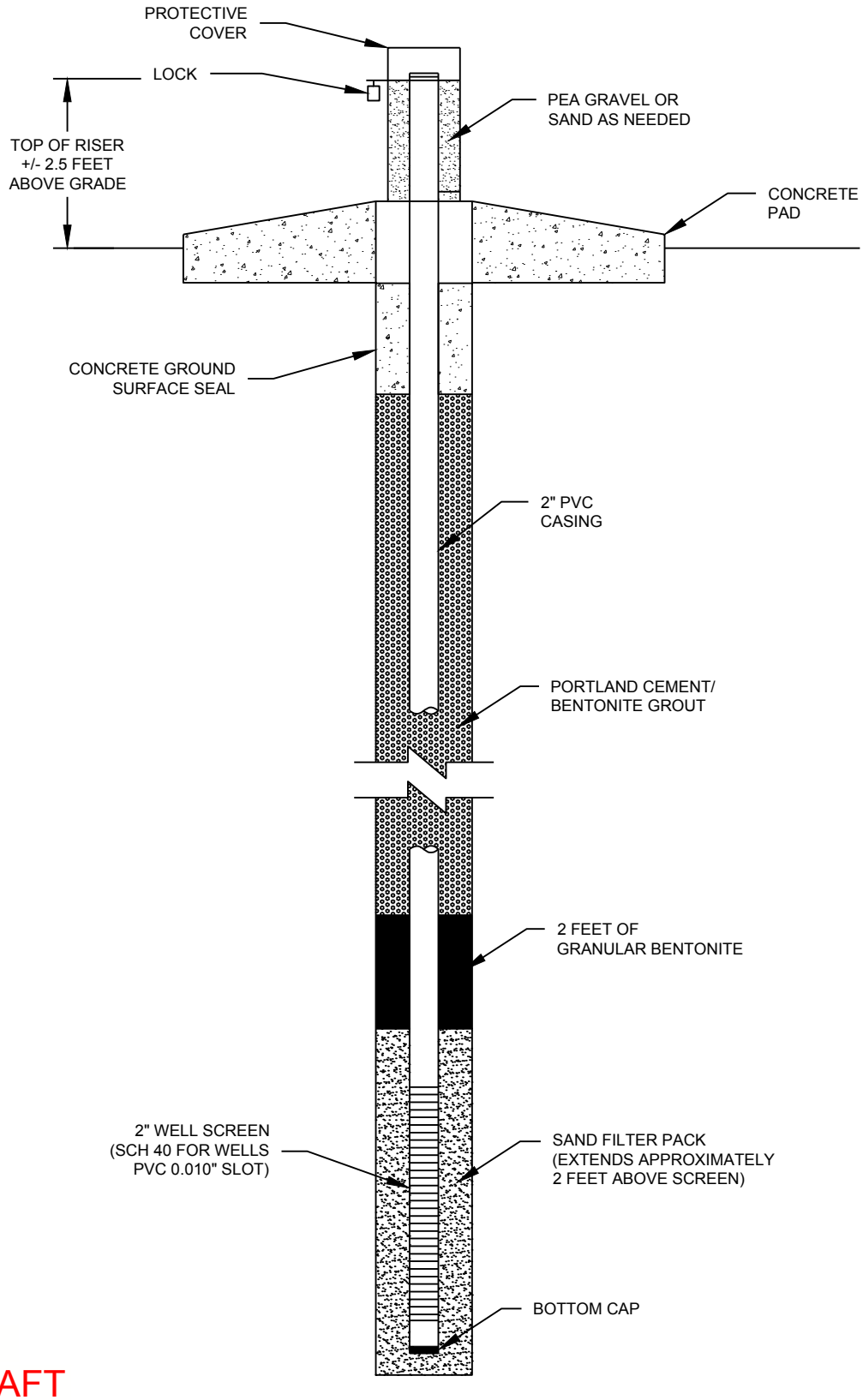
COHESIVE SOILS

VS	VERY SOFT	0-2
S	SOFT	2-4
FM	FIRM	4-8
ST	STIFF	8-30
H	HARD	>30

ELEV. / DEPTH	WELL CONSTRUCTION	PID (ppm)		SAMPLES NO.	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES HAMMER BLOWS PER 6" (FORCE)	SAMPLES REC. / ATT.	DEPTH	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AND BORING NOTES

ATTACHMENT E

TYPICAL WELL SCHEMATIC



DRAFT

CLIENT
NIPSCO

PROJECT
GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

CONSULTANT
Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2016-07-08
DESIGNED	RWC
PREPARED	JSP
REVIEWED	
APPROVED	

TITLE
TYPICAL MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION DIAGRAM

PROJECT NO.	SUBTITLE	REV.	FIGURE
164-8171	A	0	1

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI A

Path: ---- | File Name: 16.07.08 MW Detail_Npsco.dwg

ATTACHMENT F

WELL DEVELOPMENT FORM

Golder Associates

WELL DEVELOPMENT FIELD RECORD

JOB NAME _____ JOB NO. _____ WELL NO. _____

DEVELOPED BY _____ DATE OF INSTALL. _____ SHEET ___ OF ___

STARTED DEVEL. _____ / _____ COMPLETED DEVEL. _____ / _____

DATE TIME DATE TIME

W.L. BEFORE DEVEL. _____ / _____ / _____ AFTER DEVEL. _____ / _____ / _____

DEPTH DATE TIME DEPTH DATE TIME

WELL DEPTH: BEFORE DEVEL. _____ AFTER DEVEL. _____ WELL DIA. (In) _____

STANDING WATER COLUMN (FT.) _____ STANDING WELL VOLUME _____ gal.

SCREEN LENGTH _____ DRILLING WATER LOSS _____ gal.

DATE/TIME	VOLUME REMOVED (GALS)	FIELD PARAMETERS SPEC. COND. (umhos/cm)	TEMP. (C)	pH (s.u.)	OTHER	REMARKS
		= TOTAL VOLUME REMOVED (gal.)				

DEVELOPMENT METHOD: _____

NOTES:

ATTACHMENT G

EXAMPLE CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

TestAmerica Albany
25 Kraft Ave.

Albany, NY 12205-5464
phone 518.438.8140 fax 518.438.8150

Chain of Custody Record

TestAmerica
THE LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

Regulatory Program: ☐ DW ☐ NPDES ☐ RCRA ☑ Other:

TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc.

Client Contact	**Project Manager:**	**Site Contact:**	**Date:**	COC No:
	Tel/Fax:	**Lab Contact:**	**Carrier:**	_____ of _____ COCs
	Analysis Turnaround Time			Sampler:
	☐ CALENDAR DAYS ☐ WORKING DAYS			**For Lab Use Only:**
	TAT if different from Below _____			Walk-in Client:
	☑ 2 weeks			Lab Sampling:
Project Name: NIPSCO CCR	☐ 1 week			
Site:	☐ 2 days			Job / SDG No.:
P O #	☐ 1 day			

Sample Identification	**Sample Date**	**Sample Time**	**Sample Type (C=Comp, G=Grab)**	**Matrix**	**# of Cont.**	**Filtered Sample (Y / N)**	**Perform MS / MSD (Y / N)**																Sample Specific Notes:

Preservation Used: 1= Ice, 2= HCl; 3= H2SO4; 4=HNO3; 5=NaOH; 6= Other _____

Possible Hazard Identification:
Are any samples from a listed EPA Hazardous Waste? Please List any EPA Waste Codes for the sample in the Comments Section if the lab is to dispose of the sample.

☑ Non-Hazard ☐ Flammable ☐ Skin Irritant ☐ Poison B ☐ Unknown

Sample Disposal (A fee may be assessed if samples are retained longer than 1 month)

☐ Return to Client ☐ Disposal by Lab ☐ Archive for _____ Months

Special Instructions/QC Requirements & Comments:

Custody Seals Intact: ☐ Yes ☐ No | Custody Seal No.: | Cooler Temp. (°C): Obs'd:_____ Corr'd:_____ Therm ID No.:_____

Relinquished by:	Company:	Date/Time:	Received by:	Company:	Date/Time:
Relinquished by:	Company:	Date/Time:	Received by:	Company:	Date/Time:
Relinquished by:	Company:	Date/Time:	Received in Laboratory by:	Company:	Date/Time:

ATTACHMENT H

SLUG TEST FORM

SLUG TESTING FORM

Test Information			
Date:		Casing Diameter:	
Project Number:		Measuring Point:	
Personnel:		Well Depth:	
Well ID:		Initial DTW:	
Slug Description:		Final DTW:	

Falling Head Test		
Transducer S/N:		
Electronic Filename:		
Test Start Date/Time:		
Test End Date/Time:		
Manual Measurements		
Date/Time	Elapsed Time	Water Level

Rising Head Test		
Transducer S/N:		
Electronic Filename:		
Test Start Date/Time:		
Test End Date/Time:		
Manual Measurements:		
Date/Time	Elapsed Time	Water Level

At Golder Associates we strive to be the most respected global group of companies specializing in ground engineering and environmental services. Employee owned since our formation in 1960, we have created a unique culture with pride in ownership, resulting in long-term organizational stability. Golder professionals take the time to build an understanding of client needs and of the specific environments in which they operate. We continue to expand our technical capabilities and have experienced steady growth with employees now operating from offices located throughout Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America.

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Australasia	+ 61 3 8862 3500
Europe	+ 356 21 42 30 20
North America	+ 1 800 275 3281
South America	+ 55 21 3095 9500

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Golder Associates

APPENDIX B
LABORATORY QUALITY ASSURANCE MANUALS

QUALITY ASSURANCE MANUAL
NORTH CANTON, OHIO

Quality Assurance Manual

TestAmerica Canton

4101 Shuffel Street NW

North Canton, OH 44720

Phone: 330-497-9396

Fax: 330-497-0772

www.testamericainc.com

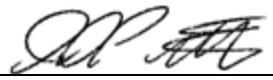
Facility Distribution No. _____ **Distributed To:_____**

The controlled copies of this SOP are the PDF copy of the SOP that is posted to the laboratory's SOP Directory and, where applicable, the SOP that is printed and placed in the General Chemistry SOP binder. Printed or electronic copies of this SOP distributed outside of the facility are considered uncontrolled.

1. TITLE PAGE:

Quality Assurance Manual

Approval Signatures



07/15/14

Laboratory Director – Daniel Pittman — Date

07/15/14

Quality Assurance Manager – Dee Shepperd — Date

07/16/14

Technical Director – Raymond Risden — Date

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25.10	Client Confidentiality	V1M2 Secs. 4.1.5; 5.10.7	4.1.5; 5.10.7	225
25.11	Format of Reports	V1M2 Sec. 5.10.8	5.10.8	226
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SOPs AND POLICIES REFERRED TO IN THE QA MANUAL

SOP/Policy Reference	Title
CA-C-S-001	Work Sharing Process
CW-Q-S-003	Internal Auditing
CW-L-P-004	Ethics Policy
CA-L-P-002	Contract Compliance Policy
CW-L-S-002	Internal Investigation of Potential Data Discrepancies and Determination for Data Recall
CA-L-S-002	Subcontracting Procedures
CA-Q-S-001	Solvent and Acid Lot Testing and Approval
CA-Q-S-002	Acceptable Manual Integration Practices
CA-Q-S-004	Method Compliance & Data Authenticity Audits
CA-Q-S-006	Detection Limits
CA-Q-S-008	Management Systems Review
CA-T-P-001	Qualified Products List
CW-E-M-001	Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Manual
CW-F-P-002	Company-wide Authorization Matrix
CW-F-P-004	Procurement and Contracts Policy
CW-F-S-007	Capital Expenditure, Controlled Purchase Requests, and Fixed Asset Capitalization
CW-Q-S-001	Corporate Document Control and Archiving
CW-Q-S-002	Writing a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
CA-Q-M-002	Corporate Quality Management Plan
NC-QA-015	Equipment Monitoring and Thermometer Calibration
NC-QA-018	Statistical Evaluation of Data and Development of Control Charts
NC-QA-019	Records Information Management
NC-QA-027	Preparation and Management of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
NC-QA-028	Employee Orientation and Training
NC-QA-029	Nonconformance and Corrective Action System
NC-QA-030	Document Control
NC-SC-005	Sample Receiving and Sample Control
NC-SC-006	Sample Procurement Protocol
CA-Q-T-005	Laboratory Documentation
NC-QA-021	Evaluation of Method Detection Limits for Chemical Tests
NC-QA-031	Internal Audits

3. INTRODUCTION, SCOPE, AND APPLICABILITY

3.1. Introduction and Compliance References

3.2. TestAmerica Canton's Quality Assurance Manual (QAM) is a document prepared to define the overall policies, organizational objectives and functional responsibilities for achieving TestAmerica's data quality goals. The laboratory maintains a local perspective in its scope of services and client relations and maintains a national perspective in terms of quality.

3.3. The QA Manual has been prepared to assure compliance with the NELAC Institute (TNI) Standard, dated 2009, Volume 1, Modules 2 and 4, ISO/IEC Guide 17025:2005(E), and DoD QSM 4.2 (will transition to QSM 5.0 in 2015). In addition, the policies and procedures outlined in this manual are compliant with TestAmerica's Corporate Quality Management Plan, CA-Q-M-002, (CQMP) and the various accreditation and certification programs listed in Appendix 4. The CQMP provides a summary of TestAmerica's quality and data integrity system. It contains requirements and general guidelines under which all TestAmerica facilities shall conduct their operations. The relevant NELAC section is included in the heading of each QAM section.

3.4. The QA Manual has been prepared to be consistent with the requirements of the following documents:

3.4.1. EPA 600/4-79-019, Handbook for Analytical Quality Control in Water and Wastewater Laboratories, EPA, March 1979.

3.4.2. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste Physical/Chemical Methods (SW846), Third Edition, September 1986, Final Update I, July 1992, Final Update IIA, August 1993, Final Update II, September 1994; Final Update IIB, January 1995; Final Update III, December 1996; Final Update IV, January 2008.

3.4.3. U.S. Department of Defense, (DoD)/Department of Energy (DOE) Consolidated Quality Systems Manual (QSM) for Environmental Laboratories, Version 4.2, October 2010 (transitioning in 2015 to QSM 5.0, July 2013).

3.4.4. APHA, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th Edition, 19th, 20th, 21st, and on-line Editions.

3.4.5. Statement of Work for Inorganics & Organics Analysis, SOM and ISM, current versions, USEPA Contract Laboratory Program Multi-media, Multi-concentration.

3.4.6. Federal Register, 40 CFR Parts 136, 141, 172, 173, 178, 179 and 261.

3.4.7. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

3.5. Terms and Definitions

3.5.1. A Quality Assurance Program is a company-wide system designed to ensure data produced by the laboratory conforms to the standards set by state and/or federal regulations. The program functions at the management level through company goals and management policies, and at the analytical level through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and quality control. The TestAmerica program is designed to minimize systematic error, encourage constructive, documented problem solving, and provide a framework for continuous improvement within the organization.

3.5.2. Refer to Appendix 3 for the Glossary/Acronyms.

3.6. Scope / Fields of Testing

3.6.1. The laboratory analyzes a broad range of environmental and industrial samples every month. Sample matrices vary among effluent water, groundwater, hazardous waste, sludge, wipes, and soils. The Quality Assurance Program contains specific procedures and methods to test samples of differing matrices for chemical, physical and biological parameters. The Program also contains guidelines on maintaining documentation of analytical processes, reviewing results, servicing clients and tracking samples through the laboratory. The technical and service requirements of all analytical requests are thoroughly evaluated before commitments are made to accept the work. Measurements are made using published reference methods or methods developed and validated by the laboratory.

3.6.2. The methods covered by this manual include the most frequently requested methodologies needed to provide analytical services in the United States and its territories. The specific list of test methods used by the laboratory can be found in Appendix 2 . The approach of this manual is to define the minimum level of quality assurance and quality control necessary to meet these requirements. All methods performed by the laboratory shall meet or exceed these criteria, as appropriate. In some instances, quality assurance project plans (QAPPs), project specific data quality objectives (DQOs) or local regulations may require criteria other than those contained in this manual and the referenced methods. In these cases, the laboratory must abide by the requested criteria following review and acceptance of the requirements by the Laboratory Director, the Quality Assurance (QA) Manager, and the Technical Director. In some cases, QAPPs and DQOs may specify less stringent requirements. The Technical Director and the QA Manager must determine if it is in the lab's best interest to follow the less stringent requirements.

3.6.3. Specific requirements delineated in project plans may supersede general quality requirements described in this manual. Ohio VAP requirements are listed throughout the document.

3.7. Management of the Manual

3.7.1. Review Process

3.7.1.1. The template on which this manual is based is reviewed annually by Corporate Quality Management personnel to assure it remains in compliance with Section 3.1. This manual itself is reviewed annually by senior laboratory management to assure that it reflects current practices and meets the requirements of the laboratory's clients and regulators as well as the CQMP. Occasionally, the manual may need changes in order to meet new or changing regulations and operations. The QA Manager must review the changes in the normal course of business and incorporate changes into revised sections of the document. All updates must be reviewed by the senior laboratory management staff (Laboratory Director, Technical Director, Operations Manager, and QA Manager). The laboratory updates and approves such changes according to our Document Control SOP (NC-QA-030) and Updating Procedures SOP (NC-QA-027).

4. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Overview

4.1.1. TestAmerica Canton is a local operating unit of TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc. The organizational structure, responsibilities, and authorities of the corporate staff of TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc. are presented in the CQMP. The laboratory has day-to-day independent operational authority overseen by corporate officers (e.g., Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Executive VP Operations, Corporate Quality, and EH&S Director, etc.). The laboratory operational and support staff work under the direction of the Laboratory Director. The organizational structure for both Corporate and TestAmerica North Canton is presented in Figure 4-1. Employee names are provided to demonstrate range and size of departments however the actual staff members may vary over time. The most current Organization Chart may be obtained from Quality Assurance Manager or Laboratory Director.

4.2. Roles and Responsibilities

4.2.1. In order for the Quality Assurance Program to function properly, all members of the staff must clearly understand and meet their individual responsibilities as they relate to the quality program. The following descriptions briefly define each role in its relationship to the Quality Assurance Program. More extensive job descriptions are maintained by laboratory management.

4.3. Additional Requirements for Laboratories

4.3.1. The responsibility for quality resides with every employee of the laboratory. All employees have access to the QAM, are trained to this manual, and are responsible for knowing the content of this manual and upholding the standards therein. Each person carries out his/her daily tasks in a manner consistent with the goals and in accordance with the procedures in this manual and the laboratory's SOPs. Role descriptions for Corporate personnel are defined in the CQMP. This manual is specific to the operations of TestAmerica's Canton laboratory.

4.4. Canton Laboratory Key Personnel

Name	Position
Rusty Vicinie	VP of Operations, Central
Daniel Pittman	Laboratory Director
Raymond Risden	Technical Director
Carolynne Roach	Operations Manager
Dee Shepperd	Quality Assurance Manager
Rebecca Strait	Client Relations Manager
Steve Jackson	Regional Safety Director, Waste Management Supervisor
Chris Coast	Extractions Group Leader
Will Cordell	Field Analytical Group Leader
Olguita Colon	GC Volatile/Semivolatiles Group Leader
Tom Hula	GC/MS Semivolatiles Group Leader
Lucas Grossman	General Chemistry Group Leader
Darren Miller	Maintenance
Aaron Martin	Metals Group Leader
Patrick O'Meara	Project Management Group Leader
Ann Maddux	Sample Control Group Leader
Lance Hershman	Shipping Group Leader

4.5. Quality Assurance (QA) Manager or Designee

4.5.1. The QA Manager has responsibility and authority to ensure the continuous implementation of the quality system.

4.5.2. The QA Manager reports directly to the Laboratory Director, and has access to Corporate QA for advice and resources. This position is able to evaluate data objectively and perform assessments without outside (e.g., managerial) influence. Corporate QA may be used as a resource in dealing with regulatory requirements, certifications, and other quality assurance related items. The QA Manager directs the activities of the QA officers to accomplish specific responsibilities, which include, but are not limited to:

4.5.2.1. Serves as the focal point for QA/QC in the laboratory.

4.5.2.2. Having functions independent from laboratory operations for which he/she has quality assurance oversight.

4.5.2.3. Maintaining and updating the QA Manual.

4.5.2.4. Monitoring and evaluating laboratory certifications, scheduling proficiency testing (PT) samples.

4.5.2.5. Monitoring and communicating to management, regulatory changes that may affect the laboratory.

4.5.2.6. Training and advising the laboratory staff on quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures that are pertinent to their daily activities.

4.5.2.7. Having documented training and/or experience in QA/QC procedures and the laboratory's Quality System.

4.5.2.8. Having a general knowledge of the analytical test methods for which data audit/review is performed (and/or having the means of getting this information when needed).

4.5.2.9. Arranging for or conducting internal audits on quality systems and the technical operation.

4.5.2.10. Maintaining records of all ethics-related training, including the type and proof of attendance.

4.5.2.11. Maintaining, improving, and evaluating the corrective action database and the corrective and preventive action systems.

4.5.2.12. Notifying laboratory management of deficiencies in the quality system and ensuring corrective action is taken. Procedures that do not meet the standards set forth in the QA Manual or laboratory SOPs shall be investigated following procedures outlined in Section 12; and if deemed necessary, may be temporarily suspended during the investigation.

4.5.2.13. Objectively monitoring standards of performance in QC and QA without outside (e.g., managerial) influence.

4.5.2.14. Coordinating of document control of SOPs, MDL, control limits, and miscellaneous forms and information.

4.5.2.15. Reviewing a percentage of all final data reports for internal consistency. Review of Chain of Custody (COC), correspondence with the analytical request, batch QC status, completeness of any corrective action statements, 5% of calculations, format, holding time, reasonableness of results and completeness of the project file contents.

4.5.2.16. Reviewing external audit reports and data validation requests.

4.5.2.17. Following up with data and laboratory audits to ensure client QAPP requirements are met.

4.5.2.18. Establishing reporting schedule and preparation of various quality reports for the Laboratory Director, clients and/or Corporate QA.

4.5.2.19. Developing suggestions and recommendations to improve quality systems.

4.5.2.20. Researching current state and federal requirements and guidelines.

4.5.2.21. Captaining the QA team to enable communication and to distribute duties and responsibilities.

4.5.2.22. Ensuring communication and monitoring standards of performance to ensure systems are in place to produce the level of quality as defined in this document.

4.5.2.23. Evaluating the thoroughness and effectiveness of training.

4.5.2.24. Assuring compliance with ISO 17025.

4.5.2.25. Assuring compliance with DoD ELAP.

4.6. Technical Director & Department Group Leader

4.6.1.1. The Technical Director reports directly to the Laboratory Director. The Technical Director along with the Laboratory Director, the QA Manager, the Operations Manager, and each Department Group Leader is accountable for compliance with the ISO 17025 Standard. The Technical Director works with QA and Department Group Leaders to solve day-to-day technical issues, provide technical training and guidance to laboratory staff, project managers, and clients, and assists with method development and validation.

4.6.1.2. The Department Group Leaders report to the Operations Manager. The Group Leaders maintain overall responsibilities for a defined portion of the laboratory. These responsibilities include but are not limited to:

4.6.1.3. Day-to-day supervision of laboratory operations for the appropriate field of accreditation and reporting of results. Working with the QA Manager to coordinate preparation of test method SOPs and perform subsequent analyst training and interpretation of the SOPs for implementation and unusual project samples and/or requirements.

4.6.1.4. Monitoring the validity of the analyses performed and data generated in the laboratory.

4.6.1.5. Providing training and development programs to applicable laboratory staff as new hires and, subsequently, on a continuing, scheduled basis. Training includes instruction on calculations, instrumentation, troubleshooting, and preventive maintenance.

4.6.1.6. Enhancing efficiency and improving quality through technical advances and improved laboratory information management system (LIMS) utilization. Capital forecasting and instrument life cycle planning for second generation methods and instruments as well as asset inventory management.

4.6.1.7. Working with the QA Manager in scheduling all QA/QC-related requirements for compliance, e.g. MDLs, etc.

4.6.1.8. Captains department personnel to communicate quality, technical, personnel and instrumental issues for a consistent team approach.

4.6.1.9. Compliance with ISO 17025 (where applicable).

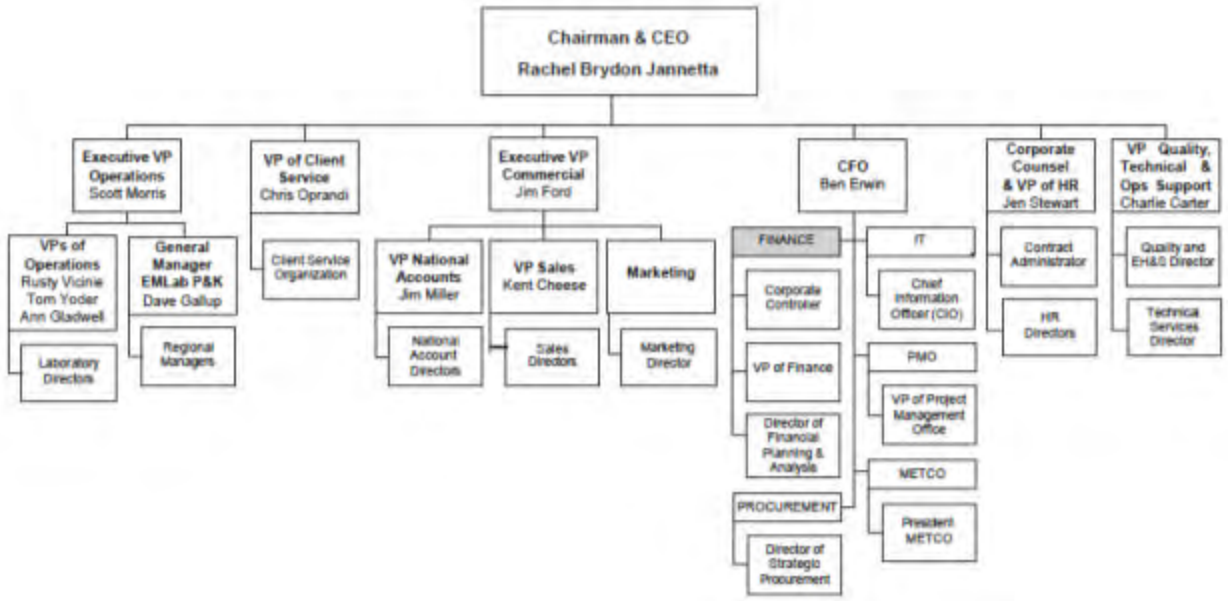
4.6.1.10. Compliance with DoD ELAP (where applicable).

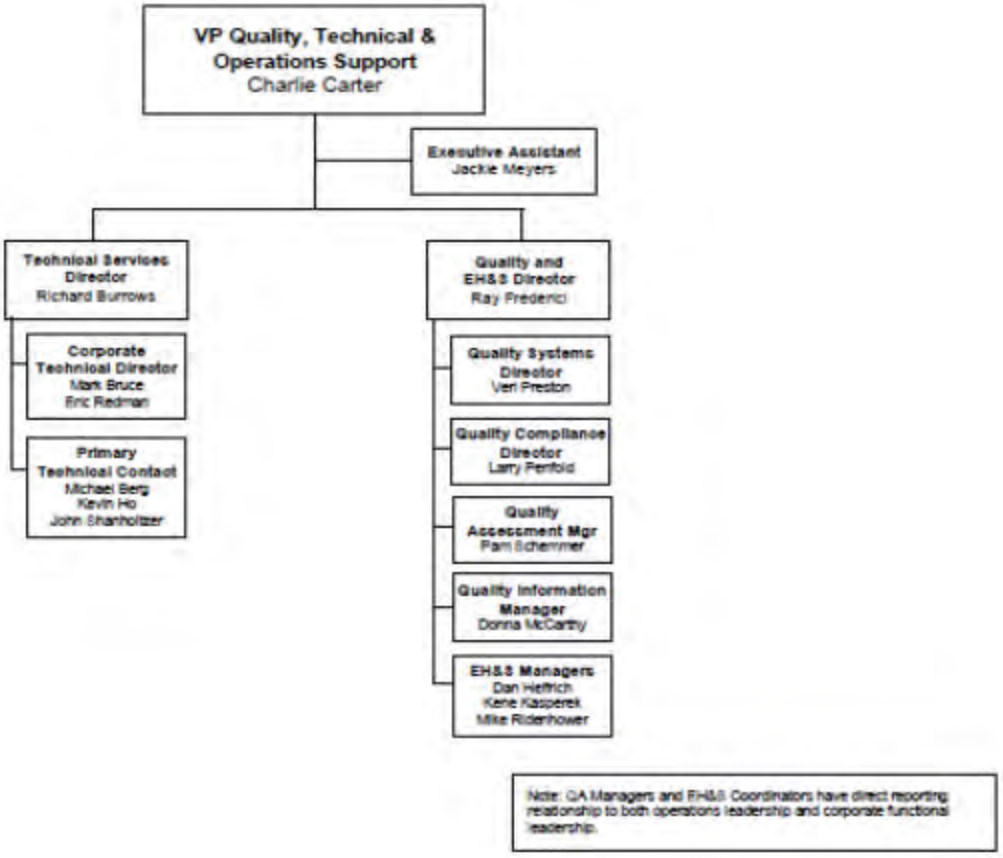
4.6.2. Deputies

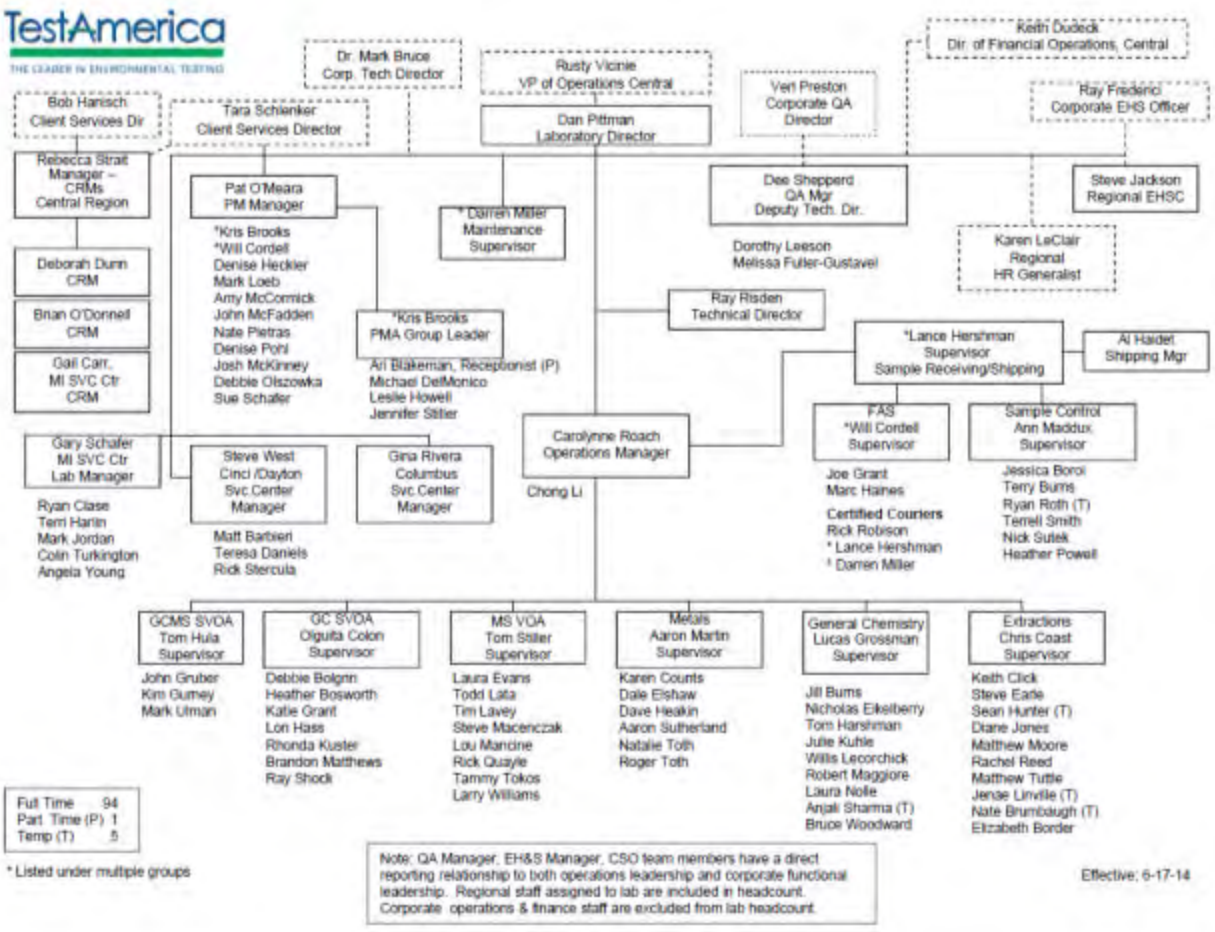
4.6.2.1. The following table defines who assumes the responsibilities of key personnel in their absence:

Key Personnel	Deputy
Laboratory Director	Technical Director QA Manager
Quality Assurance Manager	Laboratory Director Quality Assurance Coordinator
Technical Director	Operations Manager Quality Assurance Manager
EHS Coordinator	Technical Director Operations Manager

Figure 4-1. Corporate and Laboratory Organization Charts




VP Quality, Technical & Operations Support
Charlie Carter
Executive Assistant
Jackie Meyers
Technical Services Director
Richard Burrows
Corporate Technical Director
Mark Bruce
Eric Redman
Primary Technical Contact
Michael Berg
Kevin Ho
John Shanholtzer
Quality and EH&S Director
Ray Frederici
Quality Systems Director
Veri Preston
Quality Compliance Director
Larry Penfold
Quality Assessment Mgr
Pam Schemmer
Quality Information Manager
Donna McCarthy
EH&S Managers
Dan Helfrich
Kene Kasperek
Mike Ridenhower
Note: QA Managers and EH&S Coordinators have direct reporting relationship to both operations leadership and corporate functional leadership.


TestAmerica
THE LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
Dr. Mark Bruce
Corp. Tech Director
Rusty Vicinie
VP of Operations Central
Keith Dudeck
Dir. of Financial Operations, Central
Bob Hanisch
Client Services Dir
Tara Schlenker
Client Services Director
Dan Pittman
Laboratory Director
Veri Preston
Corporate QA Director
Ray Frederici
Corporate EHS Officer
Rebecca Strait
Manager – CRMs
Central Region
Pat O'Meara
PM Manager
*Kris Brooks
*Will Cordell
Denise Heckler
Mark Loeb
Amy McCormick
John McFadden
Nate Pietras
Denise Pohl
Josh McKinney
Debbie Olszowka
Sue Schafer
* Darren Miller
Maintenance Supervisor
Dee Sheppard
QA Mgr
Deputy Tech. Dir.
Dorothy Leeson
Melissa Fuller-Gustavel
Steve Jackson
Regional EHSC
Karen LeClair
Regional
HR Generalist
Deborah Dunn
CRM
Brian O'Donnell
CRM
Gail Carr,
MI SVC Ctr
CRM
*Kris Brooks
PMA Group Leader
Ari Blakeman, Receptionist (P)
Michael DelMonico
Leslie Howell
Jennifer Stiller
Ray Risden
Technical Director
*Lance Hershman
Supervisor
Sample Receiving/Shipping
Al Haidet
Shipping Mgr
Gary Schafer
MI SVC Ctr
Lab Manager
Ryan Clase
Terri Hanlin
Mark Jordan
Colin Turkington
Angela Young
Steve West
Cinci /Dayton
Svc.Center
Manager
Matt Barbieri
Teresa Daniels
Rick Stercula
Gina Rivera
Columbus
Svc.Center
Manager
Carolynne Roach
Operations Manager
Chong Li
FAS
*Will Cordell
Supervisor
Joe Grant
Marc Haines
Certified Couriers
Rick Robison
* Lance Hershman
* Darren Miller
Sample Control
Ann Maddux
Supervisor
Jessica Boroi
Terry Burns
Ryan Roth (T)
Terrell Smith
Nick Sutek
Heather Powell
GCMS SVOA
Tom Hula
Supervisor
John Gruber
Kim Gurney
Mark Ulman
GC SVOA
Olguita Colon
Supervisor
Debbie Bolgnn
Heather Bosworth
Katie Grant
Lon Hass
Rhonda Kuster
Brandon Matthews
Ray Shock
MS VOA
Tom Stiller
Supervisor
Laura Evans
Todd Lata
Tim Lavey
Steve Macenczak
Lou Mancine
Rick Quayle
Tammy Tokos
Larry Williams
Metals
Aaron Martin
Supervisor
Karen Counts
Dale Elshaw
Dave Heakin
Aaron Sutherland
Natalie Toth
Roger Toth
General Chemistry
Lucas Grossman
Supervisor
Jill Burns
Nicholas Eikelberry
Tom Harshman
Julie Kuhle
Willis Lecorchick
Robert Maggiore
Laura Nolle
Anjali Sharma (T)
Bruce Woodward
Extractions
Chris Coast
Supervisor
Keith Click
Steve Earle
Sean Hunter (T)
Diane Jones
Matthew Moore
Rachel Reed
Matthew Tuttle
Jesse Linville (T)
Nate Brumbaugh (T)
Elizabeth Border
Full Time 94
Part Time (P) 1
Temp (T) 5
* Listed under multiple groups
Note: QA Manager, EH&S Manager, CSO team members have a direct reporting relationship to both operations leadership and corporate functional leadership. Regional staff assigned to lab are included in headcount. Corporate operations & finance staff are excluded from lab headcount.
Effective: 6-17-14

5. QUALITY SYSTEM

5.1. Quality Policy Statement

5.2. It is TestAmerica's policy to:

5.2.1. Provide data of know quality to its clients by adhering to approved methodologies, regulatory requirements, and the QA/QC protocols.

5.2.2. Effectively manage all aspects of the laboratory and business operations by the highest ethical standards.

5.2.3. Continually improve systems and provide support to quality improvement efforts in laboratory, administrative, and managerial activities. TestAmerica recognizes that the implementation of a QAprogram requires management's commitment and support as well as the involvement of the entire staff.

5.2.4. Provide clients with the highest level of professionalism and the best service practices in the industry.

5.2.5. Comply with the ISO/IEC 17025:2005(E) International Standard, the 2009 TNI Standard, and to continually improve the effectiveness of the management system.

5.2.6. Every staff member at the laboratory plays an integral part in quality assurance and is held responsible and accountable for the quality of their work. It is, therefore, required that all laboratory personnel are trained and agree to comply with applicable procedures and requirements established by this document.

5.3. Ethics and Data Integrity

5.3.1. TestAmerica is committed to ensuring the integrity of its data and meeting the quality needs of its clients. The elements of the TestAmerica Ethics and Data Integrity Program include:

5.3.2. An Ethics Policy (Corporate Policy CW-L-P-004) and Employee Ethics Statements (Appendix 1)

5.3.3. Ethics and Compliance Officers (ECOs)

5.3.4. A training program

5.3.5. Self-governance through disciplinary action for violations

5.3.6. A confidential mechanism for anonymously reporting alleged misconduct and a means for conducting internal investigations of all alleged misconduct (Corporate SOP CW-L-S-002)

5.3.7. Procedures and guidance for recalling data if necessary (Corporate SOP CW-L-S-002)

5.3.8. Effective external and internal monitoring system that includes procedures for internal audits (Section 16)

5.3.9. Production of results which are accurate and include QA/QC information that meets client pre-defined Data Quality Objectives (DQOs).

5.3.10. Presenting services in a confidential, honest, and forthright manner.

5.3.11. Providing employees with guidelines and an understanding of the Ethical and Quality Standards of our Industry.

5.3.12. Operating our facilities in a manner that protects the environment and the health and safety of employees and the public.

5.3.13. Obeying all pertinent federal, state, and local laws and regulations and encourage other members of our industry to do the same.

5.3.14. Educating clients as to the extent and kinds of services available.

5.3.15. Asserting competency only for work for which adequate personnel and equipment are available and for which adequate preparation has been made.

5.3.16. Promoting the status of environmental laboratories, their employees, and the value of services rendered by them.

5.4. Quality System Documentation

5.4.1. The laboratory's Quality System is communicated through a variety of documents

5.4.1.1. Quality Assurance Manual – Each laboratory has a lab-specific Quality Assurance Manual.

5.4.1.2. Corporate SOPs and Policies - Corporate SOPs and Policies are developed for use by all relevant laboratories. They are incorporated into the laboratory's normal SOP distribution, training and tracking system. Corporate SOPs may be general or technical.

5.4.1.3. Work Instructions - A subset of procedural steps, tasks, or forms associated with an operation of a management system, e.g., checklists, preformatted bench sheets, forms.

5.4.1.4. Laboratory SOPs – General and technical

5.4.1.5. Laboratory QA/QC Policy Memorandums

5.5. Order of Precedence

5.5.1. In the event of a conflict or discrepancy between policies, the order of precedence is as follows:

5.5.1.1. Corporate Quality Management Plan (CQMP)

5.5.1.2. Corporate SOPs and Policies

5.5.1.3. Laboratory QA/QC Policy Memorandum

5.5.1.4. Laboratory Quality Assurance Manual (QA Manual)

5.5.1.5. Laboratory SOPs and Policies

5.5.1.6. Other: Work Instructions (WI), memos, flow charts, etc.

Note: The laboratory has the responsibility and authority to operate in compliance with regulatory requirements of the jurisdiction in which the work is performed. Where the CQMP conflicts with those regulatory requirements, the regulatory requirements of the jurisdiction shall hold primacy. The laboratory's QA Manager shall take precedence over the CQMP in those cases.

5.5.2. Any regulatory requirements (e.g.; Ohio VAP, CT RCP, etc) provided in the laboratory specific documents (i.e., QA Manual and SOPs) take precedence over any policies provided in corporate documents.

5.6. QA/QC Objectives for the Measurement of Data

5.6.1. Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) are activities undertaken to achieve the goal of producing data that accurately characterize the sites or materials that have been sampled. QA is generally understood to be more comprehensive than Q C. QA can be defined as the integrated system of activities that ensures that a product or service meets defined standards.

5.6.2. QC is generally understood to be limited to the analyses of samples and to be synonymous with the term "analytical quality control". QC refers to the routine application of statistically based procedures to evaluate and control the accuracy of results from analytical measurements. The QC program includes procedures for estimating and controlling precision and bias and for determining reporting limits.

5.6.3. Request for Proposals (RFPs) and Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPP) provide a mechanism for the client and the laboratory to discuss the data quality objectives (DQOs) in order to ensure that analytical services closely correspond to client needs. The client is responsible for developing the QAPP. In order to ensure the ability of the laboratory to

meet the DQOs specified in the QAPP, clients are advised to allow time for the laboratory to review the QAPP before being finalized. Additionally, the laboratory must provide support to the client for developing the sections of the QAPP that concern laboratory activities.

5.6.4. Historically, laboratories have described their QC objectives in terms of precision, accuracy, representativeness, comparability, completeness, selectivity, and sensitivity (PARCCSS). Equations to derive relevant QC objectives can be found in the method specific SOPs.

5.6.5. Precision

5.6.5.1. The laboratory objective for precision is to meet the performance for precision demonstrated for the methods on similar samples and to meet data quality objectives of the EPA and/or other regulatory programs. Precision is defined as the degree of reproducibility of measurements under a given set of analytical conditions (exclusive of field sampling variability). Precision is documented on the basis of replicate analysis, usually duplicate or matrix spike (MS) and/or matrixspike duplicate(MSD)samples.

5.6.6. Accuracy

5.6.6.1. The laboratory objective for accuracy is to meet the performance for accuracy demonstrated for the methods on similar samples and to meet DQOs of the EPA and/or other regulatory programs. Accuracy is defined as the degree of bias in a measurement system. Accuracy may be documented through the use of laboratory control samples (LCS) and/or MS. A statement of accuracy is expressed as an interval of acceptable recovery centered on the mean recovery.

5.6.7. Representativeness

5.6.7.1. The laboratory objective for representativeness is to provide data which is representative of the sampled medium. Representativeness is defined as the degree to which data represent a characteristic of a population or set of samples and is a measurement of both analytical and field sampling precision. The representativeness of the analytical data is a function of the procedures used in procuring and processing the samples. The representativeness can be documented by the relative percent difference (RPD) between separately procured, but otherwise identical, samples or sample aliquots.

5.6.7.2. The representativeness of the data from the sampling sites depends on both the sampling procedures and the analytical procedures. The laboratory may provide guidance to the client regarding proper sampling and handling methods in order to assure the integrity of the samples.

5.6.8. Comparability

5.6.8.1. The comparability objective is to provide analytical data for which the accuracy, precision, representativeness, and reporting limit statistics are similar to these quality indicators generated by other laboratories for similar samples, and data generated by the same laboratory over time.

5.6.8.2. The comparability objective is documented by inter-laboratory studies carried out by regulatory agencies or carried out for specific projects or contracts, by comparison of periodically generated statements of accuracy, precision, and reporting limits with those of other laboratories.

5.6.9. Completeness

5.6.9.1. The completeness objective for data is 90% (or as specified by a particular project) expressed as the ratio of the valid data to the total data over the course of the project. Data will be considered valid if they are adequate for their intended use. Data usability must be defined in a QAPP, project scope, or regulatory requirement. Data validation is the process for reviewing data to determine its usability and completeness. If the completeness objective is not met, actions will be taken internally and with the data user to improve performance. This may take the form of an audit to evaluate the methodology and procedures as possible sources for the difficulty or may result in a recommendation to use a different method.

5.6.10. Selectivity

5.6.10.1. Selectivity is defined as the capability of a test method or instrument to respond to a target substance or constituent in the presence of non-target substances. Target analytes are separated from non-target constituents and subsequently identified/detected through one or more of the following, depending on the analytical method: extractions (separation), digestions (separation), inter-element corrections (separation), use of matrix modifiers (separation), specific retention times (separation and identification), confirmations with different columns or detectors (separation and identification), specific wavelengths (identification), specific mass spectra (identification), specific electrodes (separation and identification), etc.

5.6.11. Sensitivity

5.6.11.1. Sensitivity refers to the amount of analyte necessary to produce a detector response that can be reliably detected (Method Detection Limit [MDL]) or quantified (Reporting Limit [RL]).

5.7. Criteria for Quality Indicators

5.7.1. The laboratory maintains Quality Control Limits in LIMS that summarize the precision and accuracy acceptability limits for performed analyses. These summaries include an effective date, are updated each time new limits are generated, and are managed by the laboratory's QA Department. Unless otherwise noted, limits within these tables are laboratory generated. Some acceptability limits are derived from US EPA methods when they are required. Where U.S. EPA method limits are not required, the laboratory has developed limits from evaluation of data from similar matrices. Criteria for development of control limits are contained in NC-QA-018 Statistical Evaluation of Data and Development of Control Charts and in Section 24).

5.8. Statistical Quality Control

5.8.1. Statistically-derived precision and accuracy limits are required by selected methods (such as SW-846) and programs. The laboratory routinely utilizes statistically-derived limits to evaluate method performance and determine when corrective action is appropriate. The analysts are instructed to use the current limits in the laboratory (dated and approved by the Group Leader and QA Manager) and entered into LIMS. An archive of all limits used within the laboratory is maintained in the LIMS. If a method defines the QC limits, the method limits are used.

5.8.2. If a method requires the generation of historical limits, the lab develops such limits from recent data in the QC database of the LIMS following the guidelines described in Section 25. All calculations and limits are documented and dated when approved and effective. On occasion, a client requests contract-specified limits for a specific project.

5.8.3. Current QC limits are entered and maintained in the LIMS analyte database. As sample results and the related QC are entered into LIMS, the sample QC values are compared with the limits in LIMS to determine if they are within the acceptable range. If one or more QC values are outside of limits, the analyst then evaluates whether the sample needs to be rerun or re-extracted/rerun or if a comment should be added to the report explaining the reason for the QC outlier.

5.9. QC Charts

5.9.1. The laboratory's procedures for the creation of control charts are described in laboratory SOP No. NC-QA-018, "Statistical Evaluation of Data and Development of Control Charts." Control charts are created from data stored in the LIMS. The charts are evaluated by QA or technical staff to determine if limits need to be updated or to assess the need for corrective actions to improve method performance.

5.9.2. Control charts are used to develop control limits, trouble-shoot analytical problems, and, in conjunction with the non-conformance system, to monitor for trends. Program-specific data analysis requirements for

control charts are followed as required for data generated under those programs. These additional requirements shall be documented in a QAPP.

5.10. Quality System Metrics

5.10.1. In addition to the QC parameters discussed above, the entire Quality System is evaluated on a monthly basis through the use of specific metrics (refer to Section 16). These metrics are used to drive continuous improvement in the laboratory's Quality System.

6. DOCUMENT CONTROL

6.1. Overview

6.1.1. The QA Department is responsible for the control of documents used in the laboratory to ensure that approved, up-to-date documents are in circulation and out-of-date (obsolete) documents are archived or destroyed. The following documents, at a minimum, must be controlled at each laboratory Facility:

6.1.1.1. Laboratory Quality Assurance Manual

6.1.1.2. Laboratory Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

6.1.1.3. Laboratory Policies

6.1.1.4. Work Instructions and Forms

6.1.1.5. Laboratory spreadsheets used for calibration and analysis

6.1.1.6. Corporate Policies and Procedures distributed outside the intranet

6.1.2. Corporate Quality posts Corporate Manuals, SOPs, Policies, Work Instructions, White Papers, and Training Materials on the company intranet site. These Corporate documents are only considered controlled when they are read on the company intranet site. Printed copies are considered uncontrolled unless the laboratory physically distributes them as controlled documents. A detailed description of the procedure for issuing, authorizing, controlling, distributing, and archiving Corporate documents is found in Corporate SOP CW-Q-S-001, Corporate Document Control and Archiving. The laboratory's internal document control procedure is defined in SOP NC-QA-030, "Document Control" and SOP NC-QA-027, "Preparation and Management of Standard Operating Procedures."

6.1.3. The laboratory QA Department also maintains access to various references and document sources integral to the operation of the laboratory. This includes reference methods and regulations. The laboratory also maintains instrument manuals (hard or electronic copies).

These documents are maintained on the public drive in a document control master database.

6.1.4. The QA department maintains control of supporting records such as audit reports and responses, logbooks, standard logs, Ethics and QA training files, MDL studies, PT studies, certifications and related correspondence, and corrective action reports. Raw analytical data, consisting of bound logbooks, instrument printouts, any other notes, technical training files, magnetic media, electronic data, and final reports are retained electronically by each analytical section, the QA department, or on the company servers.

6.2. Document Approval and Issue

6.2.1. The pertinent elements of a document control system for each document include a unique document title and number, pagination, the total number of pages of the item, the effective date, revision number, and the laboratory name and facility. The QA Department is responsible for the maintenance of this system.

6.2.2. Controlled documents are authorized by the QA Department and members of management. In order to develop a new document, a staff member submits a draft to the QA Department for comments, changes, and approval before use. Upon approval, QA personnel add the identifying version information to the document and retain that document as the official document on file. The document is then provided to all applicable operational units (may include electronic access). Controlled documents are identified as such and records of their distribution are kept by the QA Department. Document control may be achieved by either electronic or hardcopy distribution (see SOP NC-QA-027 for more information).

6.2.3. The QA Department maintains a list of the official versions of controlled documents in the document control database.

6.2.4. Quality System Policies and Procedures must be reviewed at a minimum of every 24 months, and revised as appropriate. For procedures associated with DoD and Ohio VAP project work, applicable SOPs and Policies are reviewed every 12 months. Changes to documents occur when a procedural change warrants.

6.3. Procedures for Document Control Policy

6.3.1. For changes to the QA Manual, refer to SOPs NC-QA-019 and CW-Q-S-001. Uncontrolled copies must not be used within the laboratory. Previous revisions are stored electronically by the QA Department on the public server in the QAQC folder for the applicable revision. The current revision is located in the public controlled document folder accessible to all employees.

6.3.2. For changes to SOPs, refer to Corporate SOP CW-Q-S-002, Writing a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), and SOP NC-QA-027, Preparation and Management of Standard Operating Procedures. The SOP identified above also defines the process of changes to SOPs.

6.3.3. Forms, worksheets, work instructions, electronic spreadsheets, logbooks, and information are identified and organized by the QA department in accordance with the procedures specified in laboratory SOPNC-QA-027.

6.4. Obsolete Documents

6.4.1. All invalid or obsolete documents are removed, or otherwise prevented from unintended use. The laboratory has specific procedures as described above to accomplish this. In general, hard copies of obsolete documents are collected from employees according to distribution lists and are marked obsolete on the cover or destroyed. At least one copy of the obsolete document is archived in accordance with SOP NC-QA-027.

7. SERVICE TO THE CLIENT

7.1. Overview

7.1.1. The laboratory has established procedures for the review of work requests and contracts, oral or written. The procedures include evaluation of the laboratory's capability and resources to meet the contract's requirements within the requested time period. All requirements, including the methods to be used, must be adequately defined, documented and understood. For many environmental sampling and analysis programs, testing design is site or program specific and does not necessarily "fit" into a standard laboratory service or product. It is the laboratory's intent to provide both standard and customized environmental laboratory services to our clients.

7.1.2. A thorough review of technical and QC requirements contained in contracts is performed to ensure project success. The appropriateness of requested methods, and the lab's capability to perform them must be established. Projects, proposals and contracts are reviewed for adequately defined requirements and the laboratory's capability to meet those requirements. Alternate test methods that are capable of meeting the clients' requirements may be proposed by the lab. A review of the lab's capability to analyze non-routine analytes is also part of this review process.

7.1.3. All projects, proposals and contracts are reviewed for the client's requirements in terms of compound lists, test methodology requested, turnaround time, sensitivity (detection and reporting levels), accuracy, and precision requirements (Recovery [%R] and RPD). The reviewer ensures that the laboratory's test methods are suitable to achieve these requirements and that the laboratory holds the appropriate certifications and approvals to perform the work. The laboratory and any potential

subcontract laboratories must be certified, as required, for all proposed tests.

7.1.4. The laboratory must determine if it has the necessary physical, personnel, and information resources to meet the contract, and if the personnel have the expertise needed to perform the testing requested. Each proposal is checked for its impact on the capacity of the laboratory's equipment and personnel. As part of the review, the proposed turnaround time must be checked for feasibility.

7.1.5. Electronic or hard-copy deliverable requirements are evaluated against the laboratory's capacity for production of the documentation.

7.1.6. If the laboratory cannot provide all services but intends to subcontract such services, whether to another TestAmerica facility or to an outside firm, this must be documented and discussed with the client prior to contract approval (refer to Section 8 for Subcontracting Procedures).

7.1.7. The laboratory informs the client of the results of the review and whether any potential conflict, deficiency, lack of accreditation, or inability of the lab to complete the work satisfactorily is indicated. Any discrepancy between the client's requirements and the laboratory's capability to meet those requirements is resolved in writing before acceptance of the contract. It is necessary that the contract be acceptable to both the laboratory and the client. Amendments initiated by the client and/or TestAmerica, are documented in writing.

7.1.8. All contracts, QAPPs, Sampling and Analysis Plans (SAPs), contract amendments, and documented communications become part of the project record.

7.1.9. The same contract review process used for the initial review is repeated when there are amendments to the original contract by the client, and the participating personnel are informed of the changes.

7.2. Review Sequence and Key Personnel

7.2.1. Appropriate personnel must review the work request at each stage of evaluation.

7.2.2. For routine projects and other simple tasks, a review by the Project Manager (PM) is considered adequate. The PM confirms that the laboratory has any required certifications, that it can meet the clients' data quality and reporting requirements and that the lab has the capacity to meet the clients turn around needs. It is recommended that, where there is a sales person assigned to the account, an attempt should be made to contact that sales person to inform them of the incoming samples.

7.2.3. For new, complex or large projects, the opportunity is forwarded to a Customer Service Manager (CSM) for review. The CSM contacts the appropriate Sales Executive (National Account Manager, Key Account

Executive, Regional Account Executive, and/or Program Manager) to determine which lab will receive the work based on the scope of work and other requirements, including certification, testing methodology, reporting specifications, and available capacity to perform the work. The contract review process is outlined in TestAmerica's Corporate SOP CA-L-P-002, Contract Compliance Policy.

7.2.4. This review encompasses all facets of the operation. The scope of work is distributed to the appropriate personnel, based on scope of contract, to evaluate all of the requirements shown above (not necessarily in this order):

7.2.4.1. Contract Administrator

7.2.4.2. Laboratory Client Service Manager

7.2.4.3. Laboratory Project Manager

7.2.4.4. Laboratory and/or Corporate Technical Director

7.2.4.5. Laboratory and/or Corporate Information Technology Managers/Directors

7.2.4.6. Regional and/or National Account representatives

7.2.4.7. Laboratory and/or Corporate Quality Assurance Managers

7.2.4.8. Laboratory and/or Corporate Environmental Health and Safety Managers/Directors

7.2.4.9. The Laboratory Director reviews the formal laboratory quote, and makes final acceptance for their facility.

7.2.4.10. Based on the level of discount extended for the project, approval of the VP of Operations or Sales Director may also be required.

7.2.4.11. The Sales Director, Contract Administrator, Account Executive, or Proposal Coordinator then submits the final proposal to the client.

7.2.4.12. In the event that one of the above personnel is not available to review the contract, his or her backup will fulfill the review requirements.

7.2.4.13. The Contracts Department (or their designee) maintains copies of all signed contracts. The Laboratory Director also maintains an electronic copy of any contract signed at the local level.

7.3. Documentation

7.3.1. Appropriate records are maintained for every contract or work request. All stages of the contract review process are documented and include records of any significant changes. Documents are reviewed by the Laboratory Director and stored on the laboratory's public drive.

7.3.2. The contract must be distributed to and maintained by the Corporate Contracts Department and the applicable Account Executive. A copy of the contract must be filed electronically by the Laboratory Director. Quotes must be archived electronically in the laboratory quote module in TALs or in the public shared drive if an off-TALs quote is submitted.

7.3.3. Records are maintained of pertinent discussions with a client relating to the client's requirements or the results of the work during the period of execution of the contract. The PM keeps email records or a phone log of conversations with the client.

7.3.4. Project-Specific Quality Planning

7.3.4.1. Communication of contract-specific technical and QC criteria is an essential activity in ensuring the success of site specific testing programs. To achieve this goal, the laboratory assigns a PM to each client. The PM is the first point of contact for the client. It is the PM's responsibility to ensure that project specific technical and QC requirements are effectively evaluated and communicated to the laboratory personnel before and during the project. QA department involvement may be needed to assist in the evaluation of custom QC requirements.

7.3.4.2. PM's are the primary client contact and they ensure resources are available to meet project requirements. Although PM's do not have direct reports or staff in production, they coordinate opportunities and work with laboratory management and supervisory staff to ensure available resources are sufficient to perform work for the client's project. Project management is positioned between the client and laboratory resources.

7.3.4.3. Prior to work on a new project, the dissemination of project information and/or project opening meetings may occur to discuss schedules and unique aspects of the project. Items to be discussed may include the project technical profile, turnaround times, holding times, methods, analyte lists, reporting limits, deliverables, sample hazards, or other special requirements. The PM introduces new projects to the laboratory staff through project kick-off meetings or to the supervisory staff during production meetings. These meetings provide direction to the laboratory staff in order to maximize production and client satisfaction, while maintaining quality. In addition, project notes may be associated with each sample batch as a reminder upon sample receipt and analytical processing.

7.3.4.4. During the project, any change that may occur within an active project is agreed upon between the client/regulatory agency and the PM/laboratory. These changes, e.g., use of a non-standard method or modification of a method, and approvals must be documented prior to implementation. Documentation pertains to any document, e.g., letter, e-mail, variance, contract addendum, which has been signed by both parties.

7.3.4.5. Such changes are also communicated to the laboratory. Project-specific changes made after samples are in-house are communicated through Change Information Notification emails

7.3.4.6. Programmatic and/or method changes are communicated via email transmittal and/or in meetings with the applicable Operations Managers. If the modification includes use of a non-standard method, or significant modification of a method, documentation of the modification is made in the case narrative of the applicable data report(s).

7.3.4.7. The laboratory strongly encourages client visits to the laboratory and for formal/informal information sharing session with employees in order to effectively communicate ongoing client needs as well as project specific details for customized testing programs.

7.4. Special Services

7.4.1. The laboratory cooperates with clients and their representatives to monitor the laboratory's performance in relation to work performed for the client. It is the laboratory's goal to meet all client requirements in addition to statutory and regulatory requirements. The laboratory has procedures to ensure confidentiality to clients (Section 15 and 25).

Note: ISO/IEC 17025:2005(E) states that a laboratory "shall afford clients or their representatives' cooperation to clarify the client's request". This topic is discussed in Section 7 of the ISO standard.

7.4.2. The laboratory's standard procedures for reporting data are described in Section 25. Special services are also available and provided upon request. These services include:

7.4.3. Reasonable access for our clients or their representatives to the relevant areas of the laboratory for the witnessing of tests performed for the client.

7.4.4. Assist client-specified third-party data validators as specified in the client's contract.

7.4.5. Supplemental information pertaining to the analysis of their samples. Note: An additional charge may apply for additional data/information that was not requested prior to the time of sample analysis or previously agreed upon.

7.5. Client Communication

7.5.1. Customer Service Managers (CSMs) and Project Managers (PMs) are the primary communication link to the clients. They must inform their clients of any delays in project completion as well as any non-conformances in either sample receipt or sample analysis. Project Management must maintain ongoing client communication throughout the entire client project.

7.5.2. The Technical Director, Operation Manager, QA Manager or Group Leaders are available to discuss any technical questions or concerns the client may have.

7.6. Reporting

7.6.1. The laboratory works with our clients to produce any special communication reports required by the contract.

7.7. Client Surveys

7.7.1. The laboratory assesses both positive and negative client feedback. The results are used to improve overall laboratory quality and client service. TestAmerica Sales and Marketing teams periodically develop lab and client-specific surveys to assess client satisfaction.

8. SUBCONTRACTING OF TESTS

8.1. Overview

8.1.1. For the purpose of this quality manual, the phrase subcontract laboratory refers to a laboratory external to the TestAmerica Laboratories. The phrase “work sharing” refers to internal transfers of samples between the TestAmerica Laboratories. The term “outsourcing” refers to the act of subcontracting tests to external laboratories or laboratories within the TestAmerica network.

8.1.2. When contracting with our clients, the laboratory makes commitments regarding the services to be performed and the data quality for the results to be generated. When the need arises to outsource testing for our clients because project scope, changes in laboratory capabilities, capacity or unforeseen circumstances, we must be assured that the subcontractors or work sharing laboratories understand the requirements and meet the same commitments we have made to the client. Refer to TestAmerica’s Corporate SOPs on Subcontracting Procedures (CA-L-S-002).

8.1.3. When outsourcing analytical services, the laboratory must assure, to the extent necessary, that the subcontract or work sharing laboratory maintains a program consistent with the requirements of this document, the requirements specified in TNI ISO/IEC 17025:2005(E) and/or the client’s Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). All QC guidelines specific to the client’s analytical program are transmitted to the subcontractor and

agreed upon before sending the samples to the subcontract facility. Additionally, work requiring accreditation must be placed with an appropriately accredited laboratory. In all cases, TNI accredited as well as non-TNI, the laboratory performing the subcontracted work must be identified in the final report.

8.1.4. For DoD projects, the subcontractor laboratories used must have an established and documented laboratory quality system that complies with DoD QSM requirements. The subcontractor laboratories are evaluated following the procedures outlined below and as seen in Figure 8-1. The subcontractor laboratory must receive project-specific approval from the DoD client before any samples are analyzed.

8.1.5. The QSM has five specific requirements for subcontracting:

8.1.5.1. Subcontractor laboratories must have an established laboratory quality system that complies with the QSM.

8.1.5.2. Subcontractor laboratories must be approved by the specific DoD component laboratory approval process (outlined in the QSM).

8.1.5.3. Subcontractor laboratories must demonstrate the ability to generate acceptable results from the analysis of PT samples, subject to availability, using each applicable method, in the specified matrix, and provide appropriate documentation to the DoD client.

8.1.5.4. Subcontractor laboratories must receive project-specific approval from the DoD client before any samples are analyzed.

8.1.5.5. Subcontractor laboratories are subject to project-specific, on-site assessments by the DoD client or their designated representatives.

8.1.6. PMs or Client Service Managers (CSM) or Account Executives (AE) (or others as defined by the lab) for the Export Lab (TestAmerica laboratory that transfers samples to another laboratory) are responsible for obtaining client approval prior to subcontracting samples to another laboratory) are are responsible for obtaining client approval prior to outsourcing any samples. The laboratory must advise the client of a subcontract or work sharing arrangement in writing and, when possible, approval from the client must be retained in the project folder.

Note: In addition to the client, some regulating agencies (e.g., USDA) or contracts (e.g., certain USACE projects) may require notification prior to placing such work.

8.2. Qualifying and Monitoring Subcontractors

8.2.1. Whenever a PM or CSM becomes aware of a client requirement or laboratory need where samples must be outsourced to another laboratory, the other laboratory(s) shall be selected based on the following:

8.2.1.1. The first priority is to attempt to place the work in a qualified TestAmerica laboratory

8.2.1.2. Firms specified by the client for the task. (Documentation that a subcontractor was designated by the client must be maintained with the project file. This documentation can be as simple as placing a copy of an e-mail from the client in the project folder.)

8.2.1.3. Firms listed as pre-qualified and currently under a subcontract with TestAmerica. A listing of all approved subcontracting laboratories is available on the TestAmerica intranet site. Supporting documentation is maintained by Corporate offices and by the TestAmerica laboratory originally requesting approval of the subcontract lab. Verify necessary accreditation, where applicable (e.g., on the subcontractors TNI, A2LA accreditation, or State Certification).

8.2.1.4. Firms identified in accordance with the company's Small Business Subcontracting program as small, women-owned, veteran-owned and/or minority-owned businesses

8.2.1.5. TNI or A2LA-accredited laboratories

8.2.2. In addition, the firm must hold the appropriate certification to perform the work required

8.2.3. All TestAmerica Laboratories are pre-qualified for work sharing, provided they hold the appropriate accreditations, can adhere to the project/program requirements, and the client approved sending samples to that laboratory. The client must provide acknowledgement that the samples can be sent to that facility (an e-mail is sufficient documentation or if acknowledgement is verbal, the date, time, and name of person providing acknowledgement must be documented). The originating laboratory is responsible for communicating all technical, quality, and deliverable requirements as well as other contract needs. Refer to Corporate SOP CA-C-S-001, "Work Sharing Process."

8.2.4. When the potential subcontract laboratory has not been previously approved, CRMs or PMs may nominate a laboratory as a subcontractor based on need. The decision to nominate a laboratory must be approved by the Laboratory Director. The Laboratory Director requests that the QA Manager begin the process of approving the subcontract laboratory as outlined in Corporate SOP CA-L-S-002, Subcontracting Procedures. The client must provide acknowledgement that the samples can be sent to

that facility. (An e-mail is sufficient documentation; or if acknowledgement is verbal, the date, time, and name of person providing acknowledgement must be documented.)

8.2.5. Once the appropriate accreditation and legal information is received by the laboratory, it is evaluated for acceptability (where applicable) and forwarded to the Corporate Quality Information Manager for review. Once all documents are reviewed for completeness, the Corporate QI Manager will forward the documents to the Purchasing Manager for formal signature and contractive with the laboratory. The approved vendor will be added to the subcontractor list on the intranet site, and the Finance Group is concurrently notified for J.D.Edwards.

8.2.6. The client must assume responsibility for the quality of the data generated from the use of a subcontractor they have requested the lab to use. The qualified subcontractors on the intranet site are to meet minimal standards. TestAmerica does not certify laboratories. The subcontractor is on our approved list, and can only be recommended to the extent that we would use them.

8.2.7. The status and performance of qualified subcontractors must be monitored periodically by the Corporate Contracts and/or Quality Departments. Any problems identified must be brought to the attention of TestAmerica's Corporate Finance or Corporate Quality personnel.

8.2.8. Complaints must be investigated. Documentation of the complaint, investigation, and corrective action must be maintained in the subcontractor file on the intranet site. Complaints are posted using the Vendor Performance Report.

8.2.9. Information must be updated on the intranet when new information is received from the subcontracted laboratories.

8.2.10. Subcontractors in good standing must be retained on the intranet listing. The QA Manager must notify all TestAmerica laboratories, Corporate Quality, and Corporate Contracts if any laboratory requires removal from the intranet site. This notification must be posted on the intranet site and e-mailed to all Laboratory Directors, QA Managers, and Sales Personnel.

8.3. Oversight and Reporting

8.3.1. The CRM or PM must request that the selected subcontractor be presented with a subcontract, if one is not already executed between the laboratory and the subcontractor. The subcontract must include terms which reflect the requirements of our clients, either in the subcontract itself or through the mechanism of work orders relating to individual projects. A standard subcontract and the Lab Subcontractor Vendor Package (posted on the intranet) can be used to accomplish this, and the Legal & Contracts Director can tailor the document or assist with negotiations, if needed. The CRM or PM responsible for the project must advise and obtain client consent to the subcontract as appropriate, and

provide the scope of work to ensure that the proper requirements are made a part of the subcontract and are made known to the subcontractor.

8.3.2. Prior to sending samples to the subcontracted laboratory, the PM confirms their certification status to determine if it's current and scope-inclusive. The information is documented and retained in the project folder. For TestAmerica Laboratories, certifications can be viewed on the company's TotalAccess Database.

8.3.3. The Sample Control Department is responsible for ensuring compliance with QA requirements and applicable shipping regulations when shipping samples to a subcontracted laboratory.

8.3.4. All subcontracted samples must be accompanied by a TestAmerica Chain of Custody (COC). A copy of the original COC sent by the client must also be included with all samples workshared within TestAmerica. Client COCs are only forwarded to external subcontractors when samples are shipped directly from the project site to the subcontractor lab. Under routine circumstances, client COCs are not provided to external subcontractors.

8.3.5. Through communication with the subcontracted laboratory, the PM monitors the status of the subcontracted analyses, facilitates successful execution of the work, and ensures the timeliness and completeness of the analytical report.

8.3.6. Non-TNI accredited work must be identified in the subcontractor's report as non-TNI accredited work. If TNI accreditation is not required for the project, the report does not need to include this information.

8.3.7. Reports submitted from subcontractor laboratories are not altered and are included in their original form in the final project report. This clearly identifies the data as being produced by a subcontractor facility. If subcontract laboratory data is incorporated into the laboratory EDD, i.e., imported, the report must explicitly indicate the specific lab that produced the data and identify the specific methods and samples.

Note: The results submitted by a TestAmerica work-sharing laboratory may be transferred electronically and the results reported by the TestAmerica work-sharing lab are identified on the final report. The report must explicitly indicate which lab produced the data for which methods and samples. The final report must include a copy of the completed COC for all work sharing reports.

8.4. Contingency Planning

8.4.1. The Laboratory Director may waive the full qualification of a subcontractor process temporarily to meet emergency needs; however, this decision and justification must be documented in the project files, and the "Purchase Order Terms and Conditions for Subcontracted Laboratory Services" must be sent with the samples and Chain-of-Custody. In the

event this provision is utilized, the laboratory (e.g., QA Manager) will be required to verify and document the applicable accreditations of the subcontractor. All other quality and accreditation requirements will still be applicable, but the subcontractor need not have signed a subcontract with TestAmerica at this time. The comprehensive approval process must then be initiated within 30 calendar days of subcontracting.

9. PURCHASING SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

9.1. Overview

9.1.1. Evaluation and selection of suppliers and vendors is performed, in part, on the basis of the quality of their products, their ability to meet laboratory demand on a continuous and short term basis, the overall quality of their services, their past history, and competitive pricing. This is achieved through evaluation of objective evidence of quality furnished by the supplier, which can include certificates of analysis, recommendations, and proof of historical compliance with similar programs for other clients. To ensure that quality critical consumables and equipment conform to specified requirements, which may affect quality, all purchases from specific vendors are approved by a member of the supervisory or management staff. Capital expenditures are made in accordance with TestAmerica's Corporate Controlled Purchases Procedure, SOP CW-F-S-007.

9.1.2. Contracts must be signed in accordance with TestAmerica's Corporate Authorization Matrix Policy, Policy CW-F-P-002. Request for Proposals (RFP's) must be issued when more information is required from the potential vendors than just price. Process details are available in TestAmerica's Corporate Procurement and Contracts Policy (Policy CW-F-P-004). RFP's allow TestAmerica to determine if a vendor is capable of meeting requirements such as supplying all of the TestAmerica facilities, meeting required quality standards and adhering to necessary ethical and environmental standards. The RFP process also allows potential vendors to outline any additional capabilities they may offer.

9.2. Glassware

9.2.1. Glassware used for volumetric measurements must be Class A or verified for accuracy according to laboratory procedure. Pyrex (or equivalent) glass must be used where possible. For safety purposes, thick-wall glassware must be used where available.

9.3. Reagents, Standards & Supplies

9.3.1. Purchasing guidelines for equipment and reagents must meet the requirements of the specific method and testing procedures for which they are being purchased. Solvents and acids are pre-tested in accordance with TestAmerica's Corporate SOP on Solvent and Acid Lot Testing and Approval, SOP CA-Q-S-001.

9.4. Purchasing

9.4.1. Chemical reagents, solvents, glassware, and general supplies are ordered as needed to maintain sufficient quantities on hand. Materials used in the analytical process must be of a known quality. The wide variety of materials and reagents available makes it advisable to specify recommendations for the name, brand, and grade of materials to be used in any determination. This information is contained in the method SOP. The analyst may check the item out of the on-site consignment system that contains items approved for laboratory use. If the item is not in consignment, the analyst must provide the master item number, item description, package size, catalogue page number, and the quantity needed. If an item being ordered is not the exact item requested, approval must be obtained from the Operations Manager or Group Leader prior to placing the order. The purchasing manager places the order.

9.5. Receiving

9.5.1. It is the responsibility of the Warehouse Manager to receive the shipment. It is the responsibility of the analyst who ordered the materials to document the date materials were received. Once the ordered reagents or materials are received, the analyst compares the information on the label or packaging to the original order to ensure that the purchase meets the quality level specified. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are kept on a backup disc located in the Wet Chemistry bullpen and available online through the Company's intranet website. Anyone may review these for relevant information on the safe handling and emergency precautions of on-site chemicals.

9.6. Specifications

9.6.1. Methods in use in the laboratory specify the grade of reagent that must be used in the procedure. If the quality of the reagent is not specified, analytical reagent grade will be used. It is the responsibility of the analyst to check the procedure carefully for the suitability of grade of reagent. Specifications are listed in SOP NC-QA-017, Reagents and Standards.

9.6.2. Chemicals must not be used past the manufacturer's expiration date and must not be used past the expiration time noted in a method SOP. If expiration dates are not provided, the laboratory must contact the manufacturer to determine an expiration date.

9.6.3. The laboratory assumes a five-year expiration date on inorganic dry chemicals and solvents, unless noted otherwise by the manufacturer, or by the reference source method. Chemicals/solvents must not be used past the manufacturer's or SOP's expiration date unless "verified" (refer to Item 3 listed below).

9.6.4. An expiration date cannot be extended if the dry chemical/solvent is discolored or appears otherwise physically degraded, the dry chemical/solvent must be discarded.

9.6.5. Expiration dates can be extended if the dry chemical/solvent is found to be satisfactory based on acceptable performance of quality control samples (Continuing Calibration Verification (CCV), Method Blanks, LCS, etc.).

9.6.6. If the dry chemical/solvent is used for the preparation of standards, the expiration dates can be extended six months if the dry chemical/solvent is compared to an unexpired independent source in performing the method and the performance of the dry chemical/solvent is found to be satisfactory. The comparison must show that the dry chemical/solvent meets CCV limits. The comparison studies are maintained in the Reagent module of LIMS for each laboratory group.

9.6.7. Wherever possible, standards must be traceable to national or international standards of measurement or to national or international reference materials. Records to that effect are available to the user.

9.6.8. Compressed gases in use are checked for pressure and secure positioning daily. To prevent a tank from going to dryness, or introducing potential impurities, the pressure should be closely watched as it decreases to approximately 15% of the original reading, at which point it should be replaced. For example, a standard sized laboratory gas cylinder containing 3,000 psig of gas should be replaced when it drops to approximately 500 psig. The quality of the gases must meet method or manufacturer specification or be of a grade that does not cause any analytical interference.

9.6.9. Water used in the preparation of standards or reagents must have a conductivity of less than 1 μmho/cm (or specific resistivity of greater than 1.0 mega ohm/cm) at 25oC. The specific conductivity is checked and recorded daily. If the water's specific conductivity is greater than the specified limit, the Operations Manager and appropriate Technical Manager must be notified immediately in order to notify all departments, decide on cessation (based on intended use) of activities, and make arrangements for correction.

9.6.10. The laboratory may purchase reagent grade (or other similar quality) water for use in the laboratory. This water must be certified "clean" by the supplier for all target analytes or otherwise verified by the laboratory prior to use. This verification is documented.

9.6.11. Standard lots are verified before first time use if the laboratory switches manufacturers or has historically had a problem with the type of standard.

9.6.12. Purchased bottle ware used for sampling must be certified clean, and the certificates must be maintained. If uncertified sampling bottle ware is

purchased, all lots must be verified clean prior to use. This verification must be maintained.

9.7. Storage

9.7.1. Reagent and chemical storage is important from the aspects of both integrity and safety. Light-sensitive reagents may be stored in brown-glass containers. Storage conditions are per the Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Manual (Corporate Document CW-E-M-001) and method SOPs or manufacturer instructions.

9.8. Purchase Of Equipment/Instruments/Software

9.8.1. When a new piece of equipment is needed, either for additional capacity or for replacing inoperable equipment, the analyst or group leader makes a supply request to the Operations Manager and/or the Laboratory Director. If they agree with the request the procedures outlined in TestAmerica's Corporate Policy CA-T-P-001, Qualified Products List, are followed. A decision is made as to which piece of equipment can best satisfy the requirements. The appropriate written requests are completed, and Purchasing places the order.

9.8.2. Upon receipt of a new or used piece of equipment, an identification name is assigned, such as HP-20, and added to the equipment list described in Section 21 that is maintained by the QA Department, and I.T. must be notified so they can synchronize the instrument for backups. Its capability is assessed to determine if it is adequate or not for the specific application. For instruments, a calibration curve is generated followed by MDLs, and other relevant criteria (refer to Section 20). For software, its operation must be deemed reliable and evidence of instrument verification must be retained by the IT Department or QA Department. Software certificates supplied by the vendors are filed with the LIMS Administrator. The manufacturer's operation manual is retained at the bench. All equipment manuals are also recorded in the QA department document tracking system.

9.9. Services

9.9.1. Service to analytical instruments (except analytical balances) is performed on an as-needed basis. Routine preventative maintenance is discussed in Section 20. The need for service is determined by analysts and/or Department Managers. The service providers that perform the services are approved by the Department Managers or Operations Manager.

9.10. Suppliers

9.10.1. TestAmerica selects vendors through a competitive proposal / bid process, strategic business alliances or negotiated vendor partnerships (contracts). This process is defined in the Procurement and Contracts Policy (Policy CW-F-P-004). The level of control used in the selection

process is dependent on the anticipated spending amount and the potential impact on TestAmerica business. Vendors that provide test and measuring equipment, solvents, standards, certified containers, instrument related service contracts or subcontract laboratory services shall be subject to more rigorous controls than vendors that provide off-the-shelf items of defined quality that meet the end use requirements. The JD Edwards purchasing system includes all suppliers /vendors that have been approved for use.

9.10.2. Evaluation of suppliers is accomplished by ensuring the supplier ships the product or material ordered and that the material is of the appropriate quality. This is documented by signing off on packing slips or other supply receipt documents. The purchasing documents contain the data that adequately describe the services and supplies ordered.

9.10.3. Any issues of vendor performance are to be reported immediately by the laboratory staff to the Corporate Purchasing Group by completing a Vendor Performance Report (CW-F-WI-009).

9.10.4. The Corporate Purchasing Group must work through the appropriate channels to gather the information required to clearly identify the problem and must contact the vendor to report the problem and to make any necessary arrangements for exchange, return authorization, credit, etc.

9.10.5. As deemed appropriate, the Vendor Performance Reports must be summarized and reviewed to determine corrective action necessary, or service improvements required by vendors

9.10.6. The laboratory has access to a listing of all approved suppliers of critical consumables, supplies and services. This information is provided through the JD Edwards purchasing system.

9.11. New Vendor Procedure

9.11.1. TestAmerica employees who wish to request the addition of a new vendor must complete a J.D. Edwards Vendor Add Request Form.

9.11.2. New vendors are evaluated based upon criteria appropriate to the products or services provided as well as their ability to provide those products and services at a competitive cost. Vendors are also evaluated to determine if there are ethical reasons or potential conflicts of interest with TestAmerica employees that would make it prohibitive to do business with them as well as their financial stability. The QA Department, Technical Services Director, and/or the Laboratory Director are consulted with vendor and product selection that have an impact on quality.

10. COMPLAINTS

10.1. OVERVIEW

10.1.1. The laboratory considers an effective client complaint handling process to be of significant business and strategic value. Listening to and documenting client concerns captures 'client knowledge' that enables our operations to continually improve processes and improving client satisfaction. An effective client complaint handling process also provides assurance to the data user that the laboratory will stand behind its data, service obligations and products.

10.1.2. A client complaint is any expression of dissatisfaction with any aspect of our business services, (e.g., communications, responsiveness, data, reports, invoicing and other functions) expressed by any party, whether received verbally or in written form. Client inquiries, complaints or noted discrepancies are documented, communicated to management, and addressed promptly and thoroughly.

10.1.3. The laboratory has procedures for addressing both external and internal complaints with the goal of providing satisfactory resolution to complaints in a timely and professional manner.

10.1.4. The nature of the complaint is identified, documented and investigated, and an appropriate action is determined and taken. In cases where a client complaint indicates that an established policy or procedure was not followed, the QA Department must evaluate whether a special audit must be conducted to assist in resolving the issue. A written confirmation or letter to the client, outlining the issue and response taken is recommended as part of the overall action taken.

10.1.5. The process of complaint resolution and documentation utilizes the procedures outlined in Section 12 (Corrective Actions) and is documented following SOPs NC-QA-029, Nonconformance and Corrective Action System, and CA-C-S-002, Complaint Handling and Service Recovery.

10.2. External Complaints

10.2.1. An employee that receives a complaint initiates the complaint resolution process by first documenting the complaint according to CA-C-S-002, Complaint Handling and Service Recovery.

10.2.2. Complaints fall into two categories: correctable and non-correctable. An example of a correctable complaint would be one where a report re-issue would resolve the complaint. An example of a non-correctable complaint would be one where a client complains that their data was repeatedly late. Non-correctable complaints must be reviewed for preventive action measures to reduce the likelihood of future occurrence and mitigation of client impact.

10.2.3. The general steps in the complaint handling process are:

10.2.3.1. Receiving and Documenting Complaints

10.2.3.2. Complaint Investigation and Service Recovery

10.2.3.3. Process Improvement

10.2.4. The laboratory must inform the initiator of the complaint of the results of the investigation and the corrective action taken, if any.

10.2.5. Single event complaints are documented for tracking and trend analysis and initiate a non-conformance notification/memo (NCM). QA is notified and tracks the NCMs for identification of trends or systematic issues. A high-level or repeat complaint will initiate the corrective action process and will be documented with a formal Corrective Action Report (CAR). All client complaints are tracked in the corrective action worksheet maintained by the QA department.

10.3. Internal Complaints

10.3.1. Internal complaints include, but are not limited to errors and non-conformances, training issues, internal audit findings, and deviations from methods. Corrective actions may be initiated by any staff member who observes a nonconformance and must follow the procedures outlined in Section 12. In addition, Corporate Management, Sales and Marketing, and Information Technology (IT) may initiate a complaint by contacting the laboratory or through the Corrective Action system described in Section 12.

10.3.2. All audit findings (internal and external) will initiate the CA process, are documented with a CAR, and are tracked in the QA CA tracking workbook.

10.4. Management Review

10.4.1. The number and nature of client complaints is reported by the QA Manager to the laboratory and QA Director in the QA Monthly report. Monitoring and addressing the overall level and nature of client complaints and the effectiveness of the solutions is part of the Annual Management Review (Section 16)

11. CONTROL OF NON-CONFORMING WORK

11.1. OVERVIEW

11.1.1. When data discrepancies are discovered or deviations and departures from laboratory SOPs, policies, and/or client requests have occurred, corrective action is taken immediately. First, the laboratory evaluates the significance of the nonconforming work. Then, a Corrective Action plan is initiated based on the outcome of the evaluation. If it is determined that the nonconforming work is an isolated incident, the plan could be as simple as adding a qualifier to the final results and/or making a notation in the case narrative. If it is determined that the nonconforming work is a systematic or improper practices issue, the Corrective Action plan could include a more in depth investigation and a possible suspension of an

analytical method. In all cases, the actions taken are documented using the laboratory's Corrective Action system (refer to Section 12).

11.1.2. Due to the frequently unique nature of environmental samples, sometimes departures from documented policies and procedures are needed. When an analyst encounters such a situation, the problem is presented to the supervisor for resolution. The supervisor may elect to discuss it with the Technical Director or have a representative contact the client to decide on a logical course of action. Once an approach is agreed upon, the analyst documents it using the laboratories corrective action system described in Section 12. This information can then be supplied to the client in the form of a footnote or a case narrative with the report.

11.1.3. Project Management may encounter situations where a client may request that a special procedure be applied to a sample that is not standard lab practice. Based on a technical evaluation, the lab may accept or opt to reject the request based on technical or ethical merit. An example might be the need to report a compound that the lab does not normally report. The lab would not have validated the method for this compound following the procedures in Section 19. The client may request that the compound be reported based only on the calibration. Such a request would need to be approved by the Operations Manager and QA Manager, documented and included in the project folder. Deviations must also be noted on the final report with a statement that the compound is not reported in compliance with TNI (or the analytical method) requirements and the reason. Data being reported to a non- TNI state would need to note the change made to how the method is normally run.

11.1.4. Note: The laboratory must implement Corrective Action procedures to resolve the deviation and limit qualification of the final results. The laboratory is not permitted to deviate from its VAP approved SOP if it intends to attest under affidavit that the "results" are VAP certified. When all Corrective Actions listed in the SOP have been exhausted, it may be necessary to use technical judgment in which case the decision process and rationale will be presented in the final report and/or affidavit and the data will be noted as 'not VAP certified' on the affidavit.

11.2. Responsibilities And Authorities

11.2.1. TestAmerica's Corporate SOP entitled Internal Investigation of Potential Data Discrepancies and Determination for Data Recall (SOP CW-L-S-002) outlines the general procedures for the reporting and investigation of data discrepancies and alleged incidents of misconduct or violations of the TestAmerica's data integrity policies as well as the policies and procedures related to the determination of the potential need to recall data.

11.2.2. Under certain circumstances the Laboratory Director, Operations Manager, Project Manager, or a member of the QA team may exceptionally authorize departures from documented procedures or policies. The departures may be a result of procedural changes due to the nature of the sample; a one-time procedure for a client; QC failures with insufficient sample to reanalyze, etc. In most cases, the client must be informed of the departure prior to the reporting of the data. Any departures must be well documented using the laboratory's Corrective Action procedures described in Section 12. This information may also need to be documented in logbooks and/or data review as appropriate. Any impacted data must be referenced in a case narrative and/or flagged with an appropriate data qualifier.

11.2.3. Any misrepresentation or possible misrepresentation of analytical data discovered by any laboratory staff member must be reported to facility Senior Management within 24 hours. The Senior Management staff is compromised of the Laboratory Director, QA Manager, Customer Service Manager, Operations Manager, I.T. Manager, H.R. Manager, PM Manager, and Technical Director. The reporting of issues involving alleged violations of the company's Data Integrity or Manual Integration procedures must be conveyed to an Ethics and Compliance Officer (ECO), Director of Quality and Client Advocacy, and the laboratory's Corporate Quality Director within 24 hours of discovery.

11.2.4. Whether an inaccurate result was reported due to calculation or quantitation errors, data entry errors, improper practices, or failure to follow SOPs, the data must be evaluated to determine the possible effect.

11.2.5. The Laboratory Director, QA Manager, ECOs, Corporate Quality Director, Executive VP of Operations, and the Corporate Quality Directors have the authority and responsibility to halt work, withhold final reports, or suspend an analysis for due cause as well as authorize the resumption of work.

11.3. Evaluation Of Significance And Actions Taken

11.3.1. For each nonconforming issue reported, an evaluation of its significance and the level of management involvement needed is made. This includes reviewing its impact on the final data, whether or not it is an isolated or systematic issue, and how it relates to any special client requirements.

11.3.2. TestAmerica's Corporate Data Investigation and Recall Procedure (SOPCW-L-S-002) distinguishes between situations when it would be appropriate for laboratory management to make the decision on the need for client notification (written or verbal) and data recall (report revision) and when the decision must be made with the assistance of the ECOs and Corporate Management. Laboratory level decisions are documented and approved using the laboratory's standard nonconformance/Corrective Action reporting in lieu of the data recall determination form contained in TestAmerica Corporate SOPCW-L-S-002.

11.4. Prevention Of Nonconforming Work

11.4.1. If it is determined that the nonconforming work could recur, further corrective actions must be made following the laboratory's Corrective Action system. Periodically, as defined by the laboratory's preventive action schedule (monthly), the QA Department evaluates non-conformances to determine if any nonconforming work has been repeated multiple times. If so, the laboratory's Corrective Action process may be followed.

11.5. Method Suspension/Restriction (Stop Work Procedures)

11.5.1. In some cases it may be necessary to suspend/restrict the use of a method or target compound which constitutes significant risk and/or liability to the laboratory. Suspension/restriction procedures can be initiated by any of the persons noted in Section 11.2, Paragraph 5.

11.5.2. Prior to suspension/restriction, confidentiality must be respected, and the problem with the required corrective and preventive action must be stated in writing and presented to the Laboratory Director.

11.5.3. The Laboratory Director must arrange for the appropriate personnel to meet with the QA Manager as needed. This meeting must be held to confirm that there is a problem, that suspension/restriction of the method is required and must be concluded with a discussion of the steps necessary to bring the method/target or test fully back on line. In some cases that may not be necessary if all appropriate personnel have already agreed there is a problem and there is agreement on the steps needed to bring the method, target, or test fully back on line.

11.5.4. The QA Manager must also initiate a Corrective Action report as described in Section 12 if one has not already been started. A copy of any meeting notes and agreed-upon steps should be faxed or e-mailed by the laboratory to the appropriate General Manager and member of Corporate QA. This fax/e-mail acts as notification of the incident.

11.5.5. After suspension/restriction, the lab will hold all reports to clients pending review. No faxing, mailing or distributing through electronic means may occur. The report must not be posted for viewing on the Internet. It is the responsibility of the Laboratory Director to hold all reporting and to notify all relevant laboratory personnel regarding the suspension/restriction, i.e., Project Management, Log-in, etc. Clients must NOT generally be notified at this time. Analysis may proceed in some instances depending on the non-conformance issue.

11.5.6. Within 72 hours, the QA Manager must determine if compliance is now met and reports can be released, OR determine the plan of action to bring work into compliance, and release work. A team, with all principals involved (Laboratory Director, Technical Director, QA Manager, Group Leader) can devise a start-up plan to cover all steps from client notification through compliance and release of reports. Project

Management and the Directors of Client Services and Sales and Marketing must be notified if clients must be notified or if the suspension/restriction affects the laboratory's ability to accept work. The QA Manager must approve start-up or elimination of any restrictions after all corrective action is complete. This approval is given by final signature on the completed Corrective Action report.

12. CORRECTIVE ACTION

12.1. Overview

12.1.1. A major component of TestAmerica's Quality Assurance (QA) Program is the problem investigation and feedback mechanism designed to keep the laboratory staff informed on quality related issues and to provide insight to problem resolution. When nonconforming work or departures from policies and procedures in the quality system or technical operations are identified, the Corrective Action procedure provides a systematic approach to assess the issues, restore the laboratory's system integrity, and prevent reoccurrence. Nonconformance Memos (NCM) are used to document excursions for SOPs, control limits, holding times, etc. A Corrective Action report is used to document and communicate actions taken to investigate, correct, and prevent recurrence of a more significant problem. All incidents are documented and tracked in the QA corrective action database. A brief summary of the system is described below, for more detail refer to SOP NC-QA-029.

12.2. General

12.2.1. Problems within the quality system or within analytical operations may be discovered in a variety of ways, such as QC sample failures, internal or external audits, PT performance, client complaints, staff observation, etc.

12.2.2. The purpose of a Corrective Action system is to:

12.2.2.1. Identify non-conformance events and assign responsibility(s) for investigating.

12.2.2.2. Resolve non-conformance events and assign responsibility for any required corrective action.

12.2.2.3. Identify systematic problems before they become serious.

12.2.2.4. Identify and track client complaints and provide resolution

12.2.2.5. Improve systems and/or processes

12.3. Non-Conformance Memo (NCM)

12.3.1. An NCM is used to document the following types of one-off corrective actions:

12.3.1.1. Deviations from an established procedure or SOP

12.3.1.2. QC outside of limits (non-matrix related)

12.3.1.3. Isolated reporting / calculation errors

12.3.1.4. Client Complaints

12.3.1.5. Discrepancies in materials / goods received vs. manufacturer packing slips

12.4. Corrective Action Report (CAR)

12.4.1. A CAR is used to document the following types of investigations and resulting corrective actions:

12.4.1.1. Questionable trends that are found in the review of NCMs.

12.4.1.2. Issues found while reviewing NCMs that warrant further investigation.

12.4.1.3. Internal and external audit findings

12.4.1.4. Failed or unacceptable PT results.

12.4.1.5. Corrective actions that cross multiple departments in the laboratory.

12.4.1.6. Systematic reporting / calculation errors

12.4.1.7. Client complaints

12.4.1.8. Data recall investigations

12.4.1.9. Identified poor process or method performance trends

12.4.1.10. Excessive revised reports

12.4.2. This will provide background documentation to enable root cause analysis and preventive action.

12.5. Closed Loop Corrective Action Process

12.5.1. Any employee in the company can initiate a Corrective Action. There are four main components to a closed-loop Corrective Action process once an issue has been identified--Cause Analysis, Selection and Implementation of Corrective Actions (both short and long term), Monitoring of the Corrective Actions, and Follow-up.

12.6. Root Cause Analysis

12.6.1. Upon discovery of a non-conformance event, the event must be defined and documented. An NCM or CA must be initiated, someone is assigned to investigate the issue, and the event is investigated for cause. Table 12-1 provides some general guidelines on determining responsibility for assessment. SOP NC-QA-029, Nonconformance and Corrective Action System, establishes procedures for the identification and documentation of nonconformances and corrective actions and the steps taken to investigate and respond as a result of these events.

12.6.2. The root cause analysis step is the key to the process as a long-term corrective action cannot be determined until the root cause is determined.

12.6.3. Root Cause Analysis is a class of problem solving (investigative) methods aimed at identifying the basic or causal factor(s) that underlie variation in performance or the occurrence of a significant failure. The root cause may be buried under seemingly innocuous events, many steps preceding the perceived failure. At first glance, the immediate response is typically directed at a symptom and not the cause. Typically, root cause analysis would be best with three or more incidents to triangulate a weakness.

12.6.4. Systematically analyze and document the Root Causes of the more significant problems that are reported. Identify, track, and implement the corrective actions required to reduce the likelihood of recurrence of significant incidents. Trend the Root Cause data from these incidents to identify root causes that, when corrected, can lead to dramatic improvements in performance by eliminating entire classes of problems.

12.6.5. Identify the one event associated with problem and ask why this event occurred. Brainstorm the root causes of failures; for example, by asking why events occurred or conditions existed; and then why the cause occurred five consecutive times until you get to the root cause. For each of these sub events or causes, ask why it occurred. Repeat the process for the other events associated with the incident.

12.6.6. Root cause analysis does not mean the investigation is over. Look at technique, or other systems outside the normal indicators. Often creative thinking will find root causes that ordinarily would be missed, and continue to plague the laboratory or operation.

12.6.7. If the root cause is not readily obvious, the Group Leader, Technical Director, Lab Director, QA Manager, or designee is consulted. A team may be assigned to investigate and will collaborate on the resolution of the problem.

12.7. Selection and Implementation of Corrective Actions

12.7.1. Where corrective action is needed, the laboratory must identify potential corrective actions. The action(s) most likely to eliminate the problem and

prevent recurrence are selected and implemented. Responsibility for implementation is assigned.

12.7.2. Corrective actions must be, to a degree, appropriate to the magnitude of the problem identified through the cause analysis.

12.7.3. Whatever corrective action is determined to be appropriate, the laboratory must document and implement the changes. The NCM or CAR is used for this documentation. NCMs are tracked in the laboratory LIMS NCM module. Corrective Actions are tracked in the QA department CA tracking workbook.

12.8. Monitoring of the Corrective Actions

12.8.1. The Group Leader or Technical Director and QA Manager is responsible to ensure the corrective action taken was effective.

12.8.2. Ineffective actions are documented and re-evaluated until acceptable resolution is achieved. The Technical Director are accountable to the Laboratory Director to ensure final acceptable resolution is achieved and documented appropriately.

12.8.3. Each corrective action is recorded in the QA corrective action database for tracking to completion.

12.8.4. Each NCM is recorded in TALS and available for tracking purposes and a summary report of all NCMs can be is reviewedevaluate whether an on-going problem may exist by assessing trending.

12.8.5. The QA Manager reviews monthly NCMs for trends. Highlights are included in the QA monthly report (refer to Section 16). If a significant trend develops that adversely affects quality, an audit of the area is performed and corrective action implemented.

12.8.6. Any out-of-control situations that are not addressed acceptably at the laboratory level may be reported to the Corporate Quality Director by the QA Manager, indicating the nature of the out-of-control situation and problems encountered in solving the situation.

12.9. Follow-up Audits

12.9.1. Follow-up audits may be initiated by the QA Manager and must be performed as soon as possible when the identification of a nonconformance casts doubt on the laboratory's compliance with its own policies and procedures, or on its compliance with state or federal requirements.

12.9.2. These audits often follow the implementation of the corrective actions to verify effectiveness. An additional audit would only be necessary when a critical issue or risk to business is discovered. (Also refer to Section 15.2.4, Special Audits.)

12.10. Technical Corrective Actions

12.10.1. In addition to providing acceptance criteria and specific protocols for technical corrective actions in the method SOPs, the laboratory has general procedures to be followed to determine when departures from the documented policies and procedures and quality control have occurred (refer to Section 11 for information regarding the control of non-conforming work). The documentation of these procedures is through the use of an NCM.

12.10.2. Table 12-1 includes examples of general technical corrective actions. For specific criteria and corrective actions, refer to the analytical methods or specific method SOPs.

12.10.3. Table 12-1 provides some general guidelines for identifying the individual(s) responsible for assessing each QC type and initiating corrective action. The table also provides general guidance on how a data set should be treated if associated QC measurements are unacceptable. Specific procedures are included in Method SOPs, Work Instructions, and QA Manual Sections 19 and 20. The QA Manager reviews all corrective actions monthly, at a minimum, and highlights are included in the QA monthly report.

12.10.4. To the extent possible, samples must be reported only if all quality control measures are acceptable. If the deficiency does not impair the usability of the results, data must be reported with an appropriate data qualifier and/or the deficiency must be noted in the case narrative. Where sample results may be impaired, the Project Manager is notified by a written NCM and appropriate corrective action (e.g., re-analysis) is taken and documented.

12.11. Basic Corrections

12.11.1. When mistakes occur in records, each mistake must be crossed-out with a single line [not obliterated (e.g. no White-Out)], and the correct value entered alongside. All such corrections must be initialed (or signed) and dated by the person making the correction. In the case of records stored electronically, the original “uncorrected” file must be maintained intact and a second “corrected” file is created.

12.11.2. This same process applies to adding additional information to a record. All additions made later than the initial must also be initialed (or signed) and dated.

12.11.3. When corrections are due to reasons other than obvious transcription errors, the reason for the corrections (or additions) must also be documented.

Table 12-1: General Corrective Action Procedures

Inorganic Laboratory Quality Control Samples

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
Alkalinity	Method Blank (MB)	310.1 2320B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	--	NA
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	310.1 2320B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	--	NA
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	310.1 2320B	Total alkalinity: 1 per batch of 20 samples	--	NA
	Duplicate (DU)	310.1 2320B	For carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, alkalinity, and total alkalinity by SM2320B Frequency: 1 per batch of 10 samples Criteria 310.1: ? 20 % RPD(3) Criteria 2320B: ? 25 % RPD(3) Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit.	--	NA
Ammonia	Method Blank (MB)	350.2 350.3 SM4500 NH3-C and D	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration less than reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method	--	NA

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
			blank		
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	350.2 350.3 SM4500 NH3-C and D	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within control limits, rerun all associated samples	--	NA
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	350.2 350.3 SM4500 NH3-C and D	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	--	NA
	Duplicate (DU)	350.2 350.3 SM4500 NH3-C and D	N/A	—	N/A
Ammonia (TKN)	Method Blank (MB)	351.3 SM4500 N-Org C / SM4500NH3-C	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	351.3 SM4500 N-Org C / SM4500NH3-C	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix	351.3	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples, minimum of	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
	Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	SM4500 N-Org C / SM4500NH3-C	one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit		
	Duplicate (DU)	351.3 SM4500 N-Org C / SM4500NH3-C	N/A	—	N/A
BOD	Method Blank (MB)	405.1 SM5210B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit. Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	405.1 SM5210B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples. Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits. Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	405.1 SM5210B	N/A	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	405.1 SM5210B	N/A	—	N/A
Anions : Bromide Chloride Fluoride Sulfate Nitrate Nitrite Ortho-phos	Method Blank (MB)	300.0 (4)	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit	9056A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
			Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank		must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	300.0 (4)	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within control limits, rerun all associated samples	9056A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within control limits, rerun all associated samples
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	300.0 (4)	Frequency: 1 per 10 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	9056A	Frequency: 1 per 10 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit
	Duplicate (DU)	300.0 (4)	N/A	9056A	N/A
COD	Method Blank (MB)	410.4 SM5220D	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank.	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample	410.4 SM5220D	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
	(LCS)		exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples		
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	410.4 SM5220D	Frequency: 1 per 10 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	410.4 SM5220D	N/A	—	N/A
Chloride	Method Blank (MB)	325.2 SM4500 Cl-E	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	9251	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	325.2 SM4500 Cl-E	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within control limits, rerun all associated samples	9251	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within control limits, rerun all associated samples
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike	325.2 SM4500 Cl-E	Frequency: 1 per 10 samples, minimum of one per batch of	9251	Frequency: 1 per 10 samples, minimum of one

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
	Duplicate (MS/MSD)		samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory Control limits Flag data outside of limit		per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit
	Duplicate (DU)	325.2 SM4500 Cl-E	N/A	9251	N/A
Chlorine, Residual	Method Blank (MB)	330.5 SM4500 Cl-G	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	330.5 SM4500 Cl-G	N/A	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	330.5 SM4500 Cl-G	N/A	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	330.5 SM4500 Cl-G	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: =20 % RPD(3) Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit.	—	N/A
Chromium (Cr+6)	Method Blank (MB)	3500 Cr-B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank unless the method blank is above	7196A 3060A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
			RL, and samples are ND.		unacceptable method blank unless the method blank is above RL, and samples are ND.
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	3500 Cr-B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	7196A 3060A	Frequency: 1 soluble and 1 insoluble with each batch of solid samples, 1 with each batch of water samples processed not to exceed 20 samples prepped Criteria: percent recovery for water must be within ± 15 % and for solids must be within ? 20% Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable LCS
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	3500 Cr-B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Must be within laboratory QC limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	7196A 3060A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of water samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Advisory limits are 75% - 125% recovery Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable Matrix Spike *The Method of Standard Addition is used for solid samples in lieu of a Matrix Spike.*
	Duplicate (DU)	3500 Cr-B	N/A	7196A 3060A	N/A
Conductivity, Specific	Method Blank (MB)	120.1 SM2510B	N/A	9050A	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	120.1 SM2510B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples	9050A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
			Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples		exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	120.1 SM2510B	N/A	9050A	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	120.1 SM2510B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 10 samples Criteria: =20 % RPD(3) Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit.	9050A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 10 samples Criteria: =20 % RPD(3) Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit.
Cyanide (Weak Acid Dissociable)	Method Blank (MB)	SM4500 CN-I	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	SM4500 CN-I	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun al associated samples	—	N/A
	Matrix	SM4500 CN-I	Frequency: 1 per 20	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
	Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)		samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit		
	Duplicate (DU)	SM4500 CN-I	N/A	—	N/A
Cyanide (Amenable)	Method Blank (MB)	335.1 SM4500 CN-G	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	9012A 9012B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	335.1 SM4500 CN-G	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	9012A 9012B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	335.1 SM4500 CN-G	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	9012A 9012B	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action:

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
					Flag data outside of limit
	Duplicate (DU)	335.1 SM4500 CN-G	N/A	9012A 9012B	N/A
Cyanide (Total)	Method Blank (MB)	335.2 335.4 SM4500 CN-E 335.2-CLP-M (Ohio VAP)	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank unless the method blank is above RL, and samples are ND.	9012A 9012B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank unless the method blank is above RL, and samples are ND.
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	335.2 335.4 SM4500 CN-E 335.2-CLP-M (Ohio VAP)	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	9012A 9012B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	335.2 335.4 SM4500 CN-E 335.2-CLP-M (Ohio VAP)	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	9012A 9012B	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
	Duplicate (DU)	335.2 335.4 SM4500 CN-E 335.2-CLP-M (Ohio VAP)	N/A	9012A 9012B	N/A
Dissolve Oxygen (DO)	Method Blank (MB)	360.1 SM4500 O-G	N/A	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	360.1 SM4500 O-G	N/A	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	360.1 SM4500 O-G	N/A	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	360.1 SM4500 O-G	N/A	—	N/A
Flashpoint	Method Blank (MB)		N/A	1010 1010A	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)		N/A	1010 1010A	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)		N/A	1010 1010A	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)		Frequency: 1 per 20 samples per matrix, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	1010 1010A	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples per matrix, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit
Fluoride (ISE)	Method Blank (MB)	340.2 SM4500 F-C	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
			unacceptable method blank		
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	340.2 SM4500 F-C	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	340.2 SM4500 F-C	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples by Criteria: Must be within laboratory QC limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	340.2 SM4500 F-C	N/A	—	N/A
Hardness	Method Blank (MB)	130.2 SM2340B SM2340C	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	130.2 SM2340B SM2340C	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	130.2 SM2340B SM2340C	Method 130.2: 1 per 20 samples Method 2340B: Frequency, Criteria, and Corrective Action: See ICP Metals Method 200.7	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
			Requirements		
	Duplicate (DU)	130.2 SM2340B SM2340C	Frequency: One with every 10 samples.	—	N/A
Iron (Ferrous and Ferric)	Method Blank (MB)	SM3500 Fe-B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	SM3500 Fe-B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	SM3500 Fe-B	Frequency: 1 every 20 samples Criteria: Must be within laboratory QC limits Corrective Action: Flag associated data outside of limit	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	SM3500 Fe-B	N/A	—	N/A
Paint Filter	Method Blank (MB)	—	N/A	9095A 9095B	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	—	N/A	9095A 9095B	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	—	N/A	9095A 9095B	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	—	N/A	9095A 9095B	Frequency: Two per batch of 20 samples.
pH	Method Blank (MB)	150.1 SM4500 H+B	N/A	9040B 9040C	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
				9045C 9045D 9041	
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	150.1 SM4500 H+B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	9040B 9040C 9045C 9045D 9041	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	150.1 SM4500 H+B	N/A	9040B 9040C 9045C 9045D 9041	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	150.1 SM4500 H+B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 10 samples per matrix Criteria: =20 % RPD(3) limit Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit.	9040B 9040C 9045C 9045D 9041	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 10 samples per matrix Criteria: = 20 % RPD(3) limit Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit.
Phenolics	Method Blank (MB)	420.1	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	9065	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control	420.1	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples	9065	Frequency: 1 with each batch of

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
	Sample (LCS)		processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples		samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	420.1	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable matrix spike	9065	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable matrix spike
	Duplicate (DU)	420.1	N/A	9065	N/A
Phosphorus (Total and Ortho)	Method Blank (MB)	365.1 SM4500 P-E	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	365.1 SM4500 P-E	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
			control limits, rerun all associated samples		
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	365.1 SM4500 P-E	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples Criteria: Must be within laboratory QC limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	365.1 SM4500 P-E	N/A	—	N/A
Solids in Water	Method Blank (MB)	160.1 160.2 160.3 SM2540B SM2540C SM2540D	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: If analyte level in method blank is ±RL for the analyte of interest in the sample, all associated samples with reportable levels of analyte are re-prepared and re-analyzed.	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	160.1 160.2 160.3 SM2540B SM2540C SM2540D	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, re-prepare and rerun all associated samples	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	160.1 160.2 160.3 SM2540B SM2540C SM2540D	N/A	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	160.1 160.2 160.3 SM2540B SM2540C SM2540D	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 10 samples Criteria: Sample results should agree within 20%.	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
Solids (Settleable)	Method Blank (MB)	160.5 SM2540F	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: If analyte level in method blank is ±RL for the analyte of interest in the sample, all associated samples with reportable levels of analyte are re-prepared and re-analyzed.	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	160.5 SM2540F	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, re-prepare and rerun all associated samples	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	160.5 SM2540F	N/A	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	160.5 SM2540F	N/A	—	N/A
Solids (Percent Moisture)	Method Blank (MB)	160.3 (mod)	N/A	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	160.3 (mod)	N/A	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	160.3 (mod)	N/A	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	160.3 (mod)	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 10 samples Criteria: Sample results	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
			should agree within 20%.		
Sulfate (Turbidimetric)	Method Blank (MB)	375.4	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	9038	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	375.4	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	9038	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within ± 15 % Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	375.4	Frequency: 1 per 10 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	9038	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 10 samples Criteria: Limits are 75% - 125% recovery Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable Matrix Spike
	Duplicate (DU)	375.4	N/A	9038	N/A
Sulfide	Method Blank (MB)	376.1 SM4500 S2-F	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration	9030B 9034	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
			must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank		samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	376.1 SM4500 S2-F	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	9030B 9034	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	376.1 SM4500 S2-F	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	9030B 9034	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit
	Duplicate (DU)	376.1 SM4500 S2-F	N/A	9030B 9034	N/A
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Method Blank (MB)	415.1 SM5310C	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method	9060 9060A Walkley Black	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples. Criteria: Concentration less than reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
			blank		associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	415.1 SM5310C	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	9060 9060A Walkley Black	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Method 9060 requires and LCS every 15 samples. Criteria: percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable LCS
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	415.1 SM5310C	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	9060 9060A Walkley Black	Frequency: (Water matrix only) 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples. Method 9060 requires a matrix spike every 10 samples. Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Reanalyze if sample remaining. If not, flag data associated with unacceptable Matrix Spike
	Duplicate (DU)	415.1 SM5310C	N/A	9060 9060A Walkley Black	Frequency: (Solid matrix only) One for every 10 samples. Criteria: = 20% RPD between sample results. Corrective Action: Flag data with unacceptable RPD
Turbidity	Method Blank	180.1	Frequency: 1 with each	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
	(MB)		batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank		
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	180.1	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	180.1	N/A	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	180.1	Frequency: 1 per 10 samples Criteria: Must be within laboratory QC limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	—	N/A
Specific Gravity	Method Blank (MB)	SM2710 F	N/A	—	N/A
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	SM2710 F	N/A	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	SM2710 F	N/A	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	SM2710 F	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples Criteria: Must be within laboratory QC limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	—	N/A
Mercury by CVAA &	Method Blank (MB)	245.1 1631E	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples	7470A 7471A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
CVAF			processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration less than reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank, unless the method blank is above RL, and samples are ND.	7471B	samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration less than reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank, unless the method blank is above RL, and samples are ND.
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	245.1 1631E	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: For 245.1 percent recovery of analyte must be within ± 20 %. For 1631E the percent recovery is +/- 23% Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable LCS, unless samples are ND, results are reported.	7470A 7471A 7471B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: percent recovery of analyte must be within ± 20 % Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable LCS samples are ND, results are reported. . Exception: If samples are ND, results are reported.
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	245.1 1631E	Frequency: with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples. 1631E frequency is 1 in 10 samples, 71-125% Criteria: For Method 245.1 recovery should be within 70-130 % Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable MS.	7470A 7471A 7471B	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: For Method 7470A, recovery should be within 75-125 %. For Methods 7471A and 7471B, a criterion is 70-130%. Corrective Action:

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
					Flag data associated with unacceptable MS.
	Duplicate (DU)	245.1 1631E	N/A	7470A 7471A 7471B	N/A
Metals (ICP and ICP/MS)	Method Blank (MB)	200.7 200.8	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration less than reporting limit. Concentration less than reporting with the exception of lab common contaminants. Sample results <RL are also valid. Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank unless the method blank is above RL, and samples are ND.	6010B 6010C 6020 6020A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration less than reporting limit. Concentration less than reporting with the exception of lab common contaminants. Sample results <RL are also valid. Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank unless the method blank is above RL, and samples are ND.
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	200.7 200.8	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: percent recovery of analyte must be ± 85-115%. If LCS is biased high and samples are <RL, the results are valid. Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable LCS If samples are ND, results are reported.	6010B 6010C 6020 6020A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: percent recovery of analyte must be ± 20 %. If LCS is biased high and samples are <RL, the results are valid. Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable LCS If samples are ND, results are

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES (1)	Method	RCRA (SW846) (2)
					reported.
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	200.7 200.8	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Limits for percent recovery are 70-130%, RPD(3) must be within 20% Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable matrix spike	6010B 6010C 6020 6020A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Limits for percent recovery must be within laboratory limits. RPD(3) must be within 20% Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable matrix spike
	Duplicate (DU)	200.7 200.8	N/A	6010B 6010C 6020 6020A	N/A
	Serial Dilution (SD)	200.7 200.8	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: 10% difference. 10% difference only applied if sample results are >50 times MDL. Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable serial dilution	6010B 6010C 6020 6020A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: 10% difference. 10% difference only applied if sample results are >50 times MDL. Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable serial dilution
	Post Digestion Spike (PDS)	200.7 200.8	Frequency: When dilution test fails to meet criteria. Criteria: Recovery must be within 75 – 125%. Corrective Action: Flag results for matrix interference.	6010B 6010C 6020 6020A	Frequency: When dilution test fails to meet criteria. Criteria: Recovery must be within 75 – 125%. Corrective Action: Flag results for matrix interference.

Footnotes
1. *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System*

2. *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, (SW-846), Third Edition, September 1986. Contains Final Update I (July 1992), Final Update IIA (August 1993), Final Update II (September 1994), Final Update IIB (January 1995), and Final Update III (December 1996), Update IV (2007).*
3. *RPD-Relative Percent Difference*
4. *Method not listed in 40 CFR Part 136. Method 300.0 is a proposed 40CFR method. Specific state and/or region approval is required for NPDES.*

Organic Laboratory Quality Control Samples

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES 1	Method	RCRA (SW846) 2
Herbicides	Method Blank (MB)	--	NA	8151A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	--	NA	8151A	Frequency: 1 with each extraction batch of samples not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery for each analyte must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Re-extract and reanalyze all samples associated with unacceptable LCS
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	--	NA	8151A	Frequency: 1 with each extraction batch of samples not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: percent recovery for each analyte should be within laboratory

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES 1	Method	RCRA (SW846) 2
					control limits Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable matrix spike sample
	Duplicate (DU)	--	NA	8151A	N/A
	Surrogates (Surr)	--	NA	8151A	Surrogates spiked into method blank and all samples (QC included) Method Blank Criteria and LCS: All surrogates must fall within laboratory established control limits before sample analysis may proceed. Sample Criteria: Re-extract and reanalyze samples or flag sample data not meeting surrogate criteria
	Internal Standards (IS)	--	NA	8151A	Optional
Pesticides and PCBs	Method Blank (MB)	608	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration less than reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	Frequency: 1 with each extraction batch of samples not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration less than reporting limit Corrective Action: Re-prepare and reanalyze all samples associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	608	Frequency: 1 with each extraction batch of samples not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: percent recovery must be within control limits given in method for each analyte	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	Frequency: 1 with each extraction batch of samples not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: percent recovery must be within control limits given in method for each analyte Corrective Action:

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES 1	Method	RCRA (SW846) 2
			Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable LCS		Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable LCS
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	608	Frequency: 1 per 10 samples from each site or 1 per month, whichever is more frequent Criteria: percent recovery for each analyte should be within advisory limits given in method Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable Matrix Spike	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	Frequency: 1 per 10 samples from each site or 1 per month, whichever is more frequent Criteria: percent recovery for each analyte should be within advisory limits given in method Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable Matrix Spike
	Duplicate (DU)	608	N/A	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	N/A
	Surrogates (Surr)	608	Frequency: Surrogates spiked into method blank and all samples (QC included) Method Blank Criteria and LCS: Results must fall within laboratory established control limits Sample Criteria: Re-extract and reanalyze samples or flag sample data not meeting surrogate criteria	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	Frequency: Surrogates spiked into method blank and all samples (QC included) Method Blank Criteria and LCS: Results must fall within laboratory established control limits Sample Criteria: Re-extract and reanalyze samples or flag sample data not meeting surrogate criteria
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Inorganics: HEM/SGT HEM)	Method Blank (MB)	1664A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES 1	Method	RCRA (SW846) 2
			associated with unacceptable method blank		
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	1664A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery is specified by the method. 78-114%, 11% RPD for HEM and 64-132%, 28% RPD for SGT HEM. Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	1664A	Frequency: 1 with every 10 samples per site Criteria: Percent recovery is specified by the method, 78-114%, 11% RPD for HEM and 64-132%, 28% RPD for SGT HEM Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable Matrix Spike	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	1664A	N/A	—	N/A
Semivolatiles	Method Blank (MB)	625	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit. Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable	8270C 8270D	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit. Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES 1	Method	RCRA (SW846) 2
			method blank		method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	625	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples. Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits. Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	8270C 8270D	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples. Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits. Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	625	Frequency: 1 with each extraction batch of samples not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: percent recovery for each analyte should be within advisory limits given in method Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable Matrix Spike	8270C 8270D	Frequency: 1 with each extraction batch of samples not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: percent recovery for each analyte should be within advisory limits given in method Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable Matrix Spike
	Duplicate (DU)	625	N/A	8270C 8270D	N/A
	Surrogates (Surr)	625	Frequency: Surrogates spiked into method blank and all samples (QC included) Method Blank and LCS Criteria: All surrogates must be in control before sample analysis may proceed. One surrogate per fraction may exceed control limits if greater than 10% recovery. Sample Criteria:	8270C 8270D	Frequency: Surrogates spiked into method blank and all samples (QC included) Method Blank and LCS Criteria: All surrogates must be in control before sample analysis may proceed. One surrogate per fraction may exceed control limits if greater than 10% recovery. Sample Criteria: Re-extract samples or flag sample data not

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES 1	Method	RCRA (SW846) 2
			Re-extract samples or flag sample data not meeting surrogate criteria		meeting surrogate criteria
	Internal Standards (IS)	625	Frequency: Internal standards spiked into method blank and all samples (QC included) Criteria: All internal standard recoveries must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag sample data not meeting internal standard recovery requirements	8270C 8270D	Frequency: Internal Standards are added to all samples (QC samples included). Criteria: area of daily standard must be within 50% to 200% of the response in the mid-level of the initial calibration standard. The retention time (RT) for any internal standard (IS) in the continuing calibration must not exceed ± 0.5 minutes from mid-level initial calibration standard IS RT.
Volatiles by GC/MS	Method Blank (MB)	624	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank	8260A 8260B 8260C	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	624	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within control limits, rerun all	8260A 8260B 8260C	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within control limits, rerun all associated samples

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES 1	Method	RCRA (SW846) 2
			associated samples		
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	624	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	8260A 8260B 8260C	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit
	Duplicate (DU)	624	N/A	8260A 8260B 8260C	N/A
	Surrogates (Surr)	624	Frequency: Surrogates are spiked into all samples (including all QC samples) Criteria: All surrogates must meet criteria Corrective Action: Re-extract and re-analyze samples or flag sample data not meeting surrogate criteria.	8260A 8260B 8260C	Frequency: Surrogates are spiked into all samples (including all QC samples) Criteria: All surrogates must meet criteria Corrective Action: Re-extract and re-analyze samples or flag sample data not meeting surrogate criteria.
	Internal Standards (IS)	624	Frequency: Internal standards spiked into method blank and all samples (QC included) Criteria: All internal standard recoveries must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag sample data not meeting internal standard recovery requirements	8260A 8260B 8260C	Frequency: Internal standards spiked into method blank and all samples (QC included) Criteria: All internal standard recoveries must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag sample data not meeting internal standard recovery requirements
Methyl Mercury	Method Blank (MB)	1630	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES 1	Method	RCRA (SW846) 2
			processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank.		
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	1630	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within laboratory control limits, rerun all associated samples	—	N/A
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	1630	Frequency: 1 per 10 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit	—	N/A
	Duplicate (DU)	1630	N/A	—	N/A
	Surrogates (Surr)	1630	Frequency: Surrogates are spiked into all samples (including all QC samples) Criteria: All surrogates must meet criteria Corrective Action: Re-extract and re-analyze samples	—	N/A

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES 1	Method	RCRA (SW846) 2
			or flag sample data not meeting surrogate criteria.		
Formaldehyde	Method Blank (MB)	—	N/A	8315A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	—	N/A	8315A	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: If not within control limits, rerun all associated samples
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	—	N/A	8315A	Frequency: 1 per 10 samples, minimum of one per batch of samples processed Criteria: Percent recovery must be within laboratory control limits Corrective Action: Flag data outside of limit
	Duplicate (DU)	—	N/A	8315A	N/A
Diesel Range Organics (DRO) and Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)	Method Blank (MB)	—	N/A	8015B 8015C 8015D	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES 1	Method	RCRA (SW846) 2
					associated with unacceptable method blank
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	—	N/A	8015B 8015C 8015D	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery should be within advisory limits given in the method. Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable LCS
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	—	N/A	8015B 8015C 8015D	Frequency: 1 per 20 samples. Criteria: percent recovery for each analyte should be within laboratory limits. Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable Matrix Spike
	Surrogates (Surr)	—	N/A	8015B 8015C 8015D	Frequency: Surrogates are spiked into all samples (including all QC samples) Criteria: All surrogates must meet criteria Corrective Action: Re-extract and re-analyze samples or flag sample data not meeting surrogate criteria.
Aromatic Acids	Method Blank (MB)	—	N/A	Client Derived	Frequency: 1 with each batch of samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Concentration must be less than the reporting limit Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable

Analysis	*QC Sample	Method	NPDES 1	Method	RCRA (SW846) 2
					method blank unless the method blank is above RL, and samples are ND.
	Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)	—	N/A	Client Derived	Frequency: 1 soluble and 1 insoluble with each batch of solid samples, 1 with each batch of water samples processed not to exceed 20 samples prepped Criteria: Percent recovery for analytes should be within laboratory accepted limits Corrective Action: Rerun all samples associated with unacceptable LCS
	Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD)	—	N/A	Client Derived	Frequency: 1 with each batch of water samples processed not to exceed 20 samples Criteria: Percent recovery for analytes should be within laboratory accepted limits Corrective Action: Flag data associated with unacceptable Matrix Spike
	Duplicate (DU)	--	N/A	Client Derived	N/A

* For the Ohio EPA Voluntary Action Program (VAP), please refer to the SOPs for the acceptable criteria, corrective actions, and exceptions.

Footnotes

1. *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System*
2. *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, (SW-846), Third Edition, September 1986. Contains Final Update I (July 1992), Final Update IIA (August 1993), Final Update II (September 1994), Final Update IIB (January 1995), Final Update III (December 1996), and Final Update IV (2007)*

13. PREVENTIVE ACTION / IMPROVEMENT

13.1. OVERVIEW

13.1.1. The laboratory's preventive action programs improve or eliminate potential causes of nonconforming product and/or nonconformance to the quality system. This preventive action process is a proactive and continuous process of improvement activities that can be initiated through feedback from clients, employees, business providers, and affiliates. The QA Department has the overall responsibility to ensure the preventive action process is in place, and that relevant information on actions is submitted for management review.

13.1.2. Dedicating resources to an effective preventive action system emphasizes the laboratory's commitment to its Quality Program. It is beneficial to identify and address negative trends before they develop into complaints, problems and corrective actions. Additionally, customer service and client satisfaction can be improved through continuous improvements to laboratory systems.

13.1.3. Opportunities for improvement may be discovered during management reviews, the monthly QA Metrics Report, evaluation of internal or external audits, results and evaluation of proficiency testing (PT) performance, data analysis and review processing operations, client complaints, staff observation, etc.

13.1.4. The monthly Management Systems Metrics Report shows performance indicators in all areas of the laboratory and quality system. These areas include revised reports, corrective actions, audit findings, internal auditing and data authenticity audits, client complaints, PT samples, holding time violations, SOPs, Ethics training, etc. These metrics are used in evaluating the management and quality system performance on an ongoing basis and provide a tool for identifying areas for improvement.

13.1.5. The laboratory's corrective action process (Section 12) is integral to implementation of preventive actions. A critical piece of the corrective action process is the implementation of actions to prevent further occurrence of a non-compliance event. Historical review of corrective action provides a valuable mechanism for identifying preventive action opportunities.

13.1.6. The following elements are part of a preventive action system:

13.1.6.1. Identification of an opportunity for preventive action.

13.1.6.2. Process for the preventive action.

13.1.6.3. Define the measurements of the effectiveness of the process once undertaken.

13.1.6.4. Execution of the preventive action.

13.1.6.5. Evaluation of the plan using the defined measurements.

13.1.6.6. Verification of the effectiveness of the preventive action.

13.1.6.7. Close-out by documenting any permanent changes to the Quality System as a result of the Preventive Action. Documentation of Preventive Action is incorporated into the monthly QA reports, corrective action process, and management review.

13.1.7. Any Preventive Actions undertaken or attempted must be taken into account during the Annual Management Systems Review (Section 16). A highly detailed report is not required; however, a summary of success and failure within the preventive action program is sufficient to provide management with a measurement for evaluation.

13.2. Management Of Change

13.2.1. The Management of Change process is designed to manage significant events and changes that occur within the laboratory. Through these procedures, the potential risks inherent with a new event or change are identified and evaluated. The risks are minimized or eliminated through pre-planning and the development of preventive measures. The laboratory has a graded approach for managing change based based on the Management Systems Review.

14. CONTROL OF RECORDS

14.1. The laboratory maintains a records management system appropriate to its needs and that complies with applicable standards or regulations as required. The system produces unequivocal, accurate records that document all laboratory activities. The laboratory retains all original observations, calculations and derived data, calibration records and a copy of the analytical report for a minimum of five years after it has been issued.

14.2. Overview

14.2.1. The laboratory has established procedures for identification, collection, indexing, access, filing, storage, maintenance and disposal of quality and technical records. A record index is listed in Table 14-1. Quality records are maintained by the QA Department which is backed up as part of the regular network backup. Records are of two types--either electronic or hard-copy paper formats depending on whether the record is computer or hand generated (some records may be in both formats). Technical records are maintained by the Records Manager.

Table 14-1. Records Index (1)

Record Types 1:	Retention Time:

	Record Types 1:	Retention Time:
Technical Records	- Raw Data - Logbooks2 - Standards - Certificates - Analytical Records - MDLs/IDLs/DOCs - Lab Reports	5 Years from analytical report issue*
Official Documents	- Quality Assurance Manual (QAM) - Work Instructions - Policies - SOPs - Policy Memorandums - Manuals	5 Years from document retirement date*
QA Records	- Internal & External Audits/Responses - Certifications - Corrective/Preventive Actions - Management Reviews - Method & Software Validation / Verification Data - Data Investigation	5 Years from archival* Data Investigation: 5 years or the life of the affected raw data storage whichever is greater (beyond 5 years if ongoing project or pending investigation)
Project Records	- Sample Receipt & COC Documentation - Contracts and Amendments - Correspondence - QAPP - SAP - Telephone Logbooks - Lab Reports	5 Years from analytical report issue*
Administrative Records	Finance and Accounting	10 years
	EH&S Manual, Permits	7 years
	Disposal Records	Indefinitely
	Employee Handbook	Indefinitely
	Personnel files, Employee Signature & Initials, Administrative Training Records (e.g., Ethics)	Refer to HR Manual
	Administrative Policies Technical Training Records	7 years

1. *Record Types encompass hardcopy and electronic records.*
2. *Examples of logbook types: Maintenance, Instrument Run, Preparation (standard and samples), Standard and Reagent Receipt, Archiving, Balance Calibration, Temperature (hardcopy or electronic records).*

* Exceptions listed in Table 14-2.

14.2.2. All records are stored and retained in such a way that they are secure and readily retrievable at the laboratory facility that provides a suitable environment to prevent damage or deterioration and to prevent loss. All records must be protected against fire, theft, loss, environmental deterioration, and vermin. In the case of electronic records and electronic

or magnetic sources, storage media are protected from deterioration caused by magnetic fields and/or electronic deterioration.

14.2.3. Access to the data is limited to laboratory and company employees, and shall be documented with an access log. Records are maintained for a minimum of five years unless otherwise specified by a client or regulatory requirement.

14.2.4. For raw data and project records, record retention must be calculated from the date the project report is issued. For other records, such as Controlled Documents, QA, or Administrative Records, the retention time is calculated from the date the record is formally retired. Records related to the programs listed in Table 14-2 have lengthier retention requirements and are subject to the requirements in Section 14.1.3.

14.3. Programs with Longer Retention Requirements

14.3.1. Some regulatory programs have longer record retention requirements than the standard record retention time. These are detailed in Table 14-2 with their retention requirements. In these cases, the longer retention requirement is enacted. If special instructions exist such that client data cannot be destroyed prior to notification of the client, the container or box containing that data is marked as to who to contact for authorization prior to destroying the data.

Note: For the Ohio VAP program the laboratory is required to notify Ohio EPA of its intent to dispose of any records.

Table 14-2. Special Record Retention Requirements

Program	Retention Requirement
Ohio – Drinking Water	5 years (project records) 10 years – radio chemistry (project records)
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality – all environmental data	10 years
OSHA - 40 CFR Part 1910	30 years
TSCA - 40 CFR Part 792	10 years after publication of final test rule or negotiated test agreement and others as negotiated.
Ohio Voluntary Action Program	10 years

Note: Extended retention requirements must be noted with the archive documents or addressed in facility-specific records retention procedures.

14.3.2. The laboratory has procedures to protect and back-up records stored electronically and to prevent unauthorized access to or amendment of these records. All analytical data is maintained as hardcopy or in a secure readable electronic format. For analytical reports that are maintained as copies in PDF format, refer to Section 19.14.1 for more information.

14.3.3. The record-keeping system allows for historical reconstruction of all laboratory activities that produced the analytical data, as well as rapid recovery of historical data. (Records stored off site should be accessible within two days of a request for such records). The history of the sample from when the laboratory took possession of the samples must be readily understood through the documentation. This must include inter-laboratory transfers of samples and/or extracts.

14.3.4. The records include the identity of personnel involved in sampling, sample receipt, preparation, or testing. All analytical work contains the initials (at least) of the personnel involved. The laboratory copy of the Chain-of-Custody is stored with the invoice and the Work Order sheet generated by LIMS. The Chain-of-Custody would indicate the name of the sampler. If any sampling notes are provided with a Work Order, they are kept with this package.

14.3.5. All information relating to the laboratory facilities equipment, analytical test methods, and related laboratory activities, such as sample receipt, sample preparation, or data verification are documented.

14.3.6. The record-keeping system facilitates the retrieval of all working files and archived records for inspection and verification purposes, e.g., set format for naming electronic files, set format for what is included with a given analytical data set. SOP NC-QA-019, Records Information Management, outlines this procedure. Instrument data is stored sequentially by instrument. A given day's analyses are maintained in the order of the analysis. Run logs are maintained for each instrument or method; each day's run long or instrument sequence is stored with the data to aid in re-constructing an analytical sequence. Where an analysis is performed without an instrument, bound logbooks or bench sheets are used to record and file data. Standard and reagent information is entered into LIMS for each method as required.

14.3.7. Changes to hardcopy records must follow the procedures outlined in Sections 12 and 19. Changes to electronic records in LIMS or instrument data are recorded in audit trails.

14.3.8. The reason for a signature or initials on a document is clearly indicated in the records such as "Sampled by," "Prepared by," "Reviewed by", or "Analyzed by".

14.3.9. All generated data except those that are generated by automated data collection systems, are recorded directly, promptly and legibly in permanent dark ink.

14.3.10. Hard-copy data may be scanned into PDF format for record storage as long as the scanning process can be verified in order to ensure no data is lost, and the data files and storage media must be tested to verify the laboratory's ability to retrieve the information prior to the destruction of the hard-copy which was scanned.

14.3.11. Also refer to Section 19.14.1, "Computer and Electronic Data Related Requirements".

14.4. Technical And Analytical Records

14.4.1. The laboratory retains records of original observations, derived data and sufficient information to establish an audit trail, calibration records, staff records and a copy of each analytical report issued, for a minimum of five years unless otherwise specified by a client or regulatory requirement (refer to Section 15.1). The records for each analysis must contain sufficient information to enable the analysis to be repeated under conditions as close as possible to the original. The records must include the identity of laboratory personnel responsible for the sampling, performance of each analysis and reviewing results.

14.4.2. Observations, data, and calculations are recorded in real-time at the time they are made and are identifiable to the specific task.

14.4.3. Changes to hardcopy records must follow the procedures outlined in Sections 12 and 19. Changes to electronic records in LIMS or instrument data are recorded in audit trails. The essential information to be associated with analysis, such as strip charts, tabular printouts, computer data files, analytical notebooks, and run logs, include:

14.5. Laboratory sample ID code

14.5.1. Date of analysis. Time of analysis is also required if the holding time is 72 hours or less, or when time-critical steps are included in the analysis (e.g., drying times, incubations, etc.); instrumental analyses have the date and time of analysis recorded as part of their general operations. Where a time critical step exists in an analysis, location for such a time is included as part of the documentation.

14.5.2. Instrumentation identification and instrument operating conditions/parameters. Operating conditions/parameters are typically recorded in instrument maintenance logs where available. Instrument logs may be in electronic format.

14.5.3. Analysis type

14.5.4. All manual calculations and manual integrations

14.5.5. Analyst or operator initials/signature

14.5.6. Sample preparation, including cleanup, separation protocols, incubation periods, ID codes, volumes, weights, instrument printouts, meter readings, calculations, reagents

14.5.7. Test results

14.5.8. Standard and reagent origin, ID codes, and dates of receipt, preparation, and use

14.5.9. Calibration criteria, frequency, and acceptance criteria

14.5.10. Data and statistical calculations, review, confirmation, interpretation, assessment and reporting conventions

14.5.11. Quality control protocols and assessment

14.5.12. Electronic data security, software documentation and verification, software and hardware audits, backups, and records of any changes to automated data entries

14.5.13. Method performance criteria including expected quality control requirements. These are indicated both in the LIMS and on specific analytical report formats.

14.5.14. All logbooks used during receipt, preparation, storage, analysis, and reporting of samples or monitoring of support equipment shall undergo a documented supervisory or peer review on a monthly basis.

14.6. Laboratory Support Activities

14.6.1. In addition to documenting all the above-mentioned activities, the following are retained QA records and project records (previous discussions in this section relate where and how these data are stored):

14.6.2. All original raw data, whether hard-copy or electronic, for calibrations, samples and quality control measures, including analysts' work sheets and data output records (chromatograms, strip charts, and other instrument response readout records)

14.6.3. A written description or reference to the specific test method used which includes a description of the specific computational steps used to translate parametric observations into a reportable analytical value

14.6.4. Copies of final reports

14.6.5. Archived SOPs

14.6.6. Correspondence relating to laboratory activities for a specific project

14.6.7. All Corrective Action reports, audits and audit responses

14.6.8. Proficiency test results and raw data

14.6.9. Results of data review, verification, and cross-checking procedures

14.7. Sample Handling Records

14.7.1. Records of all procedures to which a sample is subjected while in the possession of the laboratory are maintained. These include, but are not limited to, records pertaining to:

14.7.2. Sample preservation including appropriateness of sample container and compliance with holding time requirement

14.7.3. Sample identification, receipt, acceptance or rejection and login

14.7.4. Sample storage and tracking including shipping receipts, sample transmittal / COC forms

14.7.5. Procedures for the receipt and retention of samples, including all provisions necessary to protect the integrity of samples.

14.8. Administrative Records

14.8.1. The laboratory also maintains the administrative records in either electronic or hard-copy form Refer to Table 14-1.

14.9. Records Management, Storage, And Disposal

14.9.1. All records (including those pertaining to test equipment), certificates, and reports are safely stored, held secure, and in confidence to the client. Certification-related records are available to the accrediting body upon request.

14.9.2. All information necessary for the historical reconstruction of data is maintained by the laboratory. Records that are stored only on electronic media must be supported by the hardware and software necessary for their retrieval.

14.9.3. Records that are stored or generated by computers or personal computers have hardcopy, write-protected backup copies, or an electronic audit trail controlling access.

14.9.4. The laboratory has a record management system for control of laboratory notebooks, instrument logbooks, standards logbooks, and records for data reduction, validation, storage, and reporting. Laboratory notebooks are issued on a per analysis basis, and are numbered sequentially.

14.10. Transfer Of Ownership

14.10.1. In the event the laboratory transfers ownership or goes out of business, the laboratory shall ensure that the records are maintained or transferred according to client's instructions. Upon ownership transfer, record retention requirements shall be addressed in the ownership transfer agreement and the responsibility for maintaining archives is clearly established. In addition, in cases of bankruptcy, appropriate regulatory and state legal requirements concerning laboratory records must be followed. In the event of the closure of the laboratory, all records will revert to the control of the corporate headquarters. Should the entire company cease to exist, as much notice as possible will be given to clients and the accrediting bodies who have worked with the laboratory during the previous five years of such action.

14.11. Records Disposal

14.11.1. Records are removed from the archive and destroyed after five years, unless otherwise specified by a client or regulatory requirement. On a project-specific or program basis, clients may need to be notified prior to record destruction. Records are destroyed in a manner that ensures their confidentiality such as shredding, mutilation or incineration (refer to Tables 14-1 and 14-2).

14.11.2. Electronic copies of records must be destroyed by erasure or physically damaging off-line storage media so no records can be read.

14.11.3. If a third party records management company is hired to dispose of records, a "Certificate of Destruction" is required.

15. AUDITS

15.1. Internal Audits

15.1.1. Internal audits are performed to verify that laboratory operations comply with the requirements of the lab's quality system and with the external quality programs under which the laboratory operates. Audits are planned and organized by the QA staff. Personnel conducting the audits should be independent of the area being evaluated. Auditors will have sufficient authority, access to work areas, and organizational freedom necessary to observe all activities affecting quality and to report the assessments to laboratory management and when requested to corporate management.

15.1.2. Audits are conducted and documented as described in TestAmerica Corporate SOP
CW-Q-S-003 on performing Internal Auditing. The types and frequency of routine internal audits are described in Table 15-1. Special or ad hoc assessments may be conducted as needed under the direction of the QA staff.

Table 15-1. Types of Internal Audits and Frequency

Description	Performed by	Frequency
Quality Systems Audits	QA Department, QA approved designee, or Corporate QA	All areas of the laboratory annually
Method Audits	Joint responsibility: QA Manager or designee with assistance by the Technical Director or designee (refer to CA-Q-S-004)	Method audits frequency: 50% of methods annually 100% of methods annually (DoD Labs)
QA Technical Audits	Joint responsibility: QA manager or designee Technical Manager or Designee (Refer to CW-Q-S-003)	Technical Audits Frequency: 50% of methods annually
SOP Method Compliance	Joint responsibility: QA Manager or Designee D) Technical Manager or Designee (Refer to CW-Q-S-003)	SOP Compliance Review Frequency Every 2 years 100% of SOPs annually (DoD Labs)
Special	QA Department or Designee	Surveillance or spot checks performed as needed, e.g., to confirm corrective actions from other audits
Performance Testing	Analysts with QA oversight	Two successful per year for each TNI field of testing or as dictated by regulatory requirements

15.2. Annual Quality Systems Audit

15.2.1. An annual quality systems audit is required to ensure compliance to analytical methods and SOPs, TestAmerica's Data Integrity and Ethics Policies, TNI quality systems, client and state requirements, and the effectiveness of the internal controls of the analytical process, including but not limited to, data review, quality controls, preventive action, and corrective action. The completeness of earlier corrective action is assessed for effectiveness and sustainability. The audit is divided into sections for each operating or support area of the lab, and each section is comprehensive for a given area. The area audits may be performed on a rotating schedule throughout the year to ensure adequate coverage of all areas. This schedule may change as situations in the laboratory warrant.

Note: Part of the quality systems audit relates to regulatory compliance. An assessment of the laboratory's compliance to regulatory requirements

is performed by Corporate QA through monthly management reports, review of client and regulatory concerns, and also through periodic on-site evaluations.

15.3. QA Technical Audits

15.3.1. QA technical audits are based on client projects, associated sample delivery groups, and the methods performed. Reported results are compared to raw data to verify the authenticity of results. The validity of calibrations and QC results are compared to data qualifiers, footnotes, and case narratives. Documentation is assessed by examining run logs and records of manual integrations. Manual calculations are checked. Where possible, electronic audit Miner programs (e.g., Chrom AuditMiner) are used to identify unusual manipulations of the data deserving closer scrutiny. QA technical audits must include all methods within a two-year period.

15.4. SOP Method Compliance

15.4.1. Compliance of all SOPs with the source methods and compliance of the operational groups with the SOPs must be assessed by the Technical Director and the QA department at least every two years. (Annually for methods and administrative SOPs related to DoD programs.) The work of each newly hired analyst is assessed within three months of working independently, (e.g., completion of method IDOC). In addition, as analysts add methods to their capabilities, (new IDOC) reviews of the analyst work products must be performed within three months of completing the documented training.

15.5. Special Audits

15.5.1. Special audits are conducted on an as needed basis, generally as a follow up to specific issues such as client complaints, corrective actions, PT results, data audits, system audits, validation comments, regulatory audits or suspected ethical improprieties. Special audits are focused on a specific issue, and report format, distribution, and timeframes are designed to address the nature of the issue. Special audits will also be performed when new methods and/or instrumentation is implemented.

15.6. Performance Testing

15.6.1. The laboratory participates semi-annually in performance audits conducted through the analysis of PT samples provided by a third party. The laboratory generally participates in the following types of PT studies—non potable water and soil.

15.6.2. It is TestAmerica's policy that PT samples be treated as typical samples in the production process. Furthermore, where PT samples present special or unique problems, in the regular production process they may need to be treated differently, as would any special or unique request submitted by any client. The QA Manager must be consulted and in

agreement with any decisions made to treat a PT sample differently due to some special circumstance.

15.6.3. Written responses to unacceptable PT results are required. In some cases it may be necessary for blind QC samples to be submitted to the laboratory to show a return to control.

15.7. External Audits

15.7.1. External audits are performed when certifying agencies or clients conduct on-site inspections or submit performance testing samples for analysis. It is TestAmerica's policy to cooperate fully with regulatory authorities and clients. The laboratory makes every effort to provide the auditors with access to personnel, documentation, and assistance. Laboratory group leaders are responsible for providing corrective actions to the QA Manager who coordinates the response for any deficiencies discovered during an external audit. Audit responses are due in the time allotted by the client or agency performing the audit. When requested, a copy of the audit report and the laboratory's Corrective Action plan must be forwarded to Corporate Quality.

15.7.2. The laboratory cooperates with clients and their representatives to monitor the laboratory's performance in relation to work performed for the client. The client may only view data and systems related directly to the client's work. All efforts are made to keep other client information confidential.

15.8. Confidential Business Information (CBI) Considerations

15.8.1. During on-site audits, auditors may come into possession of information claimed as business confidential. A business confidentiality claim is defined as "a claim or allegation that business information is entitled to confidential treatment for reasons of business confidentiality or a request for a determination that such information is entitled to such treatment." When information is claimed as business confidential, the laboratory must place on (or attach to) the information at the time it is submitted to the auditor, a cover sheet, stamped or typed legend or other suitable form of notice, employing language such as "trade secret", "proprietary" or "company confidential". Confidential portions of documents otherwise non-confidential must be clearly identified. CBI may be purged of references to client identity by the responsible laboratory official at the time of removal from the laboratory. However, sample identifiers may not be obscured from the information. Additional information regarding CBI can be found in within the 2009 TNI standards.

15.9. Audit Findings

15.9.1. Audit findings are documented using the Corrective Action process and spreadsheet. The laboratory's Corrective Action responses for both types of audits may include action plans that could not be completed within a

predefined timeframe. In these instances, a completion date must be set and agreed to by Operations management and the QA Manager.

15.9.2. Developing and implementing Corrective Action to findings is the responsibility of the Department Manager where the finding originated. Findings that are not corrected by specified due dates are reported monthly to management in the QA monthly report. When requested, a copy of the audit report and the laboratory's Corrective Action plan must be forwarded to Corporate Quality.

15.9.3. If any audit finding casts doubt on the effectiveness of the operations or on the correctness or validity of the laboratory's test results, the laboratory must take timely corrective action, and must notify clients in writing if the investigations show that the laboratory results have been affected. Once corrective action is implemented, a follow-up audit is scheduled to ensure that the problem has been corrected.

15.9.4. Clients must be notified promptly in writing, of any event such as the identification of defective measuring or test equipment that casts doubt on the validity of results given in any test report or amendment to a test report. The investigation must begin within 24 hours of discovery of the problem and all efforts are made to notify the client within two weeks after the completion of the investigation.

16. MANAGEMENT REVIEWS

16.1. Quality Assurance Report

16.1.1. A comprehensive QA Report must be prepared each month by the laboratory's QA Department and forwarded to the Laboratory Director and Corporate Quality Director, as well as the VP of Operations. All aspects of the QA system are reviewed to evaluate the suitability of policies and procedures. During the course of the year, the Laboratory Director, VP of Operations, or Corporate QA may request that additional information be added to the report.

16.1.2. On a monthly basis, Corporate QA compiles information from all the monthly laboratory reports. The Corporate Quality Directors prepare a report that includes a compilation of all metrics and notable information and concerns regarding the QA programs within the laboratories. The report also includes a listing of new regulations that may potentially impact the laboratories. This report is presented to the Senior Management Team and General Managers.

16.2. Annual Management Review

16.2.1. The Senior Lab Management Team (Laboratory Director, Technical Director, Operations Manager, QA Manager, HR Supervisor, PM Manager) conducts a review annually of its quality systems and LIMS to ensure its continuing suitability and effectiveness in meeting client and regulatory requirements and to introduce any necessary changes or

improvements. It will also provide a platform for defining goals, objectives, and action items that feed into the laboratory planning system. Corporate Operations and Corporate QA personnel may be included in this meeting at the discretion of the Laboratory Director. The LIMS review consists of examining any audits, complaints or concerns that have been raised through the year that are related to the LIMS. The laboratory must summarize any critical findings that cannot be solved by the lab, and report them to Corporate IT.

16.2.2. The Management Systems Review (Corporate SOP CW-Q-S-004 and Work Instruction CW-Q-WI-003) uses information generated during the preceding year to assess the "big picture" by ensuring that routine actions taken and reviewed on a monthly basis are not components of larger systematic concerns. The monthly review should keep the quality systems current and effective; therefore, the annual review is a formal senior management process to review specific existing documentation. Significant issues from the following documentation are compiled or summarized by the QA Manager prior to the review meeting:

16.2.2.1. Matters arising from the previous annual review

16.2.2.2. Prior Monthly QA Reports issues

16.2.2.3. Laboratory QA Metrics

16.2.2.4. Review of report reissue requests

16.2.2.5. Review of client feedback and complaints

16.2.2.6. Issues arising from any prior management or staff meetings

16.2.2.7. Minutes from prior Senior Lab Management Team meetings. Issues that may be raised from these meetings include:

16.2.2.7.1. Adequacy of staff, equipment and facility resources

16.2.2.7.2. Adequacy of policies and procedures

16.2.2.7.3. Future plans for resources and testing capability and capacity

16.2.2.8. The annual internal double blind PT program sample performance (if performed)

16.2.2.9. Compliance to the Ethics Policy and Data Integrity Plan, including any evidence/incidents of inappropriate actions or vulnerabilities related to data Integrity

16.2.2.10. A management system review report is generated by the QA Manager and management. The report is distributed to the

appropriate VP of Operations, and Corporate Quality Director. The report includes, but is not limited to:

16.2.2.11. The date of the review and the names and titles of participants

16.2.2.12. A reference to the existing data quality related documents and topics that were reviewed

16.2.2.13. Quality system or operational changes or improvements that will be made as a result of the review, e.g., an implementation schedule including assigned responsibilities for the changes (Action Table)

16.2.2.14. Changes to the quality systems requiring update to the laboratory QA Manual must be included in the next revision of the QA Manual.

16.3. Potential Integrity Related Managerial Reviews

16.3.1. Potential integrity issues (data or business related) must be handled and reviewed in a confidential manner until such time as a follow-up evaluation, full investigation, or other appropriate actions have been completed and issues clarified. TestAmerica's Corporate Data Investigation/ Recall SOP CW-L-S-002 must be followed. All investigations that result in finding inappropriate activity are documented and include any disciplinary actions involved, corrective actions taken, and all appropriate notifications of clients.

16.3.2. TestAmerica's CEO, Executive VP of Operations, VP of Client & Technical Services, VPs of Operations and Quality Directors receive a monthly report from the Corporate Quality and EHS Directo summarizing any current data integrity or data recall investigations. The VPs of Operations are also made aware of progress on these issues for their specific labs.

17. PERSONNEL

17.1. The laboratory's management believes that its highly qualified and professional staff is the single most important aspect in assuring a high level of data quality and service. The staff consists of professionals and support personnel as outlined in the organization chart in Figure 4-1.

17.2. All personnel must demonstrate competence in the areas where they have responsibility. Any staff that is undergoing training must have appropriate supervision until they have demonstrated their ability to perform their job function on their own. Staff must be qualified for their tasks based on appropriate education, training, experience and/or demonstrated skills as required.

17.3. The laboratory employs sufficient personnel with the necessary education, training, technical knowledge and experience for their assigned responsibilities.

17.4. All personnel are responsible for complying with all QA/QC requirements that pertain to the laboratory and their area of responsibility. Each staff member must have a combination of experience and education to adequately demonstrate a specific knowledge of their particular area of responsibility. Technical staff must also have a general knowledge of lab operations, test methods, QA/QC procedures and records management.

17.5. Laboratory management is responsible for formulating goals for lab staff with respect to education, training and skills and ensuring that the laboratory has a policy and procedures for identifying training needs and providing training of personnel. The training must be relevant to the present and anticipated responsibilities of the lab staff.

17.6. The laboratory only uses personnel that are employed by or under contract to, the laboratory. Contracted personnel, when used, must meet competency standards of the laboratory and work in accordance with the laboratory's quality system.

17.7. Education And Experience Requirements For Technical Personnel

17.7.1. The laboratory makes every effort to hire analytical staff that posses a college degree (AA, BA, BS) in an applied science with some chemistry in the curriculum. Exceptions can be made based upon the individual's experience and ability to learn. There are competent analysts and technicians in the industry who have not earned a college degree. Selection of qualified candidates for laboratory employment begins with documentation of minimum education, training, and experience prerequisites needed to perform the prescribed task. Minimum education and training requirements for TestAmerica employees are outlined in job descriptions and are generally summarized for analytical staff in the table below.

17.7.2. The laboratory maintains job descriptions for all personnel who manage, perform or verify work affecting the quality of the environmental testing the laboratory performs. Job Descriptions are located on the TestAmerica intranet "Human Resources" web-page (also see Section 4 for position descriptions/responsibilities).

17.7.3. Experience and specialized training are occasionally accepted in lieu of a college degree (basic lab skills such as using a balance or quantitation techniques, etc. are also considered

17.7.4. As a general rule for analytical staff:

Specialty	Education	Experience

Specialty	Education	Experience
Extractions, Digestions, some electrode methods (pH, DO, Redox, etc.), or Titrimetric and Gravimetric Analyses	H.S. Diploma	On the job training (OJT)
CVAA, FLAA, Single component or short list Chromatography (e.g., Fuels, BTEX-GC, IC	A college degree in an applied science or 2 years of college and at least one year of college chemistry	Or 2 years prior analytical experience is required
ICP, ICPMS, Long List or complex chromatography (e.g., Pesticides, PCB, Herbicides, HPLC, etc.), GCMS	A college degree in an applied science or 2 years of college chemistry	Or 5 years of prior analytical experience
Spectra Interpretation	A college degree in an applied science or 2 years of college chemistry	And 2 years relevant experience. Or 5 years of prior analytical experience
Group Leaders – General	Bachelors Degree in an applied science or engineering with 24 semester hours in chemistry An advanced (MS, PhD.) degree may substitute for one year of experience	And 2 years experience in environmental analysis of representative analytes for which they will oversee
Group Leader – Wet Chem only (no advanced instrumentation)	Associate degree in an applied science or engineering or 2 years of college with 16 semester hours in chemistry	And 2 years relevant experience

17.7.5. When an analyst does not meet these requirements, they can perform a task under the direct supervision of a qualified analyst, peer reviewer or Department Manager, and are considered an analyst in training. The person supervising an analyst in training is accountable for the quality of the analytical data and must review and approve data and associated corrective actions.

17.8. Training

17.8.1. The laboratory is committed to furthering the professional and technical development of employees at all levels.

17.8.2. Orientation to the laboratory's policies and procedures, in-house method training, and employee attendance at outside training courses and conferences all contribute toward employee proficiency. Below are examples of various areas of required employee training:

Required Training	Time Frame*	Employee Type
New Hire Orientation	Immediately	All
Environmental Health & Safety Orientation	Prior to lab work	All
Environmental Health & Safety Orientation Follow-up Test	30-60 days after hire	All
Environmental Health & Safety Training	Refer to EH&S Manual	All
Ethics – New Hires	1 week of hire	All
Ethics - Comprehensive	90 days of hire	All
Data Integrity	30 days of hire	Technical and PMs
Quality Assurance	90 days of hire	All
Ethics – Comprehensive Refresher	Annually	All
Initial Demonstration of Capability (DOC)	Prior to unsupervised method performance	Technical

17.8.3. The laboratory maintains records of relevant authorization/competence, education, professional qualifications, training, skills and experience of technical personnel (including contracted personnel) as well as the date that approval/authorization was given. These records are kept on file at the laboratory. Also refer to “Demonstration of Capability” in Section 19.

17.8.4. The training of technical staff is kept up to date by:

17.8.4.1. Each employee must have documentation in their training file that they have read, understood and agreed to follow the most recent version of the laboratory QA Manual, and SOPs, and any work instructions involving their area of responsibility. This documentation is updated as the various documents are revised.

17.8.4.2. Documentation from any training courses or workshops on specific equipment, analytical techniques or other relevant topics are maintained in the employee’s training file.

17.8.4.3. Documentation of proficiency (refer to Section 19)

17.8.4.4. An Ethics Agreement signed by each staff member (renewed each year) and evidence of annual ethics training

17.8.4.5. A Confidentiality Agreement signed by each staff member at the time of employment

17.8.4.6. Human Resources maintains documentation and attestation forms on employment status & records; benefit programs; timekeeping/payroll; and employee conduct, e.g., ethics. This

information is maintained in the employee's secured personnel file.

17.8.5. Evidence of successful training could include such items as:

17.8.5.1. Adequate documentation of training within operational areas, including one-on-one technical training for individual technologies, and particularly for people cross-trained.

17.8.5.2. Analysts' knowledge of the QA Manual for quality issues

17.8.5.3. Analysts following SOPs, i.e., practice matches SOPs

17.8.5.4. Analysts regularly communicate to group leaders and QA if SOPs need revision rather than waiting for auditors to find problems.

17.8.6. Further details of the laboratory's analyst training program are described in the Laboratory Training SOP NC-QA-028, Employee Orientation and Training.

17.9. Data Integrity And Ethics Training Program

17.9.1. Establishing and maintaining a high ethical standard is an important element of a Quality System. Ethics and data integrity training is integral to the success of TestAmerica and is provided for each employee at TestAmerica. It is a formal part of the initial employee orientation within one week of hire followed by technical data integrity training within 30 days, comprehensive training within 90 days, and annual refresher for all employees. Senior management at each facility performs the Ethics training for their staff.

17.9.2. In order to ensure that all personnel understand the importance TestAmerica places on maintaining high ethical standards at all times, TestAmerica has established a Corporate Ethics Policy (CW-L-P-004) and an Ethics Statement. All initial and annual training is documented by employee signature on the signed Ethics Statement/Agreement demonstrating that the employee has participated in the training and understands their obligations related to ethical behavior and data integrity.

17.9.3. Violations of this Ethics Policy will not be tolerated. Employees who violate this policy will be subject to disciplinary actions up to and including termination. Criminal violations may also be referred to the Government for prosecution. In addition, such actions could jeopardize TestAmerica's ability to do work on Government contracts; for that reason, TestAmerica has a zero tolerance approach to such violations.

17.9.3.1. Employees are trained as to the legal and environmental repercussions that result from data misrepresentation. Key topics covered in the presentation include:

17.9.3.2. Organizational mission and its relationship to the critical need for honesty and full disclosure in all analytical reporting

17.9.3.3. Ethics Policy

17.9.3.4. How and when to report ethical/data integrity issues. Confidential reporting.

17.9.3.5. Record keeping

17.9.3.6. Discussion regarding data integrity procedures

17.9.3.7. Specific examples of breaches of ethical behavior--peak shaving, altering data or computer clocks, improper macros, etc., accepting/offering kickbacks, illegal accounting practices, unfair competition/collusion

17.9.3.8. Internal monitoring. Investigations and data recalls

17.9.3.9. Consequences for infractions including potential for immediate termination, debarment, or criminal prosecution

17.9.3.10. Importance of proper written narration / data qualification by the analyst and project manager with respect to those cases where the data may still be usable but are in one sense or another partially deficient

17.9.4. Additionally, a Data Integrity Hotline (1-800-736-9407) is maintained by TestAmerica and administered by the Corporate Quality Department.

18. ACCOMMODATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

18.1. The laboratory is a 54,440 sq. ft. secure laboratory facility with controlled access and designed to accommodate an efficient workflow and to provide a safe and comfortable work environment for employees. All visitors sign in and are escorted by laboratory personnel. Access is controlled by various measures.

18.2. The laboratory is equipped with structural safety features. Each employee is familiar with the location, use, and capabilities of general and specialized safety features associated with their workplace. The laboratory provides and requires the use of protective equipment including safety glasses, protective clothing, gloves, etc. OSHA and other regulatory agency guidelines regarding required amounts of bench and fume hood space, lighting, ventilation (temperature and humidity-controlled), access, and safety equipment are met or exceeded.

18.3. Traffic flow through sample preparation and analysis areas is minimized to reduce the likelihood of contamination. Adequate floor space and bench top area

is provided to allow unencumbered sample preparation and analysis space. Sufficient space is also provided for storage of reagents and media, glassware, and portable equipment. Ample space is also provided for refrigerated sample storage before analysis and archival storage of samples after analysis. Laboratory HVAC and deionized water systems are designed to minimize potential trace contaminants.

18.4. The laboratory is separated into specific areas for sample receiving, sample preparation, volatile organic sample analysis, non-volatile organic sample analysis, inorganic sample analysis, and administrative functions.

18.5. Environment

18.5.1. Laboratory accommodation, test areas, energy sources, and lighting are adequate to facilitate proper performance of tests. The facility is equipped with heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems appropriate to the needs of environmental testing performed at this laboratory.

18.5.2. The environment in which these activities are undertaken does not invalidate the results or adversely affect the required accuracy of any measurements.

18.5.3. The laboratory provides for the effective monitoring, control and recording of environmental conditions that may affect the results of environmental tests as required by the relevant specifications, methods, and procedures. Such environmental conditions include humidity, voltage, temperature, and vibration levels in the laboratory. A 225KVA UPS is installed in the main electrical bus to provide at least 15 minutes of backup power in the event of a power failure. This unit also provides voltage and frequency control of lab and office power. A spike/surge arrestor is installed to protect against power surge/sag and lightning strikes. A 30 KW natural gas-fueled backup generator is installed to provide power to the I.T. area in the event of a power failure. Additionally, this generator provides power to two walk-in sample storage coolers and several other smaller sample storage coolers. Smaller portable generators are available to provide “spot power” where needed in the event of a power failure.

18.5.4. When any of the method or regulatory required environmental conditions change to an extent that they may adversely affect test results, analytical testing must be discontinued until the environmental conditions are returned to the required levels.

18.5.5. Environmental conditions of the offsite facility housing the computer network and LIMS are regulated to protect against raw data loss.

18.6. Work Areas

18.6.1. There is effective separation between neighboring areas when the activities therein are incompatible with each other. Examples include:

18.6.2. Volatile organic chemical handling areas, including sample preparation and waste disposal, and volatile organic chemical analysis areas.

18.6.3. Adequate measures are taken to ensure good housekeeping in the laboratory and to ensure that any contamination does not adversely affect data quality. These measures include regular cleaning to control dirt and dust within the laboratory.

18.6.4. Access to, and use of, all areas affecting the quality of analytical testing is defined and controlled by secure access to the laboratory building as described below in the Building Security section.

18.6.4.1. Access and entryways to the laboratory

18.6.4.2. Sample receipt areas

18.6.4.3. Sample storage areas

18.6.4.4. Chemical and waste storage areas

18.6.4.5. Data handling and storage areas

18.6.4.6. Sample processing areas

18.6.4.7. Sample analysis areas

18.7. Floor Plan

18.7.1. A floor plan can be found in Appendix 1.

18.8. Building Security

18.8.1. Building keys and keybadges are distributed to employees as necessary.

18.8.2. Visitors to the laboratory sign in and out in a visitor's logbook. A visitor is defined as any person who visits the laboratory who is not an employee of the laboratory. In addition to signing into the laboratory, the visitor is provided with any necessary personal protection equipment. The Environmental, Health and Safety Manual contains requirements for visitors and vendors. There are specific safety forms that must be reviewed and signed.

18.8.3. Visitors (with the exception of company employees) are escorted by laboratory personnel at all times, or the location of the visitor is noted in the visitor's logbook.

18.8.4. Signs are posted in the laboratory designating employee only areas - "Authorized employees beyond this point".

19. TEST METHODS AND METHOD VALIDATION

19.1. The laboratory uses methods that are appropriate to meet our clients' requirements and that are within the scope of the laboratory's capabilities. These include sampling, handling, transport, storage, and preparation of samples; and, where appropriate, an estimation of the measurement of uncertainty, as well as statistical techniques for analysis of environmental data.

19.2. Instructions are available in the laboratory for the operation of equipment as well as for the handling and preparation of samples. All instructions, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), reference methods and manuals relevant to the working of the laboratory are readily available to all staff. Deviations from published methods are documented (with justification) in the laboratory's approved SOPs. SOPs are submitted to clients for review at their request. Significant deviations from published methods require client approval and regulatory approval where applicable.

19.3. Standard Operating Procedures (Sops)

19.3.1. The laboratory maintains SOPs that accurately reflect all of the laboratory procedures such as assessing data integrity, taking corrective action, handling customer complaints, as well as all analytical methods and sampling procedures. The method SOPs are derived from promulgated/approved, published methods and are specifically adapted to the laboratory facility. Modifications or clarifications to published methods are clearly noted in the SOPs. All SOPs are controlled in the laboratory.

19.3.2. All SOPs contain a revision number, effective date, and appropriate approval signatures. Controlled copies are available to all staff.

19.3.3. Procedures for writing an SOP are included in TestAmerica's Corporate SOP CW-Q-S-002 entitled Writing a Standard Operating Procedure, or the Canton laboratory SOP NC-QA-027, Preparation and Management of Standard Operating Procedures.

19.3.4. SOPs are reviewed at a minimum of every two years (annually for DoD SOPs), and where necessary, revised to ensure continuing suitability and compliance with applicable requirements.

19.4. Laboratory Methods Manual

19.4.1. For each test method, the laboratory must have available the published referenced method(s) as well as the laboratory developed SOP(s).

Note: If more stringent standards or requirements are included in a mandated test method or regulation than those specified in this manual, the laboratory must demonstrate that such requirements are met. If it is not clear which requirements are more stringent, the standard from the method or regulation is to be followed. Any exceptions or deviations from the referenced methods or regulations are noted in the specific analytical SOP.

19.4.2. The laboratory maintains an SOP Index/Listing for both technical and non-technical SOPs. Technical SOPs are maintained to describe a specific test method. Non-technical SOPs are maintained to describe functions and processes not related to a specific test method.

19.5. Selection Of Methods

19.5.1. Since numerous methods and analytical techniques are available, continued communication between the client and laboratory is imperative to assure the correct methods are utilized. Once client methodology requirements are established, this and other pertinent information is summarized by the Project Manager. These mechanisms ensure that the proper analytical methods are applied when the samples arrive for log-in. For non-routine analytical services, e.g., special matrices, non-routine compound lists, etc., the method of choice is selected based on client needs and available technology. The methods selected should be capable of measuring the specific parameter of interest, in the concentration range of interest, and with the required precision and accuracy.

19.5.2. Sources of Methods

19.5.3. Routine analytical services are performed using standard EPA-approved methodology. In some cases, modification of standard approved methods may be necessary to provide accurate analyses of particularly complex matrices. When the use of specific methods for sample analysis is mandated through project or regulatory requirements, only those methods must be used.

19.5.4. When clients do not specify the method to be used or specific methods are not available, the methods that are used must be clearly validated and documented in an SOP and available to clients and/or the end user of the data.

19.5.5. The analytical methods used by the laboratory are those currently accepted and approved by the U. S. EPA and the state or territory from which the samples were collected. Reference methods include:

19.5.5.1. Method 1664, Revision A: N-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM; Oil and Grease) and Silica Gel Treated N-Hexane Extractable Material (SGT-HEM); Non-polar Material) by Extraction and Gravimetry, EPA-821-R-98-002, February 1999

19.5.5.2. Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act, and Appendix A-C; 40 CFR Part 136, USEPA Office of Water. Revised as of July 1, 1995, Appendix A to Part 136 - Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater (EPA 600 Series)

19.5.5.3. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA 600 (4-79-020), 1983.

19.5.5.4. Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples, EPA-600/R-93/100, August 1993.

19.5.5.5. Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, EPA/600/4-91/010, June 1991. Supplement I: EPA-600/R-94/111, May 1994.

19.5.5.6. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th/19th /20th edition/ on-line edition Eaton, A.D. Clesceri, L.S. Greenberg, A.E. Eds; American Water Works Association, Water Pollution Control Federation, American Public Health Association: Washington, D.C.

19.5.5.7. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste Physical/Chemical Methods (SW846), Third Edition, September 1986, Final Update I, July 1992, Final Update IIA, August 1993, Final Update II, September 1994; Final Update IIB, January 1995; Final Update III, December 1996, Final Update IV, January 2008.

19.5.5.8. Annual Book of ASTM Standards, American Society for Testing & Materials (ASTM), Philadelphia, PA.

19.5.5.9. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 40, Parts 136, 141, 172, 173, 178, 179 and 261

19.5.6. The laboratory reviews updated versions to all the aforementioned references for adaptation based upon capabilities, client requirements, instrumentation, etc., and implements them as appropriate. As such, the laboratory strives to perform only the latest versions of each approved method as regulations allow or require.

19.5.7. Other reference procedures for non-routine analyses may include methods established by specific states (e.g., Underground Storage Tank methods), ASTM or equipment manufacturers. Sample type, source, and the governing regulatory agency requiring the analysis will determine the method utilized.

19.5.8. The laboratory must inform the client when a method proposed by the client may be inappropriate or out of date. After the client has been informed, and they wish to proceed contrary to the laboratory's recommendation, it must be documented.

19.6. Demonstration of Capability

19.6.1. Before the laboratory may institute a new method and begin reporting results, the laboratory must confirm that it can properly perform the method. In general, this demonstration does not test the performance of

the method in real world samples, but in an applicable and available clean matrix.

19.6.2. A demonstration of capability is performed (SOP NC-QA-028, Employee Orientation and Training) whenever there is a change in instrument type (e.g., new instrumentation), method, or personnel (e.g., analyst has not performed the test within the last 12 months).

19.6.3. The initial demonstration of capability (IDOC) must be thoroughly documented and approved by the department group leader and QA Manager prior to an analyst independently analyzing client samples. All associated documentation must be retained in accordance with the laboratories archiving procedures for analyst training documentation.

19.6.4. Before the laboratory can analyze client samples by an analytical method, there must be an approved SOP in place, a demonstration of satisfactory analyst performance must be completed, and an MDL study (where applicable) must be performed. There may be other additional requirements stated within the published method or regulations (i.e., retention time window study for GC methods like 8081).

Note: In some instances, a situation may arise where a client requests that an unusual analyte be reported using a method where this analyte is not normally reported. If the analyte is being reported for regulatory purposes, the method must meet all procedures outlined within this QA Manual (SOP, MDL, and Analyst IDOC/CDOC).

19.6.5. If the client states that the information is not for regulatory purposes, and is intended to screen for the presence of the analyte the result may be reported as long as the following criteria are met:

19.6.6. A low-level standard containing the non-routine analyte at the RL must be analyzed to verify the laboratory's (and method) capability to detect the analyte at the RL.

19.6.7. If the client states that a quantitative result is required, a multi-point calibration must be analyzed, and ICV/CCV criteria must be met (unless an ICV/CCV is not required by the method or criteria are per project DQOs).

19.6.8. The laboratory's nominal or default reporting limit (RL) is equal to the quantitation limit (QL), must be at or above the lowest non-zero standard in the calibration curve (low standard at or below the QL)and must be reliably determined. Project RLs are client specified reporting levels which may be higher than the QL. Results reported below the QL must be qualified as estimated values. Also see Section 19.6.1.3, Relationship of Limit of Detection (LOD) to Quantitation Limit (QL).

Note: For Ohio VAP work, the term Reporting Limit will be used.

19.6.9. The client request is documented and the lab informs the client of its procedure for working with unusual compounds. The final report must be footnoted as “Reporting Limit based on the low standard of the calibration curve”.

19.7. Initial Demonstration of Capability (IDOC) Procedures

19.7.1. At least four aliquots must be prepared (including any applicable clean-up procedures) in the same fashion, and following all of the same procedures, as client samples, and analyzed according to the test method (either concurrently or over a period of days).

19.7.2. Using all of the results, calculate the mean recovery in the appropriate reporting units and the standard deviations for each parameter of interest. Refer to SOP NC-QA-028, Employee Orientation and Training, for details on this procedure.

Note: Results of successive LCS analyses can be used to fulfill the DOC requirement.

19.7.3. A certification statement (see Figure 19-1 as an example) must be used to document the completion of each IDOC. A copy of the certification is archived in the analyst’s training folder.

19.8. Laboratory-Developed Methods And Non-Standard Methods

19.8.1. Any new method developed by the laboratory must be fully defined in an SOP and validated by qualified personnel with adequate resources to perform the method. Method specifications and the relation to client requirements must be clearly conveyed to the client if the method is a non-standard method (not a published or routinely accepted method). The client must agree to the use of the non-standard method.

19.9. Validation Of Methods

19.9.1. Validation is the confirmation by examination and the provision of objective evidence that the particular requirements for a specific intended use are fulfilled.

19.9.2. All non-standard methods, laboratory designed/developed methods, standard methods used outside of their scope, and major modifications to published methods must be validated to confirm they are suitable for their intended use. The validation will be as extensive as necessary to meet the needs of the given application. The results are documented with the validation procedure used and contain a statement as to the fitness for use.

19.9.3. Method Validation and Verification Activities for All New Methods

19.9.3.1. While method validation can take various courses, the following activities can be required as part of method validation. Method

validation records are designated QC records and are archived accordingly.

19.9.4. Determination of Method Selectivity

19.9.4.1. Method selectivity is the demonstrated ability to discriminate the analyte(s) of interest from other compounds in the specific matrix or matrices. In some cases, to achieve the required selectivity for an analyte, a confirmation analysis is required as part of the method.

19.9.5. Determination of Method Sensitivity

19.9.5.1. Sensitivity can be both estimated and demonstrated. Whether a study is required to estimate sensitivity depends on the level of method development required when applying a particular measurement system to a specific set of samples. Where estimations and/or demonstrations of sensitivity are required by regulation or client agreement, such as the procedure in 40 CFR Part 136 Appendix B, under the Clean Water Act, these shall be followed.

19.9.6. Relationship of Limit of Detection (LOD) to the Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)

19.9.6.1. An important characteristic of expression of sensitivity is the difference in the LOD and the LOQ. The LOD is the minimum level at which the presence of an analyte can be reliably determined. The LOQ is the minimum concentration of analyte that can be quantitatively determined with acceptable precision and accuracy. For most instrumental measurement systems, there is a region where estimated is generated around the LOD (both above and below the estimated MDL or LOD) and below the LOQ. In this range, detection of an analyte may be confirmed, but quantification of the analyte is unreliable with unknown accuracy and precision. When an analyte is detected below the LOQ, and the presence of the analyte is confirmed by meeting the qualitative identification criteria for the analyte, the presence of the analyte can be reliably reported, but the amount of the analyte can only be estimated. If data are to be reported in this range, it must be done so with a qualification that denotes the estimated/uncertain nature of the result.

19.9.7. Determination of Interferences

19.9.7.1. A determination that the method is free from interferences in a blank matrix is performed.

19.9.8. Determination of Range

19.9.8.1. Where appropriate to the method, the quantitation range is determined by comparison of the response of an analyte in a

curve to established or targeted criteria. Generally the upper quantitation limit is defined by highest acceptable calibration concentration. The lower quantitation limit or LOQ cannot be lower than the lowest non-zero calibration level, and can be constrained by required levels of precision and accuracy.

19.9.9. Determination of Accuracy and Precision

19.9.9.1. Accuracy and precision studies are generally performed using replicate analyses, with a resulting percent recovery and measure of reproducibility (standard deviation, relative standard deviation) calculated and measured against a set of target criteria.

19.9.10. Documentation of Method

19.9.10.1. The method is formally documented in an SOP. If the method is a minor modification of a standard laboratory method that is already documented in an SOP, an SOP Attachment or Amendment, describing the specific differences in the new method is acceptable in place of a separate SOP.

19.9.11. Continued Demonstration of Method Performance

19.9.11.1. Continued demonstration of Method Performance is addressed in the SOP. Continued demonstration of method performance is generally accomplished by batch-specific QC samples such as LCS, method blanks, or PT samples.

19.10. Method Detection Limits (MDL)/ Limits Of Detection (LOD)

19.10.1. Method detection limits (MDL) are initially determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B, or alternatively by other technically valid practices that have been accepted by regulators. MDL is also sometimes referred to as Limit of Detection (LOD). The MDL theoretically represents the concentration level for each analyte within a method at which the Analyst is 99% confident that the true value is not zero. The MDL is determined for each analyte initially during the method validation process and updated as required in the analytical methods, whenever there is a significant change in the procedure or equipment, or based on project specific requirements (refer to Section 19.7.10). Generally, the analyst prepares at least seven replicates of solution spiked at one to five times the estimated method detection limit (most often at the lowest standard in the calibration curve) into the applicable matrix with all the analytes of interest. Each of these aliquots is extracted (including any applicable clean-up procedures) and analyzed in the same manner as the samples. Where possible, the seven replicates should be analyzed over 2-4 days to provide a more realistic MDL. To allow for some flexibility, this low level standard may be analyzed every batch or every week or some other frequency rather

than doing the study all at once. In addition, a larger number of data points may be used if the appropriate t-value multiplier is used.

19.10.2. Refer to the Corporate SOP CA-Q-S-006 or the laboratory's SOP NC-QA-021 for details on the laboratory MDL process.

Note: For Ohio VAP projects, the MDL procedure must also comply with OAC Rule 3745-300-01(A)(78).

19.11. Instrument Detection Limits (IDL)

19.11.1. The IDL is sometimes used to assess the reasonableness of the MDLs or in some cases required by the analytical method or program requirements. IDLs are most used in metals analyses but may be useful in the demonstration of instrument performance in other areas.

19.11.2. IDLs are calculated to determine an instrument's sensitivity independent of any preparation method. IDLs are calculated either by using seven replicate spike analyses, like MDL but without sample preparation, or by the analysis of ten instrument blanks and calculating three times the absolute value of the standard deviation.

19.11.3. If IDL is > than the MDL, it may be used as the reported MDL.

19.12. Verification Of Detection And Reporting Limits

19.12.1. Once the MDL is determined, it must be verified on each instrument used for the given method. TestAmerica defines the DoD QSM Detection Limit (DL) as being equal to the MDL. TestAmerica also defines the DoD QSM Limit of Detection (LOD) as being equal to the lowest concentration standard that successfully verifies the MDL, also referred to as the MDLV standard. MDL and MDLV standards are extracted/digested and analyzed through the entire analytical process. The MDL and MDLV determinations do not apply to methods that are not readily spiked (e.g. pH, turbidity, etc.) or where the lab does not report to the MDL. If the MDLV standard is not successful, then the laboratory will redevelop their MDL or perform and pass two consecutive MDLVs at a higher concentration and set the LOD at the higher concentration. Initial and quarterly verification is required for all methods listed in the laboratory's DoD ELAP Scope of Accreditation. Refer to the laboratory SOP NC-QA-021 or Corporate CA-Q-S-006 for further details.

19.12.2. The laboratory quantitation limit is equivalent to the DoD Limit of Quantitation (LOQ), which is at a concentration equal to or greater than the lowest non-zero calibration standard. The DoD QSM requires the laboratory to perform an initial characterization of the accuracy and precision at the LOQ and to perform quarterly LOQ verifications thereafter. If the quarterly verification results are not consistently within the three-standard deviation confidence limits established initially, then the accuracy and precision will be reevaluated and clients contacted for

any on-going projects. For DoD projects, TestAmerica makes a distinction between the Reporting Limit (RL) and the LOQ. The RL is a level at or above the LOQ that is used for specific project reporting purposes, as agreed to between the laboratory and the client. The RL cannot be lower than the LOQ concentration, but it may be higher.

19.13. Retention Time Windows

19.13.1. Most organic analyses and some inorganic analyses use chromatography techniques for qualitative and quantitative determinations. For every chromatography analysis each analyte will have a specific time of elution from the column to the detector. This is known as the analyte's retention time. The variance in the expected time of elution is defined as the retention time window. As the key to analyte identification in chromatography, retention time windows must be established on every column for every analyte used for that method. These records are kept in each department. Complete details are available in the laboratory SOPs.

19.14. Evaluation Of Selectivity

19.14.1. The laboratory evaluates selectivity by following the applicable analytical methods, which include mass spectral tuning, second column confirmation, ICP interelement interference checks, chromatography retention time windows, sample blanks, atomic absorption, or fluorescence profiles.

19.15. Estimation Of Uncertainty Of Measurement

19.15.1. Uncertainty is "a parameter associated with the result of a measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurement" (as defined by the International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology, ISO Geneva, 1993, ISBN 92-67-10175-1). Knowledge of the uncertainty of a measurement provides additional confidence in a result's validity. Its value accounts for all the factors which could possibly affect the result, such as adequacy of analyte definition, sampling, matrix effects and interferences, climatic conditions, variances in weights, volumes, and standards, analytical procedure, and random variation. Some national accreditation organizations require the use of an "expanded uncertainty," the range within which the value of the measurement is believed to lie within at least a 95% confidence level with the coverage factor k=2.

19.15.2. Uncertainty is not error. Error is a single value, the difference between the true result and the measured result. On environmental samples, the true result is never known. The measurement is the sum of the unknown true value and the unknown error. Unknown error is a combination of systematic error, or bias, and random error. Bias varies predictably, constantly, and independently from the number of measurements. Random error is unpredictable, assumed to be

Gaussian in distribution, and reducible by increasing the number of measurements.

19.15.3. The minimum uncertainty associated with results generated by the laboratory within a specified concentration range can be determined by using the Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) accuracy range for a given analyte. The LCS limits are used to assess the performance of the measurement system since they take into consideration all of the laboratory variables associated with a given test over time (except for variability associated with the sampling and the variability due to matrix effects). The percent recovery of the LCS is compared either to the method-required LCS accuracy limits or to the statistical, historical, in-house LCS accuracy limits.

19.15.4. To calculate the uncertainty for the specific result reported, multiply the result by the decimal of the lower end of the LCS range percent value for the lower end of the uncertainty range, and multiply the result by the decimal of the upper end of the LCS range percent value for the upper end of the uncertainty range. These calculated values represent uncertainties at approximately the 99% confidence level with a coverage factor of k = 3. As an example, for a reported result of 1.0 mg/L with an LCS recovery range of 50 to 150%, the estimated uncertainty in the result would be 1.0 $\pm$ 0.5 mg/l.

19.15.5. In the case where a well-recognized test method specifies limits to the values of major sources of uncertainty of measurement, e.g., 524.2, 525, etc., and specifies the form of presentation of calculated results, no further discussion of uncertainty is required.

19.16. Sample Reanalysis Guidelines

19.16.1. Because there is a certain level of uncertainty with any analytical measurement, a sample repreparation (where appropriate) and subsequent analysis (hereafter referred to as 'reanalysis') may result in either a higher or lower value from an initial sample analysis. There are also variables that may be present (e.g., sample non-homogeneity, analyte precipitation or other loss over time, etc.) that may affect the results of a reanalysis. Based on the above comments, the laboratory will reanalyze samples at a client's request with the following caveats. Client specific Contractual Terms & Conditions for reanalysis protocols may supersede the following items.

19.16.2. Homogenous samples: If a re-analysis agrees with the original result to within the RPD limits for MS/MSD or Duplicate analyses, or within + 1 reporting limit for samples < 5x the reporting limit, the original analysis will be reported. At the client's request, both results may be reported on the same report but not on two separate reports.

19.16.3. If the re-analysis does not agree (as defined above) with the original result, then the laboratory will investigate the discrepancy and reanalyze

the sample a third time for confirmation, if sufficient sample is available. The three results are then compared to determine the most reliable/usable result(s).

19.16.4. Any potential charges related to reanalysis are discussed in the contract terms and conditions or discussed at the time of the request. The client will typically be charged for reanalysis unless it is determined that the lab was in error.

19.16.5. Due to the potential for increased variability, reanalysis may not be applicable to Non-homogenous, Encore, and Sodium Bisulfate preserved samples. See the Group leader, if unsure.

19.17. Control Of Data

19.17.1. The laboratory has policies and procedures in place to ensure the authenticity, integrity, and accuracy of the analytical data generated.

19.18. Computer and Electronic Data Related Requirements

19.18.1. The three basic objectives of our computer security procedures and policies are shown below. The laboratory is currently running the TALS LIMS which is an in-house developed LIMS system that has been highly customized to meet the needs of the laboratory. It is referred to as LIMS for the remainder of this section. The LIMS utilizes Microsoft SQL, which is a relational database platform. It is referred to as Database for the remainder of this section.

19.19. Maintain the Database Integrity

19.19.1. Assurance is made that data is reliable and accurate through data verification (review) procedures, password-protecting access, anti-virus protection, data change requirements, as well as an internal LIMS permissions procedure.

19.19.2. LIMS Database Integrity is achieved through data input validation, internal user controls, and data change requirements.

19.19.3. Spreadsheets and other software developed in-house must be verified with documentation through hand calculations prior to use. Cells containing calculations must be lock-protected and controlled.

19.19.4. Instrument hardware and software adjustments are safeguarded through maintenance logs, audit trails, and controlled access.

19.20. Ensure Information Availability

19.20.1. Protection against loss of information or service is ensured through scheduled back-ups, stable file server network architecture, secure storage of media, line filter, Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS), and maintaining older versions of software as revisions are implemented.

19.21. Maintain Confidentiality

19.21.1. Data confidentiality is ensured through physical access controls, such as password protection or website access approval, when electronically transmitting data.

19.22. Data Reduction

19.22.1. The complexity of the data reduction depends on the analytical method and the number of discrete operations involved, e.g., extractions, dilutions, instrument readings, and concentrations. The analyst calculates the final results from the raw data or uses appropriate computer programs to assist in the calculation of final reportable values.

19.22.2. For manual data entry, e.g., General Chemistry, the data is reduced by the analyst and then verified by peer review once uploaded into LIMS. The review checklists are signed by both the analyst and reviewer to confirm the accuracy of the manual entry(s).

19.22.3. Manual integration of peaks will be documented and reviewed and the raw data will be flagged in accordance with the TestAmerica Corporate SOP CA-Q-S-002, Acceptable Manual Integration Practices.

19.22.4. Analytical results are reduced to appropriate concentration units specified by the analytical method, taking into account factors such as dilution, sample weight or volume, etc. Blank correction will be applied only when required by the method or per manufacturer's specification; otherwise, it must not be performed. Calculations are independently verified by appropriate laboratory staff. Calculations and data reduction steps for various methods are summarized in the respective analytical SOPs or program requirements.

19.22.5. All raw data must be retained. All criteria pertinent to the method must be recorded. The documentation is recorded at the time observations or calculations are made and must be signed or initialed/dated (month/day/year). The person who performed each task (if multiple people were involved) in the preparation and analysis must be easily identifiable in the documentation.

19.22.6. In general, analyte results are reported in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or micrograms per liter (µg/L) for liquids and milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) or micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg) for solids. The units "mg/L" and "mg/kg" are the same as "parts per million (ppm)". The units "µg/L" and "µg/kg" are the same as "parts per billion (ppb)." For values greater than 10,000 mg/L, results may be reported in percent, i.e., 10,000 mg/l = 1%. Units appropriate for us are defined in each laboratory SOP.

19.22.7. For those methods that do not have an instrument printout or an instrumental output compatible with the LIMS System, the raw results and dilution factors are entered directly into LIMS by the analyst, and

the software calculates the final result for the analytical report. LIMS has a defined significant figure criterion for each analyte.

19.22.8. The laboratory strives to import data directly from instruments or calculation spreadsheets to ensure that the reported data are free from transcription and calculation errors. For those analyses with an instrumental output compatible with the LIMS, the raw results and dilution factors are transferred into LIMS electronically after reviewing the quantitation report, and removing unrequested or unconfirmed compounds. The analyst reviews what has been entered into LIMS to check for errors.

19.23. Logbook / Worksheet Use Guidelines

19.23.1. Logbooks and worksheets are filled out in 'real time' and have enough information on them to trace the events of the applicable analysis/task (e.g., calibrations, standards, analyst, sample ID, date, time on short holding time tests, temperatures when applicable, traceable calculations, etc.). Logbooks and worksheets can also be in electronic format.

19.23.2. Corrections are made following the procedures outlined in Section 12.

19.23.3. Logbooks are controlled by the QA Department. A record is maintained of all logbooks in the lab.

19.23.4. Unused portions of pages must be "Z"'d out, signed and dated.

19.23.5. Worksheets are created with the approval of the QA Department at the facility. The QA Department controls all worksheets following the procedures in Section 6.

19.24. Data Recording Procedures

19.24.1. To ensure data integrity, all documentation of data and records generated or used during the process of data generation must be performed in compliance with Section 3 of this document and Policy CA-Q-T-005, Laboratory Documentation.

19.25. Data Review and Verification Procedures

19.25.1. Data review procedures comprise a set of computerized and manual checks applied at appropriate levels of the measurement process. Data review begins with the reduction or processing of data and continues through verification of the data and the reporting of analytical results. Calculations are checked from the raw data to the final value prior to reporting results for each group of samples. Data reduction can be performed by the analyst who obtained the data or by another analyst. Data verification starts with the analyst who performs a 100% review of the data to ensure the work was done correctly the first time. Data verification continues with review by a second reviewer who verifies that

data reduction has been correctly performed and that the analytical results correspond to the data acquired and processed.

19.26. Data Reduction and Initial Verification

19.26.1. Data reduction and initial verification may be performed by more than one analyst depending upon the analytical method employed. The preparation and analytical data may be reviewed independently by different analysts. In these instances, each item may not be applicable to the subset of the data verified or an item may be applicable in both instances. It is the responsibility of the analyst to ensure that the verification of data in his or her area is complete. The data reduction and initial verification process must ensure that:

19.26.2. Sample preparation information is correct and complete including documentation of standard identification, solvent lot numbers, sample amounts, etc.

19.26.3. Analysis information is correct and complete including proper identification of analysis output (charts, chromatograms, mass spectra, etc.)

19.26.4. Analytical results are correct and complete including calculation or verification of instrument calibration, QC results, and qualitative and quantitative sample results with appropriate qualifiers

19.26.5. The appropriate SOPs have been followed and are identified in the project and/or laboratory records

19.26.6. Proper documentation procedures have been followed

19.26.7. All non-conformances have been documented

19.26.8. Special sample preparation and analytical requirements have been met.

19.26.9. The data generated have been reported with the appropriate number of significant figures as defined by the analytical method in the LIMS or otherwise specified by the client.

19.26.10. In general, data will be processed by an analyst in one of the following ways:

19.26.11. Manual computation of results directly on the data sheet or on calculation pages attached to the data sheets

19.26.12. Input of raw data for computer processing

19.27. Direct acquisition and processing of raw data by a computer.

19.27.1. If data are manually processed by an analyst, all steps in the computation must be provided including equations used and the source

of input parameters such as response factors (RFs), dilution factors, and calibration constants. If calculations are not performed directly on the data sheet, they may be attached to the data sheets.

19.27.2. Manual integrations are sometimes necessary to correct misintegrations by an automatic data system software program, but must only be performed when necessary. Further discussion of manual integrations and the required documentation is given in Policy CA-Q-S-002, Acceptable Manual Integration Practices.

19.27.3. For data that are input by an analyst and processed using a computer, a copy of the input must be kept and uniquely identified with the project number and other information as needed. The samples analyzed must be clearly identified.

19.27.4. If data are directly acquired from instrumentation or a test procedure and processed, or immediately entered into LIMS, the analyst must verify that the following are correct:

19.27.4.1. Project and sample numbers

19.27.4.2. Calibration constants and RFs

19.27.4.3. Units

19.27.4.4. Numerical values used for reporting limits.

19.27.5. Analysis-specific calculations for methods are provided in SOPs. In cases where computers perform the calculations, software must be validated or verified, as described in Section 6.0 of this document, before it is used to process data.

19.27.6. The data reduction is documented, signed and dated by the analyst completing the process. Initial verification of the data reduction by the same analyst is documented on a data review checklist, signed and dated by the analyst.

19.28. Data Verification

19.28.1. Following the completion of the initial verification by the analyst performing the data reduction, a systematic check of the data that has been fully reduced and checked through Level 1 review is performed by an experienced peer, group leader, or designee. This Level 2 check is performed to ensure that Level 1 review has been completed correctly and thoroughly. The second level reviewer examines the data signed by the analyst. Any exceptions noted by the analyst must be reviewed. Included in this review is an assessment of the acceptability of the data with respect to:

19.28.1.1. Adherence of the procedure used to the requested analytical method SOP

19.28.1.2. Correct interpretation of chromatograms, mass spectra, etc.

19.28.1.3. Correctness of numerical input when computer programs are used (checked randomly)

19.28.1.4. Correct identification and quantitation of constituents with appropriate qualifiers

19.28.1.5. Numerical correctness of calculations and formulas (checked randomly)

19.28.1.6. Acceptability of QC data (100% review)

19.28.1.7. Documentation that instruments were operating according to method specifications (calibrations, performance checks, etc.)

19.28.1.8. Documentation of dilution factors, standard concentrations, etc.

19.28.1.9. Sample holding time assessment.

19.28.2. This review also serves as verification that the process the analyst has followed is correct in regard to the following:

19.28.3. The analytical procedure follows the methods and client-specific instructions.

19.28.4. Nonconforming events have been addressed by corrective action as defined on a nonconformance memo

19.28.5. Valid interpretations have been made during the examination of the data and the review comments of the initial reviewer are correct

19.28.6. The package contains all of the necessary documentation for data review and report production and results are reported in a manner consistent with the method used for preparation of data reports.

19.28.7. The specific items covered in the second stage of data verification may vary according to the analytical method, but this review of the data must be documented by signing the same checklist.

19.29. Completeness Verification

19.29.1. A third-level review is performed by the project management staff. This review is required before results are submitted to clients. This review serves to verify the completeness of the data report and to ensure that project requirements are met for the analyses performed. The items to be reviewed are:

19.29.2. Analysis results are present for every sample in the analytical batch, reporting group, or sample delivery group (SDG)

19.29.3. Every parameter or target compound requested is reported with either a value or reporting limit

19.29.4. All nonconformances, including holding time violations and data evaluation statements that impact the data quality are accompanied by clearly expressed comments from the laboratory

19.29.5. The final report contains all the supporting documentation required by the project, and is in either the standard TestAmerica format or in the client-required format.

19.29.6. Implement checks to monitor the quality of laboratory results using correlation of results for different parameters of a sample (for example, does the TOC results justify the concentration of organic compounds found by GC/MS.)

19.29.7. A narrative to accompany the final report must be finalized by the PM. This narrative must include relevant comments collected during the earlier reviews.

19.29.8. The Quality Assurance Department performs data reviews per SOP CA-Q-S-004, Internal Auditing. For DoD work, 10% of all reports must undergo an internal data review.

19.30. Manual Integrations

19.30.1. Computerized data systems provide the analyst with the ability to re-integrate raw instrument data in order to optimize the interpretation of the data. Though manual integration of data is an invaluable tool for resolving variations in instrument performance and some sample matrix problems, when used improperly, this technique would make unacceptable data appear to meet quality control limits. Improper re-integrations lead to legally indefensible data, a poor reputation, or possible laboratory decertification. Because guidelines for re-integration of data are not provided in the methods, and most methods were written prior to widespread implementation of computerized data systems, the laboratory trains all analytical staff on proper manual integration techniques using TestAmerica's Corporate SOP (CA-Q-S-002).

19.30.2. The analyst must adjust baseline or the area of a peak in some situations, for example when two compounds are not adequately resolved, or when a peak shoulder needs to be separated from the peak of interest. The analyst must use professional judgment and common sense to determine when manual integrating is required. Analysts are encouraged to ask for assistance from a senior analyst or manager when in doubt.

19.30.3. Analysts must not increase or decrease peak areas for the sole purpose of achieving acceptable QC recoveries that would have otherwise been

unacceptable. The intentional recording or reporting of incorrect information (or the intentional omission of correct information) is against company principals and policy and is grounds for immediate termination.

19.30.4. Client samples, performance evaluation samples, and quality control samples are all treated equally when determining whether or not a peak area or baseline should be manually adjusted.

19.30.5. All manual integrations receive a second level review. Manual integrations must be indicated on an expanded scale “after” chromatograms such that the integration performed can be easily evaluated during data review. Expanded scale “before” chromatograms are also required for all manual integrations on QC parameters (calibrations, calibration verifications, laboratory control samples, internal standards, surrogates, etc.) unless the laboratory has another documented corporate-approved procedure in place that can demonstrate an active process for detection and deterrence of improper integration practices.

Figure 19-1. Example - Demonstration of Capability Documentation

GC Analyst Demonstration of Capability

TestAmerica Canton

Analyst:

DOC Run Date:

Preparation Method(s):

8151 Herbicide SOP: NC-GC-038	WI DRO SOP: NC-GC-013	8315 Formaldehyde SOP: NC-GC-035	WI GRO Prep/Analysis SOP: NC-GC-031	8082/608 PCBs SOP: NC-GC-007/NC-GC-038
8081/608 Pesticides SOP: NC-GC-038	8015 DRO SOP NC-GC-043	8015 GRO Prep/Analysis SOP: NC-GC-025	Aromatic Acids Analysis (solid and water), solid prep SOP: NC-GC-036	RSK-175 SOP: NC-GC-032
1630 MeHg Prep/Analysis SOP: NC-GC-039	8011 Prep/Analysis SOP: NC-GC-040			

Matrix: ? Water ? Solid

We, the undersigned, CERTIFY that:

1. The analyst identified above, using the cited test method with the specifications in the cited SOP, which is in use at the facility for the analysis of samples under the laboratory's Quality Assurance Plan, has completed the Demonstration of Capability (DOC).

2. The test method(s) was performed by the analyst identified on this certificate.

3. The data associated with the demonstration of capability are true, accurate, complete, and self-explanatory.

4. All raw data to reconstruct and validate these analyses have been retained at the facility.

5. The associated information is organized and available for review.

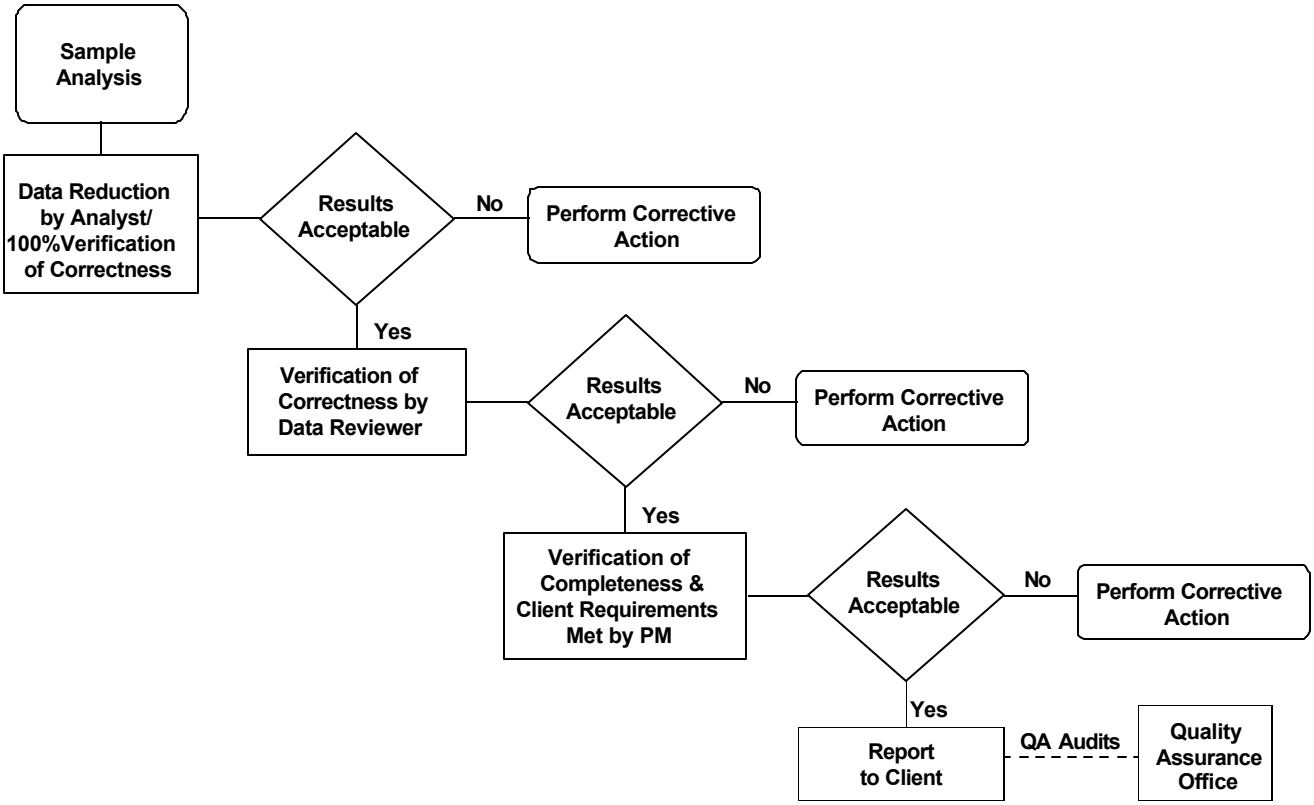
_____ _____ _____

Department Supervisor Signature Date

_____ _____ _____

Quality Assurance Officer Signature Date

Figure 19-2. Work Flow



20. EQUIPMENT AND CALIBRATIONS

20.1. The laboratory purchases technically advanced analytical instrumentation for sample analyses. Instrumentation is purchased on the basis of accuracy, dependability, efficiency, and sensitivity. Each laboratory is furnished with all items of sampling, preparation, analytical testing and measurement equipment necessary to correctly perform the tests for which the laboratory has capabilities. Each piece of equipment is capable of achieving the required accuracy and complies with specifications relevant to the method being performed. Before being placed into use, the equipment (including sampling equipment) is calibrated and checked to ensure that it meets its intended requirements. The calibration routines for analytical instruments establish the range of quantitation. Calibration procedures are specified in laboratory SOPs. A list of laboratory equipment and instrumentation is presented in Table 20-1.

20.2. Equipment is only operated by authorized and trained personnel. Manufacturers' instructions for equipment use are readily accessible to all appropriate laboratory personnel on the laboratory intranet.

20.3. Preventive Maintenance

20.3.1. The laboratory follows a well-defined maintenance program to ensure proper equipment operation and to prevent the failure of laboratory equipment or instrumentation during use. This program of preventive maintenance helps to avoid delays due to instrument failure.

20.3.2. Routine preventive maintenance procedures and frequency, such as lubrication, cleaning, and replacements, are performed according to the procedures outlined in the manufacturer's manual. Qualified personnel also perform maintenance when there is evidence of degradation of peak resolution, a shift in the calibration curve, loss of sensitivity, or failure to continually meet one of the quality control criteria.

20.3.3. Table 20-2 lists examples of scheduled routine maintenance. It is the responsibility of each Group Leader to ensure instrument maintenance logs are kept for all equipment in his/her department. Preventative maintenance procedures are also outlined in analytical SOPs or instrument manuals. (Note: For some equipment, the log used to monitor performance is also the maintenance log. Multiple pieces of equipment may share the same log as long as it is clear which instrument is associated with an entry.)

20.3.4. Instrument maintenance logs are controlled and are used to document instrument problems, instrument repair and maintenance activities. Maintenance logs must be kept for all major pieces of equipment. Instrument Maintenance Logbooks may also be used to specify instrument parameters.

20.3.5. Documentation must include all major maintenance activities such as contracted preventive maintenance and service, upgrades, and in-house

activities such as the replacement of electrical components, lamps, tubing, valves, columns, detectors, cleaning, and adjustments.

20.3.6. Each entry in the instrument log includes the Analyst's initials, date, a detailed description of the problem (or maintenance needed/scheduled), a detailed explanation of the solution or maintenance performed, and a verification that the equipment is functioning properly (state what was used to determine a return to control, e.g., CCV run on 'date' was acceptable, or instrument recalibrated on 'date' with acceptable verification, etc.) must also be documented in the instrument records. A return to service date must be documented in the logbook.

20.3.7. When maintenance or repair is performed by an outside agency, service receipts detailing the service performed can be affixed into the logbooks adjacent to pages describing the maintenance performed. This stapled-in page must be signed across the page entered and the logbook, so it is clear that a page is missing if only half a signature is found in the logbook. At a minimum, if an instrument is sent out for service or transferred to another facility it must be recalibrated upon installation and the laboratory MDL must be verified (using an MDLV) prior to return to laboratory operation.

20.4. Instrument Repair

20.4.1. If an instrument requires repair (subjected to overloading or mishandling, gives suspect results, or otherwise has been shown to be defective or outside of specified limits) it must be taken out of operation and tagged as out of service or otherwise isolated until such a time as the repairs have been made and the instrument can be demonstrated as operational by calibration and/or verification or other test to demonstrate acceptable performance. The laboratory must examine whether this defect had any effect on previous analyses.

20.5. Equipment Malfunction

20.5.1. In the event of equipment malfunction that cannot be resolved, service shall be obtained from the instrument vendor, manufacturer, or qualified service technician, if such a service can be tendered. If on-site service is unavailable, arrangements shall be made to have the instrument shipped back to the manufacturer for repair. Backup instruments, which have been approved, for the analysis shall perform the analysis normally carried out by the malfunctioning instrument. If the backup is not available and the analysis cannot be carried out within the needed timeframe, the samples must be subcontracted.

20.6. Instrument Transfer or Send-Out

20.6.1. If an instrument is sent out for service or transferred to another facility, it must be recalibrated and verified (including new initial MDL study) prior to return to lab operations.

20.7. Support Equipment

20.7.1. This section applies to all devices that may not be the actual test instrument, but are necessary to support laboratory operations. These include but are not limited to balances, ovens, refrigerators, freezers, incubators, water baths, field sampling devices, temperature measuring devices, dispensing devices, if quantitative results are dependent on their accuracy, as in standard preparation and dispensing or dilution into a specified volume. All raw data records associated with the support equipment are retained to document method performance.

20.8. Weights and Balances

20.8.1. The accuracy of the balances used in the laboratory is checked every working day, before use. All balances are placed on stable counter tops.

20.8.2. Each balance is checked prior to initial serviceable use with at least two certified ASTM Type 1 weights spanning its range of use (weights that have been calibrated to ASTM Type 1 weights may also be used for daily verification). ASTM Type 1 weights used only for calibration of other weights (and no other purpose) are inspected for corrosion, damage or nicks at least annually and if no damage is observed, they are calibrated at least every five years by an outside calibration laboratory. Any weights (including ASTM Type 1) used for daily balance checks or other purposes are recalibrated/recertified annually to NIST standards (this may be done internally if laboratory maintains “calibration only” ASTM Type 1 weights).

20.8.3. All balances are serviced annually by a qualified service representative, who supplies the laboratory with a certificate that identifies traceability of the calibration to the NIST standards and the error term inherent in the calibration.

20.8.4. All of this information is recorded in logs, and the recalibration/recertification certificates are kept on file. Reference SOP NC-QA-015, Equipment Monitoring and Thermometer Calibration. A list of balances is in Table 21.2.

20.9. pH, Conductivity, and Turbidity Meters

20.9.1. The pH meters used in the laboratory are accurate to + 0.1 pH units, and have a scale readability of at least 0.05 pH units. The meters automatically compensate for the temperature, and are calibrated with at least two working range buffer solutions before each use.

20.9.2. Conductivity meters are also calibrated before each use with a known standard to demonstrate that the meters do not exceed an error of 1% or one umhos/cm.

20.9.3. Turbidity meters are also calibrated before each use. All of this information is documented in logs.

20.9.4. Consult pH, Conductivity, and Turbidity SOPs for further information.

20.10. Thermometers

20.10.1. All thermometers are calibrated on an annual basis with a NIST-traceable thermometer at temperatures bracketing the range of use. IR thermometers, digital probes, thermocouples, refrigerator thermometers (not NIST-Traceable), and freezer thermometers (not NIST –Traceable) are calibrated quarterly. IR Thermometers should be calibrated over the full range of use, including ambient, iced (4 degrees) and frozen (0 to -5 degrees), per the Drinking Water Manual.

20.10.2. The mercury/digital NIST thermometer is recalibrated every two to five years (unless thermometer has been exposed to temperature extremes or apparent separation of internal liquid) by an approved outside service and the provided certificate of traceability is kept on file. The NIST thermometer(s) have increments of 1 degree (0.5 degree or less increments are required for drinking water microbiological laboratories), and have ranges applicable to method and certification requirements. The NIST traceable thermometer is used for no other purpose than to calibrate other thermometers.

20.10.3. All of this information is documented in logsheets. Monitoring of method-specific temperatures, including incubators, heating blocks, water baths, and ovens, is documented in method-specific logsheets. More information on this subject can be found in SOP NC-QA-015, Equipment Monitoring and Thermometer Calibration.

20.11. Refrigerators/Freezer Units, Waterbaths, Ovens and Incubators

20.11.1. The temperatures of all refrigerator units and freezers used for sample and standard storage are monitored each working day (seven days a week for DOD labs).

20.11.2. Ovens, waterbaths and incubators are monitored on days of use.

20.11.3. All of this equipment has a unique identification number, and is assigned a unique thermometer for monitoring.

20.11.4. Sample storage refrigerator temperatures are kept between or 4 + 2oC.

20.11.5. Specific temperature settings/ranges for other refrigerators, ovens waterbaths, and incubators can be found in method specific SOPs.

20.11.6. All of this information is documented in Daily Temperature Logsheets posted on each unit or saved electronically if an electronic monitoring system (such as Temp Guard) is used.

20.12. Autopipettors, Dilutors, and Syringes

20.12.1. Mechanical volumetric dispensing devices including burettes (except Class A glassware and glass microliter syringes) are given unique identification numbers and the delivery volumes are verified gravimetrically, at a minimum, on a quarterly basis.

20.12.2. Micro-syringes are purchased from Hamilton Company. Each syringe is traceable to NIST. The laboratory keeps on file an "Accuracy and Precision Statement of Conformance" from Hamilton attesting established accuracy.

20.12.3. The laboratory maintains a sufficient inventory of autopipettors, and dilutors of differing capacities that fulfill all method requirements.

20.12.4. These devices are given unique identification numbers, and the delivery volumes are verified gravimetrically, at a minimum, on a quarterly basis.

20.12.5. Any device not regularly verified cannot be used for any quantitative measurements.

20.13. Field Sampling Devices (ISCO Autosamplers)

20.13.1. Each autosampler (ISCO) is assigned a unique identification number in order to keep track of the calibration. This number is recorded on the sampling documentation in a logbook.

20.13.2. The autosampler is calibrated semi-annually by setting the sample volume to 100ml and recording the volume received. The results are filed in a logbook/binder. The autosampler is programmed to run three cycles, and each of the three cycles is measured into a beaker to verify 100 ml are received.

20.13.3. If the RSD (Relative Standard Deviation) between the three cycles is greater than 20%, the procedure is repeated. If the result is still greater than 20%, the following options may be employed:

20.13.3.1. The unit is taken out of service.

20.13.3.2. The unit is used to pull composite samples only over a 24-hour period.

20.13.3.3. The results of this check are kept in a logbook/binder.

20.14. Instrument Calibrations

20.14.1. Calibration of analytical instrumentation is essential to the production of quality data. Strict calibration procedures are followed for each method. These procedures are designed to determine and document the method detection limits, the working range of the analytical instrumentation and any fluctuations that may occur from day to day.

20.14.2. Sufficient raw data records are retained to allow an outside party to reconstruct all facets of the initial calibration. Records contain, but are not limited to, the following: calibration date, method, instrument, analyst(s) initials or signatures, analysis date, analytes, concentration, response, type of calibration (Avg RF, curve, or other calculations that may be used to reduce instrument responses to concentration.)

20.14.3. Sample results must be quantitated from the initial calibration and may not be quantitated from any continuing instrument calibration verification unless otherwise required by regulation, method, or program.

20.14.4. If the initial calibration results are outside of the acceptance criteria, action is performed and any affected samples are re-analyzed, if possible. If re-analysis is not possible, any data associated with an unacceptable initial calibration must be reported with appropriate data qualifiers (refer to Section 12). All sample analyses reported for Ohio VAP certified data must be associated with a valid calibration.

Note: Instruments are calibrated initially and as needed after that and at least annually.

20.15. Calibration Standards

20.15.1. Calibration standards are prepared using the procedures indicated in the Reagents and Standards section of the determinative method SOP. If a reference method does not specify the number of calibration standards, a minimum of three calibration points (exception being ICP and ICP/MS methods) will be used.

20.15.2. Standards for instrument calibration are obtained from a variety of sources. All standards are traceable to national or international standards of measurement, or to national or international standard reference materials.

20.15.3. The lowest concentration calibration standard that is analyzed during an initial calibration must be at or below the stated reporting limit for the method based on the final volume of extract (or sample).

20.15.4. The other concentrations define the working range of the instrument/method or correspond to the expected range of concentrations found in actual samples that are also within the working range of the instrument/method. Results of samples not bracketed by initial instrument calibration standards (within calibration range to at least the same number of significant figures used to report the data) must be reported as having less certainty, e.g., defined qualifiers or flags (additional information may be included in the case narrative). The exception to these rules is ICP methods or other methods where the referenced method does not specify two or more standards.

20.15.5. All initial calibrations are verified with a standard obtained from a second source and traceable to a national standard, when available (or

vendor certified different lot if a second source is not available). For unique situations, such as air analysis where no other source or lot is available, a standard made by a different analyst would be considered a second source. This verification occurs immediately after the calibration curve has been analyzed, and before the analysis of any samples.

20.16. Calibration Verification

20.16.1. The calibration relationship established during the initial calibration must be verified initially (with a second source ICV) and at least daily (with a CCV) as specified in the laboratory method SOPs in accordance with the referenced analytical methods and and in the 2009 TNI Standard. The process of calibration verification applies to both external standard and internal standard calibration techniques, as well as to linear and non-linear calibration models.

20.16.2. Note: The process of calibration verification referred to is fundamentally different from the approach called "calibration" in some methods. As described in those methods, the calibration factors or response factors calculated during calibration are used to update the calibration factors or response factors used for sample quantitation. This approach, while employed in other EPA programs, amounts to a daily single-point calibration.

20.16.3. All target analytes and surrogates, including those reported as non-detects, must be included in periodic calibration verifications for purposes of retention time confirmation and to demonstrate that calibration verification criteria are being met, i.e., RPD, per 2009 TNI Standard EL-V1M4 Section 1.7.2.

20.16.4. All samples must be bracketed by periodic analyses of standards that meet the QC acceptance criteria (e.g., calibration and retention time). The frequency is found in the determinative methods or SOPs.

Note: If an internal standard calibration is being used (e.g., most GCMS methods), then bracketing standards are not required. Only daily verifications are needed. The results from these verification standards must meet the calibration verification criteria and the retention time criteria (if applicable).

20.16.5. Generally, the initial calibrations must be verified at the beginning of each 12-hour analytical shift during which samples are analyzed. (Some methods may specify more or less frequent verifications). The 12-hour analytical shift begins with the injection of the calibration verification standard (or the MS tuning standard in MS methods). The shift ends after the completion of the analysis of the last sample or standard that can be injected within 12 hours of the beginning of the shift.

20.16.6. A continuing calibration verification (CCV) standard must be repeated at the beginning and, for methods that have quantitation by external

calibration models, at the end of each analytical batch. Some methods have more frequent CCV requirements (see specific SOPs). Most Inorganic methods require the CCV to be analyzed after ever 10 samples or injections including matrix or batch QC samples.

Note: If an internal standard calibration is being used, then bracketing standards are not required. Only daily verifications are needed. The results from these verification standards must meet the calibration verification criteria and the retention time criteria (if applicable).

20.16.7. If the results of a CCV are outside the established acceptance criteria and analysis of a second consecutive (and immediate) CCV fails to produce results within acceptance criteria, corrective action shall be performed. Once corrective actions have been completed and documented, the laboratory shall demonstrate acceptable instrument / method performance by analyzing two consecutive CCVs, or a new initial instrument calibration shall be performed.

20.16.8. Sample analyses and reporting of data may not occur or continue until the analytical system is calibrated or calibration verified. However, data associated with unacceptable calibration verification may be fully useable under the following special conditions and reported based upon discussion and approval of the client.

20.16.9. When acceptance criteria for the CCV are exceeded high (i.e., high bias) and the associated samples within the batch are non-detects, then those non-detects may be reported with a footnote or case narrative explaining the high bias. Otherwise, the samples affected by the unacceptable CCV shall be re-analyzed after a new calibration curve has been established, evaluated, and accepted; or

20.16.10. When the acceptance criteria for the CCV are exceeded low (i.e., low bias), those sample results may be reported if they exceed a maximum regulatory limit/decision level. Otherwise, the samples affected by the unacceptable CCV shall be re-analyzed after a new calibration curve has been established, evaluated, and accepted.

20.16.11. Samples reported by the two conditions identified above will be appropriately flagged.

20.17. Verification of Linear Calibrations

20.17.1. Calibration verification for linear calibrations involves the calculation of the percent drift or the percent difference of the instrument response between the initial calibration and each subsequent analysis of the verification standard. (These calculations are available in the laboratory method SOPs.) Verification standards are evaluated based on the % Difference from the average CF or RF of the initial calibration or based on % Drift or % Recovery if a linear or quadratic curve is used.

20.17.2. Regardless of whether a linear or non-linear calibration model is used, if initial verification criterion is not met, then no sample analyses may take place until the calibration has been verified or a new initial calibration is performed that meets the specifications listed in the method SOPs. If the calibration cannot be verified after the analysis of a single verification standard, then adjust the instrument operating conditions and/or perform instrument maintenance, and analyze another aliquot of the verification standard. If the calibration cannot be verified with the second standard, then a new initial calibration is performed.

20.17.3. When the acceptance criteria for the calibration verification are exceeded high, i.e., high bias, and there are associated samples that are non-detects, then those non-detects may be reported. Otherwise, the samples affected by the unacceptable calibration verification shall be reanalyzed after a new calibration curve has been established, evaluated and accepted.

20.17.4. When the acceptance criteria for the calibration verification are exceeded low, i.e., low bias, those sample results may be reported if they exceed a maximum regulatory limit/decision level. Otherwise, the samples affected by the unacceptable verification shall be reanalyzed after a new calibration curve has been established, evaluated and accepted. For Ohio VAP samples, results may not be reported when calibration verifications are exceeded low.

20.18. Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs) – GC/MS Analysis

20.18.1. For samples containing components not associated with the calibration standards, a library search may be made for the purpose of tentative identification. The necessity to perform this type of identification will be determined by the purpose of the analyses being conducted. Data system library search routines should not use normalization routines that would misrepresent the library or unknown spectra when compared to each other. TICs cannot be reported as “VAP certified” data for Ohio VAP projects.

Note: If the TIC compound is not part of the client target analyte list but is calibrated by the laboratory and is both qualitatively and/or quantitatively identifiable, it should not be reported as a TIC. If the compound is reported on the same form as true TICs, it should be qualified and/or narrated that the reported compound is qualitatively and quantitatively (if verification in control) reported compared to a known standard that is in control (where applicable).

20.18.2. For example, the RCRA permit or waste delisting requirements may require the reporting of non-target analytes. Only after visual comparison of sample spectra with the nearest library searches may the analyst assign a tentative identification.

20.19. GC/MS Tuning

20.19.1. Prior to any GCMS analytical sequence, including calibration, the instrument parameters for the tune and subsequent sample analyses within that sequence must be set.

20.19.2. Prior to tuning/auto-tuning the mass spec, the parameters may be adjusted within the specifications set by the manufacturer or the analytical method. These generally don't need any adjustment but it may be required based on the current instrument performance. If the tune verification does not pass it may be necessary to clean the source or perform additional maintenance. Any maintenance is documented in the maintenance log.

Table 20-1. Laboratory Equipment and Instrumentation

Instrument Type	Manufacturer/ID	Model/Serial Number	Year into Service
GC/MS Volatiles Instrument	Hewlett-Packard (UX2)	5971A-5890, S/N US00029070 (screening)	1992
	Hewlett-Packard (HP6)	5973-6890, S/N US00005571 (screening)	1998
	Hewlett-Packard (UX7)	5973-6890, S/N US00010937 (screening)	1998
	Hewlett-Packard (UX8)	5973-6890, S/N US00027773	1999
	Hewlett-Packard (UX9)	5973-6890, S/N US00028329	2000
	Hewlett-Packard (UX10)	5973-6890, S/N US00032072	2000
	Agilent (UX11)	5973-6890, S/N US00038093	2000
	Agilent (UX12)	5973-6890, S/N US10202133	2002
	Agilent (UX14)	5973-6890, S/N CN10340027	2003
	Agilent (UX15)	5973-6890, S/N CN10515062	2005
	Agilent (UX16)	5975-6890, S/N CN10539065	2005
	Agilent (UX17)	5975-7890, S/N US10831043	2012
	Agilent (UX18)	5973-6890, S/N US00020913	2013
GC/MS Volatiles Autosampler	OI Analytical (UX2)	4552, S/N 12019(screening)	1999
	OI Analytical (HP6)	4552, S/N 12258 , 12151(screening)	1998
	OI Analytical (UX7)	4552, S/N 13154 (screening)	1998
	OI Analytical (UX8)	4552, S/N 13089	1999
	OI Analytical (UX9)	4552, S/N 13667	2000
	OI Analytical (UX10)	4552, S/N 12058	2000
	OI Analytical (UX11)	4552, S/N 13408	2000
	OI Analytical (UX12)	4552, S/N 12075	2002
	OI Analytical (UX14)	4552, S/N 14092	2003
	OI Analytical (UX15)	4552, S/N 14368	2005
	OI Analytical (UX16)	4552, S/N 14519	2005
	OI Analytical (UX17)	4552, S/N US12160002	2012

Instrument Type	Manufacturer/ID	Model/Serial Number	Year into Service
	OI Analytical (UX18)	4552, S/N 14519	2013
GC/MS Volatiles Purge and Trap	OI Analytical (UX2)	4560, S/N N251460461 (screening)	1999
	OI Analytical (HP6)	Encon (screening)	1998
	OI Analytical (UX7)	4560, S/N K822460889 (screening)	2004
	OI Analytical (UX8)	4560, S/N B444466152P	2004
	OI Analytical (UX9)	4560, S/N M946460832	2000
	OI Analytical (UX10)	4660, S/N BETA6	2003
	OI Analytical (UX11)	4560 S/N K811460270	2000
	OI Analytical (UX12)	4560, S/N NM041460393	2002
	OI Analytical (UX14)	4660 S/N D829466914P	2008
	OI Analytical (UX15)	4660, S/N C511466149P	2005
	OI Analytical (UX16)	4660, S/N D539446261P	2005
	OI Analytical (UX17)	4660, S/N H224466292P	2012
	OI Analytical (UX18)	4560, S/N N213460621	2013
GC/MS Semivolatiles Instrument	Hewlett-Packard HP7	5973-6890, S/N US71190756-US00009247	1998
	Hewlett-Packard HP9	5973-6890, S/N US91422379-US72020889	2000
	Agilent HP10	5973-6890, S/N US33220074-CN10340002	2003
	Agilent A4AG2	5975C-7890, S/N US71235692-CN10721110	2007
GC Volatiles (GCV) Analyzer	Agilent (A)	6890 FID, S/N US10402056	2004
	Hewlett-Packard (O)	6890 PID/FID, S/N US00007206	1997
	Hewlett-Packard (Y)	6890N PID/FID, S/N US10337062	2003
	Agilent (Z)	6890 EPC & PDD/FID, S/N 10205072	2000
GCV Autosampler	OI Analytical (O)	Archon, S/N 13196	2000
	OI Analytical (Y)	4552, S/N 14045	1998
	EST (A)	Archer 8100 SN 14280	2013
	Agilent (Z)	7694 S/N IT21111663	2000
GCV Purge and Trap	OI Analytical (O)	4560 S/N N336460661	2000
	Tekmar (A)	3000 S/N 93104002	1998
	Tekmar (Y)	3000 S/N 97155002	1993
GC Semivolatiles (GCS) MeHg Analyzer	Agilent N	7890 Atomic Fluorescence, S/N CN10820009 (MeHg)	2008
	Tekran (MHg)	2700 S/N 025	
GCS MeHg Autosampler	Tekran (MHg)	AIM3300 S/N 5143A 26273	
	EST (N)	Centurion (MeHg) S/N CENT249041408	2008
	Tekmar (N)	Stratum (MeHg) S/N US08141001	2008
	Tekmar (NOT IN USE)	Stratum (MeHg) S/N US08140004	2008
GCS MeHg Detector	PS Analytical	Model 10.750 (MeHg)	2008

Instrument Type	Manufacturer/ID	Model/Serial Number	Year into Service
GCS Instruments	Hewlett-Packard (P1)	6890 EPC & Dual ECD Y-Splitter S/N US00023208	1998
	Hewlett-Packard (P2)	6890 EPC & Dual ECD Y-Splitter S/N US00023512	1998
	Hewlett-Packard (P3)	6890 EPC & Dual ECD Y-Splitter S/N US00023674	1998
	Hewlett-Packard (P4)	6890 EPC & Dual ECD Y-Splitter S/N US00029531	1999
	Hewlett-Packard (P5)	6890 EPC & Dual ECD S/N US00029508	2010
	Hewlett-Packard (P6)	6890 EPC & Dual FID S/N US00032848	2000
	Agilent (P9)	6890N EPC & Dual ECD Y-Splitter S/N US10205045	2005
	Agilent (P10)	6890 EPC & Dual ECD Y-Splitter S/N US10151110	1999
	Agilent (P11)	6890N EPC & Dual ECD Y-Splitter S/N CN10517088	2004
	Agilent (P12)	6890N EPC & Dual ECD Y-Splitter S/N CN10512025	2005
	Agilent (P13)	6890N EPC & Dual ECD Y-Splitter S/N CN10435032	2004
	Agilent (P14)	7890 EPC & Dual FID S/N CN 10281044	2010
	Agilent (P15)	6890N EPC & Dual ECD Y-Splitter S/N CN10427010	2012
GCS HPLC	Hewlett-Packard (L2)	HPLC 1100, S/N US82404153	1998
Extractions Sonicator	Misonix	3000 (self-tuning), S/N R1044	2005
	Fisher	Ultrasonic Processor FB-705 S/N 80587G-14	2014
Extractions pH Meter	Mettler Toledo	SevenEasy pH (self-calibrating) S/N 1228295055	2008
	Denver Instrument (spare)	UB-5 S/N UB-5093011	2004
Metals ICP	Thermo (I12)	ICAP 6500 Duo Trace Analyzer, S/N ICP 20101711	2014
	Thermo (I9)	ICAP 6500 Duo Trace Analyzer, S/N ICP 20102403	2010
Metals ICP/MS	Thermo (I11)	Series 2, S/N 01952C	2013
	Agilent (I10)	7700x S/N JP12452145	2013
Metals Mercury	Leeman (CVAA) (H1)	PS200 II, S/N HG9031	1999
	Leeman (CVAA) (H4)	Hydra AA , S/N 6011	2006
Metals Low Level Mercury	Leeman (CVAF) (H6)	Hydra AF Gold+,Install # 64264	2005
	Leeman (CVAF) (H7)	Hydra AF Gold, Install #64547	2011
WC Autotitrator	Man-Tech (Steve)	PC – Titrate, S/N MS-9K8-217	2001
WC Block Digester	Andrews (Moe)	110-40-EZ	1999

Instrument Type	Manufacturer/ID	Model/Serial Number	Year into Service
	Andrews (Larry)	110-40-PA	1999
	Andrews (Curly)	110-40-PA	1999
	Lachat (Carol)	BD-46 TKN, S/N 00000993	2010
	Lachat (Mike)	BD-46, S/N 1800-910	2014
WC BOD	Mantech (Bugsy)	BOD, S/N MT-113-207	2014
WC Conductivity	ManTech (Arnie)	4310, S/N 1613	1989
WC Cyanide	LabCrest MidiDist	PRG-2520-BL, S/N 1000-99-01	1999
WC Discrete Analyzer	Kone (Barney)	Konelab 200, Z1718383	2001
	Kone (Sauron)	Konelab 250, A2120021	2005
	Systea (Maggie)	EasyChem Plus, S/N 07004	2013
WC Dissolved Oxygen Meter	YSI	YSI 5100, 13D 100737	2014
WC Flashpoint	Herzog (Whitey)	HFP 339, S/N 073390084	2007
WC Ion Chromatograph	Dionex (Cecilia)	ICS 1500, S/N 03100737	2014
	Dionex (Simon)	DX-120, S/N 98110093	1999
	Dionex (Veronica)	ICS 2100, S/N 12031443	2012
WC pH Meter	Orion pH Meter (Randolph)	Star A211, S/N X02404	2012
	Orion (Ammonia ISE) (Dave)	520A, S/N 48029	1996
WC TOC	OI Analytical (Sparky)	1010 TOC Analyzer, S/N K503710931	2005
WC EOX	Thermo Electron (Brian)	1200, S/N 2005.0234	2005
WC Turbidimeter	HF Scientific (Jack)	Micro 100, S/N 200705143	2001
WC UV/VIS	Genesys (Bert)	Spectronic 20, S/N 3SGL078016	1998
	Genesys (Ernie)	Spectronic 20, S/N 3SGL226006 (Model 4001/4)	2008
WC Sulfide	Westco EasyDist		2008

Table 20-2. Schedule of Routine Maintenance

(Refer to manufacturer's instructions for each instrument to identify and perform maintenance operations. Refer to the analytical SOP for frequency and criteria)

20.20. Instrument Maintenance Schedule

ION CHROMATOGRAPH

As Needed	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
Clean micro-membrane suppressor when decreases in sensitivity are observed.	Check plumbing/leaks	Check pump heads for leaks	Check all air and liquid lines for discoloration and crimping, if indicated.
Check fuses when power problems occur.	Check gases	Check filter (inlet)	Check/change bed supports guard and analytical columns, if indicated.
Reactivate or change column when peak shape and resolution deteriorate or when retention time shortening indicates that exchange sites have become deactivated.	Check pump pressure		
De-gas pump head when flow is erratic.	Check conductivity meter		

HIGH PRESSURE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPH

Daily	As Needed
Check level of solution in reservoirs. If adding, verify that solvent is from the same source. If changing, rinse gas and delivery lines to prevent contamination of the new solvent.	Replace columns when peak shape and resolution indicate that chromatographic performance of column is below method requirements.
Check gas supply.	Oil autosampler slides when sample does not advance.
Flush with an appropriate solvent to remove all bubbles.	Rinse flow cell with 1N nitric acid if sensitivity low.
Pre-filter all samples.	Change pump seals when flow becomes inconsistent.
	Repack front end of column Back-flush column.

ICP AND ICP/MS

Daily	Monthly or As Needed	Semi-Annually	Annually
Check vacuum pump gage. (<10 millitorr)	Clean plasma torch assembly to remove accumulated deposits	Change vacuum pump oil	Notify manufacturer service engineer for scheduled preventive maintenance service
Check cooling water supply system is full and drain bottle is not full. Also drain tubing is clear, tight fitting, and has few bends.	Clean nebulizer and drain chamber; keep free flowing to maintain optimum performance	Replace coolant water filter (may require more or less frequently depending on quality of water)	
Check nebulizer is not clogged	Clean filters on back of power unit to remove dust		
Check capillary tubing is clean and in good condition	Replace when needed: - peristaltic pump tubing - sample capillary tubing - autosampler sipper probe		
Check peristaltic pump windings are secure	- Check yttrium position - Check O-rings - Clean/lubricate pump rollers		
Check high voltage switch is on			
Check torch, glassware, aerosol injector tube, and bonnet are clean			

CVAS AND CVAFS

Daily	As Needed	Annually
Change drying tube	Change pump tubing	Change Hg lamp
Check pump tubing/drain tubing	Check/change Hg lamp	
Check gas pressure	Clean optical cell	
Check aperture reading Check tubing	Lubricate pump	

GAS CHROMATOGRAPH

Daily *	As Needed
Check for sufficient supply of carrier and detector gases. Check for correct column flow and/or inlet pressures.	Replace front portion of column packing or break off front portion of capillary columns. Replace column if this fails to restore column performance, or when column performance (e.g., peak tailing, poor resolution, high backgrounds, etc.) indicates it is required. Quarterly FID: clean detector, only as needed—not quarterly/or semi-annually.
Check temperatures of injectors and detectors. Verify temperature programs by RT shift.	Change glass wool plug in injection port and/or replace injection port liner when front portion of column packing is changed or front portion of capillary column is removed.
Clean injector port weekly for TPH for 8015B, when breakdown fails; otherwise, when RT shift or bad samples run.	Annually FID: replace flame tip, only as needed. Only as needed: ECD--detector cleaning and re-foiling, whenever loss of sensitivity, erratic response, or failing resolution is observed
Check baseline level during analysis of run—not maintenance.	Perform gas purity check (if high baseline indicates that impure carrier gas may be in use).
Watched weekly: check reactor temperature of electrolytic conductivity detector. Inspect chromatogram to verify symmetrical peak shape and adequate resolution between closely eluting peaks, when analyzing pesticides; part of analysis—not maintenance. Clip column leader when chromatography looks bad—not daily.	Replace or repair flow controller if constant gas flow cannot be maintained. Replace fuse. Reactivate external carrier gas dryers. Detectors: clean when baseline indicates contamination or when response is low. FID: clean/replace jet, replace ignitor. ECD: follow manufacturer's suggested maintenance schedule. Reactivate flow controller filter dryers when presence of moisture is suspected. HP 7673 Autosampler: replace syringe, fill wash bottle, dispose of waste bottle contents.

*No daily maintenance done on any instrument/method. Weekly change IPL on TPH instrument. Everything else is on an "as needed" basis.

MASS SPECTROMETER

Daily	Weekly	As Needed	Quarterly	Annually
Check for sufficient gas supply. Check for correct column flow and/or inlet pressure.	Check mass calibration (PFTBA or FC-43)	Check level of oil in mechanical pumps and diffusion pump if vacuum is insufficient. Add oil if needed between maintenance.	Check ion source and analyzer (clean, replace parts as needed)	Replace the exhaust filters on the mechanical rough pump every 1-2 years.
Check temperatures of injector, detector. Verify temperature programs.		Replace electron multiplier when the tuning voltage approaches the maximum and/or when sensitivity falls below required levels.	Check vacuum, relays, gas pressures and flows	
Check inlets, septa		Clean Source, including all ceramics and lenses - the source cleaning is indicated by a variety of symptoms including inability of the analyst to tune the instrument to specifications, poor response, and high background contamination.	Change oil in the mechanical rough pump.	
Check baseline level		Repair/replace jet separator.		
Check values of lens voltages, electron multiplier, and relative abundance and mass assignments of the calibration compounds.		Replace filaments when both filaments burn out or performance indicates need for replacement.		

ANALYTICAL/TOP LOADING BALANCES

Daily	Annually
Check using Class 1-verified weights once daily or before use Clean pan and weighing compartment	Manufacturer cleaning and calibration

REFRIGERATORS/WALK-IN COOLERS

Daily	As Needed
Temperatures checked and logged	Refrigerant system and electronics serviced

OVENS

Daily	As Needed
Temperatures checked and logged	Electronics serviced

SPECIFIC DIGITAL ION ANALYZER

Daily	As Needed
Daily when used: Calibrate with check standards Inspect electrode daily, clean as needed Inspect electrode proper levels of filling solutions daily; fill as needed Clean probe after each use	Electronics serviced

TURBIDIMETER

Daily	Monthly	As Needed
Daily when used: Adjust linearity on varying levels of NTU standards. Standardize with NTU standards Inspect cells	Clean instrument housing	Electronics serviced

DISSOLVED OXYGEN METER

Daily	As Needed
Daily when used: Calibrate with saturated air Check probe membrane for deterioration Clean and replace membrane with HCl solution	Electronics serviced Clean and replace membrane with HCl solution

CONDUCTANCE METER

Daily	As Needed
Daily when used: Check probe and cables Inspect conductivity cell	Electronics serviced

CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (COD) REACTOR 1

Daily	As Needed
Daily when used: Calibrate with check standards	Electronics serviced

SPECTROPHOTOMETER

As Needed	Daily	Monthly	Annually
Dust the lamp and front of the front lens	Check the zero % adjustment	Clean windows	Check instrument manual
	Clean sample compartment		Perform wavelength calibration
	Clean cuvettes		Replace lamp annually or when erratic response is observed
			Clean and align optics

pH METER

As Needed	Daily
Clean electrode	Inspect electrode. Verify electrodes are properly connected and filled
Refill reference electrode	Inspect electrode proper levels of filling solutions. Make sure electrode is stored in buffer

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON ANALYZER

Daily	As Needed	Weekly	Monthly
Check: Oxygen supply Persulfate supply Acid supply Carrier gas flow rate (~ 150 cc/min) IR millivolts for stability (after 30 min. warm-up) Reagent reservoirs	Check injection port septum after 50-200 runs Tube end-fitting connections after 100 hours or use Indicating drying tube NDIR zero, after 100 hours of use Sample pump, after 2000 hours for use Digestion vessel/condensation chamber, after 2000 hours of use Permeation tube, after 2000 hours of use NDIR cell, after 2000 hours of use Change pump tubing	Check liquid-flow-rate-pump-tubing conditions on autosampler Check injection port septum	Clean digestion vessel Clean condenser column Do the leak test

Digestion Block

Annually
Check temperature with NIST thermometer

Flash Point Tester

Daily
Check tubing Clean sample cup each use
Check gas
Clean flash assembly
Check stirrer

Table 20-3. Preventive Maintenance Procedures

(Note: Refer to the analytical SOP for frequency and criteria.)

SUMMARY OF INORGANIC METHOD CALIBRATIONS

		NPDES 1		**RCRA (SW846) 2**	
Analysis	**Calibration**	**Method**	**Requirement**	**Method**	**Requirement**
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate, Carbonate	Initial	310.1 2320B	2 point calibration of pH meter ± 0.05 pH units of true value	--	N/A
	Continuing	310.1 2320B	One buffer check ± 0.05 pH units of true value Everyone 10 samples	--	N/A
	Ending	310.1 2320B	N/A	--	N/A
Ammonia	Initial	350.1	6 levels including blank, "r" 3 ≥ 0.995	--	N/A
	Continuing	350.1	One level or LCS every 10 samples ± 10% of true value	--	N/A
	Ending	350.1	One level or LCS every 10 samples ± 10% of true value	--	N/A

		NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
Analysis	Calibration	Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	Initial	405.1 SM5210B	a. Winkler titration: Iodometric with standard thiosulfate b. Membrane electrode: Read in air and in water with zero dissolved oxygen	--	N/A
	Continuing	405.1 SM5210B	N/A	--	N/A
	Ending	405.1 SM5210B	N/A	--	N/A

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Anions, Bromide, Chloride, Fluoride, Sulfate, Nitrite, Nitrate, O-Phos	Initial	300.0A	5 levels plus a blank, "r"3 ≥ 0.995	9056A	5 levels plus a blank, "r" 3 ≥ 0.995
	Continuing	300.0A	Level every 10 samples ± 10% of true value	9056A	N/A
	Ending	300.0A	N/A	9056A	N/A
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Initial	410.4 SM5220D	5 levels plus a blank"r" 3 ≥ 0.995	--	N/A
	Continuing	410.4 SM5220D	One level every 10 samples ± 10% of true value	--	N/A
	Ending	410.4 SM5220D	One level ± 10% of true value	--	N/A

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Chloride	Initial	325.2 SM4500 Cl-E	5 levels plus blank "r" 3 ≥ 0.995	9251	5 levels plus blank "r" 3 ≥ 0.995
	Continuing	325.2 SM4500 Cl-E	One level every 10 samples ± 10% of true value	9251	One level every 10 samples, ± 10% of true value
	Ending	325.2 SM4500 Cl-E	One level every 10 samples ± 10% of true value	9251	Method 9056 : N/A Method 9252: One level ± 10% of true value
Chromium Cr+6	Initial	3500 Cr-B	3 levels plus blank	7196A	5 levels plus blank "r" 3 ≥ 0.995
	Continuing	3500 Cr-B	One level every 10 samples ± 10% of true value	7196A	One level every 10 samples ± 15%

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
	Ending	3500 Cr-B	One level ± 10% of true value	7196A	One level ± 15%
Chlorine, Residual	Initial	330.5 SM4500CL-G	N/A	--	N/A
	Continuing	330.5 SM4500CL-G	N/A	--	N/A
	Ending	330.5 SM4500CL-G	N/A	--	N/A

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Conductivity	Initial	120.1 SM2510B	Standard KCl solution	9050A	One level to determine cell constant
	Continuing	120.1 SM2510B	N/A	9050A	N/A
	Ending	120.1 SM2510B	N/A	9050A	N/A
Cyanide (Amenable)	Initial	335.1 SM4500CN-G	6 levels plus blank "r" 3 ≥ 0.995	9012A, B	6 levels plus blank "r" 3 ≥ 0.995
	Continuing	335.1 SM4500CN-G	One level every 10 samples ± 10% of true	9012A, B	One mid-level every 10 samples ± 15% of true value
	Ending	335.1 SM4500CN-G	One level ± 10 % of true value	9012A, B	± 15% of true value
Cyanide (Total)	Initial	335.2 335.4 SM4500CN-E 335.2-CLP-M (Ohio VAP)	6 levels plus blank "r" 3 ≥ 0.995	9012A, B	6 levels plus blank "r" 3 ≥ 0.995
	Continuing	335.2 335.4 SM4500CN-E 335.2-CLP-M (Ohio VAP)	One mid-level every 10 samples ± 10 % of true value	9012A, B	One mid-level every 10 samples ± 15% of true value
	Ending	335.2 335.4 SM4500CN-E 335.2-CLP-M (Ohio VAP)	One mid-level ± 10 % of true value	9012A, B	± 15% of true value

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Cyanide (Weak Acid Dissociable)	Initial	SM 4500 CN-I	6 levels plus blank "r" 3 ≥ 0.995		
	Continuing	SM 4500 CN-I	One mid-level every 10 samples ± 10 % of true value		
	Ending	SM 4500 CN-I	One mid-level ± 10 % of true value		
Flashpoint	Initial	--	N/A	1010, 1010A	p-Xylene reference standard must have flashpoint of 81oF ±2oF
	Continuing	--	N/A	1010, 1010A	N/A
	Ending	--	N/A	1010, 1010A	N/A

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Fluoride	Initial	340.2 SM 4500 F-C	5 levels “r” 3 ≥ 0.995		
	Continuing	340.2 SM 4500 F-C	One mid-level every 10 samples ± 10% of true value		
	Ending	340.2 SM 4500 F-C	One mid-level ± 10% of true value		
Hardness	Initial	130.2 SM 2340B SM2340C	Method 130.2: Standardize titrant Method 2340B: See ICP Metals 200.7	--	N/A
	Continuing	130.2 SM2340B SM2340C	Method 130.2: N/A Method 2340B: See ICP Metals 200.7	--	N/A
	Ending	130.2 SM2340B SM2340C	Method 130.2: N/A Method 2340B: See ICP Metals 200.7	--	N/A
Iron (Ferrous)	Initial	SM3500-Fe B	3 levels plus a blank, “r” 3 ≥ 0.995	-	N/A

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
	Continuing	SM3500-Fe B	One mid-level every 10 samples ± 10% of true value	-	N/A
	Ending	SM3500-Fe B	One mid-level ± 10% of true value	-	N/A

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Phosphorus (Total and Ortho-phosphate)	Initial	365.1 SM4500P-E	5 levels plus a blank	--	N/A
	Continuing	365.1 SM4500P-E	One level for every 10 samples. ±10% of true value	--	N/A
	Ending	365.1 SM4500P-E	±10% of true value	--	N/A
pH	Initial	150.1 SM4500H-B	2 level calibration that bracket the expected pH of the sample ± 0.05 pH units of true value	9040B 9040C 9041A 9045C	2 point calibration ± 0.05 pH units of true value
	Continuing	150.1 SM4500H-B	One buffer check every 10 samples ± 0.05 pH units true value	9040B 9040C 9041A 9045C	N/A
	Other	150.1 SM4500H-B	Third point check	9040B 9040C 9041A 9045C	Third point check
	Ending	150.1 SM4500H-B	One buffer check ± 0.05 pH units of true value	9040B 9040C 9041A 9045C	N/A

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Phenolics	Initial	420.1	5 levels plus a blank "r" 3 ≥ 0.995	9065	5 levels plus a blank “r” 3 0.995
	Continuing	420.1	One mid-level every 10 samples ± 10% true value	9065	One mid-level ± 10% true value
	Ending	420.1	One mid-level ± 10% true value	9065	One mid-level ± 10% true value
Settleable Solids	Initial	160.5 SM2540F	N/A	--	N/A
	Continuing	160.5 SM2540F	N/A	--	N/A
	Ending	160.5 SM2540F	N/A	--	N/A
Sulfate	Initial	375.4	Method 375.4: 3 levels plus blank "r" 3 ≥ 0.995	9038	3 levels plus a blank for every hour of continuous sample analysis.

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Sulfate (Cont'd)	Continuing	375.4	One level every 3 or 4 samples ± 10% of true value	9038	Independent-prepared check standard every 15 samples
	Ending	375.4	± 10% of true value	9038	N/A
Sulfide	Initial	376.1 SM4500S 2-F	This is a titration method. Therefore, calibrations are not applicable.	9030B/ 9034	This is a colorimetric titration. Therefore, calibration is not applicable.
	Continuing	376.1 SM4500S 2-F	N/A	9030B/ 9034	This is a colorimetric titration. Therefore, calibration is not applicable.
	Ending	376.1 SM4500S 2-F	N/A	9030B/ 9034	This is a colorimetric titration. Therefore, calibration is not applicable.
Total Dissolved Solids	Initial	160.1 SM2540C	This is a gravimetric determination. Calibrate balance prior to analysis	--	N/A
	Continuing	160.1 SM2540C		--	N/A
	Ending	160.1 SM2540C		--	N/A

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	Initial	351.3 SM4500NH3-C	Method 351.3: Titrimetric: Standardize titrant Colorimetric: 7 levels plus blank	--	N/A
	Continuing	351.3 SM4500NH3-C	Method 351.3: N/A	--	N/A
	Ending	351.3 SM4500NH3-C	Method 351.3: N/A	--	N/A
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Initial	415.1 SM5310C	3 levels plus blank	9060 Walkley Black	3 levels plus blank "r" 3 ≥ 0.995
	Continuing	415.1 SM5310C	1 mid-level every 10 samples ± 10% of true value	9060 Walkley Black	1 mid-level every 10 samples ± 15% of true value
	Ending	415.1 SM5310C	± 10% of true value	9060 Walkley Black	± 15% of true value
Extractable Organic Halides (EOX)	Initial			9023	Daily instrument calibration standard and blank in duplicate ± 10% of true value (calibration standard) Verify with independently-prepared check standard –ICV ± 10%

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Extractable Organic Halides (EOX) (cont'd)	Continuing			9023	CCV ± 10% of true value
	Ending			9023	CCV ± 10% of true value
Total Solids	Initial	160.3	This is a gravimetric determination. Calibrate balance before use.	--	N/A
	Continuing	160.3		--	N/A
	Ending	160.3		--	N/A
Total Suspended Solids (Nonfilterable)	Initial	160.2 SM2540D	This is a gravimetric determination. Calibrate balance before use.	--	N/A
	Continuing	160.2 SM2540D		--	N/A
	Ending	160.2 SM2540D		--	N/A
Turbidity	Initial	180.1	Minimum of 1 level in each instrument range. Follow manufacturer's instructions	--	N/A
	Continuing	180.1	± 10% of true value	--	N/A
	Ending	180.1	± 10% of true value	--	N/A

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
ICP & ICP/MS Metals (excludes Hg)	Initial	200.7	One level and blank. ICV RSD <3% from replicate - daily	6010B 6010C	One level and blank. ICV RSD <5% from replicate - daily
	Initial	200.8	One level and blank	6020 6020A	One level and blank
	Continuing	200.7	Every 10 samples ±10% of true value CCV RSD < 5% from replicate	6010B 6010C	Mid-level calibration standard Every 10 samples ± 10% of true value CCV RSD < 5% from replicate
	Continuing	200.8	N/A	6020 6020A	N/A
	Ending	200.7	±10% of true value CCV RSD < 5% from replicate	6010B 6010C	Mid-level calibration standard ± 10% of true value CCV RSD < 5% from replicate
	Ending	200.8	N/A	6020 6020A	N/A
	Other	200.7	ICSA, ICSAB: Analyze at beginning of run. For ICSA, AB criteria see SOP Semi-Annually: ICP interelement correction factors Instrument detection limits	6010B 6010C	ICSA, ICSAB: Analyze at beginning of run. For ICSA, AB criteria see SOP Semi-Annually: ICP interelement correction factors Instrument detection limits
	Other	200.8	N/A	6020 6020A	N/A

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Mercury by CVAA & CVAFS	Initial	245.1 1631E	5 levels plus blank ICV ±10% of true value "r" 3 ≥ 0.995	7470A 7471A 7471B	5 levels plus blank ICV ± 10% of true value "r" 3 ≥ 0.995
	Continuing	245.1* 1631E	Daily or every 10 samples, whichever is more frequent ±20% of true value	7470A 7471A 7471B	Every 10 samples ±20% of true value
	Ending	245.1 1631E	±20% of true value	7470A 7471A 7471B	±20% of original prepared standard
	Other	245.1 1631E	Annually: MDL	7470A 7471A 7471B	Annually: MDL

* 245.1 continuing – Initial CCV ±5% of true value

Footnotes

1 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

2 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, (SW-846), Third Edition, September 1986. Contains Final Update I (July 1992), Final Update IIA (August 1993), Final Update II (September 1994), Final Update IIB (January 1995), and Final Update III (December, 1996).

3 "r" = correlation coefficient.

SUMMARY OF ORGANIC METHOD CALIBRATIONS

		NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
Analysis	Calibration	Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Herbicides by GC	Initial			8151A	Minimum of 5 levels If % RSD < 20%, use avg RF. Otherwise, calibration curve employed.
	Continuing			8151A	Mid-level calibration standard analyzed every 10 samples. % D < 15% of predicted response for any analyte quantitated and reported.
	Ending			8151A	Mid-level calibration standard. % D < 15% of predicted response for any analyte quantitated and reported.

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Pesticides/ PCBs by GC	Initial	608	Minimum of 3 levels If % RSD < 10%, use avg RF. Otherwise, calibration curve employed	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	Minimum of 5 levels. If % RSD < 20%, use avg RF. Otherwise, calibration curve employed. (See SOP NC-GC-038)
	Continuing	608	One or more calibration standards analyzed daily. % D ± 15% of predicted response	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	Mid-level calibration standard analyzed every 10 samples. % D < 15% of predicted response for any analyte quantitated and reported.
	Ending	608	N/A	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	Mid-level calibration standard. % D < 15% of predicted response for any analyte quantitated and reported.
	Other	608	N/A	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	N/A
Petroleum Hydrocarbons /Oil and Grease	Initial	1664A	Calibrate analytical balance at 2 mg and 1000 mg Calibration must be ± 10% at 2 mg and ± 0.5% at 1000 mg or recalibrate balance		
	Continuing	1664A	N/A		
	Ending	1664A	N/A		

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Semivolatiles	Initial	625	Minimum of 3 levels, lowest near but above MDL. If % RSD ≤ 35%, use avg RF. Otherwise calibration curve employed.	8270C 8270D	Minimum of 5 levels, % RSD for RF for CCCs(4) < 30% SPCCs(5): RF > 0.050
	Continuing	625	One level every 24 ours. Acceptance criteria are found in the method and SOP.	8270C 8270D	Mid-level standard every 12 hours (after tuning) %D for CCCs(4) < 20 % between RF from standard and avg RF from initial SPCCs(5): RF > 0.050.
	Ending	625	N/A	8270C 8270D	N/A
	Other	625	DFTPP(7) tuning every 24 hours before standard or sample runs.	8270C 8270D	DFTPP(7) tuning at the beginning of every 12 hour shift.

Analysis	Calibration	NPDES 1		RCRA (SW846) 2	
		Method	Requirement	Method	Requirement
Volatiles	Initial	624	Minimum of 3 levels, lowest near but above MDL. If % RSD ≤ 35%, use avg RF. Otherwise, calibration curve employed.	8260B 8260C	Minimum of 5 levels, %RSD for RF for CCCs4 < 30.0% SPCCs5:RF ≥ 0.300 for Chlorobenzene and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, Chloromethane and 1,1-dichloroethane, and RF > 0.100 for Bromoform
	Continuing	624	1 level every 24 hours Acceptance criteria are found in the method and SOP	8260B 8260C	Mid-level standard every 12 hours (after tuning) %Drift for CCCs(4) < 20.0% between RF from standard and avg RF from initial SPCCs(5): RF ≥ 0.300 for Chlorobenzene and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, Chloromethane and 1,1-dichloroethane, and RF > 0.100 for Bromoform
	Ending	624	N/A	8260B 8260C	N/A
	Other	624	BFB(6)tuning at the beginning of every 24 hour shift.	8260B 8260C	BFB(6)tuning at the beginning of every 12 hour shift.

Footnotes:

1 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

2 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, (SW-846), Third Edition, September 1986. Contains Final Update I (July 1992), Final Update IIA (August 1993), Final Update II (September 1994), Final Update IIB (January 1995), and Final Update III (December 1996).

3 TCDD - 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.

4 CCC - Continuing Calibration Compounds.

5 SPCC - System Performance Check Compound.

6 BFB – Bromofluorobenzene.

7 DFTPP – Decafluorotriphenylphosphine.

8 Footnote deleted.

9 Method not listed in 40 CFR Part 136.

21. MEASUREMENT TRACEABILITY

21.1. Traceability of measurements must be assured using a system of documentation, calibration, and analysis of reference standards. Laboratory equipment that are peripheral to analysis and whose calibration is not necessarily documented in a test method analysis or by analysis of a reference standard must be subject to ongoing certifications of accuracy. At a minimum, these must include procedures for checking specifications of ancillary equipment: balances, thermometers, temperature, Deionized (DI) and Reverse Osmosis (RO) water systems, automatic pipettes and other volumetric measuring devices (refer to Section 20.3). With the exception of Class A glassware and glass microliter syringes , quarterly accuracy checks are performed for all mechanical volumetric devices. Microsyringes are verified at least semi-annually or disposed of after six months of use. Wherever possible, subsidiary or peripheral equipment is checked against standard equipment or standards that are traceable to national or international standards. Class A glassware and glass microliter syringes should be routinely inspected for chips, acid etching, or deformity (e.g., bent needle). If the Class A glassware or syringe are suspect, the accuracy of the glassware must be assessed prior to use. Actions to correct or segregate ancillary equipment that does not meet required specifications are identified in the calibration and maintenance section of SOPs and maintenance logbooks for the specific equipment.

21.2. NIST-Traceable Weights and Thermometers

21.2.1. Reference standards of measurement must be used for calibration only and for no other purpose, unless it can be shown that their performance as reference standards would not be invalidated.

21.2.2. For NIST-traceable weights and thermometers, the laboratory requires that all calibrations be conducted by a calibration laboratory accredited by A2LA, NVLAP (National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program), APLAC (Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation), or another accreditation organization that is a signatory to a MRA (Mutual Recognition Arrangement) of one or more of the following cooperations – ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) or APLAC (Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation). A calibration certificate and scope of accreditation is kept on file at the laboratory. Refer to Section 21 for calibration of weights and thermometers.

21.2.3. An external certified service engineer services laboratory balances on an annual basis. This service is documented on each balance with a signed and dated certification sticker. Balance calibrations are checked each day of use. All mercury thermometers are calibrated annually against a traceable reference thermometer. Temperature readings of ovens, refrigerators, and incubators are checked on each day of use.

21.3. Reference Standards / Materials

21.3.1. Reference standards/materials, where commercially available, are traceable to certified reference materials. Commercially prepared standard materials are purchased from vendors accredited by ISO Guide 34 and ISO/IEC Guide 17025, with an accompanying Certificate of Analysis that documents the following information:

21.3.1.1. Manufacturer

21.3.1.2. Analytes or parameters calibrated

21.3.1.3. Identification or lot number

21.3.1.4. Calibration method

21.3.1.5. Concentration with associated uncertainties

21.3.1.6. Purity

21.3.2. If a standard cannot be purchased from a vendor that supplies a Certificate of Analysis, the purity of the standard is documented by analysis. (Refer to Section 9 for additional information on purchasing). The receipt of all reference standards must be documented. Reference standards are labeled with a unique Standard Identification Number and expiration date. All documentation received with the reference standard is retained as a QC record and references the Standard Identification Number.

21.3.3. All reference, primary and working standards/materials, whether commercially purchased or laboratory prepared, must be checked regularly to ensure that the variability of the standard or material from the 'true' value does not exceed method requirements. The accuracy of calibration standards is checked by comparison with a standard from a second source. In cases where a second standard manufacturer is not available, a vendor-certified different lot is acceptable for use as a second source. For unique situations, where no other source or lot is available, a standard made by a different analyst would be considered a second source. The appropriate Quality Control (QC) criteria for specific standards are defined in laboratory SOPs. In most cases, the analysis of an Initial Calibration Verification (ICV) or LCS (where there is no sample preparation) is used as the second source confirmation. These checks are generally performed as an integral part of the analysis method (e.g., calibration checks, laboratory control samples).

21.3.4. All standards and materials must be stored and handled according to method or manufacturer's requirements in order to prevent contamination or deterioration. Refer to The Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Manual (CW-E-M-001) or laboratory SOPs. For safety requirements,

please refer to method SOPs and the laboratory Environmental Health and Safety Manual.

21.3.5. Standards and reference materials must not be used after their expiration dates unless their reliability is verified by the laboratory and their use is approved by the Quality Assurance Manager. The laboratory must have documented contingency procedures for re-verifying expired standards. Some regulatory programs, such as Ohio VAP, prohibit the use of re-verified standards.

21.4. Documentation And Labeling Of Standards, Reagents, And Reference Materials

21.4.1. Reagents must be at a minimum the purity required in the test method. The date of reagent receipt and the expiration date are documented. The lots for most of the common solvents and acids are tested for acceptability prior to companywide purchase. Refer to TestAmerica's Corporate SOP CA-Q-S-001, Solvent and Acid Lot Testing and Approval.

21.4.2. All manufacturer or vendor-supplied Certificate of Analysis or Purity must be retained, stored appropriately, and readily available for use and inspection. These records are maintained in each group. Records must be kept of the date of receipt and date of expiration of standards, reagents and reference materials. In addition, records of preparation of laboratory standards, reagents, and reference materials must be retained, stored appropriately, and be readily available for use and inspection.

21.4.3. Commercial materials purchased for preparation of calibration solutions, spike solutions, etc., are usually accompanied with an assay certificate or the purity is noted on the label. If the assay purity is 96% or better, the weight provided by the vendor may be used without correction. If the assay purity is less than 96%, a correction must be made to concentrations applied to solutions prepared from the stock commercial material. Blended gas standard cylinders use a nominal concentration if the certified value is within +/-15%, otherwise the certified values are used for the canister gas concentrations.

21.4.4. All standards, reagents, and reference materials must be labeled in an unambiguous manner. Standards are logged into the laboratory's LIMS system, and are assigned a unique identification number. The following information is typically recorded in the electronic database within the LIMS:

21.4.4.1. Standard ID

21.4.4.2. Description of Standard

21.4.4.3. Department

21.4.4.4. Preparer's name

21.4.4.5. Final volume and number of vials prepared

21.4.4.6. Solvent type and lot number

21.4.4.7. Preparation date

21.4.4.8. Expiration date

21.4.4.9. Standard source type (stock or daughter)

21.4.4.10. Standard type (spike, surrogate, other)

21.4.4.11. Parent standard ID (if applicable)

21.4.4.12. Parent standard analyte concentration (if applicable)

21.4.4.13. Parent standard amount used (if applicable)

21.4.4.14. Component analytes

21.4.4.15. Final concentration of each analyte

21.4.4.16. Comment box (text field)

21.4.5. Records are maintained electronically in each group for standard and reference material preparation. These records show the traceability to purchased stocks or neat compounds. These records also include method of preparation, date of preparation, expiration date, and preparer's name or initials. Preparation procedures are provided in the Method SOPs.

21.4.6. All standards, reagents, and reference materials must be clearly labeled with a minimum of the following information:

21.4.6.1. Expiration date (include prep date for reagents)

21.4.6.2. Standard ID (from LIMS)

21.4.6.3. Special health/safety warnings, if applicable

21.4.7. Records must also be maintained of the date of receipt for commercially purchased items or date or preparation for laboratory prepared items. Special health/safety warnings must also be available to the analyst. This information is maintained in the analytical SOP.

21.4.8. In addition, the following information may be helpful:

21.4.8.1. Date of receipt for commercially purchased items or date of preparation for laboratory prepared items

21.4.8.2. Date opened (for multi-use containers, if applicable)

21.4.8.3. Description of standard (if different from manufacturer's label or if standard was prepared in the laboratory)

21.4.8.4. Recommended storage conditions

21.4.8.5. Concentration (if applicable)

21.4.8.6. Initials of analyst preparing standard or opening container

21.4.9. All containers of prepared reagents must include an expiration date, and an ID number to trace back to preparation.

21.4.10. Procedures for preparation of reagents can be found in the Method SOPs.

21.4.11. Standard ID numbers must be traceable through associated logbooks, worksheets, and preparation and batch records.

21.4.12. All reagents and standards must be stored in accordance to the following priority:

21.4.12.1. With the manufacturer's recommendations

21.4.12.2. With requirements in the specific analytical methods as specified in the laboratory SOP

22. SAMPLING

22.1. The laboratory provides sampling services. Sampling procedures are described in SOP NC-SC-006, Sample Procurement Protocol.

22.2. Sampling Containers

22.2.1. The laboratory offers clean sampling containers for use by clients. These containers are obtained from reputable container manufacturers and meet EPA specifications as required. Certificates of cleanliness provided by the supplier are maintained at the laboratory. Alternatively, the certificates are available from the vendor electronically and available to the laboratory online.

22.3. Preservatives

22.3.1. Upon request, preservatives are provided to the client in pre-cleaned sampling containers. In some cases containers may be purchased pre-preserved from the container supplier. Whether prepared by the laboratory or bought pre-preserved, the grades of the preservatives are at a minimum:

22.3.1.1. Hydrochloric Acid – Reagent ACS (Certified VOA Free) or equivalent

22.3.1.2. Methanol – Purge and Trap grade

22.3.1.3. Nitric Acid – Instra-Analyzed or equivalent

22.3.1.4. Sodium Bisulfate – ACS Grade or equivalent

22.3.1.5. Sodium Hydroxide – Instra-Analyzed or equivalent

22.3.1.6. Sulfuric Acid – Instra-Analyzed or equivalent

22.3.1.7. Sodium Thiosulfate – ACS Grade or equivalent

22.4. Definition Of Holding Time

22.4.1. The date and time of sampling documented on the Chain-of-Custody (COC) form establishes the day and time zero. As a general rule, when the maximum allowable holding time is expressed in “days” (e.g., 14 days, 28 days), the holding time is based on calendar day measured. Holding times expressed in “hours” (e.g., 6 hours, 24 hours, etc.) are measured from date and time zero. The first day of holding time ends 24 hours after sampling. Holding times for analysis include any necessary re-analysis. However, there are some programs that determine holding time compliance based on the date and specific time of analysis compared to the time of sampling regardless of holding time length.

22.5. Sampling Containers, Preservation Requirements, Holding Times

22.5.1. The preservation and holding time criteria specified in the following tables are derived from the source documents for the methods. If method-required holding times (refer to Tables 23-1 to 23-7 and in SOPs) or preservation requirements are not met, the reports must be qualified using a flag, footnote, or case narrative. As soon as possible, or “ASAP”, is an EPA designation for tests for which rapid analysis is advised; but for which neither EPA nor the laboratory have a basis for a holding time.

22.6. Sample Aliquots / Subsampling

22.6.1. Taking a representative sub-sample from a container is necessary to ensure that the analytical results are representative of the sample collected in the field. The size of the sample container, the quantity of sample fitted within the container, and the homogeneity of the sample needs consideration when sub-sampling for sample preparation. It is the laboratory’s responsibility to take a representative sub-sample or aliquot of the sample provided for analysis. In that regard the following guidelines apply to analysts:

22.6.2. Analysts should handle each sample as if it is potentially dangerous. At a minimum, safety glasses, gloves, and lab coats must be worn when preparing aliquots for analysis.

22.6.3. Guidelines on taking sample aliquots and sub-sampling are located in each analytical SOP.

22.6.4. Tables 23-1 to 23-7 detail holding times, preservation and container requirements, and sample volumes for NPDES methods. The sample volumes are intended to be a minimal amount to perform the method. The containers used may be of larger size.

Please note: The holding times are program specific and different programs may have different holding times for equivalent methods, e.g., there are differences in holding times for many organic analytes between RCRA and NPDES.

Table 22-1. Inorganic Sample Containers, Preservatives, and Holding Times

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3, 7		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method	Requirements
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate, Carbonate	Water	100 mL	310.1 SM2320B	250 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, 14 days	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Ammonia	Water	100 mL	350.2 SM4500NH3-C SM4500NH3-B	500 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°CH2SO4 to pH < 2, 28 days	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Carbonaceous	Water	1000 mL	405.1 SM5210B	1000 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, 48 hours	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Anions, Bromide, Chloride, Fluoride, Sulfate,	Water	50 mL	300.0A7	250 mL plastic or glass. No preservative required, 28 days	9056A	Cool to 4°C. Analyze ASAP after collection
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Anions, Nitrate, Nitrite, ortho-Phosphate	Water	50 mL	300.0A 7	250 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, 48 hours.	9056A	Cool to 4°C. Analyze within 48 hours of collection
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Water	100 mL	410.4 5220D	250 mL glass or plastic. Cool to 4°C, H2SO4 to pH < 2, 28 days	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3, 7		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method	Requirements
Chloride	Water	50 mL	325.2 SM 4500-Cl-E	250 mL plastic or glass. No preservative required, 28 days	9251	Method 9251: 250ml plastic or glass, no preservative required, 28 days
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Chlorine, Residual	Water	100 mL	330.5 SM 4500 Cl-G	250 mL glass or plastic. Cool to 4°C, analyze immediately	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Chromium (Cr+6)	Water	100 mL	3500 Cr-B	Method 3500 Cr-D: 200 mL quartz, TFE, or polypropylene HNO3 to pH <2. Cool to 4°C. Analyze ASAP after collection	7196A	200 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, 24 hours
	Solid	20 g	---	N/A	7196A 3060A	250 mL plastic or glass, 30 days to digestion, 168 hours after digestion
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Conductivity	Water	100 mL	120.1 SM2510B	200 mL glass or plastic. Cool to 4°C, 28 days	9050A	200 mL glass or plastic. Cool to 4°C, 28 days
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3, 7		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method	Requirements
Cyanide (Amenable)	Water	250 mL	335.1 SM4500CN-G	1 liter plastic or glass, NaOH to pH >12 Cool to 4°C, 14 days unless sulfide is present. Then maximum holding time is 24 hours.	9012A, B	1 liter plastic or glass, NaOH to pH >12 Cool to 4°C, 14 days
	Solid	50g	---	N/A	9012A, B	Not Specified
	Waste	50g	---	N/A	9012A, B	Not Specified
Cyanide (Total)	Water	1L	335.2 335.3 335.4 (7) SM4500CN-E 335.2-CLP-M	1 liter plastic or glass, NaOH to pH >12 Cool to 4°C, 14 days unless sulfide is present. Then maximum holding time is 24 hours.	9012A, B	1 liter plastic or glass, NaOH to pH >12 Cool to 4°C, 14 days.
	Solid	50g	--	N/A	9012A, B	8 or 16 oz glass Teflon-lined lids, Cool to 4°C, 14 days
	Waste	50g	--	N/A	9012A, B	8 or 16 oz glass Teflon-lined lids, Cool to 4°C
Flashpoint (Ignitability)	Liquid	100 mL	---	N/A	1010, 1010A	No requirements, 250 mL amber glass. Cool to 4°C recommended
	Solid	100 g	--	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	100 mL	--	N/A	---	N/A
Fluoride	Water	300 mL	340.2 SM 4500 F-C	500 mL plastic. No preservation required, 28 days.		
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3, 7		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method	Requirements
Hardness (Total)	Water	50 mL	130.2 SM2340C	250 mL glass or plastic, HNO3 to pH < 2, 6 months	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Iron (Ferrous)	Water	100 mL	3500-Fe B	1 liter glass or polyethylene containe. This test should be performed in the field.	-	N/A
	Solid	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
	Waste	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
Ortho-phosphate	Water	50 mL	365.1 SM4500P-E	100 mL plastic or glass. Filter on site. Cool to 4°C, 48 hours		
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3, 7		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method	Requirements
pH	Water	50 mL	150.1 SM4500H-B	100 mL plastic or glass. Analyze immediately. This test should be performed in the field.	9040B, C	100 mL plastic or glass. Analyze immediately. This test should be performed in the field.(8)
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	9045C, D	4 oz glass or plastic. Cool to 4°C. Analyze as soon as possible.8
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	9045C, D	4 oz glass or plastic, Cool to 4°C. Analyze as soon as possible.8
Phenolics	Water	100 mL	420.1	500 mL glass, Cool to 4°C, H2SO4 to pH < 2, 28 days	9065	1 liter glass recommended, Cool to 4°C, H2SO4 to pH < 4, 28 days
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3, 7		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method	Requirements
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	9065	Not Specified

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3, 7		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method	Requirements
Phosphorus (Total)	Water	100 mL	365.1 SM4500P-E	100 mL plastic or glass, H2SO4 to pH < 2, 28 days	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Settleable Solids	Water	1000 mL	160.5 SM2540F	1000 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, 48 hours	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Sulfate (SO4)	Water	50 mL	375.4	100 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, 28 days	9038	200 mL plastic or glass, Cool to 4°C, 28 days
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	100 mL	---	N/A	9038	200 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, 28 days

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3, 7		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method	Requirements
Sulfide	Water	250 mL	376.1 SM 4500 S2-F	500 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, Add 2 mL zinc acetate plus NaOH to pH > 9, 7 days	9030A 9030B/ 9034	500 mL plastic, No headspace. Cool to 4°C. Add 4 drops of 2N zinc acetate per 100 mL of sample, adjust the pH to > 9 with 6 N NaOH solution, 7 days
	Solid	50 g	---	N/A	9030A 9030B/ 9034	Cool to 4°C. Fill surface of solid with 2N Zinc acetate until moistened. Store headspace-free
	Waste	50 g	---	N/A	9030A 9030B/ 9034	Cool to 4°C. Fill surface of solid with 2N Zinc acetate until moistened. Store headspace-free
Total Dissolved Solids (Filterable)	Water	100 mL	160.1 SM2540C	250 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, 7 days	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3, 7		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method	Requirements
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	Water	100 mL	351.3 SM 4500-NH3-C	500 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, H2SO4 to pH < 2, 28 days	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Water	100 mL	415.1 SM5310C	100 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, H2SO4 to pH < 2, 28 days	9060, 9060A	100 mL glass or 40 mL VOA vials,Cool to 4°C, H2SO4 or HCl to pH < 2, 28 days
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	Walkley-Black	Not Specified Cool to 4°C, 28 days
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	Walkley-Black	Not Specified Cool to 4°C, 28 days
Extractable Organic Halides (EOX)	Solid	100 mL			9023 (EOX)	500 mL amber glass, Teflon®-lined lid. Cool to 4°Cno headspace, 28 days
Total Solids	Water	100 mL	160.3	250 mL plastic or glass. Cool to 4°C, 7 days	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Total Suspended Solids (Non-filterable)	Water	100 mL	160.2	250 mL plastic or glass. Cool, 4°C, 7 days	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3, 7		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method	Requirements
Turbidity	Water	50 mL	180.1	250 mL plastic or glass. Cool, 4°C, 48 hours	---	N/A
	Solid	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
	Waste	N/A	---	N/A	---	N/A
Metals (excludes Hg)	Water	100 mL	200 series	1 liter glass or polyethylene container, HNO3 to pH < 2, 6 months	6010B 6010C 6020 6020A	1 liter glass or polyethylene container, HNO3 to pH < 2, 6 months
	Solid	200 g	200 series	2, 8, or 16 oz glass or polyethylene container storage at 4 °C	6010B 6010C 6020 6020A	8 or 16 oz glass or polyethylene container, storage at 4°C, 6 months
	Waste	200 g	200 series	N/A	6010B 6010C 6020 6020A	8 or 16 oz glass or polyethylene container, storage at 4°C, 6 months
Mercury (CVAA) (CVAFS)	Water	100 mL	245.1 1631E	250 mL glass or polyethylene container, HNO3 to pH < 2, 28 days	7470A	1 liter glass or polyethylene container, HNO3 to pH < 2, 28 days
	Solid	200 g	--	2, 8, or 16 oz glass or polyethylene container. Cool to 4°C, 28 days. Not applicable for Method 1631E.	7471A 7471B	8 or 16 oz glass or polyethylene container. Cool to 4°C, 28 days (CORP-MT-0007)
	Waste	200 g	--	N/A	7471A 7471B	8 or 16 oz glass or polyethylene container. Cool, 4°C, 28 days (CORP-MT-0007)

Footnotes

1 *Minimum sample size indicates sample amount needed for a single analysis. Matrix spikes or duplicates will require an additional sample amount of at least this amount for each additional QC sample aliquot required.*

2 *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System - MCAWW, March 1983.*

3 *Holding times are calculated from date of collection. Holding Times are determined based on date of collection to preparation/analysis.*

4 *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, (SW-846), Third Edition, September 1986. Contains Final Update I (July 1992), Final Update IIA, (August 1993), Final Update II (September 1994), Final Update IIB (January 1995), and Final Update III (December 1996).*

5 *Solid matrix type includes soil, sediment, sludge and other solid materials not classified as waste.*

6 Samples to be analyzed for cyanide should be field-tested for residual chlorine. If residual chlorine is detected, ascorbic acid should be added.
7 Method not listed in 40 CFR Part 136.
8 If not done in the field (ASAP) per the method and requested by client, analyze in lab within 48 hours.

Table 22-2. Organic Sample Containers, Preservatives, and Holding Times

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method 6	Requirements
Herbicides	Water	1L			8151A	1 liter amber glass with Teflon®-lined lid. If residual chlorine present, add 3 mL sodium thiosulfate per gallon. Cool to 4°C. Extraction, 7 days. Analysis, 40 days of the start of extraction.
	Solid	50 g			8151A	4 or 8 oz glass widemouth with Teflon®-lined lid. Cool to 4 °C. Extraction, 14 days. Analysis, 40 days of the start of the extraction.
	Waste	50 g			8151A	4 or 8 oz glass widemouth with Teflon®-lined lid. Cool to 4 °C. Extraction, 14 days. Analysis, 40 days of the start of the extraction.

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method 6	Requirements
Pesticides/ PCBs	Water	1L	608	1 liter amber glass with Teflon®-lined lid, Adjust pH to 5-9 if extraction not to be done within 72 hours of sampling. Add sodium thiosulfate if residual chlorine present and aldrin is being determined. Cool, 4°C. Extraction, 1 year. Analysis, 40 days after extraction.	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	1 liter amber glass with Teflon®-lined lid, If residual chlorine present, add 3 mL 10% sodium thiosulfate per gallon. Cool, 4°C. Extraction, 7 days (1 year for 8082A). Analysis, 40 days of the start of the extraction.
	Solid	50 g	---	N/A	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	4 or 8 oz glass wide mouth with Teflon®-lined lid. Cool, 4°C. Extraction, 14 days (1 year for 8082A). Analysis, 40 days of the start of the extraction.
	Waste	50 g	---	N/A	8081A 8081B 8082 8082A	4 or 8 oz glass wide mouth with Teflon®-lined lid. Cool, 4°C. Extraction, 14 days (1 year for 8082A). Analysis, 40 days of the start of the extraction.

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method 6	Requirements
Oil and Grease	Water	1 L	1664A(7)	1 liter glass, Cool, 4°C HCl or H2SO4 to pH <2 28 days		
	Solid	30 g	1664A(7)	8 or 16 oz. Wide mouth glass jar, Cool, 4°C, 28 days		
	Waste	---	---	N/A		
Semivolatiles	Water	1L	625	1 liter amber glass with Teflon®-lined lid. Cool, 4°C. Extraction, 7 days. Analysis, 40 days.	8270C 8270D	1 liter amber glass with Teflon®-lined lid, If residual chlorine present, add 3 mL sodium thiosulfate per gallon. Cool, 4°C. Extraction, 7 days. Analysis, within 40 days of extraction.
	Solid	50 g	---	N/A	8270C 8270D	8 or 16 oz glass wide mouth with Teflon-lined lid. Cool, 4°C. Extraction, 14 days. Analysis, within 40 days of extraction.
	Waste	50 g	---	N/A	8270C 8270D	8 or 16 oz glass wide mouth with Teflon®-lined lid. Cool, 4°C. Extraction, 14 days. Analysis, within 40 days of extraction.

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size 1	NPDES 2, 3		RCRA (SW846) 3, 4	
			Method	Requirements	Method 6	Requirements
Volatile Organics	Water	40 mL	624	40 mL glass, VOA vial (in triplicate) with Teflon®-lined septa without headspace. Cool to 4°C. Add sodium thiosulfate if residual chlorine, 7 days with pH > 2, 14 days with pH ≤ 28.	8260B 8260C	40 mL glass, VOA vial (in triplicate) with Teflon®-lined septa without headspace. Cool to 4°C. Add sodium thiosulfate if residual chlorine, 1:1 HCl to pH ≤ 2, 14 days with pH ≤ 29.
	Solid5	5 g or 25 g	--	N/A	8260B 8260C	4 or 8 oz. glass with Teflon®-lined lid. Cool to 4 °C, 14 days. Field preserved with sodium bisulfate solution for low level analysis, or with methanol for medium level analysis. Soil sample can also be taken by using the EnCoreTM sampler and preserved in the lab within 48 hrs. of sampling. Maximum holding time for EnCoreTM sampler is 48 hrs. (before the sample is added to methanol or sodium bisulfate). Cool to 4°C(12)
	Waste	5 g or 25 g	--	N/A	8260B 8260C	4 or 8 oz. glass with Teflon®-lined lid, Cool 4 °C, 14 days. Field preserved with sodium bisulfate solution for low level analysis, or with methanol for medium level analysis. Soil sample can also be taken by using the EnCoreTM sampler and preserved in the lab within 48 hrs of sampling. Maximum holding time for EncoreTM sampler is 48 hrs. (before sample is added to methanol or sodium bisulfate). Cool to 4°C12

Footnotes

1 *Minimum sample size indicates sample amount needed for a single analysis. Matrix spikes or duplicates will require an additional sample amount of at least this amount for each additional QC sample aliquot required.*

2 *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System - 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix A.*

3 *Holding times are calculated from the date of collection.*

4 *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, Third Edition, September 1986. Contains Final Update I (July 1992), Final Update IIA (August 1993), Final Update II (September 1994), Final Update IIB (January 1995), and Final Update III (December 1996).*

5 *Solid matrix type includes soil, sediment, sludge or other solids not classified as waste.*

6 *Only one determination method is listed when separate methods are required for preparation and analysis.*

7 *Method 1664 was promulgated by the EPA with an effective date of June 14, 1999.*

8 *For acrolein and acrylonitrile the pH should be adjusted to 4-5. This pH adjustment is not required if acrolein is not measured. Samples requiring analysis of acrolein that received no pH adjustment must be analyzed within three days of sampling.*

9 *For acrolein and acrylonitrile the pH should be adjusted to 4-5.*

10 *Method not listed in 40 CFR Part 136.*

11 *Should only be used in the presence of residual chlorine.*

12 *Depending on regulatory programs, EnCore® samplers may be preserved for up to 14 days from sampling by freezing at -5 to-12°C until analysis. Alternatively the EnCore® sample may be transferred to a 40-ml VOA vial and preserved by freezing at -5 to -12°C until analysis. Some regulatory agencies may require 4 or 8 oz glass with Teflon®-lined lid, Cool 4°C, 14 days. This technique is not recommended, but will be supported where required. (Preservation and holding times are subject to client specifications.)*

Table 22-3. Sample Containers, Preservatives, and Holding Times for TCLP1 and SPLP2

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Minimum Sample Size	TCLP Method 1311 and SPLP Method 1312 Requirements	
			From Field Collection to TCLP/SPLP Extraction	From TCLP/SPLP Extraction to Analysis
Mercury	Liquid Solid Waste	1L	1L glass, Cool, 4°C, 28 days	Glass or polyethylene 28 days
Metals (except mercury)	Liquid Solid Waste	1L	1L glass, Cool, 4°C, 180 days	Glass or polyethylene 180 days
Semivolatiles	Liquid Solid Waste	1L	1L glass, Cool 4°C, 14 days	1L glass Extraction of leachate within 7 days of TCLP extraction, Analyze extract within 40 days
Volatiles	Liquid Solid Waste	6 oz	4 oz glass, Cool 4°C, 14 days	40 mL glass, 14 days

Footnotes

TCLP = Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
SPLP = Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure

23. HANDLING OF SAMPLES

23.1. Sample management procedures at the laboratory ensure that sample integrity and custody are maintained and documented from sampling/receipt through disposal.

23.2. Chain of Custody (COC)

23.2.1. The COC form is the written documented history of any sample and is initiated when bottles are sent to the field, or at the time of sampling. This form is completed by the Sampling personnel and accompanies the samples to the laboratory where it is received and stored under the laboratory's custody. The purpose of the COC form is to provide a legal written record of the handling of samples from the time of collection until they are received at the laboratory. It also serves as the primary written request for analyses from the client to the laboratory. The COC form acts as a purchase order for analytical services when no other contractual agreement is in effect. An example of a COC form may be found in Figure 23-1.

23.3. Field Documentation

23.3.1. The information the sampler needs to provide at the time of sampling on the container label is:

23.3.1.1. Sample identification

23.3.1.2. Date and time

23.3.1.3. Preservative

23.3.2. During the sampling process, the COC form is completed and must be legible (see Figure 23-1). This form includes information such as:

23.3.2.1. Client name, address, phone number and fax number (if available)

23.3.2.2. Project name and/or number

23.3.2.3. The sample identification

23.3.2.4. Date, time, and location of sampling

23.3.2.5. Sample collectors name

23.3.2.6. The matrix description

23.3.2.7. The container description

23.3.2.8. The total number of each type of container

23.3.2.9. Preservatives used

23.3.2.10. Analysis requested

23.3.2.11. Requested turnaround time (TAT)

23.3.2.12. Any special instructions

23.3.2.13. Purchase Order number or billing information (e.g. quote number) if available

23.3.2.14. The date and time that each person received or relinquished the sample(s), including their signed name.

23.3.3. When the sampling personnel deliver the samples directly to TestAmerica personnel, the samples are stored in a cooler with ice, as applicable, and remain solely in the possession of the client's Field technician until the samples are delivered to the laboratory personnel. The sample collector must assure each container is in his/her physical possession or in his/her view at all times, or stored in such a place and manner to preclude tampering. The field technician relinquishes the samples in writing on the COC form to the Sample Control personnel at the laboratory or to a TestAmerica courier. When sampling personnel deliver the samples through a common carrier (FedEx, UPS), the COC relinquished date/time is completed by the Field personnel; and samples are released to the carrier. Samples are only considered to be received by lab when personnel at the fixed laboratory facility have physical contact with the samples.

Note: Independent couriers are not required to sign the COC form. The COC is usually kept in the sealed sample cooler. The COC is stored with project information and the report.

23.4. Legal / Evidentiary Chain-of-Custody

23.4.1. The lab does not accept samples that require legal Chain-of-Custody.

23.5. Sample Receipt

23.5.1. Samples are received at the laboratory by designated Sample Receiving personnel, and a unique laboratory project identification number is assigned. Each sample container must be assigned a unique sample identification number that is cross-referenced to the client identification number such that traceability of test samples is unambiguous and documented. Each sample container is affixed with a durable sample identification label. Sample acceptance, receipt, tracking, and storage procedures are summarized in the following sections. SOP NC-SC-005, Sample Receiving and Sample Control, describes the laboratory's sample receipt procedure.

23.5.2. Per State and/or Federal Regulation, the client is responsible to ensure that samples are shipped in accordance with DOT/IATA requirements, and that radioactive materials may only be delivered to licensed facilities. Any samples containing (or suspected to contain) Source, Byproduct, or special Nuclear Material, as defined by 20 CFR should be delivered directly to facilities licensed to handle such radioactive material. Natural material or ores containing naturally occurring radionuclides may be delivered to any TestAmerica facility or courier as long as the activity concentration of the material does not exceed 270 pCi/g alpha or 2700 pCi/g beta (49CFRPart173).

23.6. Laboratory Receipt

23.6.1. Samples must be received and logged in at TestAmerica by a designated sample custodian or other properly trained associate. Upon sample receipt, the sample custodian shall, as appropriate:

23.6.1.1. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. At a minimum, this consists of cut-resistant gloves, a lab coat, and safety glasses

23.6.1.2. Examine the shipping containers to verify that the custody tape is intact

23.6.1.3. Examine all sample containers for damage

23.6.1.4. Open shipping containers in adequately ventilated areas to assure worker safety

23.6.1.5. Determine if the temperature required by the requested testing program has been maintained during shipment. Document the shipping container temperature on the Cooler Receipt Form

23.6.1.6. Compare samples received against those listed on the COC

23.6.1.7. Verify that sample holding times have not been exceeded

23.6.1.8. Examine all shipping records for accuracy and completeness

23.6.1.9. Determine sample pH (if required for the scheduled analysis) (except VOA and TOX samples) and record on the Cooler Receipt Form (CRF)

23.6.1.10. Sign and date the COC immediately (only after shipment is accepted) and attach the waybill

23.6.1.11. Note any problems associated with the coolers and samples on the cooler receipt form and notify the PM who in turn notifies the client

23.6.1.12. Attach durable (water-resistant) laboratory sample container labels with unique laboratory identification number and test

23.6.1.13. Place the samples in proper laboratory storage.

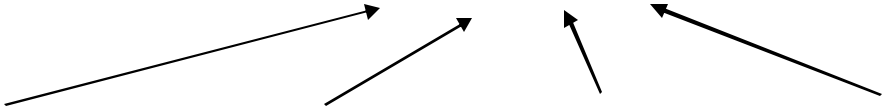
23.6.2. A Cooler Receipt Form (CRF) or an equivalent form/system is generated by sample control during the sample log-in process to document anomalies identified upon the receipt of samples in the laboratory. These anomalies are outside of laboratory control and do not require corrective actions to be taken within the laboratory. The affected client must be notified by the PM or designee of all issues generated for their samples. The PM is responsible for resolving with the client how to proceed with the samples and documenting the decision to proceed with the analysis of compromised samples. Issues must be resolved prior to sample preparation and analysis. The completed CRF must be stored in the project file. An example CRF is shown in Figure 24-4. The report narrative must include an explanation of sample receiving related anomalies.

23.7. Unique Sample Identification

23.7.1. All samples that are processed through the laboratory receive a unique sample identification to ensure that there can be no confusion regarding the identity of such samples at any time. This system includes identification for all samples, subsamples and subsequent extracts and/or digestates.

23.7.2. The laboratory assigns a unique identification (e.g., Sample ID) code to each sample container received at the laboratory. This Primary ID is made up of the following information (consisting of 4 components):

Example: XXX - 9608 - A - 1



Location ID (3-digit # for your lab) | Login ID | Container Occurrence | Sample Number

23.7.3. The above example states that TestAmerica <location> Laboratory (Location XXX). Login ID is 9608 (unique to a particular client/job occurrence). The container code indicates it is the first container (“A”) of Sample #1.

23.7.4. If the primary container goes through a prep step that creates a “new” container, then the new container is considered secondary and gets another ID. An example of this being a client sample in a 1-Liter amber bottle is sent through a Liquid/Liquid Extraction and an extraction vial is created from this step. The vial would be a SECONDARY container. The secondary ID has 5 components.

Example: XXX - 9608 - A - 1 - A ← Secondary Container Occurrence

23.7.5. Example: 220-9608-A-1-A, would indicate the PRIMARY container listed above that went through a step that created the 1st occurrence of a Secondary container.

23.7.6. With this system, a client sample can literally be tracked throughout the laboratory in every step from receipt to disposal.

23.8. Sample Acceptance Policy

23.8.1. The laboratory has a written sample acceptance policy outlined in SOP NC-SC-005, Sample Receiving and Sample Control, that clearly outlines the circumstances under which samples must be accepted or rejected. These include:

23.8.1.1. A COC filled out completely

23.8.1.2. Samples must be properly labeled

23.8.1.3. Proper sample containers with adequate volume for the analysis and necessary QC

23.8.1.4. Samples must be preserved according to the requirements of the requested analytical method

23.8.1.5. Sample holding times must be adhered to

23.8.1.6. All samples submitted for water/solid Volatile Organic analyses must have a Trip Blank submitted at the same time

23.8.2. The Project Manager must be notified if any sample is received in damaged condition.

23.8.3. Data from samples which do not meet these criteria are flagged and the nature of the variation from policy is defined.

23.8.4. Once sample acceptance is verified, the samples are logged into LIMS according to SOP NC-SC-005.

23.9. Sample Storage

23.9.1. In order to avoid deterioration, contamination or damage to a sample during storage and handling, from the time of receipt until all analyses are complete, samples are stored in refrigerators, freezers, or protected locations suitable for the sample matrix. Metals samples may be unrefrigerated. In addition, samples to be analyzed for volatile organic parameters are stored in separate refrigerators designated for volatile organic parameters only. Samples are never to be stored with reagents, standards, or materials that may create contamination.

23.9.2. To ensure the integrity of the samples during storage, refrigerator blanks are maintained in the volatile sample refrigerators and analyzed every week.

23.9.3. Analysts and technicians retrieve the sample container allocated to their analysis from the designated refrigerator and place them on carts, analyze the sample, and return the remaining sample or empty container to the refrigerator from which it originally came. All unused portions of samples, including empty sample containers, are returned to the secure sample control area. All samples are kept in the refrigerators for a minimum of 30 days after report generation, which meets or exceeds most sample holding times. After this time period, the samples are removed from the refrigerator shelves and prepared for disposal. Special arrangements may be made to store samples for longer periods of time.

23.9.4. Access to the laboratory is controlled such that sample storage need not be locked at all times unless a project specifically demands it. Samples are accessible to laboratory personnel only. Visitors to the laboratory are prohibited from entering the refrigerator and laboratory areas unless accompanied by an employee of TestAmerica.

23.10. Hazardous Samples And Foreign Soils

23.10.1. All samples per SOP are treated as hazardous. If any extra or known hazards are present in the sample, the sample is flagged and precautions / instructions are put in the comments. Hazardous samples are segregated out, and go into the waste stream profile for the nature of the hazard. All soils--foreign and domestic--go to a USDA approved incinerator. See SOP NC-SC-019 Procedure of Acceptance and Handling of USDA Regulated Domestic and Foreign Soil for further information.

23.11. Sample Shipping

23.11.1. In the event the laboratory needs to ship samples, the samples are placed in a cooler with enough ice to ensure the samples remain just above freezing and at or below 6.0°C during transit. The samples are carefully surrounded by packing material to avoid breakage (yet

maintain appropriate temperature). A trip blank is enclosed for those samples requiring water/solid volatile organic analyses. The Chain-of-Custody form is signed by the Sample Control technician and attached to the shipping paperwork. Samples are generally shipped overnight express or hand-delivered by a TestAmerica courier to maintain sample integrity. All personnel involved with shipping and receiving samples must be trained to maintain the proper Chain-of-Custody documentation and to keep the samples intact and on ice. The Environmental, Health and Safety Manual contains additional shipping requirements.

Note: If a client does not request trip blank analysis on the COC or other paperwork, the laboratory will not analyze the trip blanks that were supplied. However, in the interest of good client service, the laboratory will advise the client at the time of sample receipt that it was noted that they did not request analysis of the trip blank; and that the laboratory is providing the notification to verify that they are not inadvertently omitting a key part of regulatory compliance testing.

23.12. Sample Disposal

23.12.1. Samples should be retained for a minimum of 30 days after the project report is sent; however, provisions may be made for earlier disposal of samples once the holding time is exceeded. Some samples are required to be held for longer periods based on regulatory or client requirements (e.g., 60 days after project report is sent). The laboratory must follow the longer sample retention requirements where required by regulation or client agreement. Several possibilities for sample disposal exist--the sample may be consumed completely during analysis, the sample may be returned to the customer or location of sampling for disposal, or the sample may be disposed of in accordance with the laboratory's waste disposal procedures (SOP NC-SC-005, Sample Receiving and Sample Control). All procedures in the laboratory Environmental, Health and Safety Manual are followed during disposal. Samples are normally maintained in the laboratory no longer than two months from receipt unless otherwise requested. Unused portions of samples found or suspected to be hazardous according to state or federal guidelines may be returned to the client upon completion of the analytical work. Waste disposal complies with all federal and state laws and regulations.

23.12.2. If a sample is part of a known litigation, the affected legal authority, sample data user, and/or submitter of the sample must participate in the decision about the sample disposal. All documentation and correspondence concerning the disposal decision process must be kept on file. Pertinent information includes the date of disposal, nature of disposal (such as sample depletion, hazardous waste facility disposal, return to client), and names of individuals who conducted the arrangements and physically completed the task. Sample labels are destroyed through the disposal method, e.g., samples are incinerated. A Waste Manifest is completed.

Figure 23-1. Example: Chain of Custody (COC)

TestAmerica North Canton
4101 Shuffle Drive N.W.
North Canton, OH 44720
phone 330-497-9396 fax 330-497-0772

Chain of Custody Record

Client Contact	Project Manager:	Site Contact:	Date:
Your Company Name here	Tel/Fax:	Lab Contact:	Carrier:
Address	Analysis Turnaround Time		
City/State/Zip	Calendar (C) or Work Days (W)		
(xxx) xxx-xxxx Phone	TAT if different from Below		
(xxx) xxx-xxxx FAX	☐ 2 weeks		
Project Name:	☐ 1 week		
Site:	☐ 2 days		
P O #	☐ 1 day		

Sample Identification	Sample Date	Sample Time	Sample Type	Matrix	# of Cont.	Filtered Sample																	

Preservation Used: 1= Ice, 2= HCl; 3= H2SO4; 4=HNO3; 5=NaOH; 6= Other _____

Possible Hazard Identification
☐ *Non-Hazard* ☐ *Flammable* ☐ *Skin Irritant* ☐ *Poison B* ☐ *Unknown* ☐

Sample Disposal (A fee may be assessed if samples are retained longer than 1 month)
☐ *Return To Client* ☐ *Disposal By Lab* ☐ *Archive For _____ Months*

Special Instructions/QC Requirements & Comments:

Relinquished by:	Company:	Date/Time:	Received by:	Company:
Relinquished by:	Company:	Date/Time:	Received by:	Company:
Relinquished by:	Company:	Date/Time:	Received by:	Company:

Figure 23-2.

Example: Custody Seal

Figure 23-3. Example: Internal Chain of Custody (COC)

TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc.

Sample Control Record

Client:

Lot Number:

Case Number/SDG:

Storage Location:

Laboratory Sample ID	Transferred By	Date	Entered	Removed	Reason

Figure 23-4. Example: Cooler Receipt Form

TestAmerica North Canton Sample Receipt Form/Narrative Login # :_____

Client Site Name_____ By:_____

Cooler Received on _____ Opened on_____ (Signature)

FedEx: 1st Grd Exp UPS FAS Stetson Client Drop Off TestAmerica Courier Other_____

TestAmerica Cooler # _____ Foam Box Client Cooler Box Other _____

Packing material used: Bubble Wrap Foam Plastic Bag None Other _____

COOLANT: Wet Ice Blue Ice Dry Ice Water None

1. Cooler temperature upon receipt
   - IR GUN# 1 (CF -2ºC) Observed Sample Temp._____ºC Corrected Sample Temp._____ºC
   - IR GUN# 4G (CF -1ºC) Observed Sample Temp._____ºC Corrected Sample Temp._____ºC ÿ
   - IR GUN# 5G (CF -1ºC) Observed Sample Temp._____ºC Corrected Sample Temp._____ºC
   - IR GUN# 6Y (CF -2ºC) Observed Sample Temp._____ºC Corrected Sample Temp._____ºC
2. Were custody seals on the outside of the cooler(s)? If Yes Yes No
   - -Were custody seals on the outside of the cooler(s) signed & dated? Yes No NA
   - -Were custody seals on the bottle(s)? Yes No
3. Shippers' packing slip attached to the cooler(s)? Yes No
4. Did custody papers accompany the sample(s)? Yes No
5. Were the custody papers relinquished & signed in the appropriate place? Yes No
6. Did all bottles arrive in good condition (Unbroken)? Yes No
7. Could all bottle labels be reconciled with the COC? Yes No
8. Were correct bottle(s) used for the test(s) indicated? Yes No
9. Sufficient quantity received to perform indicated analyses? Yes No
10. Were sample(s) at the correct pH upon receipt? Yes No NA
11. Were VOAs on the COC? Yes No
12. Were air bubbles >6 mm in any VOA vials? Yes No NA
13. Was a trip blank present in the cooler(s)? Yes No

Contacted PM _____ Date _____ by _____ via Verbal Voice Mail Other
Concerning _____

14. CHAIN OF CUSTODY & SAMPLE DISCREPANCIES

15. SAMPLE CONDITION

Sample(s)_____were received after the recommended holding time had expired.

Sample(s)_____ were received in a broken container.

Sample(s)_____were received with bubble >6 mm in diameter. (Notify PM)

16. SAMPLE PRESERVATION

Sample(s) _____ were further preserved in Sample Receiving to meet recommended pH level(s). Nitric Acid Lot# 110410-HNO3; Sulfuric Acid Lot# 041911-H2SO4; Sodium Hydroxide Lot# 121809 -NaOH; Hydrochloric Acid Lot# 041911-HCl; Sodium Hydroxide and Zinc Acetate Lot# 100108-(CH3COO)2ZN/NaOH. What time was preservative added to sample(s)? _____

Client ID	pH	Date	Initials

Cooler #	Observed Sample Temp. ºC	Corrected Sample Temp. ºC	IR #	Coolant

24. ASSURING THE QUALITY OF TEST RESULTS

24.1. In order to assure our clients of the validity of their data, the laboratory continuously evaluates the quality of the analytical process. The analytical process is controlled not only by instrument calibration as discussed in Section 20, but also by routine process quality control measurements (e.g., Method Blanks, Laboratory Control Samples (LCS), Matrix Spikes (MS), duplicates (DUP), surrogates, Internal Standards (IS)). These quality control checks are performed as required by the method or regulations to assess precision and accuracy. Quality control samples are to be treated in the exact same manner as the associated field samples being tested. In addition to the routine process quality control samples, Proficiency Testing (PT) Samples (concentrations unknown to laboratory) are analyzed to help ensure laboratory performance.

24.2. Controls

24.2.1. Sample preparation or pre-treatment is commonly required before analysis. Typical preparation steps include homogenization, grinding, solvent extraction, sonication, acid digestion, distillation, reflux, evaporation, drying and ashing. During these pre-treatment steps, samples are arranged into discreet manageable groups referred to as preparation (prep) batches. Prep batches provide a means to control variability in sample treatment. Control samples are added to each prep batch to monitor method performance and are processed through the entire analytical procedure with investigative/field samples.

24.3. Negative Controls

Table 24-1. Example – Negative Controls

Control Type	Details
Method Blanks (MB)	are used to assess preparation and analysis for possible contamination during the preparation and processing steps.
	The specific frequency of use for method blanks during the analytical sequence is defined in the specific standard operating procedure for each analysis. Generally it is 1 for each batch of samples; not to exceed 20 environmental samples.
	The method blank is prepared from a clean matrix similar to that of the associated samples that is free from target analytes (e.g., Reagent water, Ottawa sand, glass beads, etc.) and is processed along with and under the same conditions as the associated samples. The method blank goes through all of the steps of the process (including as necessary: filtration, clean-ups, etc.).
	Re-analyze or quality-associated sample results when the concentration of a targeted analyte in the method blank is at, or above, the reporting limit as established by the method or by regulation, AND is greater than 1/20 of the amount measured in the sample.

Table 24-1. Example – Negative Controls

Control Type	Details
Calibration Blanks	are prepared and analyzed along with calibration standards where applicable or injected at specifed frequencies throughout an analytical sequence. They are prepared using the same reagents that are used to prepare the standards. In some analyses the calibration blank may be included in the calibration curve. These blanks may be termed Initial Calibration Blanks (ICB) or Continuing Calibration Blanks (CCB),
Instrument Blanks	are blank reagents or reagent water that may be processed during an analytical sequence in order to assess contamination in the analytical system. In general, instrument blanks are used to differentiate between contamination caused by the analytical system and that caused by the sample handling or sample prep process. Instrument blanks may also be inserted throughout the analytical sequence to minimize the effect of carryover from samples with high analyte content.
Trip Blanks 1	are required to be submitted by the client with each shipment of samples requiring aqueous and solid volatiles analyses (or as specified in the client's project plan). Additionally, trip blanks may be prepared and analyzed for volatile analysis of air samples, when required by the client. A trip blank may be purchased (certified clean) or is prepared by the laboratory by filling a clean container with pure deionized water that has been purged to remove any volatile compounds. Appropriate preservatives are also added to the container. The trip blank is sent with the bottle order and is intended to reflect the environment that the containers are subjected to throughout shipping and handling and help identify possible sources if contamination is found. The field sampler returns the trip blank in the cooler with the field samples.
Field Blanks 1	are sometimes used for specific projects by the field samplers. A field blank prepared in the field by filling a clean container with pure reagent water and appropriate preservative, if any, for the specific sampling activity being undertaken. (EPA OSWER)
Equipment Blanks 1	are also sometimes created in the field for specific projects. An equipment blank is a sample of analyte-free media which has been used to rinse common sampling equipment to check effectiveness of decontamination procedures. (TNI)
Holding Blanks	also referred to as refrigerator or freezer blanks, are used to monitor the sample storage units for volatile organic compounds during the storage of VOA samples in the laboratory

24.3.1. When known, these field QC samples should not be selected for matrix QC as it does not provide information on the behavior of the target compounds in the field samples. Usually, the client sample ID will provide information to identify the field blanks with labels such as "FB", "EB", or "TB."

24.3.2. Evaluation criteria and corrective action for these controls are defined in the specific standard operating procedure for each analysis.

24.4. Positive Controls

24.4.1. Control samples (e.g., QC indicators) are analyzed with each batch of samples to evaluate data based upon:

24.4.2. Method Performance [Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) or Blank Spike (BS)], which entails both the preparation and measurement steps

24.4.3. Matrix Effects (Matrix Spike (MS) or Sample Duplicate (MD, DUP), which evaluates field sampling accuracy, precision, representativeness, interferences, and the effect of the matrix on the method performed.

24.4.4. Each regulatory program and each method within those programs specify the control samples that are prepared and/or analyzed with a specific batch.

Note that frequency of control samples vary with specific regulatory, methodology, and project- specific criteria. Complete details on method control samples are as listed in each analytical SOP.

24.5. Method Performance Control - Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)

24.5.1. The LCS measures the accuracy of the method in a blank matrix and assesses method performance independent of potential field sample matrix affects in a laboratory batch.

24.5.2. The LCS is prepared from a clean matrix similar to that of the associated samples that is free from target analytes (for example: Reagent water, Ottawa sand, glass beads, etc.) and is processed along with and under the same conditions as the associated samples. The LCS is spiked with verified known amounts of analytes or is made of a material containing known and verified amounts of analytes, taken through all preparation and analysis steps along with the field samples. Where there is no preparation taken for an analysis (such as in aqueous volatiles), or when all samples and standards undergo the same preparation and analysis process (such as Phosphorus), a calibration verification standard is reported as the LCS. In some instances where there is no practical clean solid matrix available, aqueous LCS's may be processed for solid matrices; final results may be calculated as mg/kg or ug/kg, assuming 100% solids and a weight equivalent to the aliquot used for the corresponding field samples, to facilitate comparison with the field samples.

24.5.3. Certified pre-made reference material purchased from a NIST/A2LA accredited vendor may also be used for the LCS when the material represents the sample matrix or the analyte is not easily spiked (e.g., solid matrix LCS for metals, TDS, etc.).

24.5.4. The specific frequency of use for LCS during the analytical sequence is defined in the specific standard operating procedure for each analysis. It is generally one for each batch of sample--not to exceed 20 environmental samples.

24.5.5. If the mandated or requested test method, or project requirements, do not specify the spiking components, the laboratory shall spike all reportable components to be reported in the Laboratory Control Sample (and Matrix Spike) where applicable, e.g., no spike of pH. However, in cases where the components interfere with accurate assessment (such as simultaneously spiking chlordane, toxaphene and PCBs in Method 608),

the test method has an extremely long list of components or components are incompatible, at a minimum, a representative number of the listed components (see below) shall be used to control the test method. The selected components of each spiking mix shall represent all chemistries, elution patterns and masses, permit specified analytes and other client requested components. However, the laboratory shall ensure that all reported components are used in the spike mixture within a two-year time period.

24.5.6. For methods that have 1-10 target analytes, spike all components.

24.5.7. For methods that include 11-20 target analytes, spike at least 10 or 80%, whichever is greater.

24.5.8. For methods with more than 20 target analytes, spike at least 16 components.

24.5.9. Exception: Due to analyte incompatibility in pesticides, Toxaphene and Chlordane are only spiked at client request based on specific project needs.

24.5.10. Exception: Due to analyte incompatibility between the various PCB Aroclors, Aroclors 1016 and 1260 are used for spiking as they cover the range of all of the Aroclors. Specific Aroclors may be used by request on a project-specific basis.

24.6. Sample Matrix Controls

Table 24-2 Sample Matrix Control

Control Type	Details	
Matrix Spikes (MS)	Use	To assess the effect sample matrix of the spiked sample has on the precision and accuracy of the results generated by the method used;
	Typical Frequency 1	At a minimum, with each matrix-specific batch of samples processed, an MS is carried through the complete analytical procedure. Unless specified by the client, samples used for spiking are randomly selected and rotated between different client projects.If the mandated or requested test method does not specify the spiking components, the laboratory shall spike all reportable components to be reported in the Laboratory Control Sample and Matrix Spike. Refer to the method SOP for complete details
	Description	Essentially, a sample fortified with a known amount of the test analyte(s).
Surrogate	Use	Measures method performance to sample matrix (organics only).
	Typical Frequency 1	Are added to all samples, standards, and blanks, for all organic chromatography methods except when the matrix precludes its use or when a surrogate is not available. The recovery of the surrogates is compared to the control limits for the specific method. Poor surrogate recovery may indicate a problem with sample composition and shall be reported, with data qualifiers, to the client whose sample produced poor recovery.
	Description	Are similar to matrix spikes except the analytes are compounds with properties that mimic the analyte of interest and are unlikely to be found in environment samples.

Table 24-2 Sample Matrix Control

Control Type	Details	
Duplicates2	Use	For a measure of analytical precision, with each matrix-specific batch of samples processed, a matrix duplicate (MD or DUP) sample, matrix spike duplicate (MSD), or LCS duplicate (LCSD) is carried through the complete analytical procedure.
	Typical Frequency 1	Duplicate samples are usually analyzed with methods that do not require matrix spike analysis.
	Description	Performed by analyzing two aliquots of the same field sample independently or an additional LCS.
Internal Standards	Use	Are spiked into all environmental and quality control samples (including the initial calibration standards) to monitor the qualitative aspect of organic and some inorganic analytical measurements.
	Typical Frequency 1	All organic and ICP methods as required by the analytical method.
	Description	Used to correct for matrix effects and to help troubleshoot variability in analytical response and are assessed after data acquisition. Possible sources of poor internal standard response are sample matrix, poor analytical technique or instrument performance.

1 See the specific analytical SOP for type and frequency of sample matrix control samples.

2 LCSD's are normally not performed except when regulatory agencies or client specifications require them. The recoveries for the spiked duplicate samples must meet the same laboratory established recovery limits as the accuracy QC samples. If an LCSD is analyzed both the LCS and LCSD must meet the same recovery criteria and be included in the final report. The precision measurement is reported as "Relative Percent Difference" (RPD). Poor precision between duplicates (except LCS/LCSD) may indicate non-homogeneous matrix or sampling.

24.7. Control Limits

24.7.1. As mandated by the test method and regulation, each individual analyte in the LCS, MS, or Surrogate Spike is evaluated against the control limits published in the test method. Where there are no established acceptance criteria, the laboratory calculates in-house control limits with the use of control charts or, in some cases, utilizes client project-specific control limits. When this occurs, the regulatory or project limits will supersede the laboratory's in-house limits.

Note: For methods, analytes, and matrices with very limited data (e.g., unusual matrices not analyzed often), interim limits are established using available data or by analogy to similar methods or matrices.

Note: For Ohio VAP the laboratory must implement Corrective Action procedures to resolve the deviation and limit qualification of the final results. The laboratory is not permitted to deviate from its VAP approved SOP if it intends to attest under affidavit that the "results" are VAP certified. When all corrective actions listed in the SOP have been exhausted, it may be necessary to use technical judgment in which case the decision process and rationale will be presented in the final report

and/or affidavit and the data will be noted as 'not VAP certified' on the affidavit.

24.7.2. Once control limits have been established, they are verified, reviewed, and updated if necessary on an annual basis unless the method requires more frequent updating. Control limits are established per method (as opposed to per instrument) regardless of the number of instruments utilized.

24.7.3. Laboratory-generated Percent Recovery acceptance (control) limits are generally established by taking +3 Standard Deviations (99% confidence level) from the average recovery of a minimum of 20-30 data points (more points are preferred).

24.7.4. Regardless of the calculated limit, the limit should be no tighter than the Calibration Verification (ICV/CCV), (unless the analytical method specifies a tighter limit).

24.7.5. In-house limits cannot be any wider than those mandated in a regulated analytical method. Client or contract required control limits are evaluated against the laboratory's statistically derived control limits to determine if the data quality objectives (DQOs) an be achieved. If laboratory control limits are not consistent with DQOs, then alternatives must be considered, such as method improvements or use of an alternate analytical method.

24.7.6. The lowest acceptable recovery limit will be 10% (the analyte must be detectable and identifiable). Exception: The lowest acceptable recovery limit for Benzidine will be 5%, and the analyte must be detectable and identifiable.

24.7.7. The maximum acceptable recovery limit will be 200%.

24.7.8. The maximum acceptable RPD limit will be 30% for organic methods and 20% for inorganic methods. The minimum RPD limit is 10%.

24.7.9. If either the high or low end of the control limit changes by < 10% from previous, the control chart is visually inspected and, using professional judgment, they may be left unchanged if there is no affect on laboratory ability to meet the existing limits.

24.7.10. The lab must be able to generate a current listing of their control limits and track when the updates are performed. In addition, the laboratory must be able to recreate historical control limits. Refer to NC-QA-018, Statistical Evaluation of Data and Development of Control Charts, for details.

24.7.11. An LCS that is within the acceptance criteria establishes that the analytical system is in control and is used to validate the process. Samples that are analyzed with an LCS with recoveries outside of the control limits may be determined as out of control and should be re-analyzed if possible. If re-analysis is not possible, then the results for all affected analytes for samples within the same batch must be qualified when reported. The internal Corrective Action process (see Section 12) is also initiated if an LCS exceeds the control limits. Sample results may be qualified and reported without re-analysis if:

24.7.12. The analyte results are below the reporting limit and the LCS is above the upper control limit.

24.7.13. If the analytical results are above the relevant regulatory limit and the LCS is below the lower control limit.

Note: For Ohio VAP the laboratory must implement Corrective Action procedures to resolve the deviation and limit qualification of the final results. The laboratory is not permitted to deviate from its VAP approved SOP if it intends to attest under affidavit that the "results" are VAP certified. When all corrective actions listed in the SOP have been exhausted, it may be necessary to use technical judgment in which case the decision process and rationale will be presented in the final report and/or affidavit and the data will be noted as ‘not VAP certified’ on the affidavit.

24.7.14. Or, Department Of Defense (DOD) work, there are an allowable number of Marginal Exceedances (ME):

<11 analytes	0 marginal exceedances are allowed.
11 – 30 Analytes	1 marginal exceedance is allowed
31-50 Analytes	2 marginal exceedances are allowed
51-70 Analytes	3 marginal exceedances are allowed
71-90 Analytes	4 marginal exceedances are allowed
> 90 Analytes	5 marginal exceedances are allowed

24.7.15. Marginal exceedances are recovery exceedances between 3 SD and 4 SD from the mean recovery limit ().

Note: Use of Marginal Exceedances is not permitted for Ohio VAP.

24.7.16. Marginal exceedances must be random. If the same analyte exceeds the LCS control limit repeatedly, it is an indication of a systematic problem. The source of the error must be located and corrective action taken. The laboratory has a system to monitor marginal exceedances to ensure that they are random.

24.7.17. Though marginal exceedances may be allowed, the data must still be qualified to indicate it is outside of the normal limits.

24.7.18. If the MS/MSDs do not meet control limits, the MS/MSD and the associated spiked sample is reported with a qualifier for those analytes that do not meet limits. If obvious preparation errors are suspected, or if requested by the client, unacceptable MS/MSDs are reprocessed and re-analyzed to prove matrix interference. A more detailed discussion of acceptance criteria and corrective action can be found in the lab's method SOPs and in Section 12.

24.7.19. If a surrogate standard falls outside the control limits, and if there is not obvious chromatographic matrix interference, re-analyze the sample to confirm a possible matrix effect. If the recoveries confirm or there was obvious chromatographic interference, results are reported from the original analysis and a qualifier is added. If the re-analysis meets surrogate recovery criteria, the second run is reported (or both are reported if requested by the client).

Note: A more detailed discussion of acceptance criteria and corrective action can be found in the laboratory's method SOPs and in Section 12.

24.8. Additional Procedures To Assure Quality Control

24.8.1. The laboratory has written and approved method SOPs to assure the accuracy of the test method including calibration (see Section 20), use of certified reference materials (see Section 21), and use of PT samples (see Section 15).

24.8.2. A discussion regarding MDLs, Limit of Detection (LOD), and Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) can be found in Section 19.

24.8.3. Use of formulae to reduce data is discussed in the method SOPs and in Section 20.

24.8.4. Selection of appropriate reagents and standards is included in Sections 9 and 21.

24.8.5. A discussion on selectivity of the test is included in Section 5.

24.8.6. Constant and consistent test conditions are discussed in Section 18.

24.8.7. The laboratory sample acceptance policy is included in Section 23.

25. REPORTING RESULTS

25.1. The results of each test are reported accurately, clearly, unambiguously, and objectively in accordance with State and Federal regulations as well as client requirements. Analytical results are issued in a format that is intended to satisfy customer and laboratory accreditation requirements as well as provide the end user with the information needed to properly evaluate the results. Where there is a conflict between client requests and laboratory ethics or regulatory requirements, the laboratory's ethical and legal requirements are paramount, and the laboratory must work with the client during project setup to develop an acceptable solution. Refer to Section 7.

25.2. A variety of report formats are available to meet specific needs.

25.3. In cases where a client asks for simplified reports, there must be a written request from the client. There still must be enough information that would show any analyses that were out of conformance (QC out of limits) and there should be a reference to a full report that is made available to the client.

25.4. Review of reported data is included in Section 19.

25.5. Test Reports

25.5.1. Analytical results are reported in a format that is satisfactory to the client and meets all requirements of applicable accrediting authorities and agencies. A variety of report formats are available to meet specific needs. The report is printed, reviewed, and signed by the appropriate Project Manager. At a minimum, the standard laboratory report shall contain the following information:

25.5.1.1. A report title with a "Sample Result" header.

25.5.1.2. Each report cover page printed, which includes the laboratory name, address, and telephone number.

25.5.1.3. A unique identification of the report (e.g., Work Order number) and on each page an identification in order to ensure the page is recognized as part of the report and a clear identification of the end.

25.5.1.4. Page numbers of report are represented at the bottom of each page. The report is sequentially paginated. The final page of the report is labeled as "End of Report".

25.5.1.5. A copy of the Chain-of-Custody (COC).

25.5.1.6. Any COCs involved with subcontracting are included.

25.5.1.7. Any additional addenda to the report must be treated in a similar fashion so it is a recognizable part of the report and cannot

accidentally get separated from the report (e.g., Sampling information).

25.5.1.8. The name and address of client and a project name/number, if applicable.

25.5.1.9. Client project manager or other contact

25.5.1.10. Description and unambiguous identification of the tested sample(s) including the client identification code.

25.5.1.11. Date of receipt of sample, date and time of collection, and date(s) of test preparation and performance, and time of preparation or analysis.

25.5.1.12. Date reported or date of revision, if applicable

25.5.1.13. Method of analysis including method code (EPA, Standard Methods, etc)

25.5.1.14. Certification Summary report, where required, will document that unless otherwise noted, all analytes tested and reported by the laboratory were covered by the noted certifications.

25.5.1.15. Reporting limit

25.5.1.16. Method detection limits (if requested)

25.5.1.17. Definition of data qualifiers and reporting acronyms, e.g., ND

25.5.1.18. Sample results

25.5.1.19. QC data consisting of method blank, surrogate, LCS, and MS/MSD recoveries and control limits

25.5.1.20. Condition of samples at receipt including temperature. This may be accomplished in a narrative or by attaching sample login sheets (refer to Section 25.2.4 – Item 3, regarding additional addenda).

25.5.1.21. A statement to the effect that the results relate only to the items tested and the sample as received by the laboratory.

25.5.1.22. A statement that the report shall not be reproduced except in full, without prior express written approval by the laboratory coordinator.

25.5.1.23. A signature and title of the person(s) accepting responsibility for the content of the report and date of issue. Signatories are appointed by the Lab Director.

25.5.1.24. When TNI accreditation is required, the lab must certify that the test results meet all requirements of TNI or provide reasons and/or justification if they do not.

25.5.1.25. The laboratory includes a cover page.

25.5.1.26. Where applicable, a narrative to the report that explains the issue(s) and corrective action(s) taken in the event that a specific accreditation or certification requirement was not met.

25.5.1.27. When soil samples are analyzed, a specific identification as to whether soils are reported on a “wet weight” or “dry weight” basis.

25.5.1.28. Appropriate laboratory certification number for the state of origin of the sample, if applicable.

25.5.2. If only part of the report is provided to the client (client requests some results before all of it is complete), it must be clearly indicated on the report, e.g., partial report, or how your lab identifies it. A complete report must be sent once all of the work has been completed.

25.5.3. Any non-TestAmerica subcontracted analysis results are provided as a separate report on the official letterhead of the subcontractor. All TestAmerica subcontracting is clearly identified on the report as to which laboratory performed a specific analysis.

25.5.4. A clear statement notifying the client that non-accredited tests were performed and directing the client to the laboratory’s accreditation certificates of approval shall be provided when non-accredited tests are included in the report.

Note: Refer to the Corporate SOP on Electronic Reporting and Signature Policy CA-L-P-002 for details on internally applying electronic signatures of approval.

25.5.5. Reports for Ohio VAP work require a VAP affidavit be completed and included with the report. One affidavit can be provided for multiple reports for a project.

Note: For additional information on Ohio VAP affidavits refer to OAC Rule 3745-300-04 and OAC Rule 3745-300-13(N), effective March 1, 2009.

25.6. Reporting Level or Report Type

25.6.1. The laboratory offers two levels of quality control reporting. Each level, in addition to its own specific requirements, contains all the information provided in the preceding level. The packages provide the following information in addition to the information described above:

25.6.2. Level I is a report with the features described in Section 25.2 above.

25.6.3. Level II is a Level I report plus summary information, including results for the method blank reported to the laboratory MDL, percent recovery for laboratory control samples and matrix spike samples, and the RPD values for all MSD and sample duplicate analyses.

25.6.4. Level III contains all the information supplied in Level II, but presented on the CLP-like summary forms, and relevant calibration information. A Level II report is not included, unless specifically requested. No raw data is provided.

25.6.5. Level IV is the same as Level III with the addition of all raw supporting data. In addition to the various levels of QC packaging, the laboratory also provides reports in diskette deliverable form. Procedures used to ensure client confidentiality are outlined in Section 25.7.

25.7. Electronic Data Deliverables (EDDs)

25.7.1. EDDs are routinely offered as part of TestAmerica services. TestAmerica Canton offers a variety of EDD formats including (but not limited to) ADR, EQuIS, GISKey, Region 5, NJHAZsite, and a wide variety of client specific multi-file, Excel and flat file formats.

25.7.2. EDD specifications are submitted to the IT Department by the PM for review and undergo the contract review process. Once the facility has committed to providing data in a specific electronic format, the coding of the format may need to be performed. This coding is documented and validated. The validation of the code is retained by the IT staff coding the EDD.

25.7.3. EDDs must be subject to a review to ensure their accuracy and completeness. If EDD generation is automated, review may be reduced to periodic screening if the laboratory can demonstrate that it can routinely generate that EDD without errors. Any revisions to the EDD format must be reviewed until it is demonstrated that it can routinely be generated without errors. If the EDD can be reproduced accurately and if all subsequent EDDs can be produced error-free, each EDD does not necessarily require a review.

25.8. Supplemental Information For Test

25.8.1. The lab identifies any unacceptable QC analyses or any other unusual circumstances or observations such as environmental conditions and any non-standard conditions that may have affected the quality of a result. This is typically in the form of a footnote or a qualifier and/or a narrative explaining the discrepancy in the front of the report.

25.8.2. 25.4.1 Numeric results with values outside of the calibration range, either high or low are qualified as 'estimated'.

25.8.3. 25.4.2 Where quality system requirements are not met, a statement of compliance/non-compliance with requirements and/or specifications is required, including identification of test results derived from any sample that did not meet TNI sample acceptance requirements such as improper container, holding time, or temperature.

25.8.4. 25.4.3 Where applicable, a statement on the estimated uncertainty of measurements; information on uncertainty is needed when a client's instructions so require.

25.8.5. 25.4.4 Opinions and Interpretations - The test report contains objective information, and generally does not contain subjective information such as opinions and interpretations. If such information is required by the client, the Laboratory Director will determine if a response can be prepared. If so, the Laboratory Director will designate the appropriate member of the management team to prepare a response. The response must be fully documented, and reviewed by the Laboratory Director, before release to the client. There may be additional fees charged to the client at this time, as this is a non-routine function of the laboratory.

25.8.6. When opinions or interpretations are included in the report, the laboratory provides an explanation as to the basis upon which the opinions and interpretations have been made. Opinions and interpretations are clearly noted as such and where applicable, a comment should be added suggesting that the client verify the opinion or interpretation with their regulator.

25.9. Environmental Testing Obtained From Subcontractors

25.9.1. If the laboratory is not able to provide the client the requested analysis, the samples would be subcontracted following the procedures outlined in the Corporate SOP CA-L-S-002, Subcontracting.

25.9.2. Data reported from analyses performed by a subcontractor laboratory are clearly identified as such on the analytical report provided to the client. Results from a subcontract laboratory outside of the TestAmerica network are reported to the client on the subcontract laboratory's original report stationary and the report includes any accompanying documentation.

25.10. Client Confidentiality

25.10.1. In situations involving the transmission of environmental test results by telephone, facsimile, or other electronic means, client confidentiality must be maintained.

25.10.2. TestAmerica will not intentionally divulge to any person (other than the client or any other person designated by the client in writing) any information regarding the services provided by TestAmerica or any

information disclosed to TestAmerica by the client. Furthermore, information known to be potentially endangering to national security or an entity's proprietary rights will not be released.

Note: This shall not apply to the extent that the information is required to be disclosed by TestAmerica under the compulsion of legal process. TestAmerica will, to the extent feasible, provide reasonable notice to the client before disclosing the information.

Note: Authorized representatives of an accrediting authority are permitted to make copies of any analyses or records relevant to the accreditation process, and copies may be removed from the laboratory for purposes of assessment.

25.10.3. Report deliverable formats are discussed with each new client. If a client requests that reports be faxed or e-mailed, the reports are faxed with a cover sheet or e-mailed with the following note that includes a confidentiality statement similar to the following:

25.10.4. "Confidentiality Notice: The information contained in this message is intended only for the use of the addressee, and may be confidential and/or privileged. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible to deliver it to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately."

25.11. Format Of Reports

25.11.1. The format of reports is designed to accommodate each type of environmental test carried out and to minimize the possibility of misunderstanding or misuse.

25.12. Amendments To Test Reports

25.12.1. Corrections, additions, or deletions to reports are only made when justification arises through supplemental documentation. Justification is documented using the laboratory's corrective action system (refer to Section 12).

25.12.2. When the report is re-issued, a notation of "report reissue" is placed on the cover/signature page of the report or at the top of the narrative page with a brief explanation of reason for the reissue and a reference back to the lst final report generated.

25.13. Policies On Client Requests For Amendments

25.13.1. Policy on Data Omissions or Reporting Limit Increases

25.13.2. Fundamentally, our policy is simply to not omit previously reported results (including data qualifiers) or to not raise reporting limits and report sample results as ND. This policy has few exceptions. Exceptions are:

25.13.2.1. Laboratory error

25.13.2.2. Sample identification is indeterminate (confusion between COC and sample labels).

25.13.2.3. An incorrect analysis (not analyte) was requested (e.g., COC lists 8315 but client wanted 8310). A written request for the change is required.

25.13.2.4. Incorrect limits reported based on regulatory requirements

25.13.2.5. The requested change has absolutely no possible impact on the interpretation of the analytical results and there is no possibility of the change being interpreted as misrepresentation by anyone inside or outside of our company.

25.14. Multiple Reports

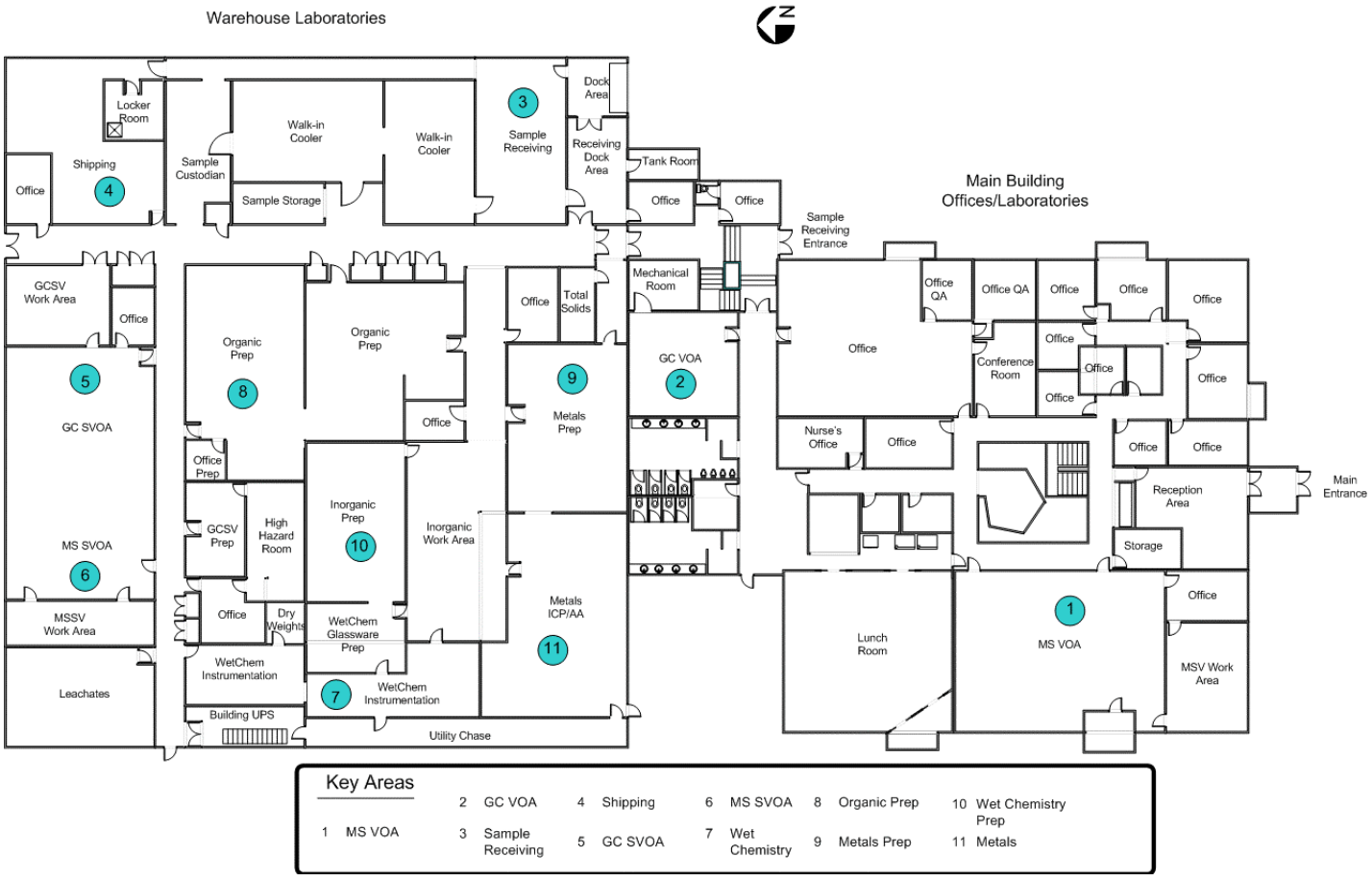
25.14.1. TestAmerica does not issue multiple reports for the same work order where there is different information on each report (this does not refer to copies of the same report) unless required to meet regulatory needs and approved by QA.

Appendix 1.

Laboratory Floor Plan

TestAmerica – North Canton

4101 Shuffel Dr NW
North Canton, OH 44720



Appendix 2. Laboratory Method Listing

Wet Chemistry Methods 1

Analytical Parameters	Matrix		Fields of Testing		
			CWA	RCRA (SW846)	Other
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate, Carbonate	Water		310.1. 2		SM 2320 B
				--	--
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Carbonaceous	Water		EPA 405.1	--	SM 5210 B
Anions, Bromide, Chloride, Fluoride, Sulfate, Nitrite, Nitrate, ortho-phosphate	Water		EPA 300.0	EPA 9056A	--
	Waste		EPA 300.0	EPA 9056A	--
	Solid		EPA 300.0 (M)	EPA 9056A	--
Chemical Oxygen Demand	Water		EPA 410.4	--	SM 5220D
	Waste		EPA 410.4	--	--
Chloride	Water		EPA 325.22	EPA 9251	SM 4500 Cl-E
	Solid				--
Chromium, Hexavalent	Water		EPA 3500-Cr-B	EPA 7196A	SM 3500-Cr-B
	Waste		EPA 3500-Cr-B	EPA 7196A	SM 3500-Cr-B
	Solid		--	EPA 3060A EPA 7196A	--

1 Any matrix not listed is not applicable for the associated method
2 Removed from 40CFR

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Fields of Testing			
			CWA	RCRA (SW846)	Other
Specific Conductance	Water		EPA 120.1	EPA 9050A	SM 2510B
	Waste		EPA 120.1	EPA 9050A	--
	Solid		--		--
Chlorine, Residual	Water		EPA 330.52	--	SM 4500 CL-G
Cyanide (Amenable)	Water		EPA 335.12	EPA 9012A, B	SM 4500 CN-G
	Solid		--	EPA 9012A, B	--
Cyanide (Total)	Water		EPA 335.4	EPA 9012A, B	SM 4500-CN E 335.2-CLP-M (Ohio VAP)
	Waste		--	EPA 9012A, B	--
	Solid		--	EPA 9012A, B	335.2-CLP-M (Ohio VAP)
Cyanide (Weak and Dissociable) (Free)	Water			--	SM 4500-CN I
Dissolved Oxygen	Water		360.12	--	SM 4500 O-G
Flash Point	Waste		--	EPA 1010, 1010A	
	Solid		--	EPA 1010, 1010A	
Fluoride	Water		EPA 340.22		SM 4500 F-C, ISE
	Waste		EPA 340.2 (M) 2		--
	Solid				--
Iron, Ferrous & Ferric	Water			--	SM 3500 FE D
Hardness	Water		EPA 130.22	--	SM 2340B SM 2340C
Moisture	Solid		---	EPA 160.3 (M)	---
Nitrogen, Ammonia	Water		EPA 350.3 EPA 350.22	--	SM 4500 NH3-C(Titration) SM 4500 NH3-D(ISE)
	Waste		EPA 350.3 EPA 350.22	--	
	Solid		EPA 350.3 EPA 350.22	--	

Analytical Parameters	Matrix		Fields of Testing		
			CWA	RCRA (SW846)	Other
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	Water		EPA 351.3	--	SM 4500 NH3-C
	Waste		EPA 351.3	--	--
	Solid		EPA 351.3	--	--
Oil and Grease (Hexane Extractable Material)	Water		EPA 1664A		--
	Waste		EPA 1664A		--
	Solid		--		--
Ortho-phosphate o-PO4	Water		EPA 365.1		SM 4500 P-E
	Waste				--
	Solid				--
pH	Water		EPA 150.12	EPA 9040B EPA 9040C	SM 4500 H+-B
	Waste			EPA 9045C, D EPA 9041	SM 4500 H+-B
	Solid		---	EPA 9045C, D	--
Paint Filter	Water		--	EPA 9095A	--
Phenolics	Water		EPA 420.1	--	--
	Waste		--	EPA 9065	--
	Solid		--	EPA 9065	--
Phosphorus (Total)	Water		EPA 365.1	--	SM 4500 P-E
	Waste		EPA 365.1	--	--
	Solid		EPA 365.1	--	--
Sulfate (SO4)	Water		EPA 375.42	EPA 9038	--
	Waste		EPA 375.42	EPA 9038	--
	Solid				--

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Fields of Testing			
			CWA	RCRA	Other
Sulfide	Water		EPA 376.12	9030B/9034	SM 4500 S2-E
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Water		EPA 415.12	EPA 9060	SM 5310 C
	Waste		--	EPA 9060	--
Total Petroleum	Solid Water				Walkley-Black --
Hydrocarbons					
	Waste		EPA 1664A (SGT-HEM)		--
	Solid		--		--
Total Solids	Water		EPA 160.3	--	--
	Waste		EPA 160.3	--	--
	Solid		EPA 160.3 (M)	--	--
Total Dissolved Solids	Water		EPA 160.1	--	SM2540C
Total Suspended Solids	Water		EPA 160.2	---	SM2540D
Settleable Solids	Water		EPA 160.5	--	SM2540F
Turbidity	Water		EPA 180.1	--	--
Specific Gravity	Water				SM 2710F

Methods for Mercury by Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption

Analytical Parameters	**Matrix**		**Fields of Testing**		
			CWA	**RCRA (SW846)**	**Other**
Mercury (CVAA)	Water		EPA 245.1	EPA 7470A	--
	TCLP Leachate		--	EPA 7470A	--
	Waste		--	EPA 7471A, 7471B	--
	Solid			EPA 7471A, 7471B	--

Methods for Mercury by Cold Vapor Atomic Fluororescence

Analytical Parameters	**Matrix**		**Fields of Testing**		
			CWA	**RCRA (SW846)**	**Other**
Mercury, Low Level (CVAFS)	Water		--	--	EPA 1631E
	Solid		--	--	EPA 1631E

Methods for Metals by ICP and ICPMS

Analytical Parameters	Matrix		Fields of Testing		
			CWA	RCRA (SW846)	Other
Metals by ICP analysis	Water		EPA 200.7	EPA 6010B, 6010C	---
	Waste		---	EPA 6010B, 6010C	---
	Solid		EPA 200.7	EPA 6010B, 6010C	---
Metals by ICPMS analysis	Water		EPA 200.8	EPA 6020, 6020A	---
	Waste		---	EPA 6020, 6020A	---

Analytical Parameters	Matrix		Fields of Testing		
			CWA	RCRA (SW846)	Other
	Solid		EPA 200.8	EPA 6020, 6020A	---

Metals Sample Preparation Methods

Analytical Parameters	Matrix		Fields of Testing		
			CWA	RCRA (SW846)	Other
Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)/ SPLP Extraction	Water		---	EPA 1311 EPA 1312	---
	Waste		---	EPA 1311 EPA 1312	---
	Solid		---	EPA 1311 EPA 1312	---
ICP Metals	Water		EPA 200.7	EPA 3005A EPA 3010A	---
	TCLP Leachate		---	EPA 3010A	---
	Waste		---	EPA 3050B	---
	Solid		---	EPA 3050B	---
ICPMS Metals	Water		EPA 200.8	EPA 3010A	---
	TCLP		---	EPA 3010A	---
	Waste		---	EPA 3050B	---
	Solid		---	EPA 3050B	---
CVAA Mercury	Water		EPA 245.1	EPA 7470A	---
	TCLP Leachate		---	EPA 7470A	---
	Waste		---	EPA 7471A EPA 7471B	---
	Solid		---	EPA 7471A EPA 7471B	
CVAFS Mercury Low Level	Water		---	---	EPA 1631E
	Solid		---	---	EPA 1631E

Organic Sample Preparation Methods

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Fields of Testing			
			CWA	RCRA (SW846)	Other
Volatiles by GC/MS	Water		EPA 624	EPA 5030B EPA 5030C	---
	Waste		---	EPA 5030B EPA 5030C EPA 5035	---
	Solid		---	EPA 5035 EPA 5035A	---
Semivolatiles by GC/MS	Water		EPA 625	EPA 3510C EPA 3520C	---
	TCLP Leachate		---	EPA 3510C EPA 3520C	---
	Waste		---	EPA 3550B EPA 3550C EPA 3540C EPA 3580A	---
	Solid		---	EPA 3550B EPA 3550C EPA 3540C	---
Pesticides/PCBs by GC	Water		EPA 608	EPA 3510C EPA 3520C	---
	TCLP Leachate		---	EPA 3510C EPA 3520C	---
	Waste		---	EPA 3550B EPA 3550C EPA 3540C EPA 3546 (PCB only) EPA 3580A	---
	Solid		---	EPA 3550B EPA 3550C EPA 3540C	---

Analytical Parameters	Matrix	Fields of Testing			
			CWA	RCRA (SW846)	Other
Herbicides by GC	Water			EPA 8151A	---
	Waste		---	EPA 8151A	---
	Solid		---	EPA 8151A	---
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Gasoline Range) by GC	Water		---	EPA 5030B EPA 5030C	WI GRO
	Waste		---	EPA 5030B EPA 5030C EPA 5035 EPA 5035A	WI GRO
	Solid		---	EPA 5035 EPA 5035A	WI GRO
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Range) by GC	Water		---	EPA 3510C EPA 3520C	WI DRO
	TCLP Leachate		---	EPA 3510C EPA 3520C	---
	Waste		---	EPA 3550B EPA 3550C EPA 3580A	WI DRO
	Solid		---	EPA 3550B EPA 3550C	WI DRO

Organic Methods of Analysis

Analytical Parameters	Matrix		Fields of Testing		
			CWA	RCRA (SW846)	Other
Volatiles by GC/MS	Water		EPA 624	EPA 8260B EPA 8260C	---
	Waste		---	EPA 8260B EPA 8260C	---
	Solid		---	EPA 8260B EPA 8260C	---
Semivolatiles by GC/MS	Water		EPA 625	EPA 8270C EPA 8270D	
	Waste		---	EPA 8270C EPA 8270D	---
	Solid		---	EPA 8270C EPA 8270D	---
Pesticides/PCBs by GC	Water		EPA 608	Pesticides 8081A, 8081B PCBs 8082, 8082A	---
	TCLP Leachate		---	Pesticides 8081A, 8081B PCBs 8082, 8082A	---
	Waste		---	Pesticides 8081A, 8081B PCBs 8082, 8082A	---
	Solid		---	Pesticides 8081A, 8081B PCBs 8082, 8082A	---

Analytical Parameters	Matrix		Fields of Testing		
			CWA	RCRA (SW846)	Other
Phenoxyacid Herbicides by GC	Water		---	EPA 8151A	---
	TCLP Leachate		---	EPA 8151A	---
	Waste		---	EPA 8151A	---
	Solid		---	EPA 8151A	---
Gasoline Range Organics by GC	Water		---	EPA 8015B (M) EPA 8015C, D	WI GRO
	Waste		---	EPA 8015B (M) EPA 8015C, D	---
	Solid		---	EPA 8015B (M) EPA 8015C, D	WI GRO
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Range) by GC/FID	Water		---	EPA 8015B (M) EPA 8015C, D	WI DRO
	Waste		---	EPA 8015B (M) EPA 8015C, D	---
Dissolved Gases RSK-175	Water		---	---	SOP
Formaldehyde Carbonyl Compounds	Water		---	EPA 8315A	---
	Solid		---	EPA 8315A	---
Aromatic Acids	Water		---	---	SOP
	Solid		---	---	SOP
Methyl Mercury	Water		EPA 1630	---	---
	Solid		EPA 1630	---	---

Appendix 3. Glossary/Acronyms

Glossary

Acceptance Criteria: Specified limits placed on characteristics of an item, process, or service defined in requirement documents. (ASQ)

Accreditation: The process by which an agency or organization evaluates and recognizes a laboratory as meeting certain predetermined qualifications or standards, thereby accrediting the laboratory.

Accuracy: The degree of agreement between an observed value and an accepted reference value. Accuracy includes a combination of random error (precision) and systematic error (bias) components which are due to sampling and analytical operations; a data quality indicator. (QAMS)

Analyst: The designated individual who performs the "hands-on" analytical methods and associated techniques and who is the one responsible for applying required laboratory practices and other pertinent quality controls to meet the required level of quality.

Analytical Uncertainty: A subset of Measurement Uncertainty that includes all laboratory activities performed as part of the analysis. (TNI)

Assessment: The evaluation process used to measure or establish the performance, effectiveness, and conformance of an organization and/or its systems to defined criteria (to the standards and requirements of laboratory accreditation). (TNI)

Audit: A systematic and independent examination of facilities, equipment, personnel, training, procedures, record-keeping, data validation, data management, and reporting aspects of a system to determine whether QA/QC and technical activities are being conducted as planned and whether these activities will effectively achieve quality objectives. (TNI)

Batch: Environmental samples which are prepared and/or analyzed together with the same process and personnel, using the same lot(s) of reagents. A preparation batch is composed of one to 20 environmental samples of the same matrix, meeting the above mentioned criteria and with a maximum time between the start of processing of the first and last sample in the batch to be 24 hours. An analytical batch is composed of prepared environmental samples (extracts, digestates or concentrates) which are analyzed together as a group. An analytical batch can include prepared samples originating from various quality system matrices and can exceed 20 samples. (TNI)

Bias: The systematic or persistent distortion of a measurement process, which causes errors in one direction (i.e., the expected sample measurement is different from the sample's true value). (TNI)

Blank: A sample that has not been exposed to the analyzed sample stream in order to monitor contamination during sampling, transport, storage or analysis. The blank is subjected to the usual analytical and measurement process to establish a zero baseline or background value and is sometimes used to adjust or correct routine analytical results. (ASQ)

Calibration: A set of operations that establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values of quantities indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system, or values represented by a material measure or a reference material, and the corresponding values realized by standards. (TNI)

1) In calibration of support equipment the values realized by standards are established through the use of reference standards that are traceable to the International System of Units (SI).

2) In calibration according to methods, the values realized by standards are typically established through the use of Reference Materials that are either purchased by the laboratory with a certificate of analysis or purity, or prepared by the laboratory using support equipment that has been calibrated or verified to meet specifications.

Calibration Curve: The mathematical relationship between the known values, such as concentrations, of a series of calibration standards and their instrument response. (TNI)

Calibration Standard: A substance or reference material used to calibrate an instrument (QAMS)

Certified Reference Material (CRM): A reference material accompanied by a certificate having a value, measurement uncertainty, and stated metrological traceability chain to a national metrology institute.

Chain-of-Custody: Record that documents the possession of the samples from the time of collection to receipt in the laboratory. This record generally includes the number and types of containers, the mode of collection, the collector, time of collection, preservation, and requested analyses. (TNI)

Compromised Samples: Those samples which are improperly sampled, insufficiently documented (chain of custody and other sample records and/or labels), improperly preserved, collected in improper containers, or exceeding holding times when delivered to a laboratory. Under normal conditions, compromised samples are not analyzed. If emergency situation require analysis, the results must be appropriately qualified.

Confidential Business Information (CBI): Information that an organization designates as having the potential of providing a competitor with inappropriate insight into its management, operation or products. TNI and its representatives agree to safeguarding identified CBI and to maintain all information identified as such in full confidentiality.

Confirmation: Verification of the identity of a component through the use of an approach with a different scientific principle from the original method. These may include, but are not limited to:

Second column confirmation

Alternate wavelength

Derivatization

Mass spectral interpretation

Alternative detectors or

Additional cleanup procedures

Conformance: An affirmative indication or judgment that a product or service has met the requirements of the relevant specifications, contract, or regulation; also the state of meeting the requirements. (ANSI/ASQC E4-1994)

Correction: Actions necessary to correct or repair analysis specific non-conformances. The acceptance criteria for method specific QC and protocols as well as the associated corrective actions. The analyst will most frequently be the one to identify the need for this action as a result of calibration checks and QC sample analysis. No significant action is taken to change behavior, process or procedure.

Corrective Action: The action taken to eliminate the causes of an existing nonconformity, defect or other undesirable situation in order to prevent recurrence. (ISO 8402)

Data Audit: A qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the documentation and procedures associated with environmental measurements to verify that the resulting data re of acceptable quality (i.e., that they meet specified acceptance criteria).

Data Reduction: The process of transforming the number of data items by arithmetic or statistical calculations, standard curves, and concentration factors and collation into a more useable form. (TNI)

Deficiency: An unauthorized deviation from acceptable procedures or practices, or a defect in an item. (ASQC)

Demonstration of Capability: A procedure to establish the ability of the analyst to generate analytical results of acceptable accuracy and precision. (TNI)

Document Control: The act of ensuring that documents (and revisions thereto) are proposed, reviewed for accuracy, approved for release by authorized personnel, distributed properly, and controlled to ensure use of the correct version at the location where the prescribed activity if performed. (ASQ)

Duplicate Analyses: The analyses or measurements of the variable of interest performed identically on two subsamples of the same sample. The results from duplicate analyses are used to evaluate analytical or measurement precision but not the precision of sampling, preservation or storage internal to the laboratory. (EPA-QAD)

Equipment Blank: Sample of analyte-free media which has been used to rinse common sampling equipment to check effectiveness of decontamination procedures.

External Standard Calibration: Calibrations for methods that do not utilize internal standards to compensate for changes in instrument conditions.

Field Blank: Blank prepared in the field by filing a clean container with pure de-ionized water and appropriate preservative, if any, for the specific sampling activity being undertaken (EPA OSWER)

Field of Accreditation: Those matrix, technology/method, and analyte combinations for which the accreditation body offers accreditation.

Holding Times: The maximum time that samples may be held prior to analyses and still be considered valid or not compromised. (40 CFR Part 136)

Internal Standard: A known amount of standard added to a test portion of a sample as a reference for evaluating and controlling the precision and bias of the applied analytical test method. (TNI)

Internal Standard Calibration: Calibrations for methods that utilize internal standards to compensate for changes in instrument conditions.

Instrument Blank: A clean sample (e.g., distilled water) processed through the instrumental steps of the measurement process; used to determine instrument contamination. (EPA-QAD)

Instrument Detection Limit (IDL): The minimum amount of a substance that can be measured with a specified degree of confidence that the amount is greater than zero using a specific instrument. The IDL is associated with the instrumental portion of a specific method only, and sample preparation steps are not considered in its derivation. The IDL is a statistical estimation at a specified confidence interval of the concentration at which the relative uncertainty is + 100%. The IDL represents a range where qualitative detection occurs on a specific instrument. Quantitative results are not produced in this range.

Laboratory Control Sample (however named, such as laboratory fortified blank, spiked blank, or QC check sample): A sample matrix, free from the analytes of interest, spiked with verified known amounts of analytes or a material containing known and verified amounts of analytes, taken through all preparation and analysis steps of the procedure unless otherwise noted in a reference method. It is generally used to establish intra-laboratory or analyst specific precision and bias or to assess the performance of all or a portion of the measurement system. An LCS must be prepared at a minimum of 1 per batch of 20 or less samples per matrix type per sample extraction or preparation method except for analytes for which spiking solutions are not available such as total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, total volatile solids, total solids, pH, color, odor, temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity. The results of these samples must be used to determine batch acceptance.

Least Squares Regression (1st Order Curve): The least squares regression is a mathematical calculation of a straight line over two axes. The y axis represents the instrument response (or Response ratio) of a standard or sample and the x axis represents the concentration. The regression calculation will generate a correlation coefficient (r) that is a measure of the "goodness of fit" of the regression line to the data. A value of 1.00 indicates a perfect fit. In order to be used for quantitative purposes, r must be greater than or equal to 0.99 for organics and 0.995 for inorganics.

Limit(s) of Detection (LOD) (a.k.a., Method Detection Limit [MDL]): A laboratory's estimate of the minimum amount of an analyte in a given matrix that an analytical process can reliabl detect in their facility. (TNI)

LOD Verification (a.k.a., MDL Verification): A processed QC sample in the matrix of interest, spiked with the analyte at no more than 3X the LOD for single analyte tests and 4X the LOD for multiple analyte tests and processed through the entire analytical procedure.

Limit(s) of Quantitation (LOQ) [a.k.a., Reporting Limit]: The minimum levels, concentrations, or quantities of a target variable (e.g., target analyte) that can be reported with a specified degree of confidence. (TNI)

(QS) Matrix: The component or substrate that contains the analyte of interest. For purposes of batch and QC requirement determinations, the following matrix distinctions must be used:

Aqueous: Any aqueous sample excluded from the definition of Drinking Water matrix or Saline/Estuarine source. Includes surface water, groundwater, effluents, and TCLP or other extracts.

Drinking Water: any aqueous sample that has been designated as a potable or potential potable water source.

Saline/Estuarine: any aqueous sample from an ocean or estuary, or other salt water source such as the Great Salt Lake.

Non-aqueous Liquid: any organic liquid with ,15% settleable solids.

Biological Tissue: any sample of a biological origin such as fish tissue, shellfish, or plant material. Such samples must be grouped according to origin.

Solids: includes soils, sediments, sludges, and other matrices with .15% settleable solids.

Chemical Waste: a product or by-product of an industrial process that results in a matrix not previously defined.

Air and Emissions: whole gas or vapor samples including those contained in flexible or rigid wall containers and the extracted concentrated analytes of interest from a gas or vapor that are collected with a sorbant tube, impinger solution, filter, or other device. (TNI)

Matrix Spike (spiked sample or fortified sample): A sample prepared, taken through all sample preparation and analytical steps of the procedure unless otherwise noted in a referenced method, by adding a known amount of target analyte to a specified amount of sample for which an independent test result of target analyte concentration is available. Matrix spikes are used, for example, to determine the effect of the matrix on a method's recovery efficiency.

Matrix Spike Duplicate (spiked sample or fortified sample duplicate): A replicate matrix spike is prepared and analyzed to obtain a measure of the precision of the recovery for each analyte.

Method Blank: A sample of a matrix similar to the batch of associated samples (when available) that is free from the analytes of interest and is processed simultaneously with and under the same conditions as samples through all steps of the analytical procedures, and in which no target analytes or interferences are present at concentrations that impact the analytical results for sample analyses.

Method Detection Limit: The minimum concentration of a substance (an analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero

and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte. (40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B)

Negative Control: Measures taken to ensure that a test, its components, or the environment do not cause undesired effects, or produce incorrect test results.

Non-conformance: An indication, judgment, or state of not having met the requirements of the relevant specifications, contract, or regulation.

Performance Audit: The routine comparison of independently obtained qualitative and quantitative measurement system data with routinely obtained data in order to evaluate the proficiency of an analyst or laboratory.

Positive Control: Measures taken to ensure that a test and/or its components are working properly and producing correct or expected results from positive test subjects.

Precision: The degree to which a set of observations or measurements of the same property, obtained under similar conditions, conform to themselves; a data quality indicator. Precision is usually expressed as standard deviation, variance or range, in either absolute or relative terms. (TNI)

Preservation: Any conditions under which a sample must be kept in order to maintain chemical and/or biological integrity prior to analysis. (TNI)

Proficiency Testing: A means of evaluating a laboratory's performance under controlled conditions relative to a given set of criteria through analysis of unknown samples provided by an external source. (TNI)

Proficiency Testing Program: The aggregate of providing rigorously controlled and standardized environmental samples to a laboratory for analysis, reporting of results, statistical evaluation of the results and the collective demographics and results summary of all participating laboratories. (TNI)

Proficiency Test Sample (PT): A sample, the composition of which is unknown to the laboratory and is provided to test whether the laboratory can produce analytical results within specified acceptance criteria. (TNI)

Quality Assurance: An integrated system of management activities involving planning, implementation, assessment, reporting and quality improvement to ensure that a process, item, or service is of the type of quality needed and expected by the client. (TNI)

Quality Assurance [Project] Plan (QAPP): A formal document describing the detailed quality control procedures by which the quality requirements defined for the data and decisions pertaining to a specific project are to be achieved. (EAP-QAD)

Quality Control: The overall system of technical activities that measures the attributes and performance of a process, item, or service against defined standards to verify that they meet the stated requirements established by the customer; operational techniques and activities that are used to fulfill requirements for quality; also the system of activities and checks used to ensure that measurement systems are maintained within prescribed limits, providing protection against "out of control" conditions and ensuring that the results are of acceptable quality. (TNI)

Quality Control Sample: A sample used to assess the performance of all or a portion of the measurement system. One of any number of samples, such as Certified Reference Materials, a quality system matrix fortified by spiking, or actual samples fortified by spiking, intended to demonstrate that a measurement system or activity is in control. (TNI)

Quality Manual: A document stating the management policies, objectives, principles, organizational structure and authority, responsibilities, accountability, and implementation of an agency, organization, or laboratory, to ensure the quality of its product and the utility of its product to its users. (TNI)

Quality System: A structured and documented management system describing the policies, objectives, principles, organizational authority, responsibilities, accountability, and implementation plan of an organization for ensuring quality in its work processes, products (items), and services. The quality system provides the framework for planning, implementing, and assessing work performed by the organization and for carrying out required QA and QC activities. (TNI)

Raw Data: The documentation generated during sampling and analysis. This documentation includes, but is not limited to, field notes, electronic data, magnetic tapes, untabulated sample results, QC sample results, print outs of chromatograms, instrument outputs, and handwritten records. (TNI)

Record Retention: The systematic collection, indexing and storing of documented information under secure conditions.

Reference Material: A material or substance one or more properties of which are sufficiently well established to be used for the calibration of an apparatus, the assessment of a measurement method, or for assigning values to materials. (ISO Guide 30-2.1)

Reference Method: A method of known and documented accuracy and precision issued by an organization recognized as competent to do so. (NELAC)

Reference Standard: A standard, generally of the highest metrological quality available at a given location, from which measurements made at that location are derived. (VIM-6.0-8)

Sampling: Activity related to obtaining a representative sample of the object of conformity assessment, according to a procedure.

Second Order Polynomial Curve (Quadratic): The 2nd order curves are a mathematical calculation of a slightly curved line over two axis. The y axis represents the instrument response (or Response ratio) of a standard or sample and the x axis represents the concentration. The 2nd order regression will generate a coefficient of determination (COD or r2) that is a measure of the "goodness of fit" of the quadratic curvature the data. A value of 1.00 indicates a perfect fit. In order to be used for quantitative purposes, r2 must be greater than or equal to 0.99.

Selectivity: The ability to analyze, distinguish, and determine a specific analyte or parameter from another component that may be a potential interferent or that may behave similarly to the target analyte or parameter within the measurement system. (TNI)

Sensitivity: The capability of a method or instrument to discriminate between measurement responses representing different levels (e.g., concentrations) of a variable of interest. (NELAC)

Spike: A known mass of target analyte added to a blank, sample or sub-sample; used to determine recovery efficiency or for other quality control purposes.

Standard: The document describing the elements of laboratory accreditation that has been developed and established within the consensus principles of standard setting and meets the approval requirements of standard adoption organizations procedures and policies. (TNI)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): A written document which details the method of an operation, analysis, or action with thoroughly prescribed techniques and steps. SOPS are officially approved as the methods for performing certain routine or repetitive tasks. (TNI)

Storage Blank: A blank matrix stored with field samples of a similar matrix (volatiles only) that measures storage contribution to any source of contamination.

Surrogate: A substance with properties that mimic the analyte of interest. It is unlikely to be found in environment samples and is added to them for quality control purposes. Surrogate compounds must be added to all samples, standards, and blanks, for all organic chromatography methods except when the matrix precludes its use or when a surrogate is not available. Poor surrogate recovery may indicate a problem with sample composition and must be reported to the client whose sample produced poor recovery. (QAMS)

Systems Audit (also Technical Systems Audit): A thorough, systematic, qualitative on-site assessment of the facilities, equipment, personnel, training, procedures, record keeping, data validation, data management, and reporting aspects of a total measurement system. (EPA-QAD)

Technical Manager: A member of the staff of an environmental laboratory who exercises actual day-to-day supervision of laboratory operations for the appropriate fields of accreditation and reporting of results

Technology: A specific arrangement of analytical instruments, detection systems, and/or preparation techniques.

Traceability: The ability to trace the history, application, or location of an entity by means of recorded identifications. In a calibration sense, traceability relates measuring equipment to national or international standards, primary standards, basic physical constants or properties, or reference materials. In a data collection sense, it relates calculations and data generated throughout the project back to the requirements for the quality of the project. (TNI)

Trip Blank: A blank matrix placed in a sealed container at the laboratory that is shipped, held unopened in the field, and returned to the laboratory in the shipping container with the field samples.

Uncertainty: A parameter associated with the result of a measurement that characterizes the dispersion of the value that could reasonably be attributed to the measured value.

Acronyms

ASTM	American Society for Testing & Materials
CAR	Corrective Action Report
CBI	Confidential Business Information
CCB	Continuing Calibration Blank
CCV	Continuing Calibration Verification
CF	Calibration Factor
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COC	Chain of Custody
CQMP	Corporate Quality Management Plan
CSM	Customer Service Manager
DOC	Demonstration of Capability
DoD	Department of Defense
DQO	Data Quality Objectives
DUP	Duplicate
ECO	Ethics and Compliance Officer
EDD	Electronic Data Deliverable
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GC	Gas Chromatography
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
ICP/MS	ICP/Mass Spectrometry
ICB	Initial Calibration Blank
ICV	Initial Calibration Verification
IDL	Instrument Detection Limit
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IS	Internal Standard
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample
LCSD	Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate
LOD	Limit of Detection
LOQ	Limit of Quantitation
LIMS	Laboratory Information Management System
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MDLCK	MDL Check Standard
MDLV	MDL Verification Check Standard
MRL	Method Reporting Limit Check Standard
MS	Matrix Spike
MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NCM	Nonconformance Memo
NELAP	National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OVAP	Ohio Voluntary Action Program
PM	Project Manager
PT	Performance Testing
TIC	Tentatively Identified Compound
TNI	The NELAC Institute

QAM	Quality Assurance Manual
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RF	Response Factor
RFP	Request for Proposal
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
RSD	Relative Standard Deviation
SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan
SD	Standard Deviation
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPLP	SPLP = Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure
TAT	Turn-Around Time
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VOA	Volatiles

Appendix 4. Laboratory Certifications, Accreditations, Validations

TestAmerica North Canton maintains certifications, accreditations, certifications, and approvals with numerous state and national entities. Programs vary but may include on-site audits, reciprocal agreements with another entity, performance testing evaluations, review of the QA Manual, Standard Operating Procedures, Method Detection Limits, training records, etc. At the time of this QA Manual revision, the laboratory has accreditation/certification/licensing with the following organizations:

Organization	Certificate Number	Organization	Certificate Number
California	01144CA	Nevada	OH-00048208A
Connecticut	PH-0590	New Jersey	OH001
Florida	E87225	New York	10975
Georgia	---	OVAP	CL0024
Illinois	001298	Pennsylvania	68-00340
Kansas	E-10336	USDA (Dept. of Agriculture)	P330-08-00123
Kentucky Underground Storage Tank Program	0058	Washington	C971
Minnesota	039-999-348	West Virginia	210
DoD – LAB	L2315	Wisconsin	999518190
Texas	T104704517-13-2	Virginia	2857

The certificates and accredited parameter lists are available for each State/Program at www.testamericainc.com under Analytical Services Search – Certifications.

QUALITY ASSURANCE MANUAL
EARTH CITY, MISSOURI

Quality Assurance Manual

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Technical Manager, (Inorganics) – Kristen Ely	Date 2/2/15
Technical Manager, (Volatiles) – Andrew Buettner	Date 2-3-15
Manager of PM – Rhonda Ridenhower	Date 2/2/15

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REFERENCED CORPORATE SOPs AND POLICIES

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CA-Q-S-002	Acceptable Manual Integration Practices
CA-Q-S-003	Internal Auditing
CA-Q-S-005	Calibration Curves
CA-Q-S-006	Detection Limits
CA-Q-S-009	Root Cause Analysis
CW-Q-S-001	Corporate Document Control and Archiving
CW-Q-S-002	Writing a Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs)
CW-Q-S-004	Management Systems Review
CW-L-S-002	Internal Investigation of Potential Data Discrepancies and Determination for Data Recall
CA-L-S-002	Subcontracting Procedures
CW-L-P-004	Ethics Policy
CA-L-P-002	Contract Compliance Policy
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CW-F-P-004	Procurement and Contracts Policy
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CA-T-P-001	Qualified Products List
CA-T-P-002	Selection of Calibration Points
CA-I-P-002	Electronic Reporting and Signature Policy
CW-F-S-007	Controlled Purchases Policy
CA-Q-M-002	Corporate Quality Management Plan
CW-E-M-001	Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Manual

REFERENCED LABORATORY SOPs

TestAmerica St. Louis Standard Operating Procedures are listed in Appendix 7.

SECTION 3. INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

3.1 Introduction and Compliance References

TestAmerica St. Louis's Quality Assurance Manual (QAM) is a document prepared to define the overall policies, organization objectives and functional responsibilities for achieving TestAmerica's data quality goals. The laboratory maintains a local perspective in its scope of services and client relations and maintains a national perspective in terms of quality.

The QAM has been prepared to assure compliance with U.S. Department of Energy Quality Systems for Analytical Services (QSAS, current revision), U.S. Department of Defense Quality Systems Manual for Environmental Laboratories (QSM, current version), The NELAC Institute (TNI) Standard, dated 2009, Volume 1 Modules 2 and 4, and ISO/IEC Guide 17025:2005(E). In addition, the policies and procedures outlined in this manual are compliant with TestAmerica's Corporate Quality Management Plan (CQMP) and the various accreditation and certification programs listed in Appendix 3. The CQMP provides a summary of TestAmerica's quality and data integrity system. It contains requirements and general guidelines under which all TestAmerica facilities shall conduct their operations.

The QAM has been prepared to be consistent with the requirements of the following documents:

- EPA 600/4-79-019, *Handbook for Analytical Quality Control in Water and Wastewater Laboratories,* EPA, March 1979.
- *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste Physical/Chemical Methods (SW846), Third Edition, September 1986, Final Update I, July 1992, Final Update IIA, August 1993, Final Update II, September 1994; Final Update IIB, January 1995; Final Update III, December 1996; Final Update IV, January 2008.*
- *U.S. Department of Defense/Department of Energy, Quality Systems Manual, Version 5.0, July 2013.*
- Federal Register, 40 CFR Parts 136, 141, 172, 173, 178, 179 and 261.
- APHA, *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater,* 18th Edition, 19th, 20th **and** 21st, and on-line Editions.
- *U.S. Department of Energy* Order 414.1B, *Quality Assurance*, Approved April 29, 2004.
- *U.S. Department of Energy* Order 414.1C, *Quality Assurance*, June 17, 2005.
- *U.S. Department of Energy*, *Quality Systems for Analytical Services*, Revision 2.9, January 2012.
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Quality Assurance Requirements.
- Federal Register 10CFR 50 Appendix B
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).
- ASME NQA-1-2000 Quality Assurance Requirements for Nuclear Facility Applications (for nuclear safety related activities)
- ASME NQA-1-1994 Quality Assurance Requirements for Nuclear Facility Applications (for nuclear safety related activities)
- Federal Register 10CFR21 and 10CFR50.55e

3.2 Terms and Definitions

A Quality Assurance Program is a company-wide system designed to ensure that data produced by the laboratory conforms to the standards set by state and/or federal regulations. The program functions at the management level through company goals and management policies, and at the analytical level through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and quality control. The TestAmerica program is designed to minimize systematic error, encourage constructive, documented problem solving, and provide a framework for continuous improvement within the organization. Refer to Appendix 4 for the Glossary/Acronyms.

3.3 Scope / Fields of Testing

The laboratory analyzes a broad range of environmental and industrial samples every month. Sample matrices vary among air, drinking water, effluent water, groundwater, hazardous waste, sludge and soils. The Quality Assurance Program contains specific procedures and methods to test samples of differing matrices for chemical and physical parameters. The Program also contains guidelines on maintaining documentation of analytical processes, reviewing results, servicing clients and tracking samples through the laboratory. The technical and service requirements of all analytical requests are thoroughly evaluated before commitments are made to accept the work. Measurements are made using published reference methods or methods developed and validated by the laboratory.

The methods covered by this manual include the most frequently requested methodologies needed to provide analytical services in the United States and its territories. The specific list of test methods used by the laboratory can be found in **Appendix 3**. The approach of this manual is to define the minimum level of quality assurance and quality control necessary to meet these requirements. All methods performed by the laboratory shall meet these criteria as appropriate. In some instances, quality assurance project plans (QAPPs), project specific data quality objectives (DQOs) or local regulations may require criteria other than those contained in this manual. In these cases, the laboratory will abide by the requested criteria following review and acceptance of the requirements by the Laboratory Director, Technical Directors and the Quality Assurance (QA) Manager. In some cases, QAPPs and DQOs may specify less stringent requirements. The Laboratory Director and the QA Manager must determine if it is in the lab's best interest to follow the less stringent requirements.

3.4 Management of the Manual

3.4.1 Review Process

The template on which this manual is based is reviewed annually by Corporate Quality Management Personnel to assure that it remains in compliance with Section 3.1. This manual itself is reviewed **annually** by senior laboratory management to assure that it reflects current practices and meets the requirements of the laboratory‟s clients and regulators as well as the CQMP. Occasionally, the manual may need changes in order to meet new or changing regulations and operations. The QA Manager will review the changes in the normal course of business and incorporate changes into revised sections of the document. All updates will be reviewed by the senior laboratory management staff. The laboratory updates and approves such changes according to SOP ST-QA-0035, “Preparation and Management of Standard Operating Procedures”.

SECTION 4. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Overview

TestAmerica St. Louis is a local operating unit of TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc. The organizational structure, responsibilities and authorities of the corporate staff of TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc. are presented in the CQMP. The laboratory has day-to-day independent operational authority overseen by corporate officers (e.g., President, Chief Executive Officer, Corporate Quality, etc.). The laboratory operational and support staff work under the direction of the Laboratory Director. The organizational structure for both Corporate & TestAmerica St. Louis is presented in Figure 4-1.

4.2 Roles and Responsibilities

In order for the Quality Assurance Program to function properly, all members of the staff must clearly understand and meet their individual responsibilities as they relate to the quality program. The following descriptions briefly define each role in its relationship to the Quality Assurance Program. More extensive job descriptions are maintained by laboratory management.

4.2.1 Additional Requirements for Laboratories

The responsibility for quality resides with every employee of the laboratory. All employees have access to the QAM, are trained to this manual, and are responsible for upholding the standards therein. Each person carries out his/her daily tasks in a manner consistent with the goals and in accordance with the procedures in this manual and the laboratory"s SOPs. Role descriptions for corporate personnel are defined in the CQMP. This manual is specific to the operations of TestAmerica"s St. Louis laboratory.

4.2.2 Laboratory Director (LD) or Designee

The St. Louis Laboratory Director is responsible for the overall quality, safety, financial, technical, human resource and service performance of the whole laboratory and reports to his/her respective General Manager (GM). The Laboratory Director provides the resources necessary to implement and maintain an effective and comprehensive Quality Assurance and Data Integrity Program.

Specific Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- The Laboratory Director is responsible for maintaining positive operating margin to the company at the laboratory level and for meeting and exceeding the annual budget.
- Ensures that personnel are free from commercial, financial and other undue pressures which might adversely affect their quality of work
- Supervise all laboratory personnel and provide guidance and direction as needed.
- Ensure that sufficient numbers of qualified personnel are employed to supervise and perform the work of the laboratory.

- Responsible for ensuring compliance and integration of facility operation with corporate and regulatory policies and procedures.
- Ensures that appropriate corrective actions are taken to address issues identified by external and internal audits.
- The laboratory Director has signatory authority for the QAM, policies, SOPs and contracts (as defined by TestAmerica policy).

4.2.3 Quality Assurance (QA) Manager or Designee

The QA Manager has responsibility and authority to ensure the continuous implementation, maintenance and improvement of the quality system.

The QA Manager reports directly to the Laboratory Director and has access to Corporate QA for advice and resources. This position is able to evaluate data objectively and perform assessments without outside (e.g., managerial) influence. Corporate QA may be used as a resource in dealing with regulatory requirements, certifications and other quality assurance related items. The QA Manager directs the activities of the QA officers to accomplish specific responsibilities, which include, but are not limited to:

- Serves as the focal point for QA/QC in the laboratory.
- Having functions independent from laboratory operations for which he/she has quality assurance oversight.
- Maintaining and updating the QAM.
- Monitoring and evaluating laboratory certifications; scheduling proficiency testing samples.
- Monitoring and communicating regulatory changes that may affect the laboratory to management.
- Training and advising the laboratory staff on quality assurance/quality control procedures that are pertinent to their daily activities.
- Have documented training and/or experience in QA/QC procedures and the laboratory"s Quality System.
- Having a general knowledge of the analytical test methods for which data audit/review is performed (and/or having the means of getting this information when needed).
- Arranging for or conducting internal audits on quality systems and the technical operation.
- The laboratory QA Manager will maintain records of all ethics-related training, including the type and proof of attendance.
- Maintain, improve, and evaluate the corrective action database and the corrective and preventive action systems.
- Notifying laboratory management of deficiencies in the quality system and ensuring corrective action is taken. Procedures that do not meet the standards set forth in the QAM or laboratory SOPs shall be investigated following procedures outlined in Section 12 and if deemed necessary the procedures may be temporarily suspended during the investigation.
- Objectively monitor standards of performance in quality control and quality assurance without outside (e.g., managerial) influence.

- Coordinating of document control of SOPs, MDLs, control limits, and miscellaneous forms and information.
- Review a percentage of all final data reports for internal consistency. Review of Chain of Custody (COC), correspondence with the analytical request, batch QC status, completeness of any corrective action statements, 5% of calculations, format, holding time, sensibility and completeness of the project file contents.
- Review of external audit reports and data validation requests.
- Follow-up with audits to ensure client QAPP requirements are met.
- Establishment of reporting schedule and preparation of various quality reports for the Laboratory Director, clients and/or Corporate QA.
- Development of suggestions and recommendations to improve quality systems.
- Research of current state and federal requirements and guidelines.
- Captains the QA team to enable communication and to distribute duties and responsibilities.
- Ensuring Communication & monitoring standards of performance to ensure that systems are in place to produce the level of quality as defined in this document.
- Has final authority to accept or reject data and to stop work in progress in the event that procedures or practices compromise the validity and integrity of the analytical data.
- Evaluation of the thoroughness and effectiveness of training.
- **Compliance with ISO 17025** (where applicable)
- Providing Quality Systems training to all new personnel and ensuring that all personnel understand their contributions to the quality system.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of training.
- Has signatory authority over the QAM, SOPs and policies pertaining to QA/QC
- Compliance with the NELAC Standards (where applicable)
- Compliance with the QSM (where applicable)

4.2.4 Technical Manager or Designee

The Technical Manager(s) report(s) directly to the Laboratory Director. He/she is accountable for all analyses and analysts under their experienced supervision and for compliance with the ISO 17025 Standard. The scope of responsibility ranges from the new-hire process and existing technology through the ongoing training and development programs for existing analysts and new instrumentation. Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Exercises day-to-day supervision of laboratory operations for the appropriate field of accreditation and reporting of results. Coordinating, writing, and reviewing preparation of all test methods, i.e. SOPs, with regard to quality, integrity, regulatory and optimum and efficient production techniques, and subsequent analyst training and interpretation of the SOPs for implementation and unusual project samples. He/she insures that the SOPs are properly managed and adhered to at the bench. He/she develops standard costing of SOPs

to include supplies, labor, overhead, and capacity (design vs. demonstrated versus first-run yield) utilization.

- Reviewing and approving, with input from the QA Manager, proposals from marketing, in accordance with an established procedure for the review of requests and contracts. This procedure addresses the adequate definition of methods to be used for analysis and any limitations, the laboratory"s capability and resources, the client"s expectations. Differences are resolved before the contract is signed and work begins. A system documenting any significant changes is maintained, as well as pertinent discussions with the client regarding their requirements or the results of the analyses during the performance of the contract. All work subcontracted by the laboratory must be approved by the client. Any deviations from the contract must be disclosed to the client. Once the work has begun, any amendments to the contract must be discussed with the client and so documented.
- Monitoring the validity of the analyses performed and data generated in the laboratory. This activity begins with reviewing and supporting all new business contracts, insuring data quality, analyzing internal and external non-conformances to identify root cause issues and implementing the resulting corrective and preventive actions, facilitating the data review process (training, development, and accountability at the bench), and providing technical and troubleshooting expertise on routine and unusual or complex problems.
- Providing training and development programs to applicable laboratory staff as new hires and, subsequently, on a scheduled basis. Training includes instruction on calculations, instrumentation management to include troubleshooting and preventive maintenance.
- Enhancing efficiency and improving quality through technical advances and improved LIMS utilization. Capital forecasting and instrument life cycle planning for second generation methods and instruments as well as asset inventory management.
- Coordinating sample management from “cradle to grave,” insuring that no time is lost in locating samples.
- Scheduling all QA/QC-related requirements for compliance, e.g., MDLs, etc.
- Captains department personnel to communicate quality, technical, personnel, and instrumental issues for a consistent team approach.
- Coordinates audit responses with the QA Manager.
- Responsible for ensuring compliance with the NELAC Standards
- Compliance with ISO 17025 (where applicable)
- Compliance with the QSM (where applicable)

4.2.5 Technical Director

The Technical Director(s) report(s) directly to the Laboratory Director. The scope of responsibility ranges from the new hire process and existing technology through the on going training and development programs for existing analysts and second and third generation instrumentation.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Assists in coordinating, writing and reviewing SOPs.
- May assist in the review of proposals
- Solves day to day technical issues, provides technical training and guidance to staff, project managers, and clients.
- Investigates technical issues identified by QA, and directs evaluation of new methods.
- Responsible for ensuring compliance with the NELAC Standards
- Compliance with ISO 17025 (where applicable)
- Compliance with the QSM (where applicable)

4.2.6 Manager of Project Management/Customer Service Manager

In addition to filling the requirements of Project Manager for key accounts, he/she fulfills supervisory duties and responsibilities. As Manager, he supervises the Project Management staff, sets standards for and monitors productivity, manages the assignment of accounts and the daily workload and tracks and maintains information for various revenue reports. With the QA Manager, he determines acceptable corrective actions for the nonconformance occurring within his group, develops and reviews standard operating procedures for the group.

Additional responsibilities include:

- Has signatory authority for final reports.
- Training of the Project Management staff
- Notify supervisors of incoming projects and sample delivery schedules
- Coordinate requests for sample containers and sample pick-up/deliveries

4.2.7 Project Manager

- Coordinates and manages customers" projects through all phases of laboratory operations, ensuring fulfillment of TestAmerica"s commitment to client requirements, error-free work, and on-time delivery.
- Responsible to ensure that clients get timely responses to status inquiries, resolutions to problems and the agreed upon deliverables
- Discusses with clients any project related problems, resolves service issues and coordinates technical details with the lab staff
- Responsible for staff familiarization with specific quotes, sample log-in review and final report accuracy and completeness
- Maintains communications with clients and Account Executives and serves as a liaison between clients and laboratory operations to meet client"s needs.
- Works closely with business unit personnel to manage quotations and change orders for existing scopes of work.
- Generates narratives outlining project observations, QC excursions, and laboratory comments.
- Has signatory authority for final reports.

4.2.8 Department Manager/Supervisor

The Department Manager/Supervisor is responsible for the overall operations of a specific laboratory area.

These responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- Meeting client satisfaction goals, managing the human resources within the department, and ensuring health and safety and quality assurance plan compliance.
- Serves as a technical resource to department employees, as well as Project Managers, sales personnel, and clients.
- Make recommendations to laboratory management in regard to process improvements.
- Ensure analysts in their department adhere to applicable SOPs and the QAM.

4.2.9 Chemist/Analyst

- Laboratory analysts are responsible for the generation of data by preparing and analyzing samples according to written SOPs and client requirements.
- They are responsible for understanding the requirements in the QAM and the SOPs associated with their specific function.
- Perform the initial technical review of sample preparation information, calculations, qualitative identifications and raw data with the authority to stop, accept, or reject data based on compliance with self-defined QC criteria.
- The laboratory analyst also provides prompt documentation and notification to the Group Leader of problems or anomalies detected.
- Monitor, calibrate, and maintain standard laboratory equipment such as refrigerators, ovens, water systems, and pipettes, and instrumentation, as necessary.

4.2.10 Environmental Health and Safety Coordinator

- The Environmental Health and Safety Coordinator is responsible for administering the EH&S program that provides a safe, healthy working environment for all employees and the environment.
- Monitors all areas for unsafe conditions, acts, and potential hazards. Enforces environmental, health, and safety policies and procedures. Maintains regulatory compliance with local, state, and federal laws.
- Makes safety and health recommendations to laboratory management in conjunction with the facility safety committee.
- Develops and maintains the facility"s health and safety and waste disposal procedures.
- Conduct ongoing, necessary safety training and conduct new employee safety orientation.
- Assist in developing and maintaining the Chemical Hygiene/Safety Manual.
- Administer dispersal of all Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) information.

- Perform regular chemical hygiene and housekeeping instruction.
- Give instruction on proper labeling and practice.
- Serve as chairman of the laboratory safety committee.
- Provide and train personnel on protective equipment.
- Oversee the inspection and maintenance of general safety equipment – fire extinguishers, safety showers, eyewash fountains, etc. and ensure prompt repairs as needed.
- Supervise and schedule fire drills and emergency evacuation drills.
- Determine what initial and subsequent exposure monitoring, if necessary to determine potential employee exposure to chemicals used in the laboratory.
- When determined necessary, conduct exposure monitoring assessments.
- Determine when a complaint of possible over-exposure is "reasonable" and should be referred for medical consultation.
- Assist in the internal and external coordination of the medical consultation/monitoring program conducted by TestAmerica"s medical consultants.

4.2.11 Radiation Safety Officer (RSO)

- Under the direction of the Laboratory Director, implements the radiation protection program that, as a minimum, provides compliance with pertinent regulatory requirements, license provisions, and the Radiation Protection Program.
- Maintains direct access to the Laboratory Director on matters relating to radiological protection.
- Maintains sufficient organizational independence to review and evaluate activities involving the use of radioactive materials.
- Provides Authorized Users and radiation workers with the instruments, protective devices, dosimetry, training, and other items needed to perform their work in accordance with the radiological protection program elements.
- Maintains original copies of all St. Louis licenses/permits, including attachments and amendments, for radioactive materials.
- Directs program to monitor and control radioactive materials throughout the laboratory
- Conducts radiation safety training
- Maintains inventory of standards, tracers, and radiological samples
- Manages segregated area for storing radioactive and mixed wastes

4.3 Deputies

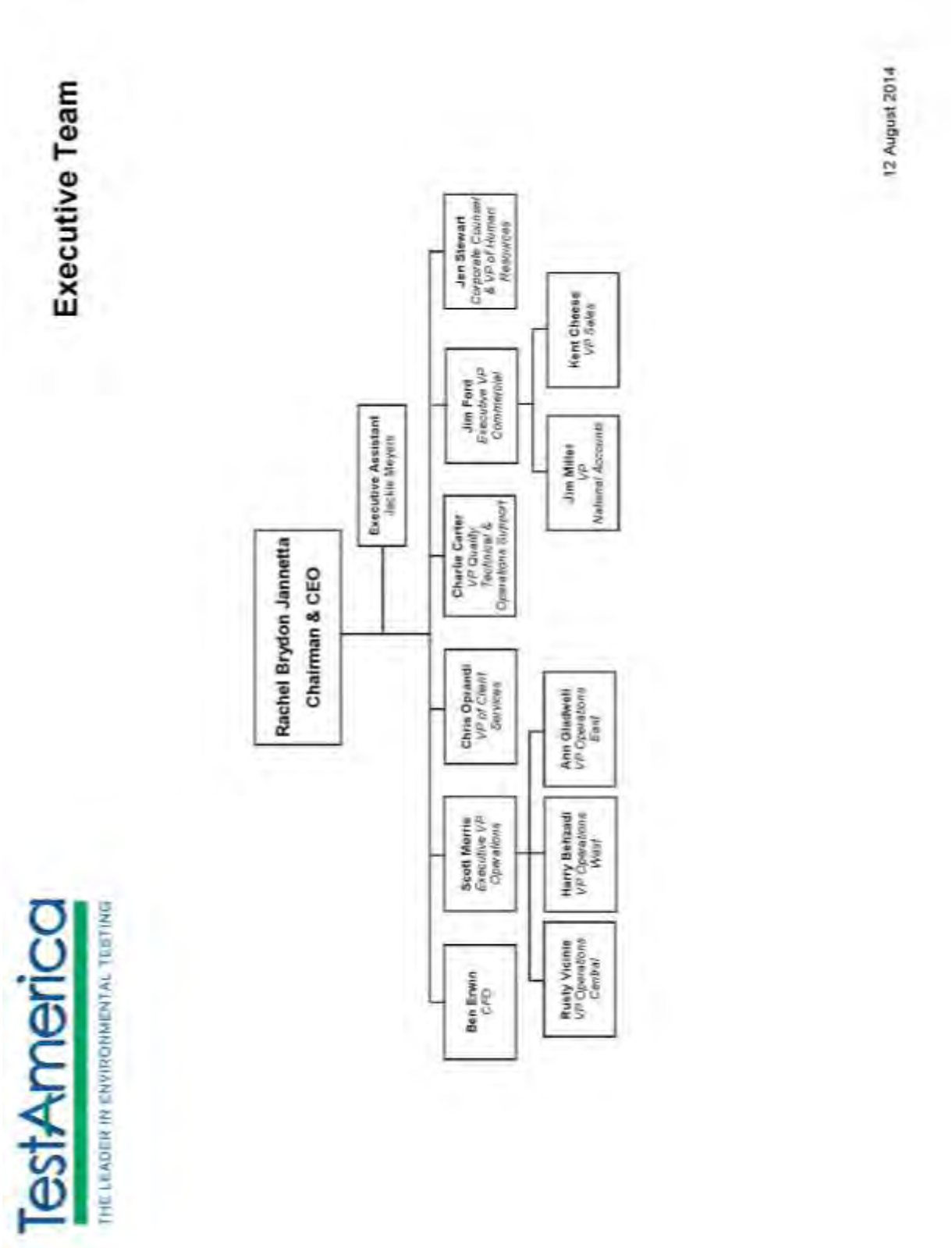
The following table defines who assumes the responsibilities of key personnel in their absence:

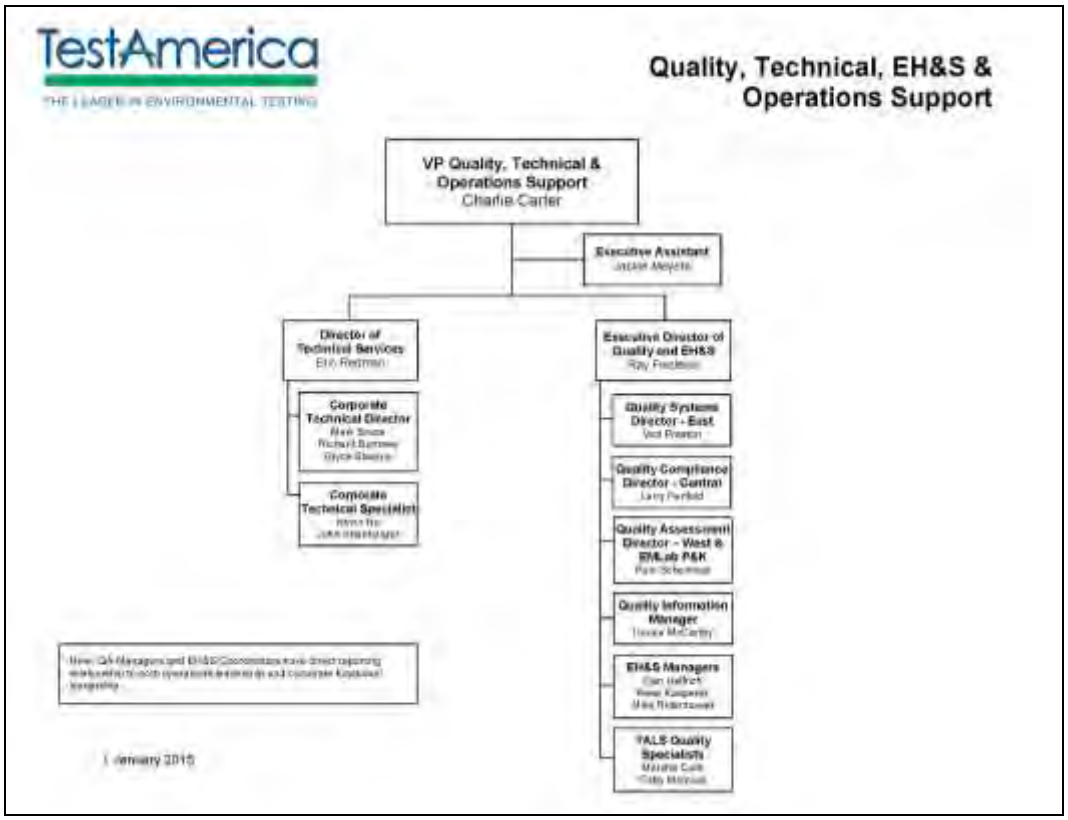
Key Personnel	Deputy
Elaine Wild* Laboratory Director	Aaron Dickson Lab Operations Manager
Marti Ward Quality Manager	Tony Byrd Quality Assurance Specialist
Kristen Ely* Inorganics Technical Manager	Matt Souris [Metals Deputy] Metals Analyst Jacob Boyd [Wet Chem Deputy] Wet Chem Group Lead
Chris Hough* Radiochemistry Technical Manager	Rachel Muller [Count Room Deputy] Radiochemistry Analyst Supervisor Sarah Bernsen [Prep Deputy] Radiochemistry Prep Supervisor
Michael Ridenhower EHS Coordinator	Terry Romanko* Technical/QA Director
Michael Ridenhower Radiation Safety Officer	Terry Romanko* Technical/QA Director
Rhonda Ridenhower Manager of Project Management	Jayna Awalt Project Manager
Jeff Winkler* Extractable Organics Technical Supervisor	Aaron Dickson Lab Operations Manager
Andrew Buettner* Volatile Organics Technical Manager	Gary Bonkoski Volatile Organics Analyst

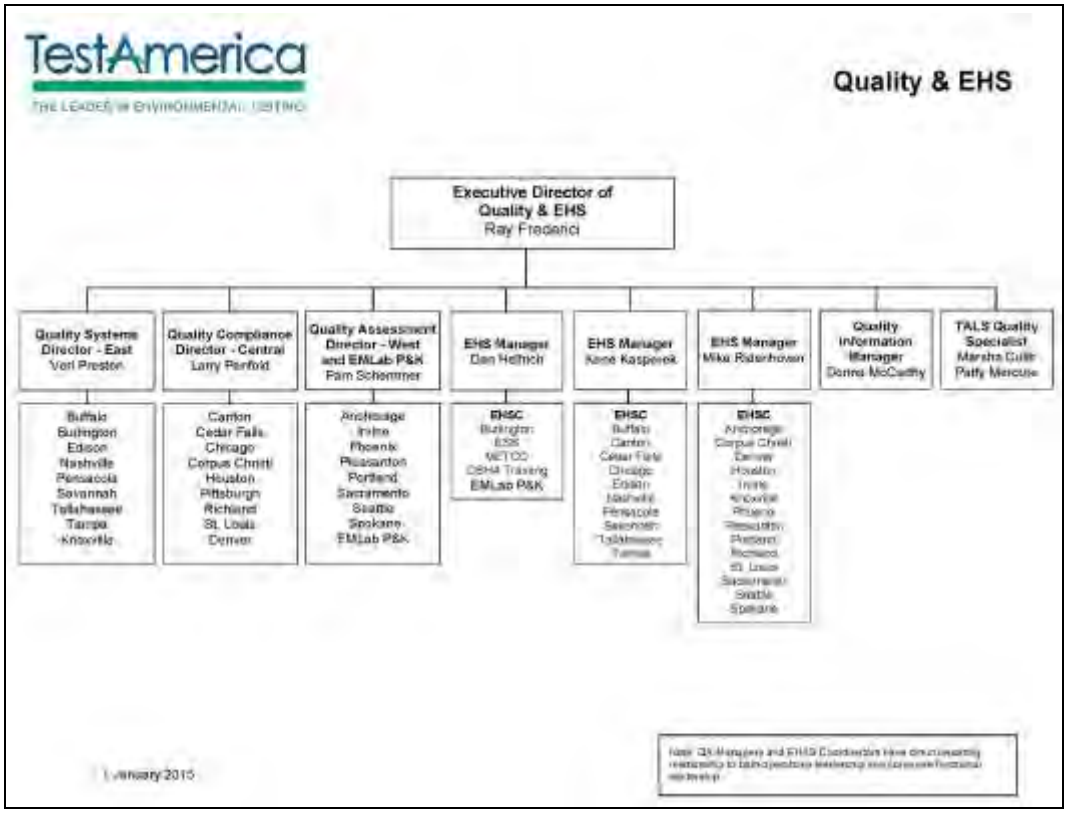
In the event that key Technical Managers are absent for a period exceeding 15 consecutive calendar days, the deputy will temporarily perform the absentee"s functions. If the absence exceeds thirty-five consecutive calendar days, the primary accreditation body shall be notified in writing.

Technical Managers are designated with an asterisk (*).

Figure 4-1. Corporate and Laboratory Organization Charts




TestAmerica
THE LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
Quality, Technical, EH&S & Operations Support
VP Quality, Technical & Operations Support
Charlie Carter
Executive Assistant
Director of Technical Services
Corporate Technical Director
Corporate Technical Specialists
Executive Director of Quality and EH&S
Quality Systems Director - East
Quality Compliance Director - Central
Quality Assessment Director - West & EMLab P&K
Quality Information Manager
EH&S Managers
TALS Quality Specialists
January 2015


TestAmerica
Quality & EHS
Executive Director of Quality & EHS
Ray Frederici
Quality Systems Director - East
Veri Preston
Buffalo
Burlington
Edison
Nashville
Pensacola
Savannah
Tallahassee
Tampa
Knoxville
Quality Compliance Director - Central
Larry Penfold
Canton
Cedar Falls
Chicago
Corpus Christi
Houston
Pittsburgh
Richland
St. Louis
Denver
Quality Assessment Director - West and EMLab P&K
Pam Schemmer
Anchorage
Irvine
Phoenix
Pleasanton
Portland
Sacramento
Seattle
Spokane
EMLab P&K
EHS Manager
Dan Helfrich
EHSC
Burlington
ESS
METCO
OSHA Training
EMLab P&K
EHS Manager
Kene Kasperek
EHSC
Buffalo
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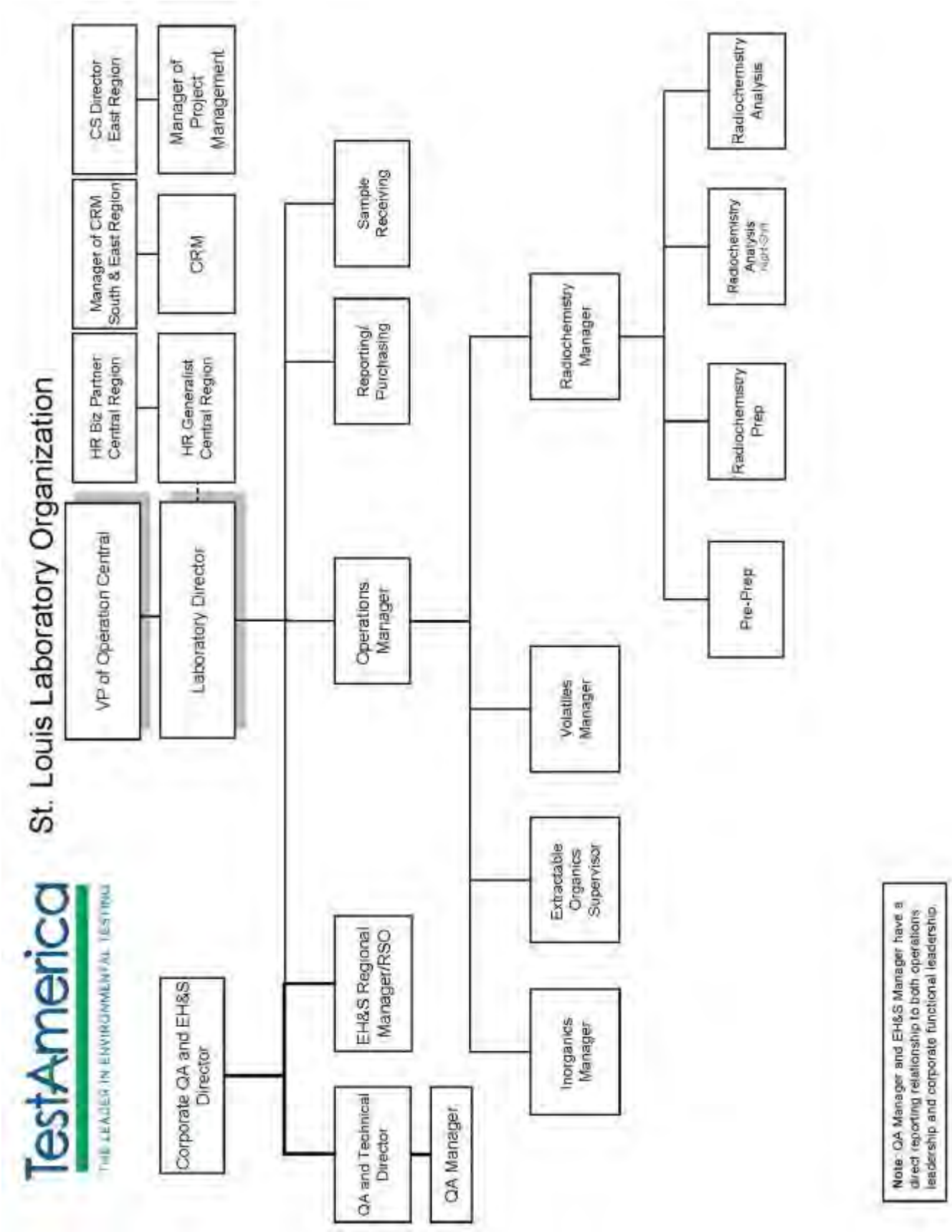
Tampa
EHS Manager
Mike Ridenhower
EHSC
Anchorage
Corpus Christi
Denver
Houston
Irvine
Knoxville
Phoenix
Pleasanton
Portland
Richland
St. Louis
Sacramento
Seattle
Spokane
Quality Information Manager
Donna McCarthy
TALS Quality Specialist
Marsha Cuite
Patty Mercure
January 2015


TestAmerica
THE LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
St. Louis Laboratory Organization
VP of Operation Central
Laboratory Director
HR Biz Partner Central Region
HR Generalist Central Region
Manager of CRM South & East Region
CRM
CS Director East Region
Manager of Project Management
Corporate QA and EH&S Director
QA and Technical Director
QA Manager
EH&S Regional Manager/RSO
Operations Manager
Sample Receiving
Reporting/ Purchasing
Inorganics Manager
Extractable Organics Supervisor
Volatiles Manager
Radiochemistry Manager
Pre-Prep
Radiochemistry Prep
Radiochemistry Analysis
Radiochemistry Analysis
Note: QA Manager and EH&S Manager have a direct reporting relationship to both operations leadership and corporate functional leadership.

SECTION 5. QUALITY SYSTEM

5.1 Quality Policy Statement

It is TestAmerica's Policy to:

- Provide data of known quality to its clients by adhering to approved methodologies, regulatory requirements and the QA/QC protocols.
- Effectively manage all aspects of the laboratory and business operations by the highest ethical standards.
- Continually improve systems and provide support to quality improvement efforts in laboratory, administrative and managerial activities. TestAmerica recognizes that the implementation of a quality assurance program requires management's commitment and support as well as the involvement of the entire staff.
- Provide clients with the highest level of professionalism and the best service practices in the industry.
- To comply with the ISO/IEC 17025:2005(E) International Standard, the 2009 TNI Standard and to continually improve the effectiveness of the management system.
- TestAmerica St. Louis' policy includes compliance with the Department of Defense QSM and the Department of Energy QSAS.

Every staff member at the laboratory plays an integral part in quality assurance and is held responsible and accountable for familiarizing themselves with the quality program documentation and implementing those policies and procedures to ensure the quality of their work. It is, therefore, required that all laboratory personnel are trained and agree to comply with applicable procedures and requirements established by this document.

5.2 Ethics and Data Integrity

TestAmerica is committed to ensuring the integrity of its data and meeting the quality needs of its clients. The elements of TestAmerica's Ethics and Data Integrity Program include:

- An Ethics Policy (Corporate Policy No. CW-L-P-004) and Employee Ethics Statements.
- Ethics and Compliance Officers (ECOs).
- A Training Program.
- Self-governance through disciplinary action for violations.
- A Confidential mechanism for anonymously reporting alleged misconduct and a means for conducting internal investigations of all alleged misconduct. (Corporate SOP No. CW-L-S-002)
- Procedures and guidance for recalling data if necessary (Corporate SOP No. CW-L-S-002).

- Effective external and internal monitoring system that includes procedures for internal audits (Section 15).
- Produce results, which are accurate and include QA/QC information that meets client pre-defined Data Quality Objectives (DQOs).
- Present services in a confidential, honest and forthright manner.
- Provide employees with guidelines and an understanding of the Ethical and Quality Standards of our Industry.
- Operate our facilities in a manner that protects the environment and the health and safety of employees and the public.
- Obey all pertinent federal, state and local laws and regulations and encourage other members of our industry to do the same.
- Educate clients as to the extent and kinds of services available.
- Assert competency only for work for which adequate personnel and equipment are available and for which adequate preparation has been made.
- Promote the status of environmental laboratories, their employees, and the value of services rendered by them.

5.3 Quality System Documentation

The laboratory"s Quality System is communicated through a variety of documents.

- Quality Assurance Manual – Each laboratory has a lab-specific quality assurance manual.
- Corporate SOPs and Policies – Corporate SOPs and Policies are developed for use by all relevant laboratories. They are incorporated into the laboratory"s normal SOP distribution, training and tracking system. Corporate SOPs may be general or technical.
- Work Instructions – A subset of procedural steps, tasks or forms associated with an operation of a management system (e.g., checklists, preformatted bench sheets, forms).
- Laboratory SOPs – General and Technical
- Laboratory QA/QC Policy Memorandums
- Laboratory Waste Management Plan
- Laboratory Radiation Safety Program

5.3.1 Order of Precedence

In the event of a conflict or discrepancy between policies, the order of precedence is as follows:

- Corporate Quality Management Plan (CQMP)
- Corporate SOPs and Policies
- Laboratory QA/QC Policy Memorandum
- Laboratory Quality Assurance Manual (QAM)
- Laboratory SOPs and Policies

- Other (Work Instructions (WI), memos, flow charts, etc.)

Note: The laboratory has the responsibility and authority to operate in compliance with regulatory requirements of the jurisdiction in which the work is performed. Where the CQMP conflicts with those regulatory requirements, the regulatory requirements of the jurisdiction shall hold primacy. The laboratory's QAM shall take precedence over the CQMP in those cases.

5.4 QA/QC Objectives for the Measurement of Data

Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) are activities undertaken to achieve the goal of producing data that accurately characterize the sites or materials that have been sampled. Quality Assurance is generally understood to be more comprehensive than Quality Control. Quality Assurance can be defined as the integrated system of activities that ensures that a product or service meets defined standards.

Quality Control is generally understood to be limited to the analyses of samples and to be synonymous with the term *"analytical quality control"*. QC refers to the routine application of statistically based procedures to evaluate and control the accuracy of results from analytical measurements. The QC program includes procedures for estimating and controlling precision and bias and for determining reporting limits.

Request for Proposals (RFPs) and Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPP) provide a mechanism for the client and the laboratory to discuss the data quality objectives in order to ensure that analytical services closely correspond to client needs. The client is responsible for developing the QAPP. In order to ensure the ability of the laboratory to meet the Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) specified in the QAPP, clients are advised to allow time for the laboratory to review the QAPP before being finalized. Additionally, the laboratory will provide support to the client for developing the sections of the QAPP that concern laboratory activities.

Historically, laboratories have described their QC objectives in terms of precision, accuracy, representativeness, comparability, completeness, selectivity and sensitivity (PARCCSS).

5.4.1 Precision

The laboratory objective for precision is to meet the performance for precision demonstrated for the methods on similar samples and to meet data quality objectives of the EPA and/or other regulatory programs. Precision is defined as the degree of reproducibility of measurements under a given set of analytical conditions (exclusive of field sampling variability). Precision is documented on the basis of replicate analysis, usually duplicate or matrix spike (MS) duplicate samples.

5.4.2 Accuracy

The laboratory objective for accuracy is to meet the performance for accuracy demonstrated for the methods on similar samples and to meet data quality objectives of the EPA and/or other regulatory programs. Accuracy is defined as the degree of bias in a measurement system. Accuracy may be documented through the use of laboratory control samples (LCS) and/or MS. A statement of accuracy is expressed as an interval of acceptance recovery about the mean recovery.

5.4.3 Representativeness

The laboratory objective for representativeness is to provide data which is representative of the sampled medium. Representativeness is defined as the degree to which data represent a characteristic of a population or set of samples and is a measurement of both analytical and field sampling precision. The representativeness of the analytical data is a function of the procedures used in procuring and processing the samples. The representativeness can be documented by the relative percent difference between separately procured, but otherwise identical samples or sample aliquots.

The representativeness of the data from the sampling sites depends on both the sampling procedures and the analytical procedures. The laboratory may provide guidance to the client regarding proper sampling and handling methods in order to assure the integrity of the samples.

5.4.4 Comparability

The comparability objective is to provide analytical data for which the accuracy, precision, representativeness and reporting limit statistics are similar to these quality indicators generated by other laboratories for similar samples, and data generated by the laboratory over time.

The comparability objective is documented by inter-laboratory studies carried out by regulatory agencies or carried out for specific projects or contracts, by comparison of periodically generated statements of accuracy, precision and reporting limits with those of other laboratories.

5.4.5 Completeness

The completeness objective for data is 90% (or as specified by a particular project), expressed as the ratio of the valid data to the total data over the course of the project. Data will be considered valid if they are adequate for their intended use. Data usability will be defined in a QAPP, project scope or regulatory requirement. Data validation is the process for reviewing data to determine its usability and completeness. If the completeness objective is not met, actions will be taken internally and with the data user to improve performance. This may take the form of an audit to evaluate the methodology and procedures as possible sources for the difficulty or may result in a recommendation to use a different method.

5.4.6 Selectivity

Selectivity is defined as: The capability of a test method or instrument to respond to a target substance or constituent in the presence of non-target substances. Target analytes are separated from non-target constituents and subsequently identified/detected through one or more of the following, depending on the analytical method: extractions (separation), digestions (separation), interelement corrections (separation), use of matrix modifiers (separation), specific retention times (separation and identification), confirmations with different columns or detectors (separation and identification), specific wavelengths (identification), specific mass spectra (identification), specific electrodes (separation and identification), etc..

5.4.7 Sensitivity

Sensitivity refers to the amount of analyte necessary to produce a detector response that can be reliably detected (Method Detection Limit/Minimum Detectable Activity/Detection Limit) or quantified (Reporting Limit/Limit of Quantitation).

5.5 Criteria for Quality Indicators

The laboratory maintains Quality limits Reference Data through the LIMS containing the precision and accuracy acceptability limits for performed analyses. This data is managed by the laboratory"s QA department. Printed and/or electronic copies of method specific QC limits are available upon request. Unless otherwise noted, limits are laboratory generated. Some acceptability limits are derived from US EPA methods when they are required. Where US EPA method limits are not required, the laboratory has developed limits from evaluation of data from similar matrices. Criteria for development of control limits are contained in SOP ST-QA-0014 and Section 24.

5.6 Statistical Quality Control

Statistically-derived precision and accuracy limits are required by selected methods (such as SW-846) and programs. The laboratory routinely utilizes statistically-derived limits to evaluate method performance and determine when corrective action is appropriate. The analysts are instructed to use the current limits in the laboratory (dated and approved by the QA Manager) and entered into the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). The Quality Assurance department maintains an archive of all limits used within the laboratory. If a method defines the QC limits, the method limits are used.

If a method requires the generation of historical limits, the lab develops such limits from recent data in the QC database of the LIMS following the guidelines described in Section 24. All calculations and limits are documented and dated when approved and effective. On occasion, a client requests contract-specified limits for a specific project.

Current QC limits are entered and maintained in the LIMS analyte database. As sample results and the related QC are entered into LIMS, the sample QC values are compared with the limits in LIMS to determine if they are within the acceptable range. The analyst then evaluates if the sample needs to be rerun or re-extracted/rerun or if a comment should be added to the report explaining the reason for the QC outlier.

5.6.1 QC Charts

As the QC limits are calculated, QC charts are generated to show warning and control limits for the purpose of evaluating trends. The QA Manager evaluates these to determine if adjustments need to be made or for corrective actions to methods. All findings are documented and kept on file. See SOP ST-QA-0014 “Evaluation of Analytical Accuracy and Precision Through the Use of Control Charts”.

5.7 Quality System Metrics

In addition to the QC parameters discussed above, the entire Quality System is evaluated on a monthly basis through the use of specific metrics (refer to Section 16). These metrics are used to drive continuous improvement in the laboratory"s Quality System.

SECTION 6. DOCUMENT CONTROL

6.1 Overview

The QA Department is responsible for the control of documents used in the laboratory to ensure that approved, up-to-date documents are in circulation and out-of-date (obsolete) documents are archived or destroyed. The following documents, at a minimum, must be controlled:

- Laboratory Quality Assurance Manual
- Laboratory Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
- Laboratory Policies
- Work Instructions and Forms
- Corporate Policies and Procedures distributed outside the intranet

Corporate Quality posts Corporate Manuals, SOPs, Policies, Work Instructions, White Papers and Training Materials on the company intranet site. These Corporate documents are only considered controlled when they are read on the intranet site. Printed copies are considered uncontrolled unless the laboratory physically distributes them as controlled documents. A detailed description of the procedure for issuing, authorizing, controlling, distributing, and archiving Corporate documents is found in Corporate SOP No. CW-Q-S-001, Corporate Document Control and Archiving. The laboratory"s internal document control procedure is defined in SOP No. ST-QA-0023, “Control of Records”.

The laboratory QA Department also maintains access (controls) to various references and document sources integral to the operation of the laboratory. This includes reference methods, regulations and instrument manuals (hard or electronic copies).

The laboratory maintains control of records for raw analytical data and supporting records such as audit reports and responses, logbooks, standard logs, training files, MDL studies, Proficiency Testing (PT) studies, certifications and related correspondence, validation requests and corrective action reports. Raw analytical data consists of bound logbooks, instrument printouts, any other notes, magnetic media, electronic data and final reports.

6.2 Document Approval and Issue

The pertinent elements of a document control system for each document include a unique document title and number, pagination, the total number of pages of the item or an „end of document‟ page, the effective date, revision number and the laboratory‟s name. The QA personnel are responsible for the maintenance of this system.

Controlled documents are authorized by the QA Department and other management. In order to develop a new document, a technical manager submits a draft to the QA Department for

suggestions and approval before use. Upon approval, QA personnel add the identifying version information to the document and retain that document as the official document on file. That document is then provided to all applicable operational units (may include electronic access). Controlled documents are identified as such and records of their distribution are kept by the QA Department. Document control may be achieved by either electronic or hardcopy distribution.

The QA Department maintains a list of the official versions of controlled documents.

Quality System Policies and Procedures will be reviewed at a minimum of every two years. When related to DoD (Department of Defense) work, the review will be done annually. Revisions are made as appropriate. Changes to documents occur when a procedural change warrants.

6.3 Procedures for Document Control Policy

For changes to the QA Manual, refer to SOP No. ST-QA-0035, “Preparation and Management of Standard Operating Procedures”. Uncontrolled copies must not be used within the laboratory. Previous revisions and back-up data are stored by the QA department. Electronic copies are stored on the Public server in the QA folder.

For changes to SOPs, refer to SOP No. CW-Q-S-002, “Writing a Standard Operating Procedure SOP” and laboratory SOP No. ST-QA-0035, “Preparation and Management of Standard Operating Procedures”.

Forms, worksheets, work instructions and information are organized electronically by department in the QA folder on the network server. There is an index. Hard copies are kept in QA files. In order to develop a new form, worksheet or work instruction, the user submits a draft to the QA Department and technical manager for suggestions, approval and validation (where required) before use. Upon approval, QA personnel add the identifying control information to the document. That document is then provided to all applicable operational units (may include electronic access). Controlled documents are identified as such and records of their distribution are kept by the QA Department. Document control may be achieved by either electronic or hardcopy distribution.

6.4 Obsolete Documents

All invalid or obsolete documents are removed, or otherwise prevented from unintended use. The laboratory has specific procedures as described above to accomplish this. In general, obsolete documents are collected from employees according to distribution lists and are marked obsolete on the cover or destroyed. At least one copy of the obsolete document is archived as described in Section 14.

SECTION 7. SERVICE TO THE CLIENT

7.1 Overview

The laboratory has established procedures for the review of work requests and contracts, oral or written. The procedures include evaluation of the laboratory"s capability and resources to meet the contract"s requirements within the requested time period. All requirements, including the methods to be used, must be adequately defined, documented and understood. For many environmental sampling and analysis programs, testing design is site or program specific and does not necessarily "fit" into a standard laboratory service or product. It is the laboratory"s intent to provide both standard and customized environmental laboratory services to our clients.

A thorough review of technical and QC requirements contained in contracts is performed to ensure project success. The appropriateness of requested methods, and the lab"s capability to perform them must be established. Projects, proposals and contracts are reviewed for adequately defined requirements and the laboratory"s capability to meet those requirements. Alternate test methods that are capable of meeting the clients" requirements may be proposed by the lab. A review of the lab"s capability to analyze non-routine analytes is also part of this review process.

All projects, proposals and contracts are reviewed for the client"s requirements in terms of compound lists, test methodology requested, sensitivity (detection and reporting levels), accuracy, and precision requirements (% Recovery and RPD). The reviewer ensures that the laboratory"s test methods are suitable to achieve these requirements and that the laboratory holds the appropriate certifications and approvals to perform the work. The laboratory and any potential subcontract laboratories must be certified, as required, for all proposed tests.

The laboratory must determine if it has the necessary physical, personnel and information resources to meet the contract, and if the personnel have the expertise needed to perform the testing requested. Each proposal is checked for its impact on the capacity of the laboratory"s equipment and personnel. As part of the review, the proposed turnaround time will be checked for feasibility.

Electronic or hard copy deliverable requirements are evaluated against the laboratory"s capacity for production of the documentation.

If the laboratory cannot provide all services but intends to subcontract such services, whether to another TestAmerica facility or to an outside firm, this will be documented and discussed with the client prior to contract approval. (Refer to Section 8 for Subcontracting Procedures.)

The laboratory informs the client of the results of the review if it indicates any potential conflict, deficiency, lack of accreditation, or inability of the lab to complete the work satisfactorily. Any discrepancy between the client"s requirements and the laboratory"s capability to meet those requirements is resolved in writing before acceptance of the contract. It is necessary that the contract be acceptable to both the laboratory and the client. Amendments initiated by the client and/or TestAmerica, are documented in writing.

All contracts, QAPPs, Sampling and Analysis Plans (SAPs), contract amendments, and documented communications become part of the project record.

The same contract review process used for the initial review is repeated when there are amendments to the original contract by the client, and the participating personnel are informed of the changes.

7.2 Review Sequence and Key Personnel

Appropriate personnel will review the work request at each stage of evaluation. SOP ST-PM-0001, "Project Setup and Quote", outlines the process at the TestAmerica St. Louis laboratory.

For routine projects and other simple tasks, a review by the Project Manager (PM) is considered adequate. The PM confirms that the laboratory has any required certifications, that it can meet the clients" data quality and reporting requirements and that the lab has the capacity to meet the clients turn around needs. It is recommended that, where there is a sales person assigned to the account, an attempt should be made to contact that sales person to inform them of the incoming samples.

For new, complex or large projects, the proposed contract is given to the Sales Directors, who will decide which lab will receive the work based on the scope of work and other requirements, including certification, testing methodology, and available capacity to perform the work. The contract review process is outlined in TestAmerica"s Corporate SOP No. CA-L-P-002**,** Contract Compliance Policy.

This review encompasses all facets of the operation. The scope of work is distributed to the appropriate personnel, as needed based on scope of contract, to evaluate all of the requirements shown above (not necessarily in the order below):

- Legal & Contracts Director
- General Manager
- The Laboratory Project Management Manager
- Laboratory and/or Corporate Technical Managers / Directors
- Laboratory and/or Corporate Information Technology Managers/Directors
- Account Executives
- Laboratory and/or Corporate Quality
- Laboratory and/or Corporate Environmental Health and Safety Managers/Directors
- The Laboratory Director reviews the formal laboratory quote and makes final acceptance for their facility.

The Sales Director, Legal Contracts Director, Account Executive or local customer Service Manager or Project Manager then submits the final proposal to the client. In the event that one of the above personnel is not available to review the contract, his or her back-up will fulfill the review requirements.

The Legal & Contracts Director maintains copies of all signed contracts. A copy is kept in the Project Management directory on the network server.

7.3 Documentation

Appropriate records are maintained for every contract or work request. All stages of the contract review process are documented and include records of any significant changes

The contract will be distributed to and maintained by the appropriate sales/marketing personnel and the Account Executive. A copy of the contract and formal quote will be filed with the laboratory PM and the Laboratory Director.

Records are maintained of pertinent discussions with a client relating to the client"s requirements or the results of the work during the period of execution of the contract. The PM keeps a phone log or e-mail chain of conversations with the client.

7.3.1 Project-Specific Quality Planning

Communication of contract specific technical and QC criteria is an essential activity in ensuring the success of site specific testing programs. To achieve this goal, the laboratory assigns a PM to each client. It is the Project Manager"s responsibility to ensure that project-specific technical and QC requirements are effectively evaluated and communicated to the laboratory personnel before and during the project. QA department involvement may be needed to assist in the evaluation of custom QC requirements.

Project Manager"s are the primary client contact and they ensure resources are available to meet project requirements. Although Project Manager"s do not have direct reports or staff in production, they coordinate opportunities and work with laboratory management and supervisory staff to ensure available resources is sufficient to perform work for the client"s project. Project management is positioned between the client and laboratory resources.

Prior to work on a new project, the dissemination of project information and/or project opening meetings may occur to discuss schedules and unique aspects of the project. Items to be discussed may include the project technical profile, turnaround times, holding times, methods, analyte lists, reporting limits, deliverables, sample hazards, or other special requirements. The PM introduces new projects to the laboratory staff through project kick-off meetings or to the supervisory staff during production meetings. These meetings provide direction to the laboratory staff in order to maximize production and client satisfaction, while maintaining quality. In addition, a "Client Requirement Memo" may be associated with each sample lot as a reminder of special sample receipt instructions and analytical requirements.

During the project, any change that may occur within an active project is agreed upon between the client/regulatory agency and the PM/laboratory. These changes (e.g., use of a non-standard method or modification of a method) and approvals must be documented prior to implementation. Documentation may include letters, e-mails, variances and/or contract addendum.

Such changes are also communicated to the laboratory during production meetings. Such changes are updated to the Client Requirement Memo and are introduced to the managers at these meetings. The laboratory staff is then introduced to the modified requirements via the PM or the individual laboratory Technical Manager. After the modification is implemented into the laboratory process, documentation of the modification is made in the case narrative of the data report(s).

The laboratory strongly encourages client visits to the laboratory and for formal/informal information sharing session with employees in order to effectively communicate ongoing client needs as well as project specific details for customized testing programs.

7.4 Special Services

The laboratory cooperates with clients and their representatives to monitor the laboratory"s performance in relation to work performed for the client. It is the laboratory"s goal to meet all client requirements in addition to statutory and regulatory requirements. The laboratory has procedures to ensure confidentiality to clients (Section 15 and 25).

Note: ISO 17025 states that a laboratory "shall afford clients or their representatives cooperation to clarify the client"s request".

The laboratory"s standard procedures for reporting data are described in Section 25. Special services are also available and provided upon request. These services include:

- Reasonable access for our clients or their representatives to the relevant areas of the laboratory for the witnessing of tests performed for the client.
- Assist client-specified third party data validators as specified in the client"s contract.
- Supplemental information pertaining to the analysis of their samples. Note: An additional charge may apply for additional data/information that was not requested prior to the time of sample analysis or previously agreed upon.

7.5 Client Communication

Project managers are the primary communication link to the clients. They shall inform their clients of any delays in project completion as well as any non-conformances in either sample receipt or sample analysis. Project management will maintain ongoing client communication throughout the entire client project.

Technical Managers/Directors are available to discuss any technical questions or concerns that the client may have.

7.6 Reporting

The laboratory works with our clients to produce any special communication reports required by the contract.

7.7 Client Surveys

The laboratory assesses both positive and negative client feedback. The results are used to improve overall laboratory quality and client service. TestAmerica"s Sales and Marketing teams periodically develops lab and client specific surveys to assess client satisfaction.

SECTION 8. SUBCONTRACTING OF TESTS

8.1 Overview

For the purpose of this quality manual, the phrase subcontract laboratory refers to a laboratory external to the TestAmerica laboratories. The phrase “work sharing” refers to internal transfers of samples between the TestAmerica laboratories. The term outsourcing refers to the act of subcontracting tests.

When contracting with our clients, the laboratory makes commitments regarding the services to be performed and the data quality for the results to be generated. When the need arises to outsource testing for our clients because project scope, changes in laboratory capabilities, capacity or unforeseen circumstances, we must be assured that the subcontractors or work sharing laboratories understand the requirements and will meet the same commitments we have made to the client. Refer to TestAmerica"s Corporate SOPs on Subcontracting Procedures (CA-L-S-002) and the Work Sharing Process (CA-C-S-001).

When outsourcing analytical services, the laboratory will assure, to the extent necessary, that the subcontract or work sharing laboratory maintains a program consistent with the requirements of this document, the requirements specified in NELAC/ISO 17025 and/or the client"s Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). All QC guidelines specific to the client"s analytical program are transmitted to the subcontractor and agreed upon before sending the samples to the subcontract facility. Additionally, work requiring accreditation will be placed with an appropriately accredited laboratory. The laboratory performing the subcontracted work will be identified in the final report, as will non-NELAC accreditation work where required.

For Department of Defense/Department of Energy projects the subcontractor and/or Work Share laboratories used must have an established and documented laboratory quality system that complies with DoD QSM/DOE QSAS requirements. The subcontractor and/or Work Share laboratories are evaluated following the procedures outlined below. The subcontractor and/or Work Share laboratory must receive project-specific approval from the DoD/DOE client before any samples are analyzed.

The DoD QSM requirements for subcontracting:

1. Subcontractor laboratories must have an established laboratory quality system that complies with the QSM.
2. Subcontractor laboratories must be accredited by DoD or its designated representatives.
3. Subcontractor laboratories must receive project-specific approval from the DoD client before any samples are analyzed.
4. Subcontractor laboratories are subject to project-specific, on-site assessments by the DoD client or their designated representatives.

The DOE QSAS has the following requirements for subcontracting:

> “The laboratory shall not use any sub-tier laboratories or subclients (including those possessing the same or similar corporate name) for performance of work under this specification without written approval from the Procurement Representative. The laboratory using the sub-tier laboratory or sub-client shall document and is responsible for ensuring that such sub-client meets all of the requirements of this specification, including being available for client inspections and audits.

Some clients may not allow any subcontracting to third party (sub-tier) laboratories. If this is the case, then this will be specifically noted in the site-specific contracts via Contracts, Task Orders, Laboratory Delivery Orders, etc."

Project Managers (PM), Customer Service Managers (CSM), or Account Executives (AE) for the Export Lab are responsible for obtaining client approval prior to outsourcing any samples. The laboratory will advise the client of a subcontract or work sharing arrangement in writing and when possible approval from the client shall be retained in the project folder.

Note: In addition to the client, some regulating agencies, such as the US Army Corps of Engineers and the USDA, require notification prior to placing such work.

8.2 Qualifying and Monitoring Subcontractors

Whenever a PM or Account Executive (AE) or Customer Service Manager (CSM) becomes aware of a client requirement or laboratory need where samples must be outsourced to another laboratory, the other laboratory(s) shall be selected based on the following:

- The first priority is to attempt to place the work in a qualified TestAmerica laboratory;
- Firms specified by the client for the task (Documentation that a subcontractor was designated by the client must be maintained with the project file. This documentation can be as simple as placing a copy of an e-mail from the client in the project folder);
- Firms listed as pre-qualified and currently under a subcontract with TestAmerica: A listing of all approved subcontracting laboratories is available on the TestAmerica intranet site. Supporting documentation is maintained by corporate offices and by the TestAmerica laboratory originally requesting approval of the subcontract lab. Verify necessary accreditation, where applicable, (e.g., on the subcontractors, A2LA accreditation or State Certification).
- Firms identified in accordance with the company"s Small Business Subcontracting program as small, women-owned, veteran-owned and/or minority-owned businesses;
- NELAC accreditation laboratories.
- In addition, the firm must hold the appropriate certification to perform the work required.

With the exception of DoD and DOE programs noted above, all TestAmerica laboratories are pre-qualified for work sharing provided they hold the appropriate accreditations, can adhere to the project/program requirements, and the client approved sending samples to that laboratory. The client must provide acknowledgement that the samples can be sent to that facility (an e-mail is sufficient documentation or if acknowledgement is verbal, the date, time, and name of person providing acknowledgement must be documented). The originating laboratory is responsible for communicating all technical, quality, and deliverable requirements as well as other contract needs. (Corporate SOP No. CA-C-S-001, Work Sharing Process).

When the potential sub-contract laboratory has not been previously approved, Account Executives or PMs may nominate a laboratory as a subcontractor based on need. The decision to nominate a laboratory must be approved by the Laboratory Director. The Laboratory Director requests that the QA Manager begin the process of approving the subcontract laboratory as outlined in Corporate SOP No. CA-L-S-002, Subcontracting Procedures. The client must

provide acknowledgement that the samples can be sent to that facility (an e-mail is sufficient documentation or if acknowledgement is verbal, the date, time, and name of person providing acknowledgement must be documented).

8.2.1 Once the appropriate accreditation and legal information is received by the laboratory, it is evaluated for acceptability (where applicable) and forwarded to Corporate Contracts for formal contracting with the laboratory. They will add the lab to the approved list on the intranet site and notify the finance group for JD Edwards.

8.2.2 The client will assume responsibility for the quality of the data generated from the use of a subcontractor they have requested the lab to use. The qualified subcontractors on the intranet site are known to meet minimal standards. TestAmerica does not certify laboratories. The subcontractor is on our approved list and can only be recommended to the extent that we would use them.

8.2.3 The status and performance of qualified subcontractors will be monitored periodically by the Corporate Contracts and/or Quality Departments. Any problems identified will be brought to the attention of TestAmerica"s Corporate Finance or Corporate Quality personnel.

- Complaints shall be investigated. Documentation of the complaint, investigation and corrective action will be maintained in the subcontractor"s file on the intranet site. Complaints are posted using the Vendor Performance Report.
- Information shall be updated on the intranet when new information is received from the subcontracted laboratories.
- Subcontractors in good standing will be retained on the intranet listing. The QA Manager will notify all TestAmerica laboratories, Corporate Quality and Corporate Contracts if any laboratory requires removal from the intranet site. This notification will be posted on the intranet site and e-mailed to all Laboratory Directors, QA Managers and Sales Personnel.

8.3 Oversight and Reporting

The PM must request that the selected subcontractor be presented with a subcontract, if one is not already executed between the laboratory and the subcontractor. The subcontract must include terms which flow down the requirements of our clients, either in the subcontract itself or through the mechanism of work orders relating to individual projects. A standard subcontract and the Lab Subcontractor Vendor Package (posted on the intranet) can be used to accomplish this, and the Legal & Contracts Director can tailor the document or assist with negotiations, if needed. The PM (or EDS, AEs or CSM, etc.) responsible for the project must advise and obtain client consent to the subcontract as appropriate, and provide the scope of work to ensure that the proper requirements are made a part of the subcontract and are made known to the subcontractor.

Prior to sending samples to the subcontracted laboratory, the PM confirms their certification status to determine if it"s current and scope-inclusive. For TestAmerica laboratories, certifications can be viewed on the company"s TotalAccess Database.

The Sample Control department is responsible for ensuring compliance with QA requirements and applicable shipping regulations when shipping samples to a subcontracted laboratory.

All subcontracted samples must be accompanied by a TestAmerica Chain of Custody (COC). A copy of the original COC sent by the client must also be included with all samples workshared within TestAmerica. Client COCs are only forwarded to external subcontractors when samples are shipped directly from the project site to the subcontractor lab. Under routine circumstances, client COCs are not provided to external subcontractors.

Through communication with the subcontracted laboratory, the PM monitors the status of the subcontracted analyses, facilitates successful execution of the work, and ensures the timeliness and completeness of the analytical report.

Non-NELAC accreditation work must be identified in the subcontractor"s report as appropriate. If NELAC accreditation is not required, the report does not need to include this information.

Reports submitted from subcontractor laboratories are not altered and are included in their original form in the final project report. This clearly identifies the data as being produced by a subcontractor facility. If subcontract laboratory data is incorporated into the laboratories EDD (i.e., imported), the report must explicitly indicate which lab produced the data for which methods and samples.

Note: The results submitted by a TestAmerica work sharing laboratory may be transferred electronically and the results reported by the TestAmerica work sharing lab are identified on the final report. The report must explicitly indicate which lab produced the data for which methods and samples. The final report must include a copy of the completed COC for all work sharing reports.

8.4 Contingency Planning

With the exception of DoD and DOE programs, the Laboratory Director may waive the full qualification of a subcontractor process temporarily to meet emergency needs; however, this decision & justification must be documented in the project files, and the „Purchase Order Terms And Conditions For Subcontracted Laboratory Services" must be sent with the samples and Chain-of-Custody. In the event this provision is utilized, the laboratory (e.g., PM) will be required to verify and document the applicable accreditations of the subcontractor. All other quality and accreditation requirements will still be applicable, but the subcontractor need not have signed a subcontract with TestAmerica at this time. The comprehensive approval process must then be initiated within 30 calendar days of subcontracting.

SECTION 9. PURCHASING SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

9.1 Overview

Evaluation and selection of suppliers and vendors is performed, in part, on the basis of the quality of their products, their ability to meet the demand for their products on a continuous and short term basis, the overall quality of their services, their past history, and competitive pricing. This is achieved through evaluation of objective evidence of quality furnished by the supplier, which can include certificates of analysis, recommendations, and proof of historical compliance with similar programs for other clients. To ensure that quality critical consumables and equipment conform to specified requirements, which may affect quality, all purchases from specific vendors are approved by a member of the supervisory or management staff. Capital expenditures are made in accordance with TestAmerica"s Corporate Controlled Purchases Procedure, SOP No. CW-F-S-007.

Contracts will be signed in accordance with TestAmerica"s Corporate Authorization Matrix Policy, Policy No. CW-F-P-002. Request for Proposals (RFP"s) will be issued where more information is required from the potential vendors than just price. Process details are available in TestAmerica"s Corporate Procurement and Contracts Policy (Policy No. CW-F-P-004). RFP"s allow TestAmerica to determine if a vendor is capable of meeting requirements such as supplying all of the TestAmerica facilities, meeting required quality standards and adhering to necessary ethical and environmental standards. The RFP process also allows potential vendors to outline any additional capabilities they may offer.

9.2 Glassware

Glassware used for volumetric measurements must be Class A or verified for accuracy according to laboratory procedure. Pyrex (or equivalent) glass should be used where possible. For safety purposes, thick-wall glassware should be used where available.

9.3 Reagents, Standards & Supplies

Purchasing guidelines for equipment and reagents must meet the requirements of the specific method and testing procedures for which they are being purchased. Solvents and acids are pre-tested in accordance with TestAmerica"s Corporate SOP on Solvent & Acid Lot Testing & Approval, SOP No. CA-Q-S-001, laboratory SOP ST-QA-0037, “Procurement of Quality Related Items” and ST-QA0002, “Standard and Reagent Preparation”.

9.3.1 Purchasing

Chemical reagents, solvents, glassware, and general supplies are ordered as needed to maintain sufficient quantities on hand. Materials used in the analytical process must be of a known quality. The wide variety of materials and reagents available makes it advisable to specify recommendations for the name, brand, and grade of materials to be used in any determination. This information is contained in the method SOPs.

The procedure for purchasing/ordering quality related items can be found in the laboratory SOP ST-QA-0037, “Procurement of Quality Related Items”.

9.3.2 Receiving

It is the responsibility of the purchasing manager to receive the shipment. It is the responsibility of the analyst who ordered the materials to document the date materials where received. Once the ordered reagents or materials are received, the analyst compares the information on the label or packaging to the original order to ensure that the purchase meets the quality level specified. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are available online through the Company"s intranet website. Anyone may review these for relevant information on the safe handling and emergency precautions of on-site chemicals.

9.3.3 Specifications

Methods in use in the laboratory specify the grade of reagent that must be used in the procedure. If the quality of the reagent is not specified, analytical reagent grade will be used. It is the responsibility of the analyst to check the procedure carefully for the suitability of grade of reagent.

Chemicals must not be used past the manufacturer"s expiration date and must not be used past the expiration time noted in a method SOP. If expiration dates are not provided, the laboratory may contact the manufacturer to determine an expiration date.

The laboratory assumes a five year expiration date on inorganic dry chemicals and solvents unless noted otherwise by the manufacturer or by the reference source method. Chemicals/solvents should not be used past the manufacturer"s or SOPs expiration date.

- An expiration date **cannot** be extended if the dry chemical/solvent is discolored or appears otherwise physically degraded, the dry chemical/solvent must be discarded.
- Radiochemical standards can be re-verified and a new expiration date applied. See SOP ST-QA-0002, “Standard and Reagent Preparation”.

Wherever possible, standards must be traceable to national or international standards of measurement or to national or international reference materials. Records to that effect are available to the user.

Compressed gases in use are checked for pressure and secure positioning daily. To prevent a tank from going to dryness, or introducing potential impurities, the pressure should be closely watched as it decreases to approximately 15% of the original reading, at which point it should be replaced. For example, a standard sized laboratory gas cylinder containing 3000 psig of gas should be replaced when it drops to approximately 500 psig. The quality of the gases must meet method or manufacturer specification or be of a grade that does not cause any analytical interference.

Water used in the preparation of standards or reagents must have a specific conductivity of less than 1- µmho/cm (or specific resistivity of greater than 1.0 megohm-cm) at 25^{o}C. The specific conductivity is checked and recorded daily. If the water"s specific conductivity is greater than the specified limit, the Facility Manager and appropriate Technical Managers must be notified immediately in order to notify all departments, decide on cessation (based on intended use) of activities, and make arrangements for correction.

The laboratory may purchase reagent grade (or other similar quality) water for use in the laboratory. This water must be certified "clean" by the supplier for all target analytes or otherwise verified by the laboratory prior to use. This verification is documented.

Standard lots are verified before first time use if the laboratory switches manufacturers or has historically had a problem with the type of standard.

Purchased bottleware used for sampling must be certified clean and the certificates must be maintained. If uncertified sampling bottleware is purchased, all lots must be verified clean prior to use. This verification must be maintained.

Records of manufacturer"s certification and traceability statements are maintained in electronic files on the network server. These records include date of receipt, lot number (when applicable), and expiration date (when applicable).

9.3.4 Storage

Reagent and chemical storage is important from the aspects of both integrity and safety. Light-sensitive reagents may be stored in brown-glass containers. Standards and reference materials are stored separately from samples. Radiochemical standards are stored in a controlled access cabinet. Storage conditions are per the Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Manual (Corp. Doc. No. CW-E-M-001) and method SOPs or manufacturer instructions.

9.4 Purchase of Equipment / Instruments / Software

When a new piece of equipment is needed, either for additional capacity or for replacing inoperable equipment, the analyst or supervisor makes a supply request to the Laboratory Director. If they agree with the request, the procedures outlined in TestAmerica"s Corporate Policy No. CA-T-P-001, Qualified Products List, is followed. A decision is made as to which piece of equipment can best satisfy the requirements. The appropriate written requests are completed and purchasing places the order.

Upon receipt of a new or used piece of equipment, an identification name is assigned and added to the equipment list. IT must also be notified so that they can synchronize the instrument for back-ups. Its capability is assessed to determine if it is adequate or not for the specific application. For instruments, a calibration curve is generated, followed by MDLs, Demonstration of Capabilities (DOCs), and other relevant criteria (refer to Section 19). For software, its operation must be deemed reliable and evidence of instrument verification must be retained by the IT Department or QA Department. Software certificates supplied by the vendors are filed with the LIMS Administrator. The manufacturer"s operation manual is accessible to the laboratory.

9.5 Services

Service to analytical instruments (except analytical balances) is performed on an as needed basis. Routine preventative maintenance is discussed in Section 20. The need for service is determined by analysts and/or Technical Managers. The service providers that perform the services are approved by the Technical Manager.

9.6 Suppliers

TestAmerica selects vendors through a competitive proposal / bid process, strategic business alliances or negotiated vendor partnerships (contracts). This process is defined in the Corporate Finance documents on Vendor Selection (SOP No. CW-F-S-018) and Procurement & Contracts Policy (Policy No. CW-F-P-004). The level of control used in the selection process is dependent on the anticipated spending amount and the potential impact on TestAmerica business. Vendors that provide test and measuring equipment, solvents, standards, certified containers, instrument related service contracts or subcontract laboratory services shall be subject to more rigorous controls than vendors that provide off-the-shelf items of defined quality that meet the end use requirements. The JD Edwards purchasing system includes all suppliers/vendors that have been approved for use.

Evaluation of suppliers is accomplished by ensuring the supplier ships the product or material ordered and that the material is of the appropriate quality. This is documented by signing off on packing slips or other supply receipt documents. The purchasing documents contain the data that adequately describe the services and supplies ordered.

Any issues of vendor performance are to be reported immediately by the laboratory staff to the Corporate Purchasing Group by completing a Vendor Performance Report.

The Corporate Purchasing Group will work through the appropriate channels to gather the information required to clearly identify the problem and will contact the vendor to report the problem and to make any necessary arrangements for exchange, return authorization, credit, etc. As deemed appropriate, the Vendor Performance Reports will be summarized and reviewed to determine corrective action necessary, or service improvements required by vendors

The laboratory has access to a listing of all approved suppliers of critical consumables, supplies and services. This information is provided through the J.D. Edwards purchasing system.

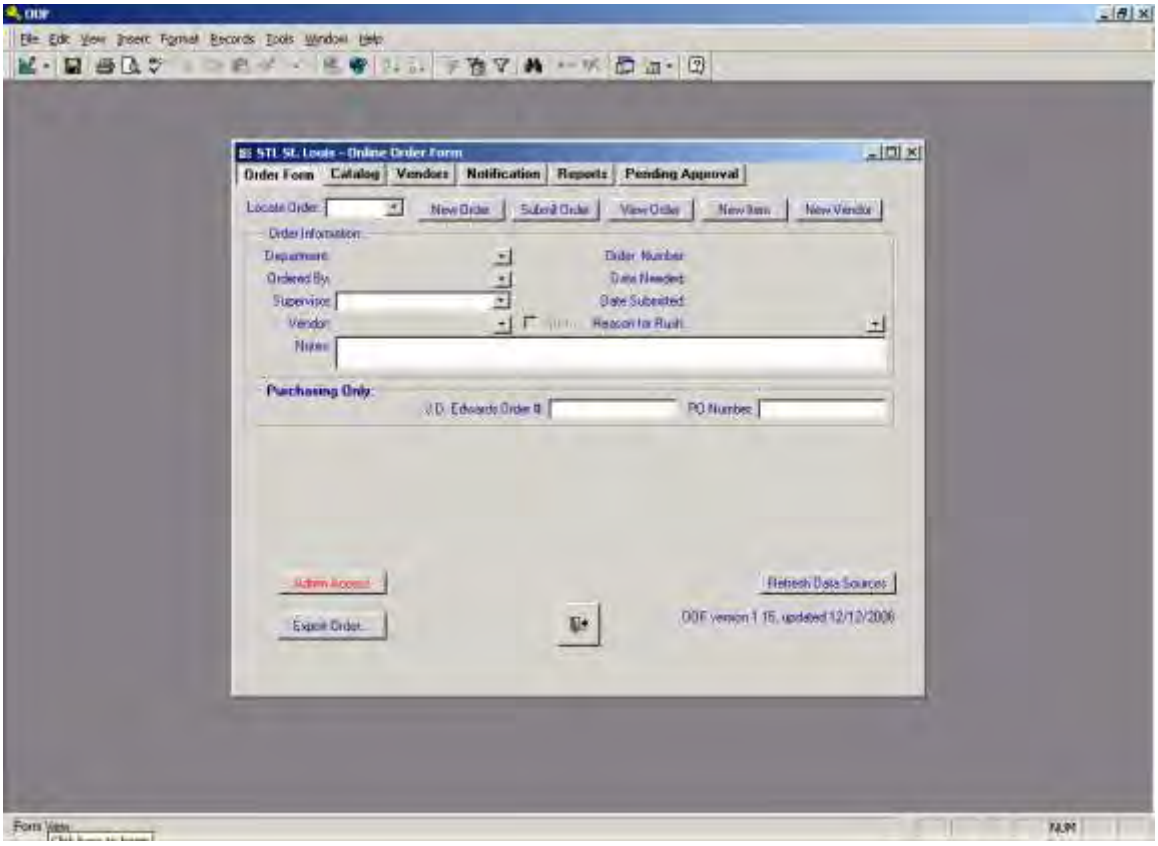
9.6.1 New Vendor Procedure

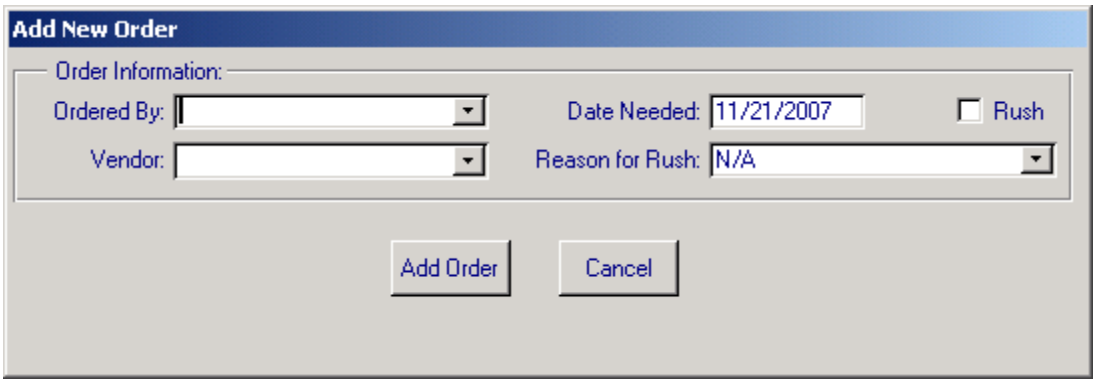
TestAmerica employees who wish to request the addition of a new vendor must complete a J.D. Edwards Vendor Add Request Form.

New vendors are evaluated based upon criteria appropriate to the products or services provided as well as their ability to provide those products and services at a competitive cost. Vendors are also evaluated to determine if there are ethical reasons or potential conflicts of interest with TestAmerica employees that would make it prohibitive to do business with them as well as their financial stability. The QA Department and/or the Technical Director are consulted with vendor and product selection that have an impact on quality.

Figure 9-1.

Electronic Order Form





SECTION 10. COMPLAINTS

10.1 Overview

The laboratory considers an effective client complaint handling processes to be of significant business and strategic value. Listening to and documenting client concerns captures „client knowledge" that enables our operations to continually improve processes and client satisfaction. An effective client complaint handling process also provides assurance to the data user that the laboratory will stand behind its data, service obligations and products.

A client complaint is any expression of dissatisfaction with any aspect of our business services (e.g., communications, responsiveness, data, reports, invoicing and other functions) expressed by any party, whether received verbally or in written form. Client inquiries, complaints or noted discrepancies are documented, communicated to management, and addressed promptly and thoroughly.

The laboratory has procedures for addressing both external and internal complaints with the goal of providing satisfactory resolution to complaints in a timely and professional manner.

The nature of the complaint is identified, documented and investigated, and an appropriate action is determined and taken. In cases where a client complaint indicates that an established policy or procedure was not followed, the QA Department must evaluate whether a special audit must be conducted to assist in resolving the issue. A written confirmation or letter to the client, outlining the issue and response taken is recommended as part of the overall action taken.

The process of complaint resolution and documentation utilizes the procedures outlined in Section 12 (Corrective Actions) and is documented in the laboratory's Validation Database.

10.2 External Complaints

An employee that receives a complaint initiates the complaint resolution process by first documenting the complaint according to SOP ST-QA-0036 “Non-conformance Memorandum (NCM)/Validation Request and Corrective Action Processes”.

Complaints fall into two categories: correctable and non-correctable. An example of a correctable complaint would be one where a report re-issue would resolve the complaint. An example of a non-correctable complaint would be one where a client complains that their data was repeatedly late. Non-correctable complaints should be reviewed for preventive action measures to reduce the likelihood of future occurrence and mitigation of client impact.

The general steps in the complaint handling process are:

- Receiving and Documenting Complaints
- Complaint Investigation and Service Recovery
- Process Improvement

The laboratory shall inform the initiator of the complaint of the results of the investigation and the corrective action taken, if any.

10.3 Internal Complaints

Internal complaints include, but are not limited to: errors and non-conformances, training issues, internal audit findings, and deviations from methods. Corrective actions may be initiated by any staff member who observes a nonconformance and shall follow the procedures outlined in Section 12. In addition, Corporate Management, Sales and Marketing and IT may initiate a complaint by contacting the laboratory or through the corrective action system described in Section 12.

10.4 Management Review

The number and nature of client complaints is reported by the QA Manager to the laboratory and QA Director in the QA Monthly report. Monitoring and addressing the overall level and nature of client complaints and the effectiveness of the solutions is part of the Annual Management Review (Section 16).

SECTION 11. CONTROL OF NON-CONFORMING WORK

11.1 Overview

When data discrepancies are discovered or deviations and departures from laboratory SOPs, policies and/or client requests have occurred, corrective action is taken immediately. First, the laboratory evaluates the significance of the nonconforming work. Then, a corrective action plan is initiated based on the outcome of the evaluation. If it is determined that the nonconforming work is an isolated incident, the plan could be as simple as adding a qualifier to the final results and/or making a notation in the case narrative. If it is determined that the nonconforming work is a systematic or improper practices issue, the corrective action plan could include a more in depth investigation and a possible suspension of an analytical method. In all cases, the actions taken are documented using the laboratory"s corrective action system (refer to Section 12).

Due to the frequently unique nature of environmental samples, sometimes departures from documented policies and procedures are needed. When an analyst encounters such a situation, the problem is presented to the supervisor for resolution. The supervisor may elect to discuss it with the QA Manager or Technical Director or have a representative contact the client to decide on a logical course of action. Once an approach is agreed upon, the analyst documents it using the laboratories corrective action system described in Section 12. This information can then be supplied to the client in the case narrative sent with the report.

Project Management may encounter situations where a client may request that a special procedure be applied to a sample that is not standard lab practice. Based on a technical evaluation, the lab may accept or opt to reject the request based on technical or ethical merit. An example might be the need to report a compound that the lab does not normally report. The lab would not have validated the method for this compound following the procedures in Section 19. The client may request that the compound be reported based only on the calibration. Such a request would need to be approved by the Technical Manager Director and QA Manager, documented and included in the project folder. Deviations **must** also be noted on the final report with a statement that the compound is not reported in compliance with NELAC (or the analytical method) requirements and the reason. Data being reported to a non- NELAC state would need to note the change made to how the method is normally run.

11.2 Responsibilities and Authorities

TestAmerica"s Corporate SOP entitled *Internal Investigation of Potential Data Discrepancies and Determination for Data Recall* (SOP No. CW-L-S-002) outlines the general procedures for the reporting and investigation of data discrepancies and alleged incidents of misconduct or violations of TestAmerica"s data integrity policies as well as the policies and procedures related to the determination of the potential need to recall data.

Under certain circumstances, the Laboratory Director, a Technical Manager, or a member of the QA team may authorize departures from documented procedures or policies. The departures may be a result of procedural changes due to the nature of the sample; a one-time procedure for a client; QC failures with insufficient sample to reanalyze, etc. For DOE and other programs where required, the client will be informed of the departure prior to the reporting of the data. Any departures must be well documented using the laboratory"s corrective action procedures and will be entered into the LIMS non-conformance data base. This information may also be

documented in logbooks and/or data review checklists as appropriate. Any impacted data must be referenced in a case narrative and/or flagged with an appropriate data qualifier.

Any misrepresentation or possible misrepresentation of analytical data discovered by any laboratory staff member must be reported to facility Senior Management within 24-hours. The Senior Management staff is comprised of the Laboratory Director, the QA Manager, and the Technical Managers. The reporting of issues involving alleged violations of the company"s Data Integrity or Manual Integration procedures must be conveyed to an Ethics and Compliance Officer (ECO), Director of Quality & Client Advocacy and the laboratory"s Quality Director within 24 hours of discovery.

Whether an inaccurate result was reported due to calculation or quantitation errors, data entry errors, improper practices, or failure to follow SOPs, the data must be evaluated to determine the possible effect.

The Laboratory Director, QA Manager, ECOs, Corporate Quality, General Managers and the Quality Directors have the authority and responsibility to halt work, withhold final reports, or suspend an analysis for due cause as well as authorize the resumption of work.

11.3 Evaluation of Significance and Actions Taken

For each nonconforming issue reported, an evaluation of its significance and the level of management involvement needed is made. This includes reviewing its impact on the final data, whether or not it is an isolated or systematic issue, and how it relates to any special client requirements.

TestAmerica"s Corporate Data Investigation & Recall Procedure (SOP No. CW-L-S-002) distinguishes between situations when it would be appropriate for laboratory management to make the decision on the need for client notification (written or verbal) and data recall (report revision) and when the decision must be made with the assistance of the ECO"s and Corporate Management. Laboratory level decisions are documented and approved using the laboratory"s standard nonconformance/corrective action reporting in lieu of the data recall determination form contained in TestAmerica"s Corporate SOP No. CW-L-S-002.

When applicable (i.e. DOE and DoD projects), the laboratory notifies affected clients of potential data quality issues. Corrective actions taken to resolve the issues are submitted to the client in a timely and responsive manner.

For projects invoking Federal Regulation 10 CFR21, laboratory SOP ST-QA-0042, “Evaluating and Reporting of 10 CFR 21 Defects and Non-compliances”, shall be followed.

11.4 Prevention of NonConforming Work

If it is determined that the nonconforming work could recur, further corrective actions must be made following the laboratory"s corrective action system. Monthly the QA Department evaluates non-conformances to determine if any nonconforming work has been repeated multiple times. If so, the laboratory"s corrective action process may need to be followed.

11.5 Method Suspension / Restriction (Stop Work Procedures)

In some cases, it may be necessary to suspend/restrict the use of a method or target compound which constitutes significant risk and/or liability to the laboratory. Suspension/restriction procedures can be initiated by any of the persons noted in Section 11.2, Paragraph 5.

Prior to suspension/restriction, confidentiality will be respected, and the problem with the required corrective and preventive action will be stated in writing and presented to the Laboratory Director.

The Laboratory Director shall arrange for the appropriate personnel to meet with the QA Manager as needed. This meeting shall be held to confirm that there is a problem, that suspension/restriction of the method is required and will be concluded with a discussion of the steps necessary to bring the method/target or test fully back on line. In some cases, that may not be necessary if all appropriate personnel have already agreed there is a problem and there is agreement on the steps needed to bring the method, target or test fully back on line.

The QA Manager will also initiate a corrective action report as described in Section 12 if one has not already been started. A copy of any meeting notes and agreed upon steps should be faxed or e-mailed by the laboratory to the appropriate General Manager and member of Corporate QA. This fax/e-mail acts as notification of the incident.

After suspension/restriction, the lab will hold all reports to clients pending review. No faxing, mailing or distributing through electronic means may occur. The report must not be posted for viewing on the internet. It is the responsibility of the Laboratory Director to hold all reporting and to notify all relevant laboratory personnel regarding the suspension/restriction (e.g., Project Management, Log-in, etc…). Clients will NOT generally be notified at this time. Analysis may proceed in some instances depending on the non-conformance issue.

Within 72 hours, the QA Manager will determine if compliance is now met and reports can be released, OR determine the plan of action to bring work into compliance, and release work. A team, with all principals involved (Laboratory Director, Technical Manager, Technical Director, QA Manager) can devise a start-up plan to cover all steps from client notification through compliance and release of reports. Project Management and the Directors of Client Services and Sales and Marketing must be notified if clients must be notified or if the suspension/restriction affects the laboratory"s ability to accept work. The QA Manager must approve start-up or elimination of any restrictions after all corrective action is complete. This approval is given by final signature on the completed corrective action report.

SECTION 12. CORRECTIVE ACTION

12.1 Overview

A major component of TestAmerica"s Quality Assurance (QA) Program is the problem investigation and feedback mechanism designed to keep the laboratory staff informed on quality related issues and to provide insight to problem resolution. When nonconforming work or departures from policies and procedures in the quality system or technical operations are identified, the corrective action procedure provides a systematic approach to assess the issues, restore the laboratory"s system integrity, and prevent reoccurrence. Corrective actions are documented using Non-Conformance Memos (NCM) and Validation Requests (refer to SOP ST-QA-0036).

For DOE, DoD and other programs where required, the client will be informed of proposed corrective actions.

12.2 General

Problems within the quality system or within analytical operations may be discovered in a variety of ways, such as QC sample failures, internal or external audits, proficiency testing (PT) performance, client complaints, staff observation, etc...

The purpose of a corrective action system is to:

- Identify non-conformance events and assign responsibility(s) for investigating.
- Resolve non-conformance events and assign responsibility for any required corrective action.
- Identify systematic problems before they become serious.
- Identify and track client complaints and provide resolution.

12.2.1 Non-Conformance Memo (NCM) - is used to document the following types of corrective actions:

- Deviations from an established procedure or SOP
- QC outside of limits (non-matrix related)
- Isolated reporting / calculation errors
- Discrepancies in materials / goods received vs. manufacturer packing slips.

12.2.2 Validation Request - is used to document the following types of corrective actions:

- Questionable trends that are found in the review of NCMs.
- Issues found while reviewing NCMs that warrant further investigation.
- Internal and external audit findings
- Failed or unacceptable PT results.
- Corrective actions that cross multiple departments in the laboratory.
- Systematic reporting / calculation errors
- Client complaints

- Data recall investigations
- Identified poor process or method performance trends
- Excessive revised reports

Health and Safety violations are documented in the EH&S Quarterly Inspection Reports

This will provide background documentation to enable root cause analysis and preventive action.

12.3 Closed Loop Corrective Action Process

Any employee in the company can initiate a corrective action. There are four main components to a closed-loop corrective action process once an issue has been identified: Cause Analysis, Selection and Implementation of Corrective Actions (both short and long term), Monitoring of the Corrective Actions, and Follow-up.

12.3.1 Cause Analysis

- Upon discovery of a non-conformance event, the event must be defined and documented. An NCM or Validation Request must be initiated, someone is assigned to investigate the issue and the event is investigated for cause. Table 12-1 provides some general guidelines on determining responsibility for assessment.
- The cause analysis step is the key to the process as a long term corrective action cannot be determined until the cause is determined.
- If the cause is not readily obvious, the Technical Manager, Laboratory Director, or QA Manager (or QA designee) is consulted.

12.3.2 Selection and Implementation of Corrective Actions

- Where corrective action is needed, the laboratory shall identify potential corrective actions. The action(s) most likely to eliminate the problem and prevent recurrence are selected and implemented. Responsibility for implementation is assigned.
- Corrective actions shall be to a degree appropriate to the magnitude of the problem identified through the cause analysis.
- Whatever corrective action is determined to be appropriate, the laboratory shall document and implement the changes. The NCM or Validation Request is used for this documentation.

12.3.3 Root Cause Analysis

Root Cause Analysis is a class of problem solving (investigative) methods aimed at identifying the basic or causal factor(s) that underlie variation in performance or the occurrence of a significant failure. The root cause may be buried under seemingly innocuous events, many steps preceding the perceived failure. At first glance, the immediate response is typically directed at a symptom and not the cause. Typically, root cause analysis would be best with three or more incidents to triangulate a weakness.

Systematically analyze and document the Root Causes of the more significant problems that are reported. Identify, track, and implement the corrective actions required to reduce the likelihood of recurrence of significant incidents. Trend the Root Cause data from these incidents to identify Root Causes that, when corrected, can lead to dramatic improvements in performance by eliminating entire classes of problems.

Identify the one event associated with problem and ask why this event occurred. Brainstorm the root causes of failures; for example, by asking why events occurred or conditions existed; and then why the cause occurred 5 consecutive times until you get to the root cause. For each of these sub events or causes, ask why it occurred. Repeat the process for the other events associated with the incident.

Root cause analysis does not mean the investigation is over. Look at technique, or other systems outside the normal indicators. Often creative thinking will find root causes that ordinarily would be missed, and continue to plague the laboratory or operation.

12.3.4 Monitoring of the Corrective Actions

- The Technical Manager and QA Manager are responsible to ensure that the corrective action taken was effective.
- Ineffective actions are documented and re-evaluated until acceptable resolution is achieved. Technical Managers are accountable to the Laboratory Director to ensure final acceptable resolution is achieved and documented appropriately.
- Each NCM and Validation Request is entered into a database for tracking purposes and a monthly summary of all corrective actions may be printed out for review to aid in ensuring that the corrective actions have taken effect.
- The QA Manager reviews monthly NCMs and Validation Requests for trends. Highlights are included in the QA monthly report (refer to Section 16). If a significant trend develops that adversely affects quality, an audit of the area is performed and corrective action implemented.
- Any out-of-control situations that are not addressed acceptably at the laboratory level may be reported to the Corporate Quality Director by the QA Manager, indicating the nature of the out-of-control situation and problems encountered in solving the situation.

12.3.5 Follow-up Audits

- Follow-up audits may be initiated by the QA Manager and shall be performed as soon as possible when the identification of a nonconformance casts doubt on the laboratory"s compliance with its own policies and procedures, or on its compliance with state or federal requirements.
- These audits often follow the implementation of the corrective actions to verify effectiveness. An additional audit would only be necessary when a critical issue or risk to business is discovered.

(Also refer to Section 15.1.4, Special Audits.)

12.4 Technical Corrective Actions

In addition to providing acceptance criteria and specific protocols for technical corrective actions in the method SOPs, the laboratory has general procedures to be followed to determine when departures from the documented policies and procedures and quality control have occurred (refer to Section 11). The documentation of these procedures is through the use of an NCM or Validation Request.

Table 12-1 includes *examples* of general technical corrective actions. For specific criteria and corrective actions, refer to the analytical methods or specific method SOPs. The laboratory may also maintain Work Instructions on these items that are available upon request.

Table 12-1 provides some general guidelines for identifying the individual(s) responsible for assessing each QC type and initiating corrective action. The table also provides general guidance on how a data set should be treated if associated QC measurements are unacceptable. Specific procedures are included in Method SOPs, Work Instructions, QAM Sections 19 and 20. All corrective actions are reviewed monthly, at a minimum, by the QA Manager and highlights are included in the QA monthly report.

To the extent possible, samples shall be reported only if all quality control measures are acceptable. If the deficiency does not impair the usability of the results, data will be reported with an appropriate data qualifier and/or the deficiency will be noted in the case narrative. Where sample results may be impaired, the Project Manager is notified by an NCM and appropriate corrective action (e.g., reanalysis) is taken and documented.

12.5 Basic Corrections

When mistakes occur in records, each mistake shall be crossed-out and not obliterated (e.g. no white-out), and the correct value entered alongside. All such corrections shall be initialed (or signed) and dated by the person making the correction. In the case of records stored electronically, the original “uncorrected” file must be maintained intact and a second “corrected” file is created.

This same process applies to adding additional information to a record. All additions made later than the initial must also be initialed (or signed) and dated.

When corrections are due to reasons other than obvious transcription errors, the reason for the corrections (or additions) shall also be documented.

Table 12-1. Example – General Corrective Action Procedures

QC Activity *(Individual Responsible for Initiation/Assessment)*	Acceptance Criteria	Recommended Corrective Action
Initial Instrument Blank *(Analyst)*	- Instrument response < RL.	- Prepare another blank. - If same response, determine cause of contamination: reagents, environment, instrument equipment failure, etc...
Initial Calibration Standards *(Analyst, Technical Manager(s))*	- Correlation coefficient > 0.99 or standard concentration value. - % Recovery within acceptance range. - See details in Method SOP.	- Reanalyze standards. - If still unacceptable, remake standards and recalibrate instrument.
Independent Calibration Verification (Second Source) *(Analyst, Technical Manager(s))*	- % Recovery within control limits.	- Remake and reanalyze standard. - If still unacceptable, then remake calibration standards or use new primary standards and recalibrate instrument.
Continuing Calibration Standards *(Analyst, Data Reviewer)*	% Recovery within control limits documented in QC Browser database	- reanalyze standard -if still unacceptable, recalibrate and rerun affected samples
Matrix Spike / Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD) *(Analyst, Data Reviewer)*	- % Recovery within limits documented in the LIMS	- If the acceptance criteria for duplicates or matrix spikes are not met because of matrix interferences, the acceptance of the analytical batch is determined by the validity of the LCS. - If the LCS is within acceptable limits the batch is acceptable. - The results of the duplicates, matrix spikes and the LCS are reported with the data set. - For matrix spike or duplicate results outside criteria the data for that sample shall be reported with qualifiers.

QC Activity *(Individual Responsible for Initiation/Assessment)*	Acceptance Criteria	Recommended Corrective Action
Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) *(Analyst, Data Reviewer)*	- % Recovery within limits specified in the LIMS	- Batch must be re-prepared and re-analyzed. This includes any allowable marginal exceedance. When not using marginal exceedances, the following exceptions apply: 1) when the acceptance criteria for the positive control are exceeded high (i.e., high bias) and there are associated samples that are non-detects, then those non-detects may be reported with data qualifying codes; 2) when the acceptance criteria for the positive control are exceeded low (i.e., low bias), those sample results may be reported if they exceed a maximum regulatory limit/decision level with data qualifying codes. **Note:** If there is insufficient sample or the holding time cannot be met, contact client and report with flags.
Surrogates *(Analyst, Data Reviewer)*	- % Recovery within limits of method or within three standard deviations of the historical mean.	- Individual sample must be repeated. Place comment in LIMS. - Surrogate results outside criteria shall be reported with qualifiers.
Method Blank (MB) *(Analyst, Data Reviewer)*	< Reporting Limit [1]	- Reanalyze blank. - If still positive, determine source of contamination. If necessary, reprocess (i.e. digest or extract) entire sample batch. Report blank results. - Qualify the result(s) if the concentration of a targeted analyte in the MB is at or above the reporting limit AND is > 1/10 of the amount measured in the sample.
Proficiency Testing (PT) Samples *(QA Manager, Technical Manager(s))*	- Criteria supplied by PT Supplier.	- Any failures or warnings must be investigated for cause. Failures may result in the need to repeat a PT sample to show the problem is corrected.
Internal / External Audits *(QA Manager, Technical Manager(s) Laboratory Director)*	- Defined in Quality System documentation such as SOPs, QAM, etc...	- Non-conformances must be investigated through Validation system and necessary corrections must be made.

QC Activity *(Individual Responsible for Initiation/Assessment)*	Acceptance Criteria	Recommended Corrective Action
Reporting / Calculation Errors (Depends on issue – possible individuals include: Analysts, Data Reviewers, Project Managers, Technical Managers, QA Manager, Corporate QA, Corporate Management)	- SOP CW-L-S-002, Internal Investigation of Potential Data Discrepancies and Determination for Data Recall.	- Corrective action is determined by type of error. Follow the procedures in SOP CW-L-S-002.
Client Complaints *(Project Managers, Lab Director/Manager, Sales and Marketing)*	-	- Corrective action is determined by the type of complaint. For example, a complaint regarding an incorrect address on a report will result in the report being corrected and then follow-up must be performed on the reasons the address was incorrect (e.g., database needs to be updated).
QA Monthly Report (Refer to Section 16 for an example) (QA Manager, Lab Director/Manager, *Technical Manager(s)*)	- QAM, SOPs.	- Corrective action is determined by the type of issue. For example, NCMs and Validations for the month are reviewed and possible trends are investigated.
Health and Safety Violation (Safety Officer, Lab Director/Manager, *Technical Manager(s)*)	- Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Manual.	- Non-conformance is investigated and corrected

Note:
1. Except as noted below for certain compounds, the method blank should be below the detection limit. Concentrations up to five times the reporting limit will be allowed for the ubiquitous laboratory and reagent contaminants: methylene chloride, toluene, acetone, 2-butanone and phthalates **provided** they appear in similar levels in the reagent blank and samples. This allowance presumes that the detection limit is significantly below any regulatory limit to which the data are to be compared and that blank subtraction will not occur.

SECTION 13. PREVENTIVE ACTION / IMPROVEMENT

13.1 Overview

The laboratory"s preventive action programs improve or eliminate potential causes of nonconforming product and/or nonconformance to the quality system. This preventive action process is a proactive and continuous process of improvement activities that can be initiated through feedback from clients, employees, business providers, and affiliates. The QA Department has the overall responsibility to ensure that the preventive action process is in place, and that relevant information on actions is submitted for management review.

Dedicating resources to an effective preventive action system emphasizes the laboratory"s commitment to its Quality Program. It is beneficial to identify and address negative trends before they develop into complaints, problems and corrective actions. Additionally, customer service and client satisfaction can be improved through continuous improvements to laboratory systems.

Opportunities for improvement may be discovered during management reviews, the monthly QA Metrics Report, evaluation of internal or external audits, results & evaluation of proficiency testing (PT) performance, data analysis & review processing operations, client complaints, staff observation, etc.

The monthly Management Systems Metrics Report shows performance indicators in all areas of the laboratory and quality system. These areas include revised reports, corrective actions, audit findings, internal auditing and data authenticity audits, client complaints, PT samples, holding time violations, SOPs, ethics training, etc... These metrics are used in evaluating the management and quality system performance on an ongoing basis and provide a tool for identifying areas for improvement.

The laboratory"s corrective action process is integral to implementation of preventive actions. A critical piece of the corrective action process is the implementation of actions to prevent further occurrence of a non-compliance event. Historical review of corrective action provides a valuable mechanism for identifying preventive action opportunities.

13.1.1 The following elements are part of a preventive action system:

- Identification of an opportunity for preventive action.
- Process for the preventive action.
- Define the measurements of the effectiveness of the process once undertaken.
- Execution of the preventive action.
- Evaluation of the plan using the defined measurements.
- Verification of the effectiveness of the preventive action.
- Close-Out by documenting any permanent changes to the Quality System as a result of the Preventive Action. Documentation of Preventive Action is incorporated into the monthly QA reports, corrective action process and management review.

13.1.2 Any Preventive Actions undertaken or attempted shall be taken into account during the annual Management Systems Review (Section 16). A highly detailed report is not required; however, a summary of successes and failures within the preventive action program is sufficient to provide management with a measurement for evaluation.

13.2 Management of Change

The Management of Change process is designed to manage significant events and changes that occur within the laboratory. Through these procedures, the potential risks inherent with a new event or change are identified and evaluated. The risks are minimized or eliminated through pre-planning and the development of preventive measures. The types of changes covered under this system include: Facility Changes, Major Accreditation Changes, Addition or Deletion to Division's Capabilities or Instrumentation, Key Personnel Changes, Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) changes.

TestAmerica St. Louis uses a series of spreadsheets and/or databases to track changes to major capabilities (e.g. equipment, accreditations, etc.). An equipment list is maintained by the QA department. Accreditations are maintained via the OASIS Total Access program on the TestAmerica intranet site.

SECTION 14. CONTROL OF RECORDS

The laboratory maintains a records management system appropriate to its needs and that complies with applicable standards or regulations as required. The system produces unequivocal, accurate records that document all laboratory activities. The laboratory retains all original observations, calculations and derived data, calibration records and a copy of the analytical report for a minimum of five years after it has been issued.

14.1 Overview

The laboratory has established procedures for identification, collection, indexing, access, filing, storage, maintenance and disposal of quality and technical records. A record index is listed in Table 14-1. Quality records are maintained by the QA department electronically, which are backed up as part of the regular laboratory backup. Records are of two types; either electronic or hard copy paper formats depending on whether the record is computer or hand generated (some records may be in both formats). Technical records are maintained by the Data Reporting Group (raw data, analytical records, lab reports) and the QA Department (logbooks, standards, certificates, Quality documents).

Table 14-1. Record Index[1]

	Record Types [1]:	Retention Time:
Technical Records	- Raw Data - Logbooks[2] - Standards - Certificates - Analytical Records - MDLs/IDLs/DOCs - Lab Reports	5 Years from analytical report issue*
Official Documents	- Quality Assurance Manual (QAM) - Work Instructions - Policies - SOPs - Policy Memorandums - Manuals	5 Years from document retirement date*
QA Records	- Internal & External Audits/Responses - Certifications - Corrective/Preventive Actions - Management Reviews - Method & Software Validation / Verification Data - Data Investigation	5 Years from archival* Data Investigation: 5 years or the life of the affected raw data storage whichever is greater (beyond 5 years if ongoing project or pending investigation)
Project Records	- Sample Receipt & COC Documentation - Contracts and Amendments - Correspondence - QAPP - SAP - Telephone Logbooks - Lab Reports	5 Years from analytical report issue*

	Record Types [1]:	Retention Time:
Administrative Records	Finance and Accounting	10 years
	EH&S Manual, Permits	7 years
	Disposal Records	Indefinitely
	Employee Handbook	Indefinitely
	Personnel files, Employee Signature & Initials, Administrative Training Records (e.g., Ethics)	Refer to HR Manual
	Administrative Policies Technical Training Records	7 years

[1] Record Types encompass hardcopy and electronic records.
[2] Examples of Logbook types: Maintenance, Instrument Run, Preparation (standard and samples), Standard and Reagent Receipt, Archiving, Balance Calibration, Temperature (hardcopy or electronic records).
* Exceptions listed in Table 14-2.

14.1.1 All records are stored and retained in such a way that they are secure and readily retrievable at the laboratory facility or an offsite location that provides a suitable environment to prevent damage or deterioration and to prevent loss**.** All records shall be protected against fire, theft, loss, environmental deterioration, and vermin. In the case of electronic records, electronic or magnetic sources, storage media are protected from deterioration caused by magnetic fields and/or electronic deterioration.

Access to the data is limited to laboratory and company employees and shall be documented with an access log**.** Whether on-site or off-site storage is used, logs are maintained in each storage box to note removal and return of records. Records are maintained for a minimum of five years unless otherwise specified by a client or regulatory requirement.

For raw data and project records, record retention shall be calculated from the date the project report is issued. For other records, such as Controlled Documents, QA, or Administrative Records, the retention time is calculated from the date the record is formally retired. Records related to the programs listed in Table 14-2 have lengthier retention requirements and are subject to the requirements in Section 14.1.2

14.1.2 Programs with Longer Retention Requirements

Some regulatory programs have longer record retention requirements than the standard record retention time. These are detailed in Table 14-2 with their retention requirements. In these cases, the longer retention requirement is enacted. If special instructions exist such that client data cannot be destroyed prior to notification of the client, the container or box containing that data is marked as to who to contact for authorization prior to destroying the data. For projects/programs that require a retention time longer than five years, the Project Manager informs the Reporting Group of the extended storage requirement. The Data Reporting Group tracks these requirements.

Table 14-2. Example: Special Record Retention Requirements

Program	[1]Retention Requirement
Drinking Water – All States	5 years (project records) 10 years - Radiochemistry (project records)
Drinking Water Lead and Copper Rule	12 years (project records)
Commonwealth of MA – All environmental data 310 CMR 42.14	10 years
FIFRA – 40 CFR Part 160	Retain for life of research or marketing permit for pesticides regulated by EPA
Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Environmental Lead Testing	10 years
Alaska	10 years
Louisiana – All	10 years
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality – all environmental data	10 years
Navy Facilities Engineering Service Center (NFESC)	10 years
NY Potable Water NYCRR Part 55-2	10 years
Ohio VAP	10 years and State contacted prior to disposal
TSCA - 40 CFR Part 792	10 years after publication of final test rule or negotiated test agreement

[1]Note: Extended retention requirements must be noted with the archive documents or addressed in facility-specific records retention procedures.

14.1.3 The laboratory has procedures to protect and back-up records stored electronically and to prevent unauthorized access to or amendment of these records. All analytical data is maintained as hard copy or in a secure readable electronic format. For analytical reports that are maintained as copies in PDF format, refer to Section 19.15.1 for more information.

14.1.4 The record keeping system allows for historical reconstruction of all laboratory activities that produced the analytical data, as well as rapid recovery of historical data. The history of the sample from when the laboratory took possession of the samples must be readily understood through the documentation. This shall include inter-laboratory transfers of samples and/or extracts.

- The records include the identity of personnel involved in sampling, sample receipt, preparation, or testing. All analytical work contains the initials (at least) of the personnel involved. The laboratory"s copy of the COC is stored with the laboratory report. The chain of custody would indicate the name of the sampler. A log of names, initials and signatures for all individuals responsible for signing or initialing laboratory records is maintained in the Human Resources Department. If any sampling notes are provided with a work order, they are kept with the laboratory report.

- All information relating to the laboratory facilities equipment, analytical test methods, and related laboratory activities, such as sample receipt, sample preparation, or data verification are documented.

- The record keeping system facilitates the retrieval of all working files and archived records for inspection and verification purposes (e.g., set format for naming electronic files, set format for what is included with a given analytical data set). Instrument data is stored sequentially by instrument. A given day"s analyses are maintained in the order of the analysis. Run logs are maintained for each instrument or method; a copy of each day"s run long or instrument sequence is stored with the data to aid in re-constructing an analytical sequence. Where an analysis is performed without an instrument, bound logbooks or bench sheets are used to record and file data. Standard and reagent information is recorded in the Reagent Log in the LIMS and relevant printouts can be included in the data packages as needed.

- Changes to hardcopy records shall follow the procedures outlined in Section 12 and 19. Changes to electronic records in LIMS or instrument data are recorded in audit trails.

- The reason for a signature or initials on a document is clearly indicated in the records such as “sampled by,” “prepared by,” “reviewed by”, or “analyzed by”.

- All generated data except those that are generated by automated data collection systems, are recorded directly, promptly and legibly in permanent dark ink.

- Hard copy data may be scanned into PDF format for record storage as long as the scanning process can be verified in order to ensure that no data is lost and the data files and storage media must be tested to verify the laboratory"s ability to retrieve the information prior to the destruction of the hard copy that was scanned.

- Also refer to Section 19.15.1 „Computer and Electronic Data Related Requirements".

14.2 Technical and Analytical Records

14.2.1 The laboratory retains records of original observations, derived data and sufficient information to establish an audit trail, calibration records, staff records and a copy of each analytical report issued, for a minimum of five years unless otherwise specified by a client or regulatory requirement. The records for each analysis shall contain sufficient information to enable the analysis to be repeated under conditions as close as possible to the original. The records shall include the identity of laboratory personnel responsible for the performance of each analysis and reviewing results.

14.2.2 Observations, data and calculations are recorded real-time and are identifiable to the specific task.

14.2.3 Changes to hardcopy records shall follow the procedures outlined in Section 12 and 19. Changes to electronic records in LIMS or instrument data are recorded in audit trails. The essential information to be associated with analysis, such as strip charts, tabular printouts, computer data files, analytical notebooks, and run logs, include:

- laboratory sample ID code;
- Date of analysis; Time of Analysis is also required if the holding time is seventy-two (72) hours or less, or when time critical steps are included in the analysis (e.g., drying times,

incubations, etc.); instrumental analyses have the date and time of analysis recorded as part of their general operations. Where a time critical step exists in an analysis, location for such a time is included as part of the documentation in a specific logbook or on a bench sheet.

- Instrumentation identification and instrument operating conditions/parameters. Operating conditions/parameters are typically recorded in instrument maintenance logs or posted on the instrument.
- analysis type;
- all manual calculations and manual integrations;
- analyst's or operator's initials/signature;
- sample preparation including cleanup, separation protocols, incubation periods or subculture, ID codes, volumes, weights, instrument printouts, meter readings, calculations, reagents;
- test results;
- standard and reagent origin, receipt, preparation, and use;
- calibration criteria, frequency and acceptance criteria;
- data and statistical calculations, review, confirmation, interpretation, assessment and reporting conventions;
- quality control protocols and assessment;
- electronic data security, software documentation and verification, software and hardware audits, backups, and records of any changes to automated data entries; and
- Method performance criteria including expected quality control requirements. These are indicated both in the LIMS and on specific analytical report formats.

14.3 Laboratory Support Activities

In addition to documenting all the above-mentioned activities, the following are retained QA records and project records (previous discussions in this section relate where and how these data are stored):

- all original raw data, whether hard copy or electronic, for calibrations, samples and quality control measures, including analysts‟ work sheets and data output records (chromatograms, strip charts, and other instrument response readout records);
- a written description or reference to the specific test method used which includes a description of the specific computational steps used to translate parametric observations into a reportable analytical value;
- copies of final reports;
- archived SOPs;
- correspondence relating to laboratory activities for a specific project;
- all corrective action reports, audits and audit responses;
- proficiency test results and raw data; and
- results of data review, verification, and crosschecking procedures

14.3.1 Sample Handling Records

Records of all procedures to which a sample is subjected while in the possession of the laboratory are maintained. These include but are not limited to records pertaining to:

- sample preservation including appropriateness of sample container and compliance with holding time requirement;
- sample identification, receipt, acceptance or rejection and login;
- sample storage and tracking including shipping receipts, sample transmittal / COC forms; and
- procedures for the receipt and retention of samples, including all provisions necessary to protect the integrity of samples.
- Chain of Custody protocols required by DOE and DoD

14.4 Administrative Records

The laboratory also maintains the administrative records in either electronic or hard copy form. Refer to Table 14-1.

14.5 Records Management, Storage and Disposal

All records (including those pertaining to test equipment), certificates and reports are safely stored, held secure and in confidence to the client. Certification related records are available upon request.

All information necessary for the historical reconstruction of data is maintained by the laboratory. Records that are stored only on electronic media must be supported by the hardware and software necessary for their retrieval.

Records that are stored or generated by computers or personal computers have hard copy, write-protected backup copies, or an electronic audit trail controlling access**.**

The laboratory has a record management system (a.k.a., document control) for control of laboratory notebooks, instrument logbooks, standards logbooks, and records for data reduction, validation, storage and reporting. Laboratory notebooks are numbered sequentially. Within each logbook, pages are sequentially numbered. All data are recorded sequentially within a series of sequential notebooks. Bench sheets are filed sequentially. Standards are maintained in the Reagents Log Program in LIMS. Records are considered archived when moved off-site or are so labeled. Dual storage of these records is maintained by the IT Department during its daily and weekly back-ups of the laboratory network. These back-up tapes are stored off-site.

14.5.1 Transfer of Ownership

In the event that the laboratory transfers ownership or goes out of business, the laboratory shall ensure that the records are maintained or transferred according to client‟s instructions. Upon ownership transfer, record retention requirements shall be addressed in the ownership transfer

agreement and the responsibility for maintaining archives is clearly established. In addition, in cases of bankruptcy, appropriate regulatory and state legal requirements concerning laboratory records must be followed. In the event of the closure of the laboratory, all records will revert to the control of the corporate headquarters. Should the entire company cease to exist, as much notice as possible will be given to clients and the accrediting bodies who have worked with the laboratory during the previous 5 years of such action.

14.5.2 Records Disposal

Records are removed from the archive and destroyed after 5 years unless otherwise specified by a client or regulatory requirement. On a project specific or program basis, clients may need to be notified prior to record destruction. Records are destroyed in a manner that ensures their confidentiality such as shredding, mutilation or incineration. (Refer to Tables 14-1 and 14-2).

Electronic copies of records must be destroyed by erasure or physically damaging off-line storage media so no records can be read.

If a third party Records Management Company is hired to dispose of records, a “Certificate of Destruction” is required.

SECTION 15. AUDITS

15.1 Internal Audits

Internal audits are performed to verify that laboratory operations comply with the requirements of the lab"s quality system and with the external quality programs under which the laboratory operates. Audits are planned and organized by the QA staff. Personnel conducting the audits should be independent of the area being evaluated. Auditors will have sufficient authority, access to work areas, and organizational freedom necessary to observe all activities affecting quality and to report the assessments to laboratory management and, when requested, to corporate management.

Audits are conducted and documented as described in the TestAmerica Corporate SOP on performing Internal Auditing, SOP No. CA-Q-S-003. The types and frequency of routine internal audits are described in Table 15-1. Special or ad hoc assessments may be conducted as needed under the direction of the QA staff.

Table 15-1. Types of Internal Audits and Frequency

Description	Performed by	Frequency
Quality Systems Audits	QA Department, QA approved designee, or Corporate QA	All areas of the laboratory annually
Method Audits	Joint responsibility: a) QA Manager or designee b) Technical Manager or Designee (Refer to CA-Q-S-003)	Methods Audits Frequency: 50% of methods annually **100% of methods annually (DoD Labs)**
Special	QA Department or Designee	Surveillance or spot checks performed as needed, e.g., to confirm corrective actions from other audits.
Performance Testing	Analysts with QA oversight	Two successful per year for each NELAC field of testing or as dictated by applicable regulatory requirements

15.1.1 Audit Planning/Reporting

An audit plan is developed to identify the scope of the audit, the time frame, the personnel involved, the activities to be included, reference documents (i.e. Methods, SOPs, Checklists, and Client Requirement Memos) and persons to be notified of results. The audit team is selected prior to the audit. The size of the team is dependent on the scope of the audit. The lead auditor organizes and directs the audit. The audit report is issued to the appropriate departments by the lead auditor in hardcopy or electronically. The audit report is signed or otherwise endorsed by the Lead Auditor. The report describes the scope of the audit, identified auditors and persons contacted, summarizes results and describes all non-conformances found.

15.1.2 Annual Quality Systems Audit

An annual quality systems audit is required to ensure compliance to analytical methods and SOPs, TestAmerica's Data Integrity and Ethics Policies, TNI quality systems, client and state requirements, and the effectiveness of the internal controls of the analytical process, including but not limited to data review, quality controls, preventive action and corrective action. The completeness of earlier corrective actions is assessed for effectiveness & sustainability. The audit is divided into sections for each operating or support area of the lab, and each section is comprehensive for a given area. The area audits may be performed on a rotating schedule throughout the year to ensure adequate coverage of all areas. This schedule may change as situations in the laboratory warrant.

15.1.3 QA Technical Audits

QA technical audits are based on client projects, associated sample delivery groups, and the methods performed. Reported results are compared to raw data to verify the authenticity of results. The validity of calibrations and QC results are compared to data qualifiers, footnotes, and case narratives. Documentation is assessed by examining run logs and records of manual integrations. Manual calculations are checked. Where possible, electronic audit miner programs (e.g., MintMiner and Chrom AuditMiner) are used to identify unusual manipulations of the data deserving closer scrutiny. QA technical audits will include all methods within a two-year period.

15.1.4 SOP Method Compliance

Compliance of all SOPs with the source methods and compliance of the operational groups with the SOPs will be assessed by the Technical Manager or qualified designee at least every two years. It is also recommended that the work of each newly hired analyst is assessed within 3 months of working independently, (e.g., completion of method IDOC). In addition, as analysts add methods to their capabilities, (new IDOC) reviews of the analyst work products will be performed within 3 months of completing the documented training.

15.1.5 Special Audits

Special audits are conducted on an as needed basis, generally as a follow up to specific issues such as client complaints, corrective actions, PT results, data audits, system audits, validation comments, regulatory audits or suspected ethical improprieties. Special audits are focused on a specific issue, and report format, distribution, and timeframes are designed to address the nature of the issue.

15.1.6 Performance Testing

The laboratory participates semi-annually in performance audits conducted through the analysis of PT samples provided by a third party. The laboratory generally participates in the following types of PT studies: Drinking Water, Non-potable Water, Soil and Radiochemistry.

It is TestAmerica's policy that PT samples be treated as typical samples in the production process. Furthermore, where PT samples present special or unique problems, in the regular production process they may need to be treated differently, as would any special or unique request submitted by any client. The QA Manager must be consulted and in agreement with any decisions made to treat a PT sample differently due to some special circumstance.

Written responses to unacceptable PT results are required. In some cases it may be necessary for blind QC samples to be submitted to the laboratory to show a return to control.

15.2 External Audits

External audits are performed when certifying agencies or clients conduct on-site inspections or submit performance testing samples for analysis. It is TestAmerica"s policy to cooperate fully with regulatory authorities and clients. The laboratory makes every effort to provide the auditors with access to personnel, documentation, and assistance. Laboratory supervisors are responsible for providing corrective actions to the QA Manager who coordinates the response for any deficiencies discovered during an external audit. Audit responses are due in the time allotted by the client or agency performing the audit. When requested, a copy of the audit report and the labs corrective action plan will be forwarded to Corporate Quality.

The laboratory cooperates with clients and their representatives to monitor the laboratory"s performance in relation to work performed for the client. The client may only view data and systems related directly to the client"s work. All efforts are made to keep other client information confidential.

15.2.1 Confidential Business Information (CBI) Considerations

During on-site audits, auditors may come into possession of information claimed as business confidential. A business confidentiality claim is defined as “a claim or allegation that business information is entitled to confidential treatment for reasons of business confidentiality or a request for a determination that such information is entitled to such treatment.” When information is claimed as business confidential, the laboratory must place on (or attach to) the information at the time it is submitted to the auditor, a cover sheet, stamped or typed legend or other suitable form of notice, employing language such as “trade secret”, “proprietary” or “company confidential”. Confidential portions of documents otherwise non-confidential must be clearly identified. CBI may be purged of references to client identity by the responsible laboratory official at the time of removal from the laboratory. However, sample identifiers may not be obscured from the information. Additional information regarding CBI can be found in within the 2009 TNI standards.

15.3 Audit Findings

Audit findings are documented using the corrective action process and database. The laboratory"s corrective action responses for both types of audits may include action plans that could not be completed within a predefined timeframe. In these instances, a completion date must be set and agreed to by operations management and the QA Manager.

Developing and implementing corrective actions to findings is the responsibility of the Technical Manager where the finding originated. Findings that are not corrected by specified due dates are reported monthly to management in the QA monthly report. When requested, a copy of the audit report and the labs corrective action plan will be forwarded to Corporate Quality.

If any audit finding casts doubt on the effectiveness of the operations or on the correctness or validity of the laboratory"s test results, the laboratory shall take timely corrective action, and

shall notify clients in writing if the investigations show that the laboratory results have been affected. Once corrective action is implemented, a follow-up audit is scheduled to ensure that the problem has been corrected.

Clients must be notified promptly in writing, of any event such as the identification of defective measuring or test equipment that casts doubt on the validity of results given in any test report or amendment to a test report. The investigation must begin within 24-hours of discovery of the problem and all efforts are made to notify the client within two weeks after the completion of the investigation.

SECTION 16. MANAGEMENT REVIEWS

16.1 Quality Assurance Report

A comprehensive QA Report shall be prepared each month by the laboratory"s QA Department and forwarded to the Laboratory Director, their Quality Director as well as the General Manager. All aspects of the QA system are reviewed to evaluate the suitability of policies and procedures. During the course of the year, the Laboratory Director, General Manager or Corporate QA may request that additional information be added to the report.

On a monthly basis, Corporate QA compiles information from all the monthly laboratory reports. The Corporate Quality Directors prepare a report that includes a compilation of all metrics and notable information and concerns regarding the QA programs within the laboratories. The report also includes a listing of new regulations that may potentially impact the laboratories. This report is presented to the Senior Management Team and General Managers.

16.2 Annual Management Review

The senior lab management team (Laboratory Director, Technical Director, Technical Managers, QA Manager, EH&S Manager and Radiation Safety Officer) conducts a review annually of its quality systems and LIMS to ensure its continuing suitability and effectiveness in meeting client and regulatory requirements and to introduce any necessary changes or improvements. It will also provide a platform for defining goals, objectives and action items that feed into the laboratory planning system. Corporate Operations and Corporate QA personnel may be included in this meeting at the discretion of the Laboratory Director. The LIMS review consists of examining any audits, complaints or concerns that have been raised through the year that is related to the LIMS. The laboratory will summarize any critical findings that cannot be solved by the lab and report them to Corporate IT.

This management systems review (Corporate SOP No. CW-Q-S-004 & Work Instruction No. CW-Q-WI-003) uses information generated during the preceding year to assess the “big picture” by ensuring that routine actions taken and reviewed on a monthly basis are not components of larger systematic concerns. The monthly review should keep the quality systems current and effective; therefore, the annual review is a formal senior management process to review specific existing documentation. Significant issues from the following documentation are compiled or summarized by the QA Manager prior to the review meeting:

- Matters arising from the previous annual review.
- Prior Monthly QA Reports issues.

- Laboratory QA Metrics
- Internal and External audit outcomes & corrective actions
- Review of report reissue requests.
- Review of client feedback and complaints.
- Issues arising from any prior management or staff meetings.
- Minutes from prior senior lab management meetings. Issues that may be raised from these meetings include:
  - Adequacy of staff, equipment and facility resources.
  - Adequacy of policies and procedures.
  - Future plans for resources and testing capability and capacity.
  - Changes in the volume and type of work
- The annual internal double blind PT program sample performance (if performed),
- Compliance to the Ethics Policy and Data Integrity Plan. Including any evidence/incidents of inappropriate actions or vulnerabilities related to data Integrity.
- Laboratory health and safety issues
- Radioactive materials management issues

A report is generated by the QA Manager and management. The report is distributed to the appropriate General Manager and the Quality Director. The report includes, but is not limited to:

- The date of the review and the names and titles of participants.
- A reference to the existing data quality related documents and topics that were reviewed.
- Quality system or operational changes or improvements that will be made as a result of the review [e.g., an implementation schedule including assigned responsibilities for the changes].

Changes to the quality systems requiring update to the laboratory QA Manual shall be included in the next revision of the QA Manual. Quality system changes and improvements are incorporated into the laboratory"s yearly goals.

16.3 Potential Integrity Related Managerial Reviews

Potential integrity issues (data or business related) must be handled and reviewed in a confidential manner until such time as a follow-up evaluation, full investigation, or other appropriate actions have been completed and issues clarified. TestAmerica"s Corporate Data Investigation/Recall SOP shall be followed (SOP No. CW-L-S-002). All investigations that result in finding of inappropriate activity are documented and include any disciplinary actions involved, corrective actions taken, and all appropriate notifications of clients.

TestAmerica"s CEO, VP of Quality, Technical and Operations Support, General Managers and Quality Directors receive a monthly report from the Corporate Quality Director summarizing any current data integrity or data recall investigations. The General Manager"s are also made aware of progress on these issues for their specific labs.

SECTION 17. PERSONNEL

17.1 Overview

The laboratory"s management believes that its highly qualified and professional staff is the single most important aspect in assuring a high level of data quality and service. The staff consists of professionals and support personnel as outlined in the organization chart in Figure 4-1.

All personnel must demonstrate competence in the areas where they have responsibility. Any staff that is undergoing training shall have appropriate supervision until they have demonstrated their ability to perform their job function on their own. Staff shall be qualified for their tasks based on appropriate education, training, experience and/or demonstrated skills as required.

The laboratory employs sufficient personnel with the necessary education, training, technical knowledge and experience for their assigned responsibilities.

Management is responsible for authorizing specific personnel to perform specific tests (i.e. environmental testing, issue reports, interpret data, operate equipment).

All personnel are responsible for complying with all QA/QC requirements that pertain to the laboratory and their area of responsibility. Each staff member must have a combination of experience and education to adequately demonstrate a specific knowledge of their particular area of responsibility. Technical staff must also have a general knowledge of lab operations, test methods, QA/QC procedures and records management.

Laboratory management is responsible for formulating goals for lab staff with respect to education, training and skills and ensuring that the laboratory has a policy and procedures for identifying training needs and providing training of personnel. The training shall be relevant to the present and anticipated responsibilities of the lab staff.

The laboratory only uses personnel that are employed by or under contract to, the laboratory. Contracted personnel, when used, must meet competency standards of the laboratory and work in accordance to the laboratory"s quality system.

The laboratory ensures that all personnel, including part time, temporary, contracted and administrative personnel, are trained in basic laboratory QA and safety programs.

Personnel dealing with sample receipt, radioactive waste management and materials shipping are trained in waste management, shipping and handling, and hazardous and/or radioactive materials control as appropriate.

17.2 Education and Experience Requirements for Technical Personnel

Selection of qualified candidates for laboratory employment begins with documentation of minimum education, training, and experience prerequisites needed to perform the prescribed task. Minimum education and training requirements for TestAmerica employees are outlined in job descriptions and are generally summarized for analytical staff in the table below.

The laboratory maintains job descriptions for all personnel who manage, perform or verify work affecting the quality of the environmental testing the laboratory performs. Job Descriptions are located on the TestAmerica intranet site"s Human Resources web-page (Also see Section 4 for position descriptions/responsibilities).

Experience and specialized training are occasionally accepted in lieu of a college degree (basic lab skills such as using a balance, colony counting, aseptic or quantitation techniques, etc., are also considered).

As a general rule for analytical staff:

Specialty	Education	Experience
Extractions, Digestions, some electrode methods (pH, DO, Redox, etc.), or Titrimetric and Gravimetric Analyses	H.S. Diploma	On the job training (OJT)
CVAA, Single component or short list Chromatography (e.g., Fuels, BTEX-GC, IC	A college degree in an applied science or 2 years of college and at least 1 year of college chemistry	Or 2 years prior analytical experience is required
ICP, ICPMS, Long List or complex chromatography (e.g., Pesticides, PCB, Herbicides, HPLC, etc.), GCMS	A college degree in an applied science or 2 years of college chemistry	or 5 years of prior analytical experience
Spectra Interpretation	A college degree in an applied science or 2 years of college chemistry	And 2 years relevant experience Or 5 years of prior analytical experience
Technical Managers – General	Bachelors Degree in an applied science or engineering with 24 semester hours in chemistry An advanced (MS, PhD.) degree may substitute for one year of experience	And 2 years experience in environmental analysis of representative analytes for which they will oversee
Technical Managers – Wet Chem only (no advanced instrumentation)	Associates degree in an applied science or engineering or 2 years of college with 16 semester hours in chemistry	And 2 years relevant experience

When an analyst does not meet these requirements, they can perform a task under the direct supervision of a qualified analyst, peer reviewers or Technical Manager, and are considered an analyst in training. The person supervising an analyst in training is accountable for the quality of the analytical data and must review and approve data and associated corrective actions.

17.3 Training

The laboratory is committed to furthering the professional and technical development of employees at all levels. See the laboratory SOP ST-QA-0044 Training for additional information.

Orientation to the laboratory's policies and procedures, in-house method training, and employee attendance at outside training courses and conferences all contribute toward employee proficiency. Below are examples of various areas of required employee training:

Required Training	Time Frame	Employee Type
Environmental Health & Safety	Prior to lab work	All
Ethics – New Hires	1 week of hire	All
Ethics – Comprehensive	90 days of hire	All
Data Integrity	30 days of hire	Technical and PMs
Quality Assurance	90 days of hire	All
Ethics – Comprehensive Refresher	Annually	All
Computer Security Awareness	Annually	All
Initial Demonstration of Capability (DOC)	Prior to unsupervised method performance	Technical

The laboratory maintains records of relevant authorization/competence, education, professional qualifications, training, skills and experience of technical personnel (including contracted personnel) as well as the date that approval/authorization was given. These records are kept on file at the laboratory. Also refer to "Demonstration of Capability" in Section 19.

The following documentation must be on file at the laboratory for each employee:

- Ethics Training documentation
- Signed Ethics agreement
- Signed Confidentiality agreement
- TNI statement of qualification
- Copy of degree, if applicable
- New Employee Orientation checklist
- Safety Orientation checklist

In addition to items listed above, the following documentation is also included in the employee training record:

- Department training checklist
- Demonstration of Capability (IDOC/DOC)
- Manual Integration training, if applicable
- Annual evidence of continuing DOC (may be successful analysis of a blind sample on the specific test method, or a similar method or four successful LCS analyses.
- Specialty training as applicable

The training of technical staff is kept up to date by:

- Each employee must have documentation filed with the QA department that they have read, understood and agreed to follow the most recent version of the laboratory QA Manual and SOPs in their area of responsibility. This documentation is updated as SOPs are updated.
- Documentation from any training courses or workshops on specific equipment, analytical techniques or other relevant topics is maintained in their training file.
- Documentation of proficiency (refer to Section 19).
- An Ethics Agreement signed by each staff member (renewed each year) and evidence of annual ethics training.
- A Confidentiality Agreement signed by each staff member signed at the time of employment.
- Human Resources maintain documentation and attestation forms on employment status & records; benefit programs; timekeeping/payroll; and employee conduct (e.g., ethics violations). This information is maintained in the employee"s secured personnel file.

Evidence of successful training could include such items as:

- Adequate documentation of training within operational areas, including one-on-one technical training for individual technologies, and particularly for people cross-trained.
- Analyst"s knowledge to refer to QA Manual for quality issues.
- Analysts following SOPs, i.e., practice match SOPs.
- Analysts regularly communicate to supervisors and QA if SOPs need revision, rather than waiting for auditors to find problems.

17.4 Data Integrity and Ethics Training Program

Establishing and maintaining a high ethical standard is an important element of a Quality System. Ethics and data integrity training is integral to the success of TestAmerica and is provided for each employee at TestAmerica. It is a formal part of the initial employee orientation within 1 week of hire followed by technical data integrity training within 30 days, comprehensive training within 90 days, and quarterly refreshers for all employees. Senior management at each facility performs the ethics training for their staff.

In order to ensure that all personnel understand the importance TestAmerica places on maintaining high ethical standards at all times; TestAmerica has established a Corporate Ethics Policy (Policy No. CW-L-P-004) and an Ethics Statement. All initial training is documented by signature on the signed Ethics Statement demonstrating that the employee has participated in the training and understands their obligations related to ethical behavior and data integrity. The Ethics Statement is re-signed annually.

Violations of this Ethics Policy will not be tolerated. Employees who violate this policy will be subject to disciplinary actions up to and including termination. Criminal violations may also be referred to the Government for prosecution. In addition, such actions could jeopardize TestAmerica's ability to do work on Government contracts, and for that reason, TestAmerica has a Zero Tolerance approach to such violations.

Employees are trained as to the legal and environmental repercussions that result from data misrepresentation. Key topics covered in the presentation include:

- Organizational mission and its relationship to the critical need for honesty and full disclosure in all analytical reporting.
- Ethics Policy
- How and when to report ethical/data integrity issues. Confidential reporting.
- Record keeping.
- Discussion regarding data integrity procedures.
- Specific examples of breaches of ethical behavior (e.g. peak shaving, altering data or computer clocks, improper macros, etc., accepting/offering kickbacks, illegal accounting practices, unfair competition/collusion)
- Internal monitoring. Investigations and data recalls.
- Consequences for infractions including potential for immediate termination, debarment, or criminal prosecution.
- Importance of proper written narration / data qualification by the analyst and project manager with respect to those cases where the data may still be usable but are in one sense or another partially deficient.

Additionally, a data integrity hotline (1-800-736-9407) is maintained by TestAmerica and administered by the Corporate Quality Department.

SECTION 18. ACCOMMODATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

18.1 Overview

The laboratory is a 52,000 ft^2 secure laboratory facility with controlled access and designed to accommodate an efficient workflow and to provide a safe and comfortable work environment for employees. All visitors sign in and are escorted by laboratory personnel. Access is controlled by various measures.

The laboratory is equipped with structural safety features. Each employee is familiar with the location, use, and capabilities of general and specialized safety features associated with their workplace. The laboratory provides and requires the use of protective equipment including safety glasses, protective clothing, gloves, etc., OSHA and other regulatory agency guidelines regarding required amounts of bench and fume hood space, lighting, ventilation (temperature and humidity controlled), access, and safety equipment are met or exceeded.

Traffic flow through sample preparation and analysis areas is minimized to reduce the likelihood of contamination. Adequate floor space and bench top area is provided to allow unencumbered sample preparation and analysis space. Sufficient space is also provided for storage of reagents and media, glassware, and portable equipment. Ample space is also provided for refrigerated sample storage before analysis and archival storage of samples after analysis. Laboratory HVAC and deionized water systems are designed to minimize potential trace contaminants.

The laboratory is separated into specific areas for sample receiving, sample preparation, volatile organic sample analysis, non-volatile organic sample analysis, inorganic sample analysis, radiological sample analysis, and administrative functions.

18.2 Environment

Laboratory accommodation, test areas, energy sources and lighting are adequate to facilitate proper performance of tests. The facility is equipped with heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems appropriate to the needs of environmental testing performed at this laboratory.

The environment in which these activities are undertaken does not invalidate the results or adversely affect the required accuracy of any measurements.

The laboratory provides for the effective monitoring, control and recording of environmental conditions that may affect the results of environmental tests as required by the relevant specifications, methods, and procedures.

When any of the method or regulatory required environmental conditions change to a point where they may adversely affect test results, analytical testing will be discontinued until the environmental conditions are returned to the required levels.

Environmental conditions of the facility housing the computer network and LIMS are regulated to protect against raw data loss.

18.3 Work Areas

There is effective separation between neighboring areas when the activities therein are incompatible with each other. Examples include:

- Volatile organic chemical handling areas, including sample preparation and waste disposal, and volatile organic chemical analysis areas.
- Separate high and low level radiochemical preparation areas

Access to and use of all areas affecting the quality of analytical testing is defined and controlled by secure access to the laboratory building as described below in the Building Security section.

Adequate measures are taken to ensure good housekeeping in the laboratory and to ensure that any contamination does not adversely affect data quality. These measures include regular cleaning to control dirt and dust within the laboratory. Work areas are available to ensure an unencumbered work area. Work areas include:

- Access and entryways to the laboratory.
- Sample receipt areas.
- Sample storage areas.
- Chemical and waste storage areas.
- Data handling and storage areas.
- Sample processing areas.
- Sample analysis areas.

18.4 Floor Plan

A floor plan can be found in Appendix 2.

18.5 Building Security

Building keys are distributed to management as necessary. The Human Resources Manager maintains a list of all employees who have been issued keys. Electronic “swipe” cards are issued to all laboratory employees.

All visitors to the laboratory enter through the main entrance and sign in and out in a visitor‟s logbook. A visitor is defined as any person who visits the laboratory who is not an employee of the laboratory. In addition to signing into the laboratory, the Environmental, Health and Safety Manual contains requirements for visitors and vendors. There are specific safety forms that must be reviewed and signed. Visitors (with the exception of company employees) are given a visitor‟s badge and are escorted by laboratory personnel at all times. Vendors may be issued badges which state that escorts are not required. Visitors and vendors must sign out before leaving the premises.

Entry via the warehouse dock area is permitted for client sample delivery or material supply delivery, without Visitor Log sign-in. The Sample Control Department is responsible for the proper escorting of these visitors.

Vendors issued electronic swipe cards are not required to sign in or out. Visitors from other TestAmerica facilities, while required to sign the Visitor"s log, may not require visitor badges.

At the laboratory"s discretion, visitors may be asked to show photo identification.

SECTION 19. TEST METHODS AND METHOD VALIDATION

19.1 Overview

The laboratory uses methods that are appropriate to meet our clients' requirements and that are within the scope of the laboratory's capabilities. These include sampling, handling, transport, storage and preparation of samples, and, where appropriate, an estimation of the measurement of uncertainty as well as statistical techniques for analysis of environmental data.

Instructions are available in the laboratory for the operation of equipment as well as for the handling and preparation of samples. All instructions, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), reference methods and manuals relevant to the working of the laboratory are readily available to all staff. Deviations from published methods are documented (with justification) in the laboratory's approved SOPs. SOPs are submitted to clients for review at their request. Significant deviations from published methods require client approval and regulatory approval where applicable.

19.2 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS)

The laboratory maintains SOPs that accurately reflect all phases of the laboratory such as assessing data integrity, corrective actions, handling customer complaints as well as all analytical methods and sampling procedures. The method SOPs are derived from the most recently promulgated/approved, published methods and are specifically adapted to the laboratory facility. Modifications or clarifications to published methods are clearly noted in the SOPs. All SOPs are controlled in the laboratory.

- All SOPs contain a revision number, effective date, and appropriate approval signatures. Controlled copies are available to all staff.
- Procedures for writing an SOP are incorporated by reference to TestAmerica's Corporate SOP entitled „Writing a Standard Operating Procedure", No. CW-Q-S-002 and the laboratory's SOP ST-QA-0035, "Preparation and Management of Standard Operating Procedures".
- SOPs are reviewed at a minimum of every 2 years (annually for Drinking Water and DoD SOPs), and where necessary, revised to ensure continuing suitability and compliance with applicable requirements.
- A listing of TestAmerica St. Louis' SOPs is included in appendix 7.

19.3 Laboratory Methods Manual

For each test method, the laboratory shall have available the published referenced method as well as the laboratory developed SOP.

Note: If more stringent standards or requirements are included in a mandated test method or regulation than those specified in this manual, the laboratory shall demonstrate that such requirements are met. If it is not clear which requirements are more stringent, the standard from the method or regulation is to be followed. Any exceptions or deviations from the referenced methods or regulations are noted in the specific analytical SOP.

The laboratory maintains an SOP Index for both technical and non-technical SOPs. Technical SOPs are maintained to describe a specific test method. Non-technical SOPs are maintained to describe functions and processes not related to a specific test method.

19.4 Selection of Methods

Since numerous methods and analytical techniques are available, continued communication between the client and laboratory is imperative to assure the correct methods are utilized. Once client methodology requirements are established, this and other pertinent information is summarized by the Project Manager. These mechanisms ensure that the proper analytical methods are applied when the samples arrive for log-in. For non-routine analytical services (e.g., special matrices, non-routine compound lists), the method of choice is selected based on client needs and available technology. The methods selected should be capable of measuring the specific parameter of interest, in the concentration range of interest, and with the required precision and accuracy.

19.4.1 Sources of Methods

Routine analytical services are performed using standard EPA-approved methodology. In some cases, modification of standard approved methods may be necessary to provide accurate analyses of particularly complex matrices. When the use of specific methods for sample analysis is mandated through project or regulatory requirements, only those methods shall be used.

When clients do not specify the method to be used or methods are not required, the methods used will be clearly validated and documented in an SOP and available to clients and/or the end user of the data.

The analytical methods used by the laboratory are those currently accepted and approved by the U. S. EPA and the state or territory from which the samples were collected. Reference methods include:

- *Prescribed Procedures for Measurement of Radioactivity in Drinking Water, EPA-600/4-80-032, August 1980.*
- *Eastern Environmental Radiation Facility Radiochemistry Procedures Manual, EPA, PB84-215581, June 1984.*
- *HASL-300 28th Edition, Environmental Measurements Laboratory (EML), 1997.*
- *Method 1664, Revision A: N-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM: Oil and Grease) and Silica Gel Treated N-Hexane Extractable Material (SGT-HEM): Non-polar Material by Extraction and Gravimetry, EPA-821-R-98-002, February 1999*
- *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act, and Appendix A-C; 40 CFR Part 136, USEPA Office of Water. Revised as of July 1, 1995, Appendix A to Part 136 - Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater (EPA 600 Series)*
- *Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA 600 (4-79-020), 1983.*
- *Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples, EPA-600/R-93/100, August 1993.*

- *Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, EPA/600/4-91/010, June 1991. Supplement I: EPA-600/R-94/111, May 1994.*
- *Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water, EPA-600/4-88-039, December 1988, Revised, July 1991, Supplement I, EPA-600-4-90-020, July 1990, Supplement II, EPA-600/R-92-129, August 1992. Supplement III EPA/600/R-95/131 - August 1995 (EPA 500 Series) (EPA 500 Series methods).*
- *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th/19th /20th/ on-line edition; Eaton, A.D. Clesceri, L.S. Greenberg, A.E. Eds; American Water Works Association, Water Pollution Control Federation, American Public Health Association: Washington, D.C.*
- *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste Physical/Chemical Methods (SW846), Third Edition, September 1986, Final Update I, July 1992, Final Update IIA, August 1993, Final Update II, September 1994; Final Update IIB, January 1995; Final Update III, December 1996; Final Update IV, January 2008.*
- *Annual Book of ASTM Standards, American Society for Testing & Materials (ASTM), Philadelphia, PA.*
- *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 40, Parts 136, 141, 172, 173, 178, 179 and 261*

The laboratory reviews updated versions to all the aforementioned references for adaptation based upon capabilities, instrumentation, etc., and implements them as appropriate. As such, the laboratory strives to perform only the latest versions of each approved method as regulations allow or require.

Other reference procedures for non-routine analyses may include methods established by specific states (e.g., Underground Storage Tank methods), ASTM or equipment manufacturers. Sample type, source, and the governing regulatory agency requiring the analysis will determine the method utilized.

The laboratory shall inform the client when a method proposed by the client may be inappropriate or out of date. After the client has been informed, and they wish to proceed contrary to the laboratory"s recommendation, it will be documented.

19.4.2 Demonstration of Capability

Before the laboratory may institute a new method and begin reporting results, the laboratory shall confirm that it can properly perform the method. In general, this demonstration does not test the performance of the method in real world samples, but in an applicable and available clean matrix sample. If the method is for the testing of analytes that are not conducive to spiking, demonstration of capability may be performed on quality control samples.

A demonstration of capability is performed whenever there is a change in instrument type (e.g., new instrumentation), method or personnel.

The initial demonstration of capability must be thoroughly documented and approved by the Technical Manager and QA Manager prior to independently analyzing client samples. All associated documentation must be retained in accordance with the laboratories archiving procedures.

The laboratory must have an approved SOP, demonstrate satisfactory performance, and conduct an MDL study (when applicable). There may be other requirements as stated within the published method or regulations (i.e., retention time window study).

For tasks where spiking is not possible (prep techniques including but not limited to compositing, drying and grinding, sub-sampling) the initial demonstration of capability is documented in the analysts training record by the analyst and supervisor signing off on the relevant SOP on the department training checklist. The yearly review and the analyst"s acknowledgement of revisions to the SOP serve as the continuing demonstration of capability.

Note: In some instances, a situation may arise where a client requests that an unusual analyte be reported using a method where this analyte is not normally reported. If the analyte is being reported for regulatory purposes, the method must meet all procedures outlined within this QA Manual (SOP, MDL, and Demonstration of Capability). If the client states that the information is not for regulatory purposes, the result may be reported as long as the following criteria are met:

- The instrument is calibrated for the analyte to be reported using the criteria for the method and ICV/CCV criteria are met (unless an ICV/CCV is not required by the method or criteria are per project DQOs).
- The laboratory"s nominal or default reporting limit (RL) is equal to the quantitation limit (QL), must be at or above the lowest non-zero standard in the calibration curve and must be reliably determined. Project RLs are client specified reporting levels which may be higher than the QL. Results reported below the QL must be qualified as estimated values. Also see Section 19.6.1.3, Relationship of Limit of Detection (LOD) to Quantitation Limit (QL).
- The client request is documented and the lab informs the client of its procedure for working with unusual compounds. The final report must be footnoted.

19.4.3 Initial Demonstration of Capability (IDOC) Procedures

19.4.3.1 The spiking standard used must be prepared independently from those used in instrument calibration.

19.4.3.2 The analyte(s) shall be diluted in a volume of clean matrix sufficient to prepare four aliquots at the concentration specified by a method or the laboratory SOP.

19.4.3.3 At least four aliquots shall be prepared (including any applicable clean-up procedures) and analyzed according to the test method (either concurrently or over a period of days).

19.4.3.4 Using all of the results, calculate the mean recovery in the appropriate reporting units and the standard deviations for each parameter of interest.

19.4.3.5 When it is not possible to determine the mean and standard deviations, such as for presence, absence and logarithmic values, the laboratory will assess performance against criteria described in the Method SOP.

19.4.3.6 Compare the information obtained above to the corresponding acceptance criteria for precision and accuracy in the test method (if applicable) or in laboratory generated acceptance

criteria (LCS or interim criteria) if there is no mandatory criteria established. If any one of the parameters do not meet the acceptance criteria, the performance is unacceptable for that parameter.

19.4.3.7 When one or more of the tested parameters fail at least one of the acceptance criteria, the analyst must proceed according to either option listed below:

- Locate and correct the source of the problem and repeat the test for all parameters of interest beginning with 19.4.3.3 above.
- Beginning with 19.4.3.3 above, repeat the test for all parameters that failed to meet criteria. Repeated failure, however, may confirm a general problem with the measurement system. If this occurs, locate and correct the source of the problem and repeat the test for all compounds of interest beginning with 19.4.3.1 above.

Note: Results of successive LCS analyses can be used to fulfill the DOC requirement.

A certification statement (see Figure 19-1) shall be used to document the completion of each initial and continuing demonstration of capability. A copy of the certification is archived in the analyst"s training folder.

19.5 Laboratory Developed Methods and Non-Standard Methods

Any new method developed by the laboratory must be fully defined in an SOP and validated by qualified personnel with adequate resources to perform the method. Method specifications and the relation to client requirements must be clearly conveyed to the client if the method is a non-standard method (not a published or routinely accepted method). The client must also be in agreement to the use of the non-standard method.

19.6 Validation of Methods

Validation is the confirmation by examination and the provision of objective evidence that the particular requirements for a specific intended use are fulfilled.

All non-standard methods, laboratory designed/developed methods, standard methods used outside of their scope, and major modifications to published methods must be validated to confirm they are fit for their intended use. The validation will be as extensive as necessary to meet the needs of the given application. The validation process may include one, or a combination of the following: calibration using known reference standards, comparison of results achieved with other methods, PT samples, etc. The results are documented with the validation procedure used and contain a statement as to the fitness for use.

19.6.1 Method Validation and Verification Activities for All New Methods

While method validation can take various courses, the following activities can be required as part of method validation. Method validation records are designated QC records and are archived accordingly.

19.6.1.1 Determination of Method Selectivity

Method selectivity is the demonstrated ability to discriminate the analyte(s) of interest from other compounds in the specific matrix or matrices from other analytes or interference. In some cases to achieve the required selectivity for an analyte, a confirmation analysis is required as part of the method.

19.6.1.2 Determination of Method Sensitivity

Sensitivity can be both estimated and demonstrated. Whether a study is required to estimate sensitivity depends on the level of method development required when applying a particular measurement system to a specific set of samples. Where estimations and/or demonstrations of sensitivity are required by regulation or client agreement, such as the procedure in 40 CFR Part 136 Appendix B, under the Clean Water Act, these shall be followed.

19.6.1.3 Relationship of Limit of Detection (LOD) to the Quantitation Limit (QL)

An important characteristic of expression of sensitivity is the difference in the LOD and the QL. The LOD is the minimum level at which the presence of an analyte can be reliably concluded. The QL is the minimum concentration of analyte that can be quantitatively determined with acceptable precision and bias. For most instrumental measurement systems, there is a region where semi-quantitative data is generated around the LOD (both above and below the estimated MDL or LOD) and below the QL. In this region, detection of an analyte may be confirmed but quantification of the analyte is unreliable within the accuracy and precision guidelines of the measurement system. When an analyte is detected below the QL, and the presence of the analyte is confirmed by meeting the qualitative identification criteria for the analyte, the analyte can be reliably reported, but the amount of the analyte can only be estimated. If data is to be reported in this region, it must be done so with a qualification that denotes the semi-quantitative nature of the result.

19.6.1.4 Determination of Interferences

A determination that the method is free from interferences in a blank matrix is performed.

19.6.1.5 Determination of Range

Where appropriate to the method, the quantitation range is determined by comparison of the response of an analyte in a curve to established or targeted criteria. Generally the upper quantitation limit is defined by highest acceptable calibration concentration. The lower quantitation limit or QL cannot be lower than the lowest non-zero calibration level, and can be constrained by required levels of bias and precision.

19.6.1.6 Determination of Accuracy and Precision

Accuracy and precision studies are generally performed using replicate analyses, with a resulting percent recovery and measure of reproducibility (standard deviation, relative standard deviation) calculated and measured against a set of target criteria.

19.6.1.7 Documentation of Method

The method is formally documented in an SOP. If the method is a minor modification of a standard laboratory method that is already documented in a SOP, a SOP Attachment describing the specific differences in the new method is acceptable in place of a separate SOP.

19.6.1.8 Continued Demonstration of Method Performance

Continued demonstration of Method Performance is addressed in the SOP. Continued demonstration of method performance is generally accomplished by batch specific QC samples such as LCS, method blanks or PT samples.

19.7 Method Detection Limits (MDL) / Limits of Detection (LOD)

Method detection limits (MDL) are initially determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B or alternatively by other technically acceptable practices that have been accepted by regulators. MDL is also sometimes referred to as Limit of Detection (LOD). The MDL theoretically represents the concentration level for each analyte within a method at which the Analyst is 99% confident that the true value is not zero. The MDL is determined for each analyte initially during the method validation process and updated as required in the analytical methods, whenever there is a significant change in the procedure or equipment, or based on project specific requirements. Generally, the analyst prepares at least seven replicates of solution spiked at one to five times the estimated method detection limit (most often at the lowest standard in the calibration curve) into the applicable matrix with all the analytes of interest. Each of these aliquots is extracted (including any applicable clean-up procedures) and analyzed in the same manner as the samples. Where possible, the seven replicates should be analyzed over 2-4 days to provide a more realistic MDL.

Refer to the Corporate SOP No. CA-Q-S-006 or the laboratory"s SOP No. ST-QA-0016 "MDL/IDL, LOD/LOQ Determination", for details on the laboratory"s MDL process.

19.8 Minimum Detectable Activity (MDA)/Minimum Detectable Concentration (MDC)

For radiochemical analyses, the MDA/MDC is determined based on normal factors and conditions which influence measurement. The MDA/MDC is used to evaluate the capability of a method relative to the required RLs. Sample size, count duration, tracer recovery, detector background and detector efficiency all contribute to determining the sample"s MDA/MDC.

The Minimum Detectable Concentration (MDC) for a radionuclide by radiochemical measurement is determined from the blank/background variability associated with the appropriate detector, the detector efficiency, sample aliquot size and chemical yield. The background variability is proportional to the sample count time.

NOTE: The background variability is based on the analytical test and derived by: 1) using sample specific parameters, or 2) process blank specific parameters, or 3) by averaging the multiple MDCs derived in 1 or 2.

Matrix material is used whenever possible and is of a similar composition as the client samples.

The MDC is calculated for individual samples (depending on counting technique) using the formulas provided in Appendix 6. The MDC is expected to be less than the client required detection limit. Cesium-137 is the MDC analyte of interest for gamma evaluation.

If the sample MDC is greater than the client required detection limit (CRDL) or reporting limit (RL), the Data Reviewer shall examine the sample volume/weight, counting time, tracer yield and/or other relevant factors. The Data Reviewer shall decide the corrective action which may include reanalysis, recounting or data acceptance and document per laboratory procedure.

19.9 Instrument Detection Limits (IDL)

The IDL is sometimes used to assess the reasonableness of the MDLs or in some cases required by the analytical method or program requirements. IDLs are most used in metals analyses but may be useful in demonstration of instrument performance in other areas.

IDLs are calculated to determine an instrument"s sensitivity independent of any preparation method. IDLs are calculated either using 7 replicate spike analyses, like the MDL but without sample preparation, or by the analysis of 10 instrument blanks and calculating 3 times the absolute value of the standard deviation.

If IDL is > than the MDL, it may be used as the reported MDL.

19.10 Verification of Detection and Reporting Limits

Once the MDL is determined, it must be verified on each instrument used for the given method. TestAmerica defines the DoD QSM Detection Limit (DL) as being equal to the MDL. TestAmerica also defines the DoD QSM Limit of Detection (LOD) as being equal to the lowest concentration standard that successfully verifies the MDL, also referred to as the MDLV standard. MDL and MDLV standards are extracted/digested and analyzed through the entire analytical process. The MDL and MDLV determinations do not apply to methods that are not readily spiked (e.g. pH, turbidity, etc.) or where the lab does not report to the MDL. If the MDLV standard is not successful, then the laboratory will redevelop their MDL or perform and pass two consecutive MDLVs at a higher concentration and set the LOD at the higher concentration. Initial and quarterly verification is required for all methods listed in the laboratory"s DoD ELAP Scope of Accreditation. Refer to the laboratory SOP ST-QA-0016, “MDL/IDL, LOD/LOQ Determination”, for further details.

The laboratory quantitation limit is equivalent to the DoD Limit of Quantitation (LOQ), which is at a concentration equal to or greater than the lowest non-zero calibration standard. The DoD QSM requires the laboratory to perform an initial characterization of the bias and precision at the LOQ and quarterly LOQ verifications thereafter. If the quarterly verification results are not consistent with three-standard deviation confidence limits established initially, then the bias and precision will be reevaluated and clients contacted for any on-going projects where required. For DoD projects, TestAmerica makes a distinction between the Reporting Limit (RL) and the LOQ. The RL is a level at or above the LOQ that is used for specific project reporting purposes, as agreed to between the laboratory and the client. The RL cannot be lower than the LOQ concentration, but may be higher.

19.11 Retention Time Windows

Most organic analyses and some inorganic analyses use chromatography techniques for qualitative and quantitative determinations. For every chromatography analysis or as specific in the reference method, each analyte will have a specific time of elution from the column to the detector. This is known as the analytes retention time. The variance in the expected time of elution is defined as the retention time window. As the key to analyte identification in chromatography, retention time windows must be established on every column for every analyte used for that method. These records are kept with the files associated with an instrument for later quantitation of the analytes. Complete details are available in the laboratory SOPs.

19.12 Evaluation of Selectivity

The laboratory evaluates selectivity by following the checks within the applicable analytical methods, which include mass spectral tuning, second column confirmation, ICP interelement interference checks, chromatography retention time windows, sample blanks, spectrochemical, fluorescence profiles, co-precipitation evaluations and specific electrode response factors.

19.13 Estimation of Uncertainty of Measurement

19.13.1 Uncertainty is "a parameter associated with the result of a measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand" (as defined by the International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology, ISO Geneva, 1993, ISBN 92-67-10175-1). Knowledge of the uncertainty of a measurement provides additional confidence in a result‟s validity. Its value accounts for all the factors which could possibly affect the result, such as human factors, adequacy of analyte definition, sampling, matrix effects and interferences, climatic conditions, variances in weights, volumes, and standards, analytical procedure, and random variation. Some national accreditation organizations require the use of an "expanded uncertainty": the range within which the value of the measurand is believed to lie within at least a 95% confidence level with the coverage factor k=2.

19.13.2 Uncertainty is not error. Error is a single value, the difference between the true result and the measured result. On environmental samples, the true result is never known. The measurement is the sum of the unknown true value and the unknown error. Unknown error is a combination of systematic error, or bias, and random error. Bias varies predictably, constantly, and independently from the number of measurements. Random error is unpredictable, assumed to be Gaussian in distribution, and reducible by increasing the number of measurements.

19.13.3 The minimum uncertainty associated with results generated by the laboratory can be determined by using the Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) accuracy range for a given analyte. The LCS limits are used to assess the performance of the measurement system since they take into consideration all of the laboratory variables associated with a given test over time (except for variability associated with the sampling and the variability due to matrix effects). The percent recovery of the LCS is compared either to the method-required LCS accuracy limits or to the statistical, historical, in-house LCS accuracy limits.

19.13.4 To calculate the uncertainty for the specific result reported, multiply the result by the decimal of the lower end of the LCS range percent value for the lower end of the uncertainty

range, and multiply the result by the decimal of the upper end of the LCS range percent value for the upper end of the uncertainty range. These calculated values represent uncertainties at approximately the 99% confidence level with a coverage factor of k = 3. As an example, for a reported result of 1.0 mg/L with a LCS recovery range of 50 to 150%, the estimated uncertainty in the result would be 1.0 ± 0.5 mg/L. This approach may be used for chemical analyses. For radiochemical uncertainty determination, see the calculations in Appendix 6.

19.13.5 In the case where a well recognized test method specifies limits to the values of major sources of uncertainty of measurement (e.g., 524.2, 525, etc.) and specifies the form of presentation of calculated results, no further discussion of uncertainty is required.

19.14 Sample Reanalysis Guidelines

Because there is a certain level of uncertainty with any analytical measurement, a sample re-preparation (where appropriate) and subsequent analysis (hereafter referred to as „reanalysis") may result in either a higher or lower value from an initial sample analysis. There are also variables that may be present (e.g., sample homogeneity, analyte precipitation over time, etc.) that may affect the results of a reanalysis. Based on the above comments, the laboratory will reanalyze samples at a client's request with the following caveats. (Client specific Contractual Terms & Conditions for reanalysis protocols may supersede the following items).

- Homogenous samples: If a reanalysis agrees with the original result to within the RPD limits for MS/MSD or Duplicate analyses, or within ± 1 reporting limit for samples ≤ 5x the reporting limit, the original analysis will be reported. At the client's request, both results may be reported on the same report but not on two separate reports.

- If the reanalysis does not agree (as defined above) with the original result, then the laboratory will investigate the discrepancy and reanalyze the sample a third time for confirmation if sufficient sample is available.

- Any potential charges related to reanalysis are discussed in the contract terms and conditions or discussed at the time of the request. The client will typically be charged for reanalysis unless it is determined that the lab was in error.

- Due to the potential for increased variability, reanalysis may not be applicable to Non-homogenous, Encore, and Sodium Bisulfate preserved samples. See the Area Supervisor *or* Laboratory Director if unsure.

19.15 Control of Data

The laboratory has policies and procedures in place to ensure the authenticity, integrity, and accuracy of the analytical data generated by the laboratory.

19.15.1 Computer and Electronic Data Related Requirements

The three basic objectives of our computer security procedures and policies are shown below. More detail is outlined in laboratory SOPs ST-IS-0001 “Software Change Management”, ST-IS-0002, “Software Testing, Verification and Validation”, and ST-IS-0003, “Information Systems”. The laboratory is currently running QuantIMS which is a custom in-house developed laboratory

information management system that has been highly customized to meet the needs of the laboratory. It is referred to as LIMS for the remainder of this section. The LIMS utilizes an industry standard relational database platform. It is referred to as Database for the remainder of this section.

19.15.1.1 **Maintain the Database Integrity:** Assurance that data is reliable and accurate through data verification (review) procedures, password-protecting access, anti-virus protection, data change requirements, as well as an internal LIMS permissions procedure.

- LIMS Database Integrity is achieved through data input validation, internal user controls, and data change requirements.
- Spreadsheets and other software developed in-house must be verified with documentation through hand calculations prior to use. Cells containing calculations must be lock-protected and controlled.
- Instrument hardware and software adjustments are safeguarded through maintenance logs, audit trails and controlled access.

19.15.1.2 **Ensure Information Availability:** Protection against loss of information or service is ensured through scheduled back-ups, stable file server network architecture, and secure storage of media, line filter, Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS), and maintaining older versions of software as revisions are implemented.

19.15.1.3 **Maintain Confidentiality:** Ensure data confidentiality through physical access controls such as password protection or website access approval.

19.15.2 Data Reduction

The complexity of the data reduction depends on the analytical method and the number of discrete operations involved (e.g., extractions, dilutions, instrument readings and concentrations). The analyst calculates the final results from the raw data or uses appropriate computer programs to assist in the calculation of final reportable values.

For manual data entry, e.g., Wet Chemistry, the data is reduced by the analyst and then verified by the Department Manager or alternate analyst prior to updating the data in LIMS. The spreadsheets, or any other type of applicable documents, are signed by both the analyst and second level reviewer to confirm the accuracy of the manual entry(s).

Manual integration of peaks will be documented and reviewed and the raw data will be flagged in accordance with the TestAmerica Corporate SOP No. CA-Q-S-002, *Acceptable Manual Integration Practices"* and the laboratory SOP ST-QA-0040, "Manual Integration Procedure".

Analytical results are reduced to the appropriate concentration units as specified by the analytical method, taking into account factors such as dilution, sample weight or volume, etc. Blank correction will be applied only when required by the method or per manufacturer's indication; otherwise, it should not be performed. Calculations are independently verified by appropriate laboratory staff. Calculations and data reduction steps for various methods are summarized in the respective analytical SOPs or program requirements.

19.15.2.1 All raw data must be retained in the reporting departments archive files. All criteria pertinent to the method must be recorded. The documentation is recorded at the time observations or calculations are made and must be signed or initialed/dated (i.e. month/day/year). It must be easily identifiable who performed which tasks if multiple people were involved.

19.15.2.2 In general, concentration results are reported in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or picocuries per liter (pCi/L) or micrograms per liter (µg/L) for liquids and milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg) or picocuries per gram (pCi/g) for solids. For values greater than 10,000 mg/L, results can be reported in percent, i.e., 10,000 mg/L = 1**%.**

19.15.2.3 In reporting, the analyst or the instrument output records the raw data result using values of known certainty plus one uncertain digit. If final calculations are performed external to LIMS, the results should be entered in LIMS with at least three significant figures. In general, results are reported to 2 significant figures on the final report.

19.15.2.4 For those methods that do not have an instrument printout or an instrumental output compatible with the LIMS System, the raw results and dilution factors are entered directly into LIMS by the analyst, and the software calculates the final result for the analytical report. LIMS has a defined significant figure criterion for each analyte.

19.15.2.5 The laboratory strives to import data directly from instruments or calculation spreadsheets to ensure that the reported data are free from transcription and calculation errors. For those analyses with an instrumental output compatible with the LIMS, the raw results and dilution factors are transferred into LIMS electronically after reviewing the quantitation report, and removing unrequested or poor spectrally-matched compounds. The analyst reviews what has been entered to check for errors. If printed, the printout and the instrument"s printout of calibrations, concentrations, retention times, chromatograms, and mass spectra, if applicable, are retained with the data file. Where possible, the data file is stored in a monthly folder on the instrument computer; periodically, this file is transferred to the server and, eventually, to a tape file. For instruments without the capability of file storage the data is scanned to a pdf file and archived.

19.15.3 Logbook / Worksheet Use Guidelines

Logbooks and worksheets are filled out „real time" and have enough information on them to trace the events of the applicable analysis/task. (e.g. calibrations, standards, analyst, sample ID, date, time on short holding time tests, temperatures when applicable, calculations are traceable, etc.)

- Corrections are made following the procedures outlined in Section 12.
- Logbooks are controlled by the QA department. A record is maintained of all logbooks in the lab.
- Logbooks have sequentially numbered pages.
- Unused portions of pages must be “Z"d" out, signed and dated.

- Worksheets are created with the approval of the QA Manager or Technical Manager at the facility. The QA Department controls all worksheets following the procedures in Section 6.

19.15.4 Review / Verification Procedures

Data review procedures are out lined in SOP ST-PM-0004, "Data Review, Verification and Reporting" to ensure that reported data are free from calculation and transcription errors, that QC parameters have been reviewed and evaluated before data is reported. The laboratory also has an SOP discussing Manual Integrations to ensure the authenticity of the data (ST-QA-0040). The general review concepts are discussed below, more specific information can be found in the SOPs.

19.15.4.1 The data review process at the laboratory starts at the Sample Control level. Sample Control personnel review chain-of-custody forms and input the sample information and required analyses into LIMS. The Sample Control Supervisor, or designee, reviews the transcription of the chain-of-custody forms and the inputted information. The Project Managers perform final review of the chain-of-custody forms and inputted information.

19.15.4.2 The next level of data review occurs with the Analysts. As results are generated, analysts review their work to ensure that the results generated meet QC requirements and relevant EPA methodologies. The Analysts transfer the data into the LIMS and add/review data qualifiers if applicable. To ensure data compliance, a different analyst performs a second level of review. Second level review is accomplished by checking reported results against raw data and evaluating the results for accuracy. During the second level review, blank runs, QA/QC check results, initial and continuing calibration results, laboratory control samples, sample data, qualifiers and spike information are evaluated. Where calibration is not required on a daily basis, secondary review of the initial calibration results may be conducted at the time of calibration. One hundred percent of all manual integrations are reviewed. The review is documented on the chromatogram by the analyst responsible for the integration and on the Second Review Checklist by the peer reviewer. Manual integrations are also periodically electronically reviewed utilizing auditing software to help ensure compliance to ethics and manual integration policies. Issues that deem further review include the following:

- QC data are outside the specified control limits for accuracy and precision
- Reviewed sample data does not match with reported results
- Unusual detection limit changes are observed
- Samples having unusually high results
- Samples exceeding a known regulatory limit
- Raw data indicating some type of contamination or poor technique
- Inconsistent peak integration
- Transcription errors
- Results outside of calibration range

19.15.4.3 Unacceptable analytical results may require reanalysis of the samples. Any problems are brought to the attention of the Laboratory Director, Project Manager, Quality Assurance Director/Manager, Technical Manager, or Supervisor for further investigation. Corrective action is initiated whenever necessary.

19.15.4.4 The results are then entered or directly transferred into the computer database and a hard copy (or .pdf) is created for the client.

19.15.4.5 As a final review prior to the release of the report, the Project Manager reviews the results for appropriateness and completeness. This review and approval ensures that client requirements have been met and that the final report has been properly completed. The process includes, but is not limited to, verifying that chemical relationships are evaluated, COC is followed, cover letters/ narratives are present, flags are appropriate, and project specific requirements are met.

19.15.4.6 Any project that requires a data package is subject to a tertiary data review for transcription errors and acceptable quality control requirements. The Project Manager then signs the final report. When complete, the report is sent out to the client.

19.15.5 Manual Integrations

Computerized data systems provide the analyst with the ability to re-integrate raw instrument data in order to optimize the interpretation of the data. Though manual integration of data is an invaluable tool for resolving variations in instrument performance and some sample matrix problems, when used improperly, this technique would make unacceptable data appear to meet quality control acceptance limits. Improper re-integrations lead to legally indefensible data, a poor reputation, or possible laboratory decertification. Because guidelines for re-integration of data are not provided in the methods and most methods were written prior to widespread implementation of computerized data systems, the laboratory trains all analytical staff on proper manual integration techniques using TestAmerica"s Corporate SOP (CA-Q-S-002) as the guideline for our internal SOP No. ST-QA-0040, entitled “Manual Integration Procedure”.

19.15.5.1 The analyst must adjust baseline or the area of a peak in some situations, for example when two compounds are not adequately resolved or when a peak shoulder needs to be separated from the peak of interest. The analyst must use professional judgment and common sense to determine when manual integrating is required. Analysts are encouraged to ask for assistance from a senior analyst or manager when in doubt.

19.15.5.2 Analysts shall not increase or decrease peak areas for the sole purpose of achieving acceptable QC recoveries that would have otherwise been unacceptable. The intentional recording or reporting of incorrect information (or the intentional omission of correct information) is against company principals and policy and is grounds for immediate termination.

19.15.5.3 Client samples, performance evaluation samples, and quality control samples are all treated equally when determining whether or not a peak area or baseline should be manually adjusted.

19.15.5.4 All manual integrations receive a second level review. Manual integrations must be indicated on an expanded scale “after” chromatograms such that the integration performed can be easily evaluated during data review. Expanded scale “before” chromatograms are also required for all manual integrations done on samples, calibrations, calibration verifications, laboratory control samples, internal standards, surrogates, etc. unless the laboratory has another documented corporate approved procedure in place that can demonstrate an active process for detection and deterrence of improper integration practices.

Figure 19-1. Example - Demonstration of Capability Documentation

Analyst Demonstration of Capability

TestAmerica St. Louis

Analyst Name

MDD/YYYY

Preparation Method(s):

Analytical Method(s):

Matrix: Solid/Water/Waste, etc...

Method Description:

Preparation SOP No: ST-XX-#####

Analytical SOP No: ST-XX-#####

We, the undersigned, CERTIFY that:

1. The analyst identified above, using the cited test method with the specifications in the cited SOP, which is in use at this facility for the analysis of samples under the laboratory's Quality Assurance Plan, has completed the Demonstration of Capability (DOC).
2. The test method(s) was performed by the analyst identified on this certificate.
3. A copy of test method(s) and laboratory SOPs are available for all personnel on-site. **These documents have been reviewed by the analyst as part of this DOC.**
4. The data associated with the demonstration of capability are true, accurate, complete and self-explanatory.
5. All raw data necessary to reconstruct and validate these analyses have been retained at the facility. The associated information is organized and available for review.

Analyst	**Signature**	**Date**
Dept Supervisor	**Signature**	**Date**
QA Manager	**Signature**	**Date**

SECTION 20. EQUIPMENT and CALIBRATIONS

20.1 Overview

The laboratory purchases the most technically advanced analytical instrumentation for sample analyses. Instrumentation is purchased on the basis of accuracy, dependability, efficiency and sensitivity. Each laboratory is furnished with all items of sampling, preparation, analytical testing and measurement equipment necessary to correctly perform the tests for which the laboratory has capabilities. Each piece of equipment is capable of achieving the required accuracy and complies with specifications relevant to the method being performed. Before being placed into use, the equipment (including sampling equipment) is calibrated and checked to establish that it meets its intended specification. The calibration routines for analytical instruments establish the range of quantitation. Calibration procedures are specified in laboratory SOPs. A list of laboratory instrumentation is presented in Table 20-1.

Equipment is only operated by authorized and trained personnel. Manufacturer‟s instructions for equipment use are readily accessible to all appropriate laboratory personnel.

20.2 Preventive Maintenance

The laboratory follows a well-defined maintenance program to ensure proper equipment operation and to prevent the failure of laboratory equipment or instrumentation during use. This program of preventive maintenance helps to avoid delays due to instrument failure.

Routine preventive maintenance procedures and frequency, such as cleaning and replacements, should be performed according to the procedures outlined in the manufacturer's manual. Qualified personnel must also perform maintenance when there is evidence of degradation of peak resolution, a shift in the calibration curve, loss of sensitivity, or failure to continually meet one of the quality control criteria.

Table 20-2 lists examples of scheduled routine maintenance. It is the responsibility of each Technical Manager to ensure that instrument maintenance logs are kept for all equipment in his/her department. Preventative maintenance procedures maybe/are also outlined in analytical SOPs or instrument manuals. (Note: for some equipment, the log used to monitor performance is also the maintenance log. Multiple pieces of equipment may share the same log as long as it is clear as to which instrument is associated with an entry.)

Instrument maintenance logs are controlled and are used to document instrument problems, instrument repair and maintenance activities. Maintenance logs shall be kept for all major pieces of equipment. Instrument maintenance logs may also be used to specify instrument parameters.

- Documentation must include all major maintenance activities such as contracted preventive maintenance and service and in-house activities such as the replacement of electrical components, lamps, tubing, valves, columns, detectors, cleaning and adjustments.
- Each entry in the instrument log includes the Analyst's initials, the date, a detailed description of the problem (or maintenance needed/scheduled), a detailed explanation of the solution or maintenance performed, and a verification that the equipment is functioning properly (state what was used to determine a return to control. e.g. CCV run on *„date‟* was acceptable, or

instrument recalibrated on „date" with acceptable verification, etc.) must also be documented in the instrument records.

- When maintenance or repair is performed by an outside agency, service receipts detailing the service performed can be affixed into the logbooks adjacent to pages describing the maintenance performed. Folder pockets are used in some logbooks to store service receipts.

If an instrument requires repair (subjected to overloading or mishandling, gives suspect results, or otherwise has shown to be defective or outside of specified limits) it shall be taken out of operation and tagged as out-of-service or otherwise isolated until such a time as the repairs have been made and the instrument can be demonstrated as operational by calibration and/or verification or other test to demonstrate acceptable performance. The laboratory shall examine the effect of this defect on previous analyses. The instrument is "tagged-out" by the analyst who observed the issue, the department manager or the QA department. A non-conformance memo, or some other "tag", is posted on the affected instrument.

In the event of equipment malfunction that cannot be resolved, service shall be obtained from the instrument vendor manufacturer, or qualified service technician, if such a service can be tendered. If on-site service is unavailable, arrangements shall be made to have the instrument shipped back to the manufacturer for repair. Back up instruments, which have been approved, for the analysis shall perform the analysis normally carried out by the malfunctioning instrument. If the back-up is not available and the analysis cannot be carried out within the needed timeframe, the samples shall be subcontracted.

If an instrument is sent out for service or transferred to another facility, it must be recalibrated and verified (including new initial MDL study or MDL verification sample) prior to return to lab operations.

20.3 Support Equipment

This section applies to all devices that may not be the actual test instrument, but are necessary to support laboratory operations. These include but are not limited to: balances, ovens, refrigerators, freezers, incubators, water baths, field sampling devices, temperature measuring devices, thermal/pressure sample preparation devices and volumetric dispensing devices if quantitative results are dependent on their accuracy, as in standard preparation and dispensing or dilution into a specified volume. All raw data records associated with the support equipment are retained to document instrument performance.

20.3.1 Weights and Balances

The accuracy of the balances used in the laboratory is checked every working day, before use. All balances are placed on stable counter tops.

Each balance is checked prior to initial serviceable use with at least two certified ASTM type 1 weights spanning its range of use (weights that have been calibrated to ASTM type 1 weights may also be used for daily verification). ASTM type 1 weights used only for calibration of other weights (and no other purpose) are inspected for corrosion, damage or nicks at least annually and if no damage is observed, they are calibrated at least every 5 years by an outside calibration laboratory. Any weights (including ASTM Type 1) used for daily balance checks or

other purposes are recalibrated/recertified annually to NIST standards (this may be done internally if laboratory maintains "calibration only" ASTM type 1 weights).
All balances are serviced annually by a qualified service representative, who supplies the laboratory with a certificate that identifies traceability of the calibration to the NIST standards.

All of this information is recorded in logs, and the recalibration/recertification certificates are kept on file.

Refer to SOP ST-QA-0005, "Calibration and Verification Procedures for Thermometers, Balances, Weights and Pipettes," for detailed information.

20.3.2 pH, Conductivity, and Turbidity Meters

The pH meters used in the laboratory are accurate to ± 0.1 pH units, and have a scale readability of at least 0.05 pH units. The meters automatically compensate for the temperature, and are calibrated with at least two working range buffer solutions before each use.

Conductivity meters are also calibrated before each use with a known standard to demonstrate the meters do not exceed an error of 1% or one umhos/cm.

Turbidity meters are also calibrated before each use. All of this information is documented in logs.

Consult pH and Conductivity, and Turbidity SOPs for further information.

20.3.3 Thermometers

All thermometers are calibrated on an annual basis with a NIST-traceable thermometer. IR thermometers, digital probes and thermocouples are calibrated quarterly.

The NIST thermometers are recalibrated every five years (unless thermometer has been exposed to temperature extremes or apparent separation of internal liquid) by an approved outside service and the provided certificate of traceability is kept on file. The NIST thermometer(s) have increments of 1 degree (0.5 degree or less increments are required for drinking water microbiological laboratories), and have ranges applicable to method and certification requirements. The NIST traceable thermometer is used for no other purpose than to calibrate other thermometers.

All of this information is documented in logbooks or filed in QA records. Monitoring of method-specific temperatures, including incubators, heating blocks, water baths, and ovens, is documented in method-specific logbooks. More information on this subject can be found in the SOP ST-QA-0005.

20.3.4 Refrigerators/Freezer Units, Water baths, Ovens and Incubators

The temperatures of all refrigerator units and freezers used for sample and standard storage are monitored each working day. (Sample storage is monitored 7 days a week for units storing DOE and/or DoD samples).

Ovens, water baths and incubators are monitored on days of use.

All of this equipment has a unique identification number, and is assigned a unique thermometer for monitoring.

Sample storage refrigerator temperatures are kept between > 0ºC and ≤ 6 ºC; freezers are kept below 10 ºC.

Specific temperature settings/ranges for other refrigerators, ovens water baths, and incubators can be found in method specific SOPs.

All of this information is documented in Daily Temperature Logbooks.

20.3.5 Autopipettors, Dilutors, and Syringes

Mechanical volumetric dispensing devices including burettes (except Class A Glassware and Glass microliter syringes) are given unique identification numbers and the delivery volumes are verified gravimetrically, at a minimum, on a quarterly basis.

For those dispensers that are not used for analytical measurements, a label is applied to the device stating that it is non-critical Any device not regularly verified cannot be used for any quantitative measurements.

Micro-syringes are purchased from Hamilton Company. Each syringe is traceable to NIST. The laboratory keeps on file an “Accuracy and Precision Statement of Conformance” from Hamilton attesting established accuracy.

20.4 Instrument Calibrations

Calibration of analytical instrumentation is essential to the production of quality data. Strict calibration procedures are followed for each method. These procedures are designed to determine and document the method detection limits, the working range of the analytical instrumentation and any fluctuations that may occur from day to day.

Sufficient raw data records are retained to allow an outside party to reconstruct all facets of the initial calibration. Records contain, but are not limited to, the following: calibration date, method, instrument, analyst(s) initials or signatures, analysis date, analytes, concentration, response, type of calibration (Avg RF, curve, or other calculations that may be used to reduce instrument responses to concentration.)

Sample results must be quantitated from the initial calibration and may not be quantitated from any continuing instrument calibration verification unless otherwise required by regulation, method or program.

If the initial calibration results are outside of the acceptance criteria, corrective action is performed and any affected samples are reanalyzed if possible. If the reanalysis is not possible, any data associated with an unacceptable initial calibration will be reported with appropriate data qualifiers (refer to Section 12).

Note: Instruments are calibrated initially and as needed after that and at least annually.

20.4.1 Calibration Standards

Calibration standards are prepared using the procedures indicated in the Reagents and Standards section of the determinative method SOP. If a reference method does not specify the number of calibration standards, a minimum of 3 calibration points (exception being ICP and ICP/MS methods) will be used.

Standards for instrument calibration are obtained from a variety of sources. All standards are traceable to national or international standards of measurement, or to national or international standard reference materials.

The lowest concentration calibration standard that is analyzed during an initial calibration must be at or below the stated reporting limit for the method based on the final volume of extract (or sample).

The other concentrations define the working range of the instrument/method or correspond to the expected range of concentrations found in actual samples that are also within the working range of the instrument/method. Results of samples not bracketed by initial instrument calibration standards (within calibration range to at least the same number of significant figures used to report the data) must be reported as having less certainty, e.g., defined qualifiers or flags (additional information may be included in the case narrative). The exception to these rules is ICP methods or other methods where the referenced method does not specify two or more standards. This also does not apply to radiochemical methods.

All initial calibrations are verified with a standard obtained from a second source and traceable to a national standard, when available (or vendor certified different lot if a second source is not available). For unique situations, such as air analysis where no other source or lot is available, a standard made by a different analyst at a different time or a different preparation would be considered a second source. This verification occurs immediately after the calibration curve has been analyzed, and before the analysis of any samples.

20.4.1.1 Calibration Verification (Organic/Inorganic)

The calibration relationship established during the initial calibration must be verified initially and at least daily as specified in the laboratory method SOPs in accordance with the referenced analytical methods and in the 2009 TNI Standard. The process of calibration verification applies to both external standard and internal standard calibration techniques, as well as to linear and non-linear calibration models. Initial calibration verification is with a standard source secondary (second source standard) to the calibration standards, but continuing calibration verifications may use the same source standards as the calibration curve.

Note: The process of calibration verification referred to here is fundamentally different from the approach called "calibration" in some methods. As described in those methods, the calibration factors or response factors calculated during calibration are used to update the calibration factors or response factors used for sample quantitation. This approach, while employed in other EPA programs, amounts to a daily single-point calibration.

All target analytes and surrogates, including those reported as non-detects, must be included in periodic calibration verifications for purposes of retention time confirmation and to demonstrate that calibration verification criteria are being met, i.e., RPD, per 2009 TNI Standard.

All samples must be bracketed by periodic analyses of standards that meet the QC acceptance criteria (e.g., calibration and retention time). The frequency is found in the determinative methods or SOPs.

Note: If an internal standard calibration is being used (basically GCMS) then bracketing standards are not required, only daily verifications are needed. The results from these verification standards must meet the calibration verification criteria and the retention time criteria (if applicable).

Generally, the initial calibrations must be verified at the beginning of each 12-hour analytical shift during which samples are analyzed. (Some methods may specify more or less frequent verifications). The 12-hour analytical shift begins with the injection of the calibration verification standard (or the MS tuning standard in MS methods). The shift ends after the completion of the analysis of the last sample, QC, or standard that can be injected within 12 hours of the beginning of the shift.

A continuing instrument calibration verification (CCV) must be repeated at the beginning and, for methods that have quantitation by external calibration models, at the end of each analytical batch. Some methods have more frequent CCV requirements see specific SOPs. Most Inorganic methods require the CCV to be analyzed after every 10 samples or injections, including matrix or batch QC samples.

If the results of a CCV are outside the established acceptance criteria and analysis of a second consecutive (and immediate) CCV fails to produce results within acceptance criteria, corrective action shall be performed. Once corrective actions have been completed and documented, the laboratory shall demonstrate acceptable instrument / method performance by analyzing two consecutive CCVs, or a new initial instrument calibration shall be performed.

Sample analyses and reporting of data may not occur or continue until the analytical system is calibrated or calibration verified. However, data associated with unacceptable calibration verification may be fully useable under the following special conditions and reported based upon discussion and approval of the client:

a). when the acceptance criteria for the CCV are exceeded high (i.e., high bias) and the associated samples within the batch are non-detects, then those non-detects may be reported with a case narrative explaining the high bias. Otherwise the samples affected by the unacceptable CCV shall be re-analyzed after a new calibration curve has been established, evaluated and accepted; or

b). when the acceptance criteria for the CCV are exceeded low (i.e., low bias), those sample results may be reported if they exceed a maximum regulatory limit/decision level. Otherwise the samples affected by the unacceptable CCV shall be re-analyzed after a new calibration curve has been established, evaluated and accepted.

Samples reported by the 2 conditions identified above will be appropriately flagged.

20.4.1.2 Verification of Linear and Non-Linear Calibrations

Calibration verification for calibrations involves the calculation of the percent drift or the percent difference of the instrument response between the initial calibration and each subsequent analysis of the verification standard. (These calculations are available in Appendix 6). Verification standards are evaluated based on the % Difference from the average CF or RF of the initial calibration or based on % Drift or % Recovery if a linear or quadratic curve is used.

Regardless of whether a linear or non-linear calibration model is used, if initial verification criterion is not met, then no sample analyses may take place until the calibration has been verified or a new initial calibration is performed that meets the specifications listed in the method SOPs. If the calibration cannot be verified after the analysis of a single verification standard, then adjust the instrument operating conditions and/or perform instrument maintenance, and analyze another aliquot of the verification standard. If the calibration cannot be verified with the second standard, then a new initial calibration is performed.

- When the acceptance criteria for the calibration verification are exceeded high, i.e., high bias, and there are associated samples that are non-detects, then those non-detects may be reported. Otherwise, the samples affected by the unacceptable calibration verification shall be reanalyzed after a new calibration curve has been established, evaluated and accepted.

- When the acceptance criteria for the calibration verification are exceeded low, i.e., low bias, those sample results may be reported if they exceed a maximum regulatory limit/decision level. Otherwise, the samples affected by the unacceptable verification shall be reanalyzed after a new calibration curve has been established, evaluated and accepted. Alternatively, a reporting limit standard may be analyzed to demonstrate that the laboratory can still support non-detects at their reporting limit.

20.4.2 Radiochemical Calibrations

20.4.2.1 CALIBRATION STANDARDS

Shelf life for stock radioactive standards shall not exceed 5 half lives. Shelf life for stock solutions prepared in the laboratory from salts, metals or dilution from a parent solution shall be no greater than one year, unless stated otherwise on the calibration certificate from the manufacturer. Standards in the form of a soil, sealed sources, filter, plated sources and sealed epoxy Marinelli beakers do not always have an expiration date. After the 1 year shelf life of the stock solution has expired, it must be re-verified.

If the standard is not re-verified, the standard shall be removed or clearly designated as acceptable for qualitative purposes only.

The expiration date of the secondary standard shall not exceed the expiration date of the primary standard.

The accuracy of calibration standards is checked by comparison with a calibration verification standard from a second source. In cases where a second standard source is not available, a source from a different vendor is acceptable. All cases where this requirement cannot be met shall be documented with a nonconformance memo.

When a traceable standard is not available to use for calibration or verification activities, a non-traceable standard may be used if written client approval is obtained (when required).

Calibration standards are prepared using the appropriate procedures.

For each analyte of interest, prepare calibration standards at the minimum number of concentrations as stated in the analytical methods.

Standards for instrument calibration are obtained from a variety of sources. All radioactive standards are traceable to NIST whenever possible. Dilution standards are prepared from stock standards purchased from commercial suppliers. A standard log is maintained, containing concentration/activity, date of receipt, date of standard preparation, any dilutions made, lot number, supplier, type of solvent and a unique code number to identify the standard.

The frequency of calibration can be found in the laboratory"s radiochemical methods and Table 20-4.

20.4.3 RADIOCHEMICAL CONTINUING INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION, VERIFICATION and RADIOCHEMICAL BACKGROUND MEASUREMENT

Performance checks shall be performed using appropriate check sources and monitored to ensure that the instruments are running properly and that detector response has not significantly changed. Background measurements are made according to the schedule on Table 20-4 and monitored to ensure that the laboratory maintains its capability to meet required data quality objectives.

20.4.4 RADIOCHEMICAL INSTRUMENT CONTAMINATION MONITORING

The laboratory radiochemical instrumentation SOPs specify the requirements for monitoring radiochemical instrumentation. The SOP specifies the monitoring frequencies and criteria for initiating corrective action.

20.5 Tentatively Identified Compounds (TIC) – GC/MS Analysis

For samples containing components not associated with the calibration standards, a library search may be made for the purpose of tentative identification. The necessity to perform this type of identification will be determined by the purpose of the analyses being conducted. Data system library search routines should not use normalization routines that would misrepresent the library or unknown spectra when compared to each other.

Note: If the TIC compound is not part of the client target analyte list but is calibrated by the laboratory and is both qualitatively and/or quantitatively identifiable, it should not be reported as a TIC. If the compound is reported on the same form as true TICs, it should be qualified and/or

narrated that the reported compound is qualitatively and quantitatively (if verification in control) reported compared to a known standard that is in control (where applicable).

For example, the RCRA permit or waste delisting requirements may require the reporting of non-target analytes. Only after visual comparison of sample spectra with the nearest library searches may the analyst assign a tentative identification. See SOPs ST-MS-0001 and ST-MS-0002 for guidelines on making tentative identifications and reporting TICs.

20.6 GC/MS Tuning

Prior to any GCMS analytical sequence, including calibration, the instrument parameters for the tune and subsequent sample analyses within that sequence must be set.

Prior to tuning/auto-tuning the mass spec, the parameters may be adjusted within the specifications set by the manufacturer or the analytical method. These generally don't need any adjustment but it may be required based on the current instrument performance. If the tune verification does not pass it may be necessary to clean the source or perform additional maintenance. Any maintenance is documented in the maintenance log.

Table 20-1. Example: Instrumentation List

Equipment/ Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Year(s) Put into Service	Condition When Received
GC/MS – "G" GC System	Hewlett Packard	5890	2807A11075	1987	NEW
GC/MS – "G" Concentrator	Tekmar	LSC3000	98175006	1992	NEW
GC/MS – "G" Autosampler	Varian	Archon	13540	2001	NEW
GC/MS – "F"	Hewlett Packard	5973	DE00020247	1998	NEW
GC/MS – "F" GC System	Hewlett Packard	6890	US80221392	1998	NEW
GC/MS – "F" Concentrator	IO	Eclipse 4660	D530466888P	2002	NEW
GC/MS – "F" Autosampler	Varian	Archon	14613	2001	NEW
GC/MS – "L"	Hewlett Packard	5973	CN10339019	2004	NEW
GC/MS – "L" Concentrator	Teledyne Tekmar	Velocity XPT	US03346007	2004	NEW
GC/MS – "L" Autosampler	Teledyne Tekmar	SOLATek 72	US03349002	2004	NEW
GC/MS – "M"	Hewlett Packard	5973	CN10412013	2004	NEW
GC/MS – "M" Concentrator	Teledyne Tekmar	Velocity XPT	US0412001	2004	NEW
GC/MS – "M" Autosampler	Teledyne Tekmar	SOLATek 72	US04119003	2004	NEW
GC/MS – "N"	Hewlett Packard	5973	CN10512032	2005	NEW
GC/MS – "N" GC System	Hewlett Packard	6890	US44621325	2005	NEW
GC/MS – "N" Concentrator	Tekmar/Dohrman n	Velocity XPT	US03247002	2009	Used
GC/MS – "N" Autosampler	Teledyne Teckmar	Solatek 72	US03100004	2009	Used
GC/MS – "K	Hewlett Packard	5973	US81221525	1998	NEW
GC/MS – "K" GC System	Hewlett Packard	6890	US00022347	1998	NEW
GC/MS – "K" Series Injector	Hewlett Packard	7683	CN31530345	1998	NEW
GC/MS – "K" Autosampler	Hewlett Packard	G2614A	US83501656	1998	NEW
GC/MS – "J"	Hewlett Packard	5973	US80321385	1998	NEW
GC/MS – "J" GC System	Hewlett Packard	6890	US00021127	1998	NEW
GC/MS – "J" Series Injector	Hewlett Packard	7683	US81801195	1998	NEW
GC/MS – "J" Autosampler	Hewlett Packard	G2614A	US80600251	1998	NEW
GC/MS – "I"	Hewlett Packard	5973	CN10514049	2005	NEW
GC/MS – "I" GC System	Hewlett Packard	G2579A	US44621455	2005	NEW

Equipment/ Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Year(s) Put into Service	Condition When Received
GC/MS – "I" Series Injector	Hewlett Packard	7683	CN51224243	2005	NEW
GC/MS – "I" Autosampler	Hewlett Packard	G2614A	CN42229061	2005	NEW
GC/MS – "X"	Agilent	5973	US10461280	2008	NEW
GC/MS – "X" GC System	Agilent	6890N	US10144027	2008	NEW
GC/MS – "X" Series Injector	Tekmar	7683	US01330017	2008	NEW
GC/MS – "X" Autosampler	IO	G2614A	1411	2008	NEW
GC/MS – "Y"	Hewlett Packard	5970	3449A02079	2009	Used
GC/MS – "Y" GC System	Hewlett Packard	5890	3336A57239	2009	Used
GC/MS – "Y" Concentrator	Tekmar	Tekmar 3000	93300001	2009	NEW
GC/MS – "Y" Autosampler	Varian	Archon	12541	2009	Used
GC/MS – "Z"	Hewlett Packard	5973	US80230105	2010	Refurbished
GC/MS – "Z" GC System	Hewlett Packard	6890	US00009101	2010	Refurbished
GC/MS – "Z" Concentrator	IO	Eclipse 4660	E002466503P	2010	NEW
GC/MS – "Z" Autosampler	Varian	Archon	MS1003W019	2010	NEW
LC/MS/MS – "R" Mass Spectrometer	Waters	Quattro Premier XE	VAB461	2006	NEW
LC/MS/MS – "R" Liquid Chromatograph	Waters	Acquity PDA Detector	L05UPD807N	2006	NEW
LC/MS/MS – "R" Liquid Chromatograph	Waters	Acquity Sample Manager	60UPS056M	2006	NEW
LC/MS/MS – "R" Liquid Chromatograph	Waters	Acquity Binary Solvent Man.	C06UPB008M	2006	NEW
LC/MS/MS – "T" Mass Spectrometer	Micromass	Ultima	VB280	2008	NEW
LC/MS/MS – "T" HPLC – "Q" ALS Therm	Hewlett Packard	G1330A	DE13201124	1999	NEW
LC/MS/MS – "T" HPLC – "Q" Quat Pump	Hewlett Packard	G1311A	DE14916965	1999	NEW
LC/MS/MS – "X" Liquid Chromatograph	Waters	Xevo	VBA453	2010	NEW

Equipment/ Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Year(s) Put into Service	Condition When Received
LC/MS/MS – "X" Liquid Chromatograph	Waters	Acquity Sample Manager	H07UPB932M	2010	NEW
LC/MS/MS – "X" Liquid Chromatograph	Waters	Acquity Binary Solvent Manager	H07UPa802M	2010	NEW
GC – "L"	Hewlett Packard	5890	2413A04451	1987	NEW
GC – "L" Autosampler	Varian	Archon	160098	2000	NEW
GC – "L" Concentrator	Tekmar	LSC3000	93300001	1997	NEW
GC – "K"	Agilent	6890	US00039258	2000	NEW
GC – "K" Autosampler	Agilent	7683	US04709936	2000	NEW
GC – "E"	Hewlett Packard	6890	US00011425	2000	NEW
GC – "E" Autosampler	Hewlett Packard	6890	US71701354	2000	NEW
GC – "M"	Agilent	6890	US10328036	2003	NEW
GC – "M" Autosampler	Agilent	7683	CN32624339	2003	NEW
GC – "O"	Agilent	6890	CN10422045	2004	NEW
GC – "O" Autosampler	Agilent	7683	CN51132513	2004	NEW
GC – "P"	Agilent	6890N	CN10510018	2005	NEW
GC – "P" Autosampler	Agilent	7683	CN51532846	2005	NEW
GC – "V"	Agilent	6890	US00008573	2009	USED
GC – "V" (Auto Sampler)	Agilent	G1530A	US8090377	2009	USED
HPLC – "N"	Hewlett Packard	G1329A	DE91603153	1999	NEW
HPLC – "N" ALS Therm	Hewlett Packard	G1330A	DE82203165	1999	NEW
HPLC – "N" COLCOM	Hewlett Packard	G1316A	DE91609858	1999	NEW
HPLC – "N" DAD	Hewlett Packard	G1315A	DE91605478	1999	NEW
HPLC – "N" Degasser	Hewlett Packard	G1322A	JP73016399	1999	NEW
HPLC – "N" Quat Pump	Hewlett Packard	G1311A	DE91605960	1999	NEW
HPLC – "N" FLD	Hewlett Packard	G1321A	DE92001122	1999	NEW
HPLC LCE (DAD)	Agilent	G1315D	DE64255811	2010	USED
HPLC LCE (COL)	Agilent	G1316A	DE63065337	2010	USED
HPLC LCE (Auto Sampler)	Agilent	G1329A	DE64764168	2010	USED
HPLC LCE (Pump)	Agilent	G1311A	DE62962744	2010	USED
GPC-1	O-I Analytical	Autoprep 2000	E427330254	2011	NEW
ICP-MS – "6100"	Perkin Elmer	ELAN 6100	0859907	1999	NEW

Equipment/ Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Year(s) Put into Service	Condition When Received
ICP-MS – "6100" Autosampler	Perkin Elmer	AS-91	4123	1999	NEW
ICP-MS – "7500"	Agilent	7500CX	JP82802890	2009	NEW
ICP-MS – "7700"	Agilent	7700	JP10110271	2011	NEW
ICP-MS – "9000"	Perkin Elmer	ELAN 9000	P1000302	2013	USED
ICP – "6500 Duel View"	Thermo Fisher	6000 Series	20105013	2011	NEW
CVAA	Leeman Labs	Hydra AA 2	0035	2011	NEW
IC – "S" Chromatography Oven	Dionex	LC30	98070139	2008	NEW
IC – "S" Conductivity Detector	Dionex	CD20	99070231	2008	NEW
IC – "S" Gradient Pump	Dionex	GP50	99070382	2008	NEW
IC – "S" Autosampler	Dionex	AS40	00090205	2008	NEW
IC – "2500" Chromatography Oven	Dionex	LC25	03120540	2004	NEW
IC – "2500" Conductivity Detector	Dionex	CD25	03120540	2004	NEW
IC – "2500" Gradient Pump	Dionex	GP50	03120633	2004	NEW
IC – "2500" Autosampler	Dionex	AS40	07020461	2004	NEW
IC – "1500" Ion Chromatography System	Dionex	ICS-1500	03080236	2008	NEW
IC – "1500" Autosampler	Dionex	ASM-3	920937	2008	NEW
TOC	Shimadzu	TOC-5050A	36501107	1999	NEW
TOX	Mitsubishi	100 TOX	A7M00017	1999	NEW
TOC	Shimadzu	TOC-VCPN	H51404635090	2010	NEW
Solid Sample Module	Shimadzu	SSM-5000A	H52504700582NK	2010	NEW
Discrete Analyzer	Systea	Easy Chem-Plus	0901262	2010	NEW
UV Spec 1	Thermospectronic	Genysis	3SGF211001	2003	NEW
UV Spec 2	Thermospectronic	Genysis	3SGR172002	2013	NEW
UV Spec	Shimadzu	UV-2401PC	A1083 (320053LP)	2013	USED
TRAACS – "1"	Technicon	Traacs 800	0103011	1988	NEW
BOD	Man-Tech Associates	04-227	270D3XB245	2003	NEW

Equipment/ Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Year(s) Put into Service	Condition When Received
Ignitability Apparatus: Open Cup	Fisher	D-92	906N0014	1998	NEW
Ignitability Apparatus: Closed Cup	Fisher	162	1149	1992	NEW
Multimeter	Thermo	5 Star	B15814	2009	NEW
Multimeter	Thermo	5 Star	015748	2009	NEW
Alpha Spectrometer – "AV1 - AV24" "AV43 - AV122" "AV123 - AV226" "AV227 – AV247"	Ortec	Multi-Component	Multiple*	1987-2011	NEW
Gamma Spectrometer Intrinsic Germanium Detector "GE1 - GE10" "GE11 – GE19"	Tennelec / Ortec	Multi-Component	Multiple*	1991-2011	NEW
GFPC – "Protean"	Protean	MPC-9604	233126-BO 236534-BO 236532-BO 236533-BO	2003	NEW
GFPC – "Orange"	Protean	MPC-9604	08217155 08217156 08217154 08217153 10181186 10181187	2008-2010	NEW
GFPC – "Purple"	Protean	MPC-9604	10181185 10181184 10029177 10029178 10029179 10029180	2010	NEW
GFPC "Green"	Tennelec	LB5100	31360	2000	NEW
LSC – "3180" Pink Teal Aquau Brown	Packard	Tricarb 3180	DG06095123 DG01117382 DG01117385 DG01117384 DG01117383	2009-2011	NEW
LSC – "3170"	Packard	Tricarb 3170	429670/429774	2002	NEW

Table 20-2. Example: Schedule of Routine Maintenance

Inductively Coupled Plasma

DAILY OR AS NEEDED - CHECK

- Gas supply
- Waste and rinse solution levels
- Droplet size (nebulizer)
- Replace orange/green tubing

WEEKLY
- Check water level in cool flow
- Nebulizer rinse
- Replace waste line
- Clean injector tip
- Check /Clean plasma torch assembly
- Replace sample tubing
- Clean spray chamber

MONTHLY
- Check /Clean air filter of power unit
- Clean fast autosampler valve and rotor

ANNUALLY
- Check vacuum system oil
- Check /Replace coolant water filter

Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometer

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Check Waste and rinse water container levels
- Check/ Replace sample, internal and waste lines
- Clean cones (7500, 7700)
- Clean cone

WEEKLY
- Check /Clean interface cones
- Check Roughing pump oil level and color
- Replace Waste Tubing

MONTHLY
- Check /Change pump oil (6100)
- Check /Clean auto lens (6100)
- Clean torch & injector tip (6100)
- Clean auto lense (6100)
- Clean torch (7500, 7700)
- Move data set files (7500, 7700)

Cold Vapor Automatic Analysis

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Check /Pump and drain tubing
- Check Gas pressure
- Instrument parameter check

WEEKLY
- Check /Change sample, reductant and draining tubings

MONTHLY
- Change/rinse tubing
- Check/change waste tubing

QUARTERLY
- Check /Change drying tube

TOX

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Cell Performance Test
- Electrodes
- Cell Fluid, Dehydrating Fluid and Electrolyte
- Adsorption module (cleaned at end of use)

Autoanalyzer Traacs- 1

DAILY
- Washout procedure (at end)

AS NEEDED
- Check /Change tubing
- Lubricate Probe shaft
- Lubricate oil rollers

TOC

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Air Supply and Gas Flow Rate (150mm)
- Humidifier
- A/LS Rinse Tank

MONTHLY

- Check /Inspect SO_3 scrubber – change if crystals at inlet are not white.
- Check /Inspect halogen scrubber – change if black color approaches outlet end.

ANNUALLY
- Check /Change CO_2 absorber

Ion Chromatography

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Plumbing for leaks
- Gases and Pump Pressure
- Conductivity meter
- Fill eluent
- Column replacement

UV Spec

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Rinse out Sample Cuvettes (after each use)

BOD

DAILY
- Calibration

As Needed
- Change membrane

Discrete Analyzer

DAILY
- Auto zero
- Perform rinse at completion of analysis
- Check DI water bottle/refill

Alpha Spectrometer

DAILY
- Pulsars

MONTHLY
- Backgrounds
- Clean detectors
- Continuing calibration verifications

ANNUALLY
- Calibrations

Gamma Spectrometer

DAILY
- Continuing calibration blank/continuing calibration verification

MONTHLY
- Clean/Long Backgrounds

ANNUALLY
- calibration checks

Gas Flow Proportional Counting

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Gas level
- Calibration verifications

MONTHLY
- Clean/Long Backgrounds

ANNUALLY
- Calibrations

Liquid Scintillation Counter

WEEKLY OR AS NEEDED
- Clean Fan

YEARLY
- Serviced by vendor

Semi-volatile Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometer

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Gas supply, column flow and inlet pressure
- Fill solvent rinse vials
- Check /Injection Port Cleaning
- Check /Change Septum, injection port liner, and seals
- Check /Trim Column
- Check/replace injection syringe

ANNUALLY
- Check /Replace pump oil

AS NEEDED
- Replace column
- Clean ion source
- Replace multiplier
- Replace electronic circuit board
- Replace detector
- Replace transfer lines

Volatile Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometer

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Gas supply, column flow and inlet pressure

QUARTERLY
- Check Trim Column
- Check/Change Trap

SEMI-ANNUALLY
- Check/Replace Column
- Check/Clean Source
- Check/Injection port maintenance

ANNUALLY
- Check/ Replace pump oil

High Pressure Liquid Chromatograph (HPLC)

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Ensure column flow and pressure are correct
- Ensure HPLC solvents are sufficient to run
- Ensure proper DAD signals are on
- Visibly check for leaks

MONTHLY
- Check/Change Purge Valve Frit

SEMIANNUALLY
- Check/Change Guard Cartridge and Frit Cap

BIANNUALLY
- Check/Replace Column
- Check/Replace UV Source
- Check/Replace Visible Source
- Check/Replace pump seals

Semi-Volatile Gas Chromatograph (Dual ECD)

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Ensure column flow and inlet pressure are correct
- Ensure temperature for oven, inlet(s), and detector(s) are correct
- Ensure solvent rinse vials are full
- Ensure injection syringe is secure in tower and plunger is engaged

MONTHLY
- Check/Replace injection port septum
- Visibly inspect injection port liner; replace if contaminated
- Check /Remove injection syringe and ensure plunger is free moving
- Check system for leaks (injection port, detector(s) and any column connectors)

SEMIANNUALLY
- Perform Radioactive leak test

Semi-Volatile Gas Chromatograph (FID)

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Check gas supply, column flow, and inlet pressure
- Fill solvent rinse vials

MONTHLY
- Check/Replace septum, injection port liner and seals
- Check/ Trim Guard Column

SEMIANNUALLY
- Check/ Replace Column

Volatile Gas Chromatograph

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Check gas supply, column flow and inlet pressure
- Change trap
- Trim column

SEMIANNUALLY
- Check/Replace Column
- Check/Injection port maintenance

ANNUALLY
- Check /Clean PID/FID

Liquid Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer Mass Spectrometer (LCMSMS)

DAILY OR AS NEEDED
- Check level of solution in reservoirs
- Check gas supply, column flow and system pressure
- Sonicate inlet check values
- Clean ionization probes/corona pin
- Ballast Rough Pump

SEMIANNUALLY
- Check/Replace Column
- Check/Clean source
- Check/Injector maintenance

ANNUALLY
- Check/Replace pump oil

Table 20-3 Example: Periodic Calibration

Instrument	Type of Calibration/ Number of Standards	Frequency	Acceptance Limits	Corrective Action
Analytical Balance	Accuracy determined using working weights that are annually checked against weights traceable to the International System of Units (SI) through a NMI. Minimum of 2 standards bracketing the weight of interest. Inspected and checked by ISO17025 accredited vendor annually.	Each day of use	± 0.1% (QSM requires ± 0.1% or ±0.5 mg, whichever is greater)	Clean, check level, insure lack of drafts, and that unit is warmed up, recheck. If fails, call service.
Top Loading Balance	Accuracy determined using ISO17025-accredited NIST weights. Minimum of 2 standards bracketing the weight of interest. Inspected and checked by ISO17025 accredited vendor annually	Each day of use	± 2.0% (QSM requires ± 2% or ±0.02 g, whichever is greater)	Clean. Replace.
ISO17025-accredited NIST Weights	Verification of standard mass using weights traceable to the International System of Units (SI) through a NMI	5 years	Certificate of Calibration from ISO/IEC 17025 accredited calibration laboratory.	Replace.
NIST-Traceable Thermometer	Accuracy determined by ISO17025-accredited measurement laboratory.	5 years	As per certificate.	Replace.
Thermometer	Against NIST-traceable thermometer	Yearly at appropriate temperature range for intended use	± 1.0 °C	Replace
Digital thermometer	Against NIST-traceable thermometer	Quarterly	± 1.0 °C	Replace

Instrument	Type of Calibration/ Number of Standards	Frequency	Acceptance Limits	Corrective Action
Refrigerator	Temperature checked using NIST-traceable thermometer.	Daily. If out of range, check again after several hours	0 – 6 °C	Adjust. Repair. While waiting for repair, seal door, attach "Out of Service" sign, move items to functional unit. Notify supervisor.
Freezer	Temperature checked using NIST-traceable thermometer	Daily. If out of range, check again after several hours	<-10 °C	Adjust. Repair. While waiting for repair, seal door, attach "Out of Service" sign, move items to functional unit. Notify supervisor.
Oven	Temperature checked using NIST-traceable thermometer.	When in use.	103 ± 2 °C (moisture determination) 180 ± 2°C (TDS) (DoD: ±5% of set temp)	Adjust. Replace.
Incubator	Temperature checked using NIST-traceable thermometer.	When in use. For microbiology, twice daily when in use.	BOD: 20 ± 1.0 °C	Adjust. Replace.
Water Bath	Temperature checked using NIST-traceable thermometer.	When in use.	± 5 °C	Adjust. Replace.
Volumetric Dispensing Devices - pipettes	On delivery by weight. Using DI water, dispense into tared vessel. Record weight with device ID number. Before first use: 10 replicate measurements with %RSD ≤ 1%.	Day of use 3 reps	± 2% bias Precision RSD ≤ 1%	Adjust. Replace.
Non-volumetric labware (applicable only when measuring initial sample vol. or final extract/digestate volume	Gravimetric – 10 reps before use	By lot before first use or upon evidence of deterioration	Bias: Mean within ± 3%of nominal volume Precision RSD ≤ 3% of stated value (based on 10 replicate measures)	replace
Volumetric glassware	The laboratory uses only Class A volumetric glassware. Calibration not required	N/A	Check for deterioration	Replace

Instrument	Type of Calibration/ Number of Standards	Frequency	Acceptance Limits	Corrective Action
Glass Microliter Syringes	None	Accuracy must be initially demonstrated if syringe was not received with a certificate attesting to established accuracy.	± 1%	Not applicable.
Conductivity Meter	Cell impedance calibrated with three KCl standards.	Each use.	$r \geq 0.99$	Recalibrate.
Deionized Water	Check in-line conductivity meter on system with conductivity meter in Inorganic Department.	Daily	<10 µmhos/cm^2	Record on log. Report discrepancies to QA Department

Table 20-4 Radiochemistry Calibration, Verification & Background Criteria

Instrument	Calibration Procedure	Frequency of Calibration	Acceptance Criteria
Gamma Spectroscopy	Initial Calibration	Energy, FWHM and energy calibrations shall be established for the germanium spectroscopy systems **annually**, or when the calibration quality control check indicates an unacceptable change in the energy calibration parameters.	The curve should have eight calibration points used to determine the energy relationship of the calibration. The calibration source must have radionuclides that "blanket" the intended range of calibration. The energy difference should be less than 0.05% for all points or with 2 keV for calibration points. Computed efficiency test for all points should have a percent difference less than 8%. The FWHM must be less than 3.0 keV at 1332 keV. FWHM difference should be less than 8% for all points.
Gamma Spectroscopy	Initial Background	Background subtraction spectrum shall be established for the germanium spectroscopy systems **monthly**, or when the background quality control check indicates an unacceptable change in the daily background parameters, or as needed per client requirements.	Background count time is 12 hours.
Gamma Spectroscopy	Continuing	Daily Checks The energy, resolution and efficiency calibrations for a detector shall be checked with its respective source each day that the germanium spectroscopy system is used. The detector background shall be checked each day that the germanium spectroscopy system is used.	Calibration (efficiency, resolution, energy alignment, and background) quality control parameters will be found **not acceptable** if the result is outside the established limits (2σ _to 3σ range) and marked as "action". The Daily QC check may only be recounted once without corrective action.
Alpha Spectroscopy	Initial Calibration	Energy calibrations shall be established for the alpha spectroscopy systems **yearly**, or when the calibration quality control check indicates an unacceptable change in the energy calibration parameters. Efficiency calibrations shall be established for the alpha spectroscopy systems **yearly**, or when the calibration quality control check indicates an unacceptable change in the efficiency calibration parameters.	Energy Calibrations shall be performed using at least three isotopes within the energy range of 3-6 meV. Final peak energy positions of all observed isotopes shall be within ± 40 keV of expected energy. Efficiency should fall between 20 and 32%.

Instrument	Calibration Procedure	Frequency of Calibration	Acceptance Criteria
Alpha Spectroscopy	Initial Background	Background subtraction spectrum shall be established for the alpha spectroscopy systems **monthly**, or when the background quality control check indicates an unacceptable change in the daily background parameters.	Background count time is 960 minutes.
Alpha Spectroscopy	Continuing	Daily Checks Routine pulser quality control verifications are to be performed each day of use. The pulser energy, peak centroid, peak resolution, peak area quality control for a detector shall be checked each day that the alpha spectroscopy system is used.	Routine calibration, background and pulser quality control parameters using the "Boundary" out-of-range test will be found unacceptable if the value is outside reasonable parameter tolerance. The routine quality control check should be rerun to determine the statistical significance of the errant parameter.
Gas Flow Proportional Counter	Initial Calibration	Mass attenuation alpha/beta curves should be performed on an **annual** basis, or when the calibration quality control check indicates an unacceptable change in the efficiency calibration parameters.	The efficiency calibration shall consist of at least seven single or dual sets of mass attenuated calibration standards. The standards shall have enough activity to generate at least 10,000 counts in 90 minutes of count time for the most highly attenuated source. The count rate shall not exceed 5,000 counts per second. The coefficient of determination (r^2) shall be greater than or equal to 0.9.
Gas Flow Proportional Counter	Initial Background	Background established for the GFPC **monthly**, or when the background quality control check indicates an unacceptable change in the daily background parameters.	Backgrounds are counted for 1,000 minutes Alpha < 0.2 counts per minute Beta < 2.0 counts per minute
Gas Flow Proportional Counter	Continuing	Daily Checks Efficiency check and background check	

SECTION 21. MEASUREMENT TRACEABILITY

21.1 Overview

Traceability of measurements shall be assured using a system of documentation, calibration, and analysis of reference standards. Laboratory equipment that are peripheral to analysis and whose calibration is not necessarily documented in a test method analysis or by analysis of a reference standard shall be subject to ongoing certifications of accuracy. At a minimum, these must include procedures for checking specifications of ancillary equipment: balances, thermometers, temperature, Deionized (DI) and Reverse Osmosis (RO) water systems, automatic pipettes and other volumetric measuring devices. (Refer to Section 20.3). With the exception of Class A Glassware and glass microliter syringes, quarterly accuracy checks are performed for all mechanical volumetric devices that are used to deliver volume critical measurements. Wherever possible, subsidiary or peripheral equipment is checked against standard equipment or standards that are traceable to national or international standards. Class A Glassware and glass microliter syringes should be routinely inspected for chips, acid etching or deformity (e.g., bent needle). If the Class A glassware or syringe is suspect, the accuracy of the glassware will be assessed prior to use.

21.2 NIST-Traceable Weights and Thermometers

Reference standards of measurement shall be used for calibration only and for no other purpose, unless it can be shown that their performance as reference standards would not be invalidated.

For NIST-traceable weights and thermometers, the laboratory requires that all calibrations be conducted by a calibration laboratory accredited by A2LA, NVLAP (National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program), APLAC (Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation), or EA (European Cooperation for Accreditation) or another accreditation organization that is a signatory to a MRA (Mutual recognition Arrangement) of one or more of the following cooperation"s – ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) or APLAC (Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation).. A certificate and scope of accreditation is kept on file at the laboratory.

The calibration report or certificate submitted to TestAmerica St. Louis contains, in a well designed format, a traceability statement, the conditions under which the calibrations were made in the context of any potential influence, a compliance statement with an identified metrological specification and the pertinent clauses, a clearly identified record of the quantities and functional test results before and after re-calibration, and no recommendation on the calibration interval. All calibration reports are filed in the QA Office.

An external certified service engineer services laboratory balances on an annual basis. This service is documented on each balance with a signed and dated certification sticker. Balance calibrations are checked each day of use. All liquid thermometers are calibrated annually against a traceable reference thermometer. Temperature readings of ovens, refrigerators, and incubators are checked on each day of use.

21.3 Reference Standards / Materials

Reference standards/materials, where commercially available, are traceable to certified reference materials. Commercially prepared standard materials are purchased from vendors accredited by A2LA, NVLAP, and NIST with an accompanying Certificate of Analysis that documents the standard purity. If a standard cannot be purchased from a vendor that supplies a Certificate of Analysis, the purity of the standard is documented by analysis. The receipt of all reference standards must be documented. Reference standards are labeled with a unique Reagents Log Identification Number generated by LIMS and an expiration date. All documentation received with the reference standard is retained as a QC record and references the Standards Log Standard Identification Number. Reference standards that are used in the radiochemical laboratory shall be obtained from NIST, or suppliers who participate in supplying NIST standards or NIST traceable radionuclides. When traceable standards are not available, written approval for use must be obtained from DOE clients.

All reference, primary and working standards/materials, whether commercially purchased or laboratory prepared, must be checked regularly to ensure that the variability of the standard or material from the „true" value does not exceed method requirements. Radiochemical standards must be verified prior to initial use. The accuracy of calibration standards is checked by comparison with a standard from a second source. In cases where a second standard manufacturer is not available, a vendor certified different lot is acceptable for use as a second source. For unique situations where no other source or lot is available, a standard made by a different analyst would be considered a second source. The appropriate Quality Control (QC) criteria for specific standards are defined in laboratory SOPs. In most cases, the analysis of an Initial Calibration Verification (ICV) or LCS (where there is no sample preparation) is used as the second source confirmation. These checks are generally performed as an integral part of the analysis method (e.g. calibration checks, laboratory control samples).

All standards and materials must be stored and handled according to method or manufacturer"s requirements in order to prevent contamination or deterioration. Refer to the Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Manual and the analytical method SOPs "Standards and Reagents" section for additional details. Radiochemical standards and reference material are stored separately from samples and are protected in a controlled cabinet or refrigerator. For safety requirements, please refer to method SOPs and the laboratory Environmental Health and Safety Manual.

Standards and reference materials shall not be used after their expiration dates unless their reliability is verified by the laboratory. The laboratory must have documented contingency procedures for re-verifying expired standards.

21.4 Documentation and Labeling of Standards, Reagents, and Reference Materials

Reagents must be at a minimum the purity required in the test method. The date of reagent receipt and the expiration date are documented. The lots for most of the common solvents and acids are tested for acceptability prior to company-wide purchase. [Refer to TestAmerica"s Corporate SOP (CA-Q-S-001), Solvent and Acid Lot Testing and Approval.] Purchased stock mixtures and reagents are labeled to indicate the date they are opened.

All manufacturer or vendor supplied Certificate of Analysis or Purity must be retained, stored appropriately, and readily available for use and inspection. These records are maintained in a directory on the laboratory network drive. Records must be kept of the date of receipt and date

of expiration of standards, reagents and reference materials. In addition, records of preparation of laboratory standards, reagents, and reference materials must be retained, stored appropriately, and be readily available for use and inspection. For detailed information on documentation and labeling, please refer to method specific SOPs and ST-QA-0002, "Standard and Reagent Preparation".

Commercial materials purchased for preparation of calibration solutions, spike solutions, etc.., are usually accompanied with an assay certificate or the purity is noted on the label. If the assay purity is 96% or better, the weight provided by the vendor may be used without correction. If the assay purity is less than 96% a correction will be made to concentrations applied to solutions prepared from the stock commercial material.

21.4.1 All standards, reagents, and reference materials must be labeled in an unambiguous manner. Standards are logged into the laboratory‟s LIMS, and are assigned a unique identification number. The following information is typically recorded in the electronic database:

- Standard ID
- Description of Standard
- Department
- Preparer‟s name
- Final volume and number of vials prepared
- Solvent type and lot number
- Preparation Date
- Expiration Date
- Standard source type (stock or daughter)
- Standard type (spike, surrogate, other)
- Parent standard ID (if applicable)
- Parent Standard Analyte Concentration (if applicable)
- Parent Standard Amount used (if applicable)
- Component Analytes
- Final concentration of each analyte
- Comment box (text field)

Records are maintained electronically for standard and reference material preparation. These records show the traceability to purchased stocks or neat compounds; these records also include method of preparation, date of preparation, expiration date and preparer‟s name or initials. Preparation procedures are provided in the Method SOPs.

21.4.2 All standards, reagents, and reference materials must be clearly labeled with a minimum of the following information:

- Expiration Date (include prep date for reagents)
- Standard ID (assigned by the LIMS)
- Special Health/Safety warnings if applicable

Records must also be maintained of the date of receipt for commercially purchased items or date of preparation for laboratory prepared items. Special Health/Safety warnings must also be available to the analyst. This information is maintained in the MSDS documents available on the TestAmerica intranet site).

21.4.3 In addition, the following information may be helpful:

- Date opened (for multi-use containers, if applicable)
- Description of standard (if different from manufacturer‟s label or if standard was prepared in the laboratory)
- Recommended Storage Conditions
- Concentration (if applicable)
- Initials of analyst preparing standard or opening container

All containers of prepared reagents must include an expiration date and an ID number to trace back to preparation.

Procedures for preparation of reagents can be found in the Method SOPs.

Standard ID numbers must be traceable through associated logbooks, worksheets and raw data.

All reagents and standards must be stored in accordance to the following priority:

1. with the manufacturer‟s recommendations;
2. with requirements in the specific analytical methods as specified in the laboratory SOP.

SECTION 22. SAMPLING

22.1 Overview

The laboratory does not provide sampling services. The laboratory"s responsibility in the sample collection process lies in supplying the sampler with the necessary coolers, reagent water, sample containers, preservatives, sample labels, custody seals, COC forms, ice, and packing materials required to properly preserve, pack, and ship samples to the laboratory

22.2 Sampling Containers

The laboratory offers clean sampling containers for use by clients. These containers are obtained from reputable container manufacturers and meet EPA specifications as required. Any certificates of cleanliness that are provided by the supplier are maintained at the laboratory.

22.2.1 Preservatives

Upon request, preservatives are provided to the client in pre-cleaned sampling containers. In some cases containers may be purchased pre-preserved from the container supplier. Whether prepared by the laboratory or bought pre-preserved, the grades of the preservatives are at a minimum:

- Hydrochloric Acid – Reagent ACS (Certified VOA Free) or equivalent
- Methanol – Purge and Trap grade
- Nitric Acid – Instra-Analyzed or equivalent
- Sodium Bisulfate – ACS Grade or equivalent
- Sodium Hydroxide – Instra-Analyzed or equivalent
- Sulfuric Acid – Instra-Analyzed or equivalent
- Sodium Thiosulfate – ACS Grade or equivalent

22.3 Definition of Holding Time

The date and time of sampling documented on the COC form establishes the day and time zero. As a general rule, when the maximum allowable holding time is expressed in “days” (e.g., 14 days, 28 days), the holding time is based on calendar day measured. Holding times expressed in “hours” (e.g., 6 hours, 24 hours, etc.) is measured from date and time zero. The first day of holding time ends twenty-four hours after sampling. Holding times for analysis include any necessary reanalysis. However, there are some programs that determine holding time compliance based on the date and specific time of analysis compared to the time of sampling regardless of how long the holding time is.

22.4 Sampling Containers, Preservation Requirements, Holding Times

The preservation and holding time criteria specified in the laboratory SOPs are derived from the source documents for the methods. If method required holding times or preservation requirements are not met, the reports will be qualified using a flag, footnote or case narrative. As soon as possible or “ASAP” is an EPA designation for tests for which rapid analysis is

advised, but for which neither EPA nor the laboratory have a basis for a holding time. The laboratory SOP ST-PM-0002 contains a table listing preservation, container and holding time information.

22.5 Sample Aliquots / Subsampling

Taking a representative sub-sample from a container is necessary to ensure that the analytical results are representative of the sample collected in the field. The size of the sample container, the quantity of sample fitted within the container, and the homogeneity of the sample need consideration when sub-sampling for sample preparation. It is the laboratory"s responsibility to take a representative subsample or aliquot of the sample provided for analysis.

Analysts should handle each sample as if it is potentially dangerous. At a minimum, safety glasses, gloves, and lab coats must be worn when preparing aliquots for analysis.

Guidelines on taking sample aliquots & sub-sampling are located in SOP ST-QA-0038, “Procedure for Compositing and Sub-sampling”.

NOTE: *Unless otherwise noted by individual preparation SOPs, the following statements apply to sample aliquots of volume (liquid) for testing analysis.*

- Density Requirement – If a sample is known or suspected (based upon client knowledge, project scope, or site history) to have a high density (>1.2 g/mL, e.g. a brine or waste) or a low density (<0.98 g/mL, e.g. mixed solvent), the sample density will be measured and the volume determined arithmetically (sample mass divided by the density equals the volume).

- Volume Determination – Aliquot volume is calculated by gravimetric determination assuming a sample density of 1. Samples that are not aqueous, or suspected of having a density greater than 1.2, will have aliquots taken for density analysis to correct volume for density

SECTION 23. HANDLING OF SAMPLES

Sample management procedures at the laboratory ensure that sample integrity and custody are maintained and documented from sampling/receipt through disposal.

23.1 Chain of Custody (COC)

The COC form is the written documented history of any sample and is initiated at the time of sampling. This form is completed by the sampling personnel and accompanies the samples to the laboratory where it is received and stored under the laboratory"s custody. The purpose of the COC form is to provide a legal written record of the handling of samples from the time of collection until they are received at the laboratory. It also serves as the primary written request for analyses from the client to the laboratory. The COC form acts as a purchase order for analytical services when no other contractual agreement is in effect. An example of a COC form may be found in Figure 23-1.

23.1.1 Field Documentation

The information the sampler needs to provide at the time of sampling on the container label is:

- Sample identification
- Date and time
- Preservative

During the sampling process, the COC form is completed and must be legible (see Figure 23-1). This form includes information such as:

- Client name, address, phone number and fax number (if available)
- Project name and/or number
- The sample identification
- Date, time and location of sampling
- Sample collectors name
- The matrix description
- The container description
- The total number of each type of container
- Preservatives used
- Analysis requested
- Requested turnaround time (TAT)
- Any special instructions
- Purchase Order number or billing information (e.g. quote number) if available
- The date and time that each person received or relinquished the sample(s), including their signed name.

When the sampling personnel deliver the samples directly to TestAmerica personnel, the samples are stored in a cooler with ice, as applicable, and remain solely in the possession of the client"s field technician until the samples are delivered to the laboratory personnel. The sample collector must assure that each container is in his/her physical possession or in his/her

view at all times, or stored in such a place and manner to preclude tampering. The field technician relinquishes the samples in writing on the COC form to the sample control personnel at the laboratory or to a TestAmerica courier. When sampling personnel deliver the samples through a common carrier (Fed-Ex, UPS), the COC relinquished date/time is completed by the field personnel and samples are released to the carrier. Samples are only considered to be received by lab when personnel at the fixed laboratory facility have physical contact with the samples.

Note: Independent couriers are not required to sign the COC form. The COC is usually kept in the sealed sample cooler. The receipt from the courier is stored with the other login paperwork.

23.1.2 Legal / Evidentiary Chain-of-Custody

If samples are identified for legal/evidentiary purposes on the COC, login will complete the custody seal, retain the shipping record with the COC, and initiate an internal COC for laboratory use by analysts and a sample disposal record.

23.2 Sample Receipt

Samples are received at the laboratory by designated sample receiving personnel and a unique laboratory project identification number is assigned. Each sample container shall be assigned a unique sample identification number that is cross-referenced to the client identification number such that traceability of test samples is unambiguous and documented. Each sample container is affixed with a durable sample identification label. Sample acceptance, receipt, tracking and storage procedures are described in SOP ST-PM-0002, “Sample Receipt and Chain of Custody”.

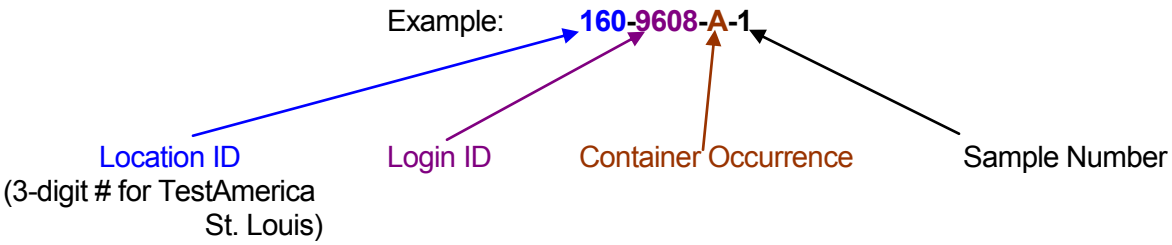
23.2.1 Laboratory Receipt

When samples arrive at the laboratory, sample receiving personnel inspect the coolers and samples. Coolers received from a known or potential radiologically contaminated site are frisked prior to opening. The integrity of each sample must be determined by comparing sample labels or tags with the COC and by visual checks of the container for possible damage. Any non-conformance, irregularity, or compromised sample receipt must be documented on a “Condition Upon Receipt” form (CUR) and brought to the immediate attention of the client. The COC, shipping documents, documentation of any non-conformance, irregularity, or compromised sample receipt, record of client contact, and resulting instructions become part of the project record.

23.2.1.1 Unique Sample Identification

All samples that are processed through the laboratory receive a unique sample identification to ensure that there can be no confusion regarding the identity of such samples at anytime. This system includes identification for all samples, subsamples and subsequent extracts and/or digestates.

The laboratory assigns a unique identification (e.g., Sample ID) code to each sample container received at the laboratory. This Primary ID is made up of the following four pieces of information:



The above example indicates TestAmerica St. Louis (location 160), Login ID 9608 (unique to a particular job/client), container "A" of sample number 1.

If the primary container goes through a prep step that creates a "new" container, then the new container is considered secondary and gets another ID. For example, when a 1-liter amber bottle is sent through a Liquid/Liquid Extraction and extraction vial is created from the prep step. The vial would be a secondary container and would be labeled as follows:

160-9608-A-1-**A**
Secondary Container Occurrence - the Secondary ID has five components

The IDs are „bar-coded" on the LIMS generated laboratory sample label attached to each container.

These steps allow the samples to be tracked through the laboratory in every step from receipt to disposal.

23.3 Sample Acceptance Policy

The laboratory has a written sample acceptance policy (Figure 23-2) that clearly outlines the circumstances under which samples shall be accepted or rejected. These include:

- a COC filled out completely;
- samples must be properly labeled;
- proper sample containers with adequate volume for the analysis (Sampling Guide) and necessary QC;
- samples must be preserved according to the requirements of the requested analytical method (Sampling Guide);
- sample holding times must be adhered to (Sampling Guide);
- the Project Manager will be notified if any sample is received in damaged condition.

Data from samples which do not meet these criteria are flagged and the nature of the variation from policy is defined and noted in the Case Narrative.

23.3.1 After inspecting the samples, the sample receiving personnel sign and date the COC form, make any necessary notes of the samples' conditions and store them in appropriate refrigerators or storage locations.

23.3.2 For samples received from a potentially radioactive site, an aliquot is removed from the container to perform a “rad screen.”

23.3.3 Any deviations from these checks that question the suitability of the sample for analysis, or incomplete documentation as to the tests required will be resolved by consultation with the client. If the sample acceptance policy criteria are not met, the laboratory shall either:

- Retain all correspondence and/or records of communications with the client regarding the disposition of rejected samples, or
- Fully document any decision to proceed with sample analysis that does not meet sample acceptance criteria.

Once sample acceptance is verified, the samples are logged into the LIMS according SOP ST-PM-0002.

23.4 Sample Storage

In order to avoid deterioration, contamination or damage to a sample during storage and handling, from the time of receipt until all analyses are complete, samples are stored in refrigerators, freezers or protected locations suitable for the sample matrix. In addition, samples to be analyzed for volatile organic parameters are stored in separate refrigerators designated for volatile organic parameters only. Samples having high levels of radiochemical contamination are labeled as such. Samples are never to be stored with reagents, standards or materials that may create contamination.

To ensure the integrity of the samples during storage, refrigerator blanks are maintained in the volatile sample refrigerators and are analyzed every two weeks.

Analysts and technicians retrieve the sample container allocated to their analysis from the designated refrigerator and place them on carts, analyze the sample, and return the remaining sample or empty container to the refrigerator from which it originally came. All unused portions of samples, including empty sample containers, are returned to the secure sample control area. All samples are kept in the refrigerators for two to four weeks after analysis, which meets or exceeds most sample holding times. After two to four weeks the samples are moved to a dry room temperature sample archive area where they are stored for an additional four weeks before they are disposed of. This eight week holding period allows samples to be checked if a discrepancy or question arises. Special arrangements may be made to store samples for longer periods of time. This extended holding period allows additional analyses to be performed on the archived sample and assists clients in dealing with legal matters or regulatory issues.

Access to the laboratory is controlled such that sample storage need not be locked at all times unless a project specifically demands it. Samples are accessible to laboratory personnel only.

Visitors to the laboratory are prohibited from entering the refrigerator and laboratory areas unless accompanied by an employee of TestAmerica.

23.5 Hazardous Samples and Foreign Soils

To minimize exposure to personnel and to avoid potential accidents, hazardous and foreign soil samples are stored in an isolated area designated for hazardous waste only. The sample itself is clearly "HAZARDOUS" or "FOREIGN SOIL". Any sample that is known to be hazardous at the time of receipt or, if after completion of analysis the result exceeds the acceptable regulatory levels, the sample is labeled as such. Potentially radioactive samples are "screened" prior to release to the laboratory. The RAD category is entered into the LIMS and alerts the analyst to the radiation level associated with the sample. All hazardous samples are either returned to the client or disposed of appropriately through a hazardous waste disposal firm that lab-packs all hazardous samples and removes them from the laboratory. Foreign soil samples are sent out for incineration by a USDA-approved waste disposal facility (*see SOPs ST-HS-0006,"Quarantine Soils Procedure", and the Radiation Protection SOPs for more details*).

23.6 Sample Shipping

In the event that the laboratory needs to ship samples, the samples are placed in a cooler with enough ice to ensure the samples remain just above freezing and at or below 6.0°C during transit. The samples are carefully surrounded by packing material to avoid breakage (yet maintain appropriate temperature). A trip blank is enclosed for those samples requiring water/solid volatile organic analyses (see Note). The chain-of-custody form is signed by the sample control technician and attached to the shipping paperwork. Samples are generally shipped overnight express or hand-delivered by a TestAmerica courier to maintain sample integrity. All personnel involved with shipping and receiving samples must be trained to maintain the proper chain-of-custody documentation and to keep the samples intact and on ice. The Environmental, Health and Safety Manual contains additional shipping requirements.

Note: If a client does not request trip blank analysis on the COC or other paperwork, the laboratory will not analyze the trip blanks that were supplied. However, in the interest of good client service, the laboratory will advise the client at the time of sample receipt that it was noted that they did not request analysis of the trip blank; and that the laboratory is providing the notification to verify that they are not inadvertently omitting a key part of regulatory compliance testing.

23.7 Sample Disposal

Samples should be retained for a minimum of 30 days after the project report is sent, however, provisions may be made for earlier disposal of samples once the holding time is exceeded. Some samples are required to be held for longer periods based on regulatory or client requirements (e.g., 60 days after project report is sent). The laboratory must follow the longer sample retention requirements where required by regulation or client agreement. Several possibilities for sample disposal exist: the sample may be consumed completely during analysis, the sample may be returned to the customer or location of sampling for disposal, or the sample may be disposed of in accordance with the laboratory"s waste disposal procedures (SOP: ST-HS-0004, "Hazardous Waste Management Plan"). All procedures in the laboratory Environmental, Health and Safety Manual are followed during disposal. Samples are normally

maintained in the laboratory no longer than two months from receipt unless otherwise requested. Unused portions of samples found or suspected to be hazardous according to state or federal guidelines may be returned to the client upon completion of the analytical work.

If a sample is part of a known litigation, the affected legal authority, sample data user, and/or submitter of the sample must participate in the decision about the sample"s disposal. All documentation and correspondence concerning the disposal decision process must be kept on file. Pertinent information includes the date of disposal, nature of disposal (such as sample depletion, hazardous waste facility disposal, and return to client), names of individuals who conducted the arrangements and physically completed the task. The laboratory will remove or deface sample labels prior to disposal unless this is accomplished through the disposal method (e.g., samples are incinerated). A Waste Disposal Record should be completed.

Figure 23-1. Example: Chain of Custody (COC)

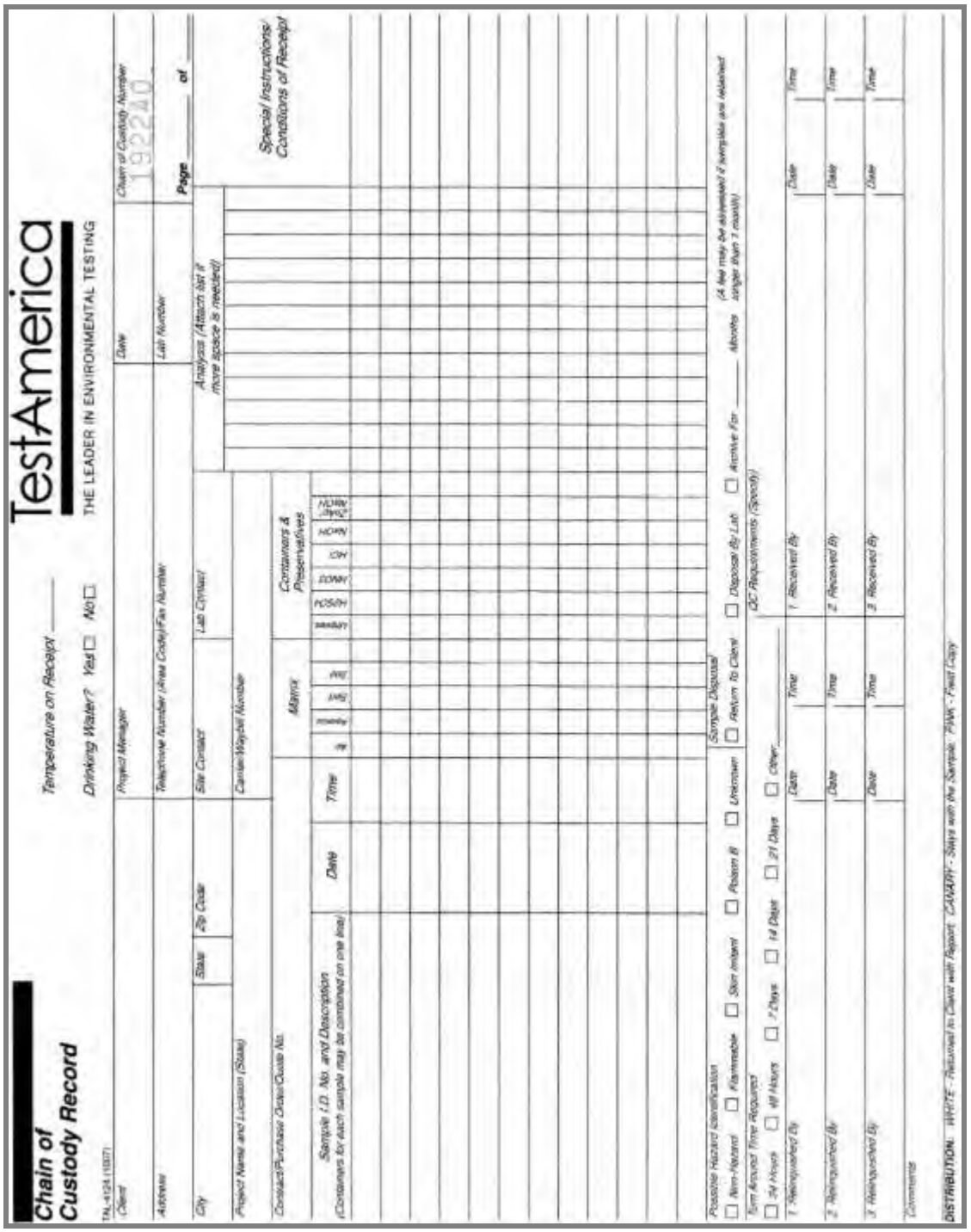


Figure 23-2. Example: Sample Acceptance Policy

TestAmerica St. Louis
Sample Acceptance Policy

NELAC specifies requirements under which any NELAC accredited laboratory will accept samples. STL St. Louis will review your sample shipment against those requirements listed below, and will communicate any discrepancies to you. Your project manager will assist you in the appropriate resolution of any issues related to sample receipt. Please contact your project manager with any questions.

When completing the chain of custody form, sign your name in the "relinquished by" box.

NELAC requirements are as follows:

- Proper, full and complete documentation, which includes sample identification, the location, date and time of collection, the collector's name, the preservation type, the sample matrix type, the requested testing method, and any special remarks concerning the samples shall be provided.
- Each sample shall be labeled with unique, durable and indelible identification.
- The samples shall be collected in the appropriate sample containers.
- The samples shall arrive at the laboratory within the specified holding time for the analyses requested.
- Sufficient sample volume must be available to perform the requested analyses.
- The laboratory will notify the client upon sample receipt if the samples exhibit obvious signs of damage, contamination or inadequate preservation.

DoD QSM SAMPLE ACCETANCE POLICY:

NELAC specifies requirements under which any NELAC accredited laboratory will accept samples. TestAmerica St. Louis will review your sample shipment against those requirements listed below, and will communicate any discrepancies to you. Your project manager will assist you in the appropriate resolution of any issues related to sample receipt. Please contact your project manager with any questions.

When completing the chain of custody form, sign your name in the "relinquished by" box.

NELAC requirements are as follows:

-Proper, full and complete documentation, which includes sample identification, the location, date and time of collection, the collector's name, the preservation type, the sample matrix type, the requested testing method, and any special remarks concerning the samples shall be provided.
-Each sample shall be labeled with unique, durable and indelible identification.
-The samples shall be collected in the appropriate sample containers.
-The samples shall arrive at the laboratory within the specified holding time for the analyses requested.
-Sufficient sample volume must be available to perform the requested analyses.

The laboratory will notify the client upon sample receipt if the samples exhibit obvious signs of damage, contamination or inadequate preservation. Samples shall be considered “compromised” if the following conditions are observed upon sample receipt:

- Cooler and/or samples are received outside of temperature specification.
- Samples are received broken or leaking.
- Samples are received beyond holding time.
- Samples are received without appropriate preservative.
- Samples are received in inappropriate containers.
- COC does not match samples received.
- COC is not properly completed or not received.
- Breakage of any Custody Seal.
- Apparent tampering with cooler and/or samples.
- Headspace in volatiles samples.
- Seepage of extraneous water or materials into samples.
- Inadequate sample volume.
- Illegible, impermanent, or non-unique sample labeling.

When “compromised” samples are received, it must be documented on a Condition Upon Receipt Form (CUR) for the project records and the client must be contacted for instructions. If the client decides to proceed with analysis, the project report shall clearly indicate any of the above conditions and the resolution.

If the conditions listed on the Acceptance Policy are not satisfactory and when lacking direction from the client to the contrary, the sample will be rejected.

For DoD QSM project work, sample containers must be certified to meet the “less than” ½ the RL criteria for the analytes of concern. Analytes for which this certification can not be obtained will be noted in the Case Narrative. Upon DoD project approval, the laboratory will analyze method blanks prepared in the containers of concern, qualify and narrate the sample analytes which do not meet the criteria, or take other appropriate action as determined by the DoD project site.

Figure 23-3. Example: Cooler Receipt Form

TestAmerica

Lot #(s): _____ _____

CUR Form #: _____

CONDITION UPON RECEIPT FORM

Client: _____

Quote No: _____

COC/RFA No: _____

Initiated By: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Shipping Information

Shipper: FedEx UPS DHL Courier Client Other: _____ Multiple Packages: Y N

Shipping # (s):*		Sample Temperature (s):**	
1.	6.	1.	6.
2.	7.	2.	7.
3.	8.	3.	8.
4.	9.	4.	9.
5.	10.	5.	10.

*Numbered shipping lines correspond to Numbered Sample Temp lines

**Sample must be received @ 4°C ± 2°C. If not, note conditions below. Temperature variances may NOT affect the following: Metals (Liquid), Rad Soils, Liquid or Solids Perchlorate

Condition (Circle "Y" for yes, "N" for no and "N/A" for not applicable)

1.	Y N	Are there custody seals present on the cooler?	8.	Y N	Are there custody seals present on bottles?
2.	Y N N/A	Do custody seals on cooler appear to be tampered with?	9.	Y N N/A	Do custody seals on bottles appear to be tampered with?
3.	Y N	Were contents of cooler frisked after opening, but before unpacking?	10.	Y N N/A	Was sample received with proper pH*? (If not, make note below)
4.	Y N	Sample received with Chain of Custody?	11.	Y N N/A	Containers for C-14, H-3 & I-129/131 marked with "Do Not Preserve" label?
5.	Y N N/A	Does the Chain of Custody match sample ID's on the container(s)?	12.	Y N	Sample received in proper containers?
6.	Y N	Was sample received broken?	13.	Y N N/A	Headspace in VOA or TOX liquid samples? (If Yes, make sample ID's below)
7.	Y N	Is sample volume sufficient for analysis?	14.	Y N N/A	Was Internal COC/Workshare received?

*For DOE AL (Pantex, LANL, Sandia site), pH of ALL containers received must be verified, EXCEPT VOA, TOX, Oil & Grease and soils

Notes: _____

Corrective Action:

☐ Client Contact Name: _____ Informed by: _____

☐ Sample(s) processed "as is"

☐ Sample(s) on hold until: _____ If released, notify: _____

Project Management Review: _____ Date: _____

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AT THE TIME THE ITEMS ARE BEING CHECKED IN. IF ANY ITEM IS COMPLETED BY SOMEONE OTHER THAN THE INITIATOR, THEN THAT PERSON IS REQUIRED TO APPLY THEIR INITIAL AND THE DATE NEXT TO THAT ITEM.

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SECTION 24. ASSURING THE QUALITY OF TEST RESULTS

24.1 Overview

In order to assure our clients of the validity of their data, the laboratory continuously evaluates the quality of the analytical process. The analytical process is controlled not only by instrument calibration as discussed in Section 20, but also by routine process quality control measurements (e.g. Blanks, Laboratory Control Samples (LCS), Matrix Spikes (MS), duplicates (DUP), surrogates, Internal Standards (IS), tracers and carriers). These quality control checks are performed as required by the method or regulations to assess precision and accuracy. Quality control samples are to be treated in the ***exact*** same manner as the associated field samples being tested. In addition to the routine process quality control samples, Proficiency Testing (PT) Samples (concentrations unknown to laboratory) are analyzed to help ensure laboratory performance. PT samples must be evaluated the same as regular environmental samples. The laboratory shall employ the same quality control, sequence of analytical steps, and replicates as used when analyzing routine samples.

24.2 Controls

Sample preparation or pre-treatment is commonly required before analysis. Typical preparation steps include homogenization, grinding, solvent extraction, sonication, acid digestion, distillation, reflux, evaporation, drying and ashing. During these pre-treatment steps, samples are arranged into discreet manageable groups referred to as preparation (prep) batches. Prep batches provide a means to control variability in sample treatment. Control samples are added to each prep batch to monitor method performance and are processed through the entire analytical procedure with investigative/field samples.

24.3 Negative Controls

Table 24-1. Example – Negative Controls

Control Type	Details
Method Blank (MB)	are used to assess preparation and analysis for possible contamination during the preparation and processing steps.
	The specific frequency of use for method blanks during the analytical sequence is defined in the specific standard operating procedure for each analysis. Generally it is 1 for each batch of samples; not to exceed 20 environmental samples.
	The method blank is prepared from a clean matrix similar to that of the associated samples that is free from target analytes (e.g., Reagent water, Ottawa sand, glass beads, etc.) and is processed along with and under the same conditions as the associated samples. The method blank goes through all of the steps of the process (including as necessary: filtration, clean-ups, etc.).
	Reanalyze or qualify associated sample results when the concentration of a targeted analyte in the blank is at or above the reporting limit as established by the method or by regulation, AND is greater than $^{1}/_{10}$ of the amount measured in the sample.
Calibration Blanks	are prepared and analyzed along with calibration standards where applicable. They are prepared using the same reagents that are used to prepare the standards. In some analyses the calibration blank may be included in the calibration curve.

Table 24-1. Example – Negative Controls

Control Type	Details
Instrument Blanks	are blank reagents or reagent water that may be processed during an analytical sequence in order to assess contamination in the analytical system. In general, instrument blanks are used to differentiate between contamination caused by the analytical system and that caused by the sample handling or sample prep process. Instrument blanks may also be inserted throughout the analytical sequence to minimize the effect of carryover from samples with high analyte content.
Trip Blank [1]	are required to be submitted by the client with each shipment of samples requiring aqueous and solid volatiles analyses (or as specified in the client"s project plan). Additionally, trip blanks may be prepared and analyzed for volatile analysis of air samples, when required by the client. A trip blank may be purchased (certified clean) or is prepared by the laboratory by filling a clean container with pure deionized water that has been purged to remove any volatile compounds. Appropriate preservatives are also added to the container. The trip blank is sent with the bottle order and is intended to reflect the environment that the containers are subjected to throughout shipping and handling and help identify possible sources if contamination is found. The field sampler returns the trip blank in the cooler with the field samples.
Field Blanks [1]	are sometimes used for specific projects by the field samplers. A field blank prepared in the field by filling a clean container with pure reagent water and appropriate preservative, if any, for the specific sampling activity being undertaken. (EPA OSWER)
Equipment Blanks [1]	are also sometimes created in the field for specific projects. An equipment blank is a sample of analyte-free media which has been used to rinse common sampling equipment to check effectiveness of decontamination procedures. (NELAC)
Holding Blanks	also referred to as refrigerator or freezer blanks, are used to monitor the sample storage units for volatile organic compounds during the storage of VOA samples in the laboratory

[1] When known, these field QC samples should not be selected for matrix QC as it does not provide information on the behavior of the target compounds in the field samples. Usually, the client sample ID will provide information to identify the field blanks with labels such as "FB", "EB", or "TB."

Evaluation criteria and corrective action for these controls are defined in the specific standard operating procedure for each analysis.

24.4 Positive Controls

Control samples (e.g., QC indicators) are analyzed with each batch of samples to evaluate data based upon (1) Method Performance (Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) or Blank Spike (BS)), which entails both the preparation and measurement steps; and (2) Matrix Effects (Matrix Spike (MS) or Sample Duplicate (MD, DUP), which evaluates field sampling accuracy, precision, representativeness, interferences, and the effect of the matrix on the method performed. Each regulatory program and each method within those programs specify the control samples that are prepared and/or analyzed with a specific batch

Note that frequency of control samples vary with specific regulatory, methodology and project specific criteria. Complete details on method control samples are as listed in each analytical SOP.

24.4.1 Method Performance Control - Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)

The LCS measures the accuracy of the method in a blank matrix and assesses method performance independent of potential field sample matrix affects in a laboratory batch.

The LCS is prepared from a clean matrix similar to that of the associated samples that is free from target analytes (for example: Reagent water, Ottawa sand, glass beads, etc.) and is processed along with and under the same conditions as the associated samples. The LCS is spiked with verified known amounts of analytes or is made of a material containing known and verified amounts of analytes, taken through all preparation and analysis steps along with the field samples. Where there is no preparation taken for an analysis (such as in aqueous volatiles), or when all samples and standards undergo the same preparation and analysis process (such as Phosphorus), a calibration verification standard is reported as the LCS. In some instances where there is no practical clean solid matrix available, aqueous LCS"s may be processed for solid matrices; final results may be calculated as mg/kg or ug/kg, assuming 100% solids and a weight equivalent to the aliquot used for the corresponding field samples, to facilitate comparison with the field samples.

Certified pre-made reference material purchased from a NIST/A2LA accredited vendor may also be used for the LCS when the material represents the sample matrix or the analyte is not easily spiked (e.g. solid matrix LCS for metals, TDS, etc.).

The specific frequency of use for LCS during the analytical sequence is defined in the specific standard operating procedure for each analysis. It is generally 1 for each batch of samples; not to exceed 20 environmental samples.

If the mandated or requested test method, or project requirements, do not specify the spiking components, the laboratory shall spike all reportable components to be reported in the Laboratory Control Sample (and Matrix Spike) where applicable (e.g. no spike of pH). However, in cases where the components interfere with accurate assessment (such as simultaneously spiking chlordane, toxaphene and PCBs in Method 608), the test method has an extremely long list of components or components are incompatible, at a minimum, a representative number of the listed components (see below) shall be used to control the test method. The selected components of each spiking mix shall represent all chemistries, elution patterns and masses, permit specified analytes and other client requested components. However, the laboratory shall ensure that all reported components are used in the spike mixture within a two-year time period.

- For methods that have 1-10 target analytes, spike all components.
- For methods that include 11-20 target analytes, spike at least 10 or 80%, whichever is greater.
- For methods with more than 20 target analytes, spike at least 16 components.
- Exception: Due to analyte incompatibility in pesticides, Toxaphene and Chlordane are only spiked at client request based on specific project needs.
- Exception: Due to analyte incompatibility between the various PCB aroclors, aroclors 1016 and 1260 are used for spiking as they cover the range of all of the aroclors. Specific Aroclors may be used by request on a project specific basis.

24.5 Sample Matrix Controls

Table 24-2. Sample Matrix Control

Control Type	Details	
Matrix Spikes (MS)	Use	Used to assess the effect sample matrix of the spiked sample has on the precision and accuracy of the results generated by the method used;
	Typical Frequency [1]	At a minimum, with each matrix-specific batch of samples processed, an MS is carried through the complete analytical procedure. Unless specified by the client, samples used for spiking are randomly selected and rotated between different client projects. If the mandated or requested test method does not specify the spiking components, the laboratory shall spike all reportable components to be reported in the Laboratory Control Sample and Matrix Spike. Refer to the method SOP for complete details
	Description	Essentially a sample fortified with a known amount of the test analyte(s).
Surrogate	Use	Measures method performance to sample matrix (organics only).
	Typical Frequency [1]	Are added to all samples, standards, and blanks, for all organic chromatography methods except when the matrix precludes its use or when a surrogate is not available. The recovery of the surrogates is compared to the acceptance limits for the specific method. Poor surrogate recovery may indicate a problem with sample composition and shall be reported, with data qualifiers, to the client whose sample produced poor recovery.
	Description	Are similar to matrix spikes except the analytes are compounds with properties that mimic the analyte of interest and are unlikely to be found in environment samples.
Duplicates[2]	Use	For a measure of analytical precision, with each matrix-specific batch of samples processed, a matrix duplicate (MD or DUP) sample, matrix spike duplicate (MSD), or LCS duplicate (LCSD) is carried through the complete analytical procedure.
	Typical Frequency [1]	Duplicate samples are usually analyzed with methods that do not require matrix spike analysis.
	Description	Performed by analyzing two aliquots of the same field sample independently or an additional LCS.
Internal Standards	Use	Are spiked into all environmental and quality control samples (including the initial calibration standards) to monitor the qualitative aspect of organic and some inorganic analytical measurements.
	Typical Frequency [1]	All organic and ICP methods as required by the analytical method.
	Description	Used to correct for matrix effects and to help troubleshoot variability in analytical response and are assessed after data acquisition. Possible sources of poor internal standard response are sample matrix, poor analytical technique or instrument performance.
Tracers and Carriers	Use	Chemically mimic and do not interfere with the target analytes through radiochemical separations. Isotopic tracers are typically radioactive materials while carriers are typically non-radioactive
	Typical Frequency [1]	Added to each client sample, method blank, LCS and matrix QC sample, as required by the specific method.
	Description	Added to samples to determine the overall chemical yield of the analytical preparation steps. Each sample is spiked separately with the same material and individual sample yields are determined. The tracer/carrier is added to the sample at the very beginning of the preparation steps. For solid samples the tracer/carrier is added after grinding, but before muffling or dissolution.

[1] See the specific analytical SOP for type and frequency of sample matrix control samples.

[2] LCSD"s are normally not performed except when regulatory agencies or client specifications require them. The recoveries for the spiked duplicate samples must meet the same laboratory established recovery limits as the accuracy QC samples. If an LCSD is analyzed both the LCS and LCSD must meet the same recovery criteria and be included in the final report. The precision measurement is reported as “Relative Percent Difference” (RPD). Poor precision between duplicates (except LCS/LCSD) may indicate non-homogeneous matrix or sampling.

24.6 Acceptance Criteria (Control Limits)

As mandated by the test method and regulation, each individual analyte in the LCS, MS, or Surrogate Spike is evaluated against the control limits published in the test method. Where

there are no established acceptance criteria, the laboratory calculates in-house control limits with the use of control charts or, in some cases, utilizes client project specific control limits. When this occurs, the regulatory or project limits will supersede the laboratory"s in-house limits.

Note: For methods, analytes and matrices with very limited data (e.g., unusual matrices not analyzed often), interim limits are established using available data or by analogy to similar methods or matrices.

Once control limits have been established, they are verified, reviewed, and updated if necessary on a semi-annual basis unless the method requires more frequent updating. Control limits are established per method (as opposed to per instrument) regardless of the number of instruments utilized.

Laboratory generated % Recovery acceptance (control) limits are generally established by taking $\pm$ 3 Standard Deviations (99% confidence level) from the average recovery of a minimum of 20-30 data points (more points are preferred).

- Regardless of the calculated limit, the limit should be no tighter than the Calibration Verification (ICV/CCV) (unless the analytical method specifies a tighter limit).

- In-house limits cannot be any wider than those mandated in a regulated analytical method. Client or contract required control limits are evaluated against the laboratory"s statistically derived control limits to determine if the data quality objectives (DQOs) can be achieved. If laboratory control limits are not consistent with DQOs, then alternatives must be considered, such as method improvements or use of an alternate analytical method.

- The lowest acceptable recovery limit will be 10% (the analyte must be detectable and identifiable). Exception: The lowest acceptable recovery limit for Benzidine will be 5% and the analyte must be detectable and identifiable.

- The maximum acceptable recovery limit will be 150%.

- The maximum acceptable RPD limit will be 35% for waters and 40% for soils. The minimum RPD limit is 10%.

- If either the high or low end of the control limit changes by $\leq$ 5% from previous, the control chart is visually inspected and, using professional judgment, they may be left unchanged if there is no affect on laboratory ability to meet the existing limits.

24.6.1 The lab must be able to generate a current listing of their control limits and track when the updates are performed. In addition, the laboratory must be able to recreate historical control limits. The QA department can generate a Quality Control Limit summary that contains tables that summarize the precision and accuracy acceptability limits for the analyses performed at TestAmerica St. Louis. The information is stored in the LIMS and includes an effective date and is updated each time new limits are generated. Unless otherwise noted, these limits are laboratory generated. The limits are approved in the LIMS system after review by the QA department. The LIMS maintains an archive of all limits used in the laboratory. Historical limits can be found in the LIMS program . See laboratory SOP ST-QA-0014, “Evaluation of Analytical Accuracy and Precision through the Use of Control Charts”.

24.6.2 A LCS that is within the acceptance criteria establishes that the analytical system is in control and is used to validate the process. Samples that are analyzed with an LCS with recoveries outside of the acceptance limits may be determined as out of control and should be reanalyzed if possible. If reanalysis is not possible, then the results for all affected analytes for samples within the same batch must be qualified when reported. The internal corrective action process (see Section 12) is also initiated if an LCS exceeds the acceptance limits. Sample results may be qualified and reported without reanalysis if:

- The analyte results are below the reporting limit and the LCS is above the upper control limit.
- If the analytical results are above the relevant regulatory limit and the LCS is below the lower control limit.

Or, for NELAC and Department of Defense (DoD) work, there are an allowable number of Marginal Exceedances (ME):

<11 analytes	0 marginal exceedances are allowed.
11 – 30 Analytes	1 marginal exceedance is allowed
31-50 Analytes	2 marginal exceedances are allowed
51-70 Analytes	3 marginal exceedances are allowed
71-90 Analytes	4 marginal exceedances are allowed
> 90 Analytes	5 marginal exceedances are allowed

- Marginal exceedances are recovery exceedances between 3 SD and 4 SD from the mean recovery limit (NELAC).
- Marginal exceedances must be random. If the same analyte exceeds the LCS control limit repeatedly, it is an indication of a systematic problem. The source of the error must be located and corrective action taken. The laboratory has a system to monitor marginal exceedances to ensure that they are random.

Though marginal exceedances may be allowed, the data must still be qualified to indicate it is outside of the normal limits.

24.6.3 If the MS/MSDs do not meet acceptance limits, the MS/MSD and the associated spiked sample is reported with a qualifier for those analytes that do not meet limits. If obvious preparation errors are suspected, or if requested by the client, unacceptable MS/MSDs are reprocessed and reanalyzed to prove matrix interference. A more detailed discussion of acceptance criteria and corrective action can be found in the lab"s method SOPs and in Section 12.

24.6.4 If a surrogate standard falls outside the acceptance limits, if there is not obvious chromatographic matrix interference, reanalyze the sample to confirm a possible matrix effect. If the recoveries confirm or there was obvious chromatographic interference, results are reported from the original analysis and a qualifier is added. If the reanalysis meets surrogate recovery criteria, the second run is reported (or both are reported if requested by the client). Under certain circumstances, where all of the samples are from the same location and share

similar chromatography, the reanalysis may be performed on a single sample rather than all of the samples and if the surrogate meets the recovery criteria in the reanalysis, all of the affected samples would require reanalysis.

24.6.5 If radiochemical tracer or carrier recovery is outside limits the sample is re-analyzed to confirm matrix interference. If recoveries confirm, or there was obvious interference, results are reported from the original run and a note is included with the case narrative. If the re-analysis meets the recovery criteria, the second run is reported (or both are reported if requested by the client). When samples are non-detect for the target analytes and the carrier/tracer recovery indicates a high bias in the analysis, the samples are not re-run unless required by the client.

24.7 Additional Procedures to Assure Quality Control

The laboratory has written and approved method SOPs to assure the accuracy of the test method; including calibration (see Section 20), use of certified reference materials (see Section 21) and use of PT samples (see Section 15).

A discussion regarding MDLs, Limit of Detection (LOD) and Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) can be found in Section 19.

- Use of formulae to reduce data is discussed in the method SOPs and in Section 20.
- Selection of appropriate reagents and standards is included in Section 9 and 21.
- A discussion on selectivity of the test is included in Section 5.
- Constant and consistent test conditions are discussed in Section 18.
- The laboratories sample acceptance policy is included in Section 23.

SECTION 25. REPORTING RESULTS

25.1 Overview

The results of each test are reported accurately, clearly, unambiguously, and objectively in accordance with State and Federal regulations as well as client requirements. Analytical results are issued in a format that is intended to satisfy customer and laboratory accreditation requirements as well as provide the end user with the information needed to properly evaluate the results. Where there is conflict between client requests and laboratory ethics or regulatory requirements, the laboratory"s ethical and legal requirements are paramount, and the laboratory will work with the client during project set up to develop an acceptable solution. Refer to Section 7.

A variety of report formats are available to meet specific needs.

In cases where a client asks for simplified reports, there must be a written request from the client. There still must be enough information that would show any analyses that were out of conformance (QC out of limits) and there should be a reference to a full report that is made available to the client. Review of reported data is included in Section 19.

25.2 Test Reports

Analytical results are reported in a format that is satisfactory to the client and meets all requirements of applicable accrediting authorities and agencies. A variety of report formats are available to meet specific needs. The report is printed, reviewed, and signed by the appropriate project manager. At a minimum, the standard laboratory report shall contain the following information:

25.2.1 A report title (e.g. Analytical Report for Samples) with a “sample results” column header.

25.2.2 Each report cover page printed on company letterhead, which includes the laboratory name, address and telephone number.

25.2.3 A unique identification of the report (e.g. job number or SDG number) and on each page an identification in order to ensure the page is recognized as part of the report and a clear identification of the end.

Note: Page numbers of report are represented as page # of ##. Where the first number is the page number and the second is the total number of pages.

25.2.4 A copy of the chain of custody (COC)

- Any COCs involved with Subcontracting are included.
- Any additional addenda to the report must be treated in a similar fashion so it is a recognizable part of the report and cannot accidentally get separated from the report (e.g., Sampling information).

25.2.5 The name and address of client and a project name/number, if applicable.

25.2.6 Client project manager or other contact

25.2.7 Description and unambiguous identification of the tested sample(s) including the client identification code.

25.2.8 Date of receipt of sample, date and time of collection, and date(s) of test preparation and performance, and time of preparation or analysis if the required holding time for either activity is less than or equal to 72 hours.

25.2.9 Date reported or date of revision, if applicable.

25.2.10 Method of analysis including method code (EPA, Standard Methods, etc).

25.2.11 Practical quantitation limits or reporting limit.

25.2.12 Method detection limits (if requested)

25.2.13 Definition of Data qualifiers and reporting acronyms (e.g. ND).

25.2.14 Sample results.

25.2.15 QC data consisting of method blank, surrogate, LCS, and MS/MSD recoveries and control limits.

25.2.16 Condition of samples at receipt including temperature. This may be accomplished in a narrative or by attaching sample login sheets (Refer to Sec. 25.2.4 regarding additional addenda).

25.2.17 A statement to the effect that the results relate only to the items tested and the sample as received by the laboratory.

25.2.18 A statement that the report shall not be reproduced except in full, without prior express written approval by the laboratory.

25.2.19 A signature and title of the person(s) accepting responsibility for the content of the report and date of issue. Signatories are appointed by the Lab Director.

25.2.20 When NELAC accreditation is required, the lab shall certify that the test results meet all requirements of TNI or provide reasons and/or justification if they do not.

25.2.21 A narrative to the report that explains the issue(s) and corrective action(s) taken in the event that a specific accreditation or certification requirement was not met.

25.2.22 When soil samples are analyzed, a specific identification as to whether soils are reported on a “wet weight” or “dry weight” basis.

25.2.23 Appropriate laboratory certification number for the state of origin of the sample, if applicable.

25.2.24 If only part of the report is provided to the client (client requests some results before all of it is complete), it must be clearly indicated on the report (e.g., preliminary data). A complete report must be sent once all of the work has been completed.

25.2.25 Any non-TestAmerica subcontracted analysis results are provided as a separate report on the official letterhead of the subcontractor. All TestAmerica subcontracting is clearly identified on the report as to which laboratory performed a specific analysis.

25.2.26 A clear statement notifying the client that non-accredited tests were performed and directing the client to the laboratory"s accreditation certificates of approval shall be provided when non-accredited tests are included in the report.

Note: Refer to the Corporate SOP on Electronic Reporting and Signature Policy (No. CA-I-P-002) for details on internally applying electronic signatures of approval.

25.3 Reporting Level or Report Type

The laboratory offers four levels of quality control reporting. Each level, in addition to its own specific requirements, contains all the information provided in the preceding level. The packages provide the following information in addition to the information described above:

- Level I is a report with the features described in Section 25.2 above.
- Level II is a Level I report plus summary information, including results for the method blank reported to the laboratory MDL, percent recovery for laboratory control samples and matrix spike samples, and the RPD values for all MSD and sample duplicate analyses.
- Level III contains all the information supplied in Level II, but presented on the CLP-like summary forms, and relevant calibration information. A Level II report is not included, unless specifically requested. No raw data is provided.
- Level IV is the same as Level III with the addition of all raw supporting data.

In addition to the various levels of QC packaging, the laboratory also provides reports in diskette deliverable form and as an electronic (pdf) file. Initial reports may be provided to clients by facsimile. All faxed reports are followed by hardcopy. Procedures used to ensure client confidentiality are outlined in Section 25.6.

25.3.1 Electronic Data Deliverables (EDDs)

EDDs are routinely offered as part of TestAmerica"s services. TestAmerica St. Louis offers a variety of EDD formats including Environmental Restoration Information Management System (ERPIMS), New Agency Standard (NAS), Format A, Excel, Dbase, GISKEY, and Text Files.

EDD specifications are submitted to the IT department by the PM for review and undergo the contract review process. Once the facility has committed to providing data in a specific electronic format, the coding of the format may need to be performed. This coding is documented and validated. The validation of the code is retained by the IT staff coding the EDD.

EDDs shall be subject to a review to ensure their accuracy and completeness. If EDD generation is automated, review may be reduced to periodic screening if the laboratory can demonstrate that it can routinely generate that EDD without errors. Any revisions to the EDD format must be reviewed until it is demonstrated that it can routinely be generated without errors. If the EDD can be reproduced accurately and if all subsequent EDDs can be produced error-free, each EDD does not necessarily require a review.

25.4 Supplemental Information for Test

The lab identifies any unacceptable QC analyses or any other unusual circumstances or observations such as environmental conditions and any non-standard conditions that may have affected the quality of a result. This is typically in the form of a footnote or a qualifier and/or a narrative explaining the discrepancy in the front of the report.

Numeric results with values outside of the calibration range, either high or low are qualified as „estimated".

Where quality system requirements are not met, a statement of compliance/non-compliance with requirements and/or specifications is required, including identification of test results derived from any sample that did not meet NELAC sample acceptance requirements such as improper container, holding time, or temperature.

Where applicable, a statement on the estimated uncertainty of measurements; information on uncertainty is needed when a client"s instructions so require.

Opinions and Interpretations - The test report contains objective information, and generally does not contain subjective information such as opinions and interpretations. If such information is required by the client, the Laboratory Director will determine if a response can be prepared. If so, the Laboratory Director will designate the appropriate member of the management team to prepare a response. The response will be fully documented, and reviewed by the Laboratory Director, before release to the client. There may be additional fees charged to the client at this time, as this is a non-routine function of the laboratory.

Note: Review of data deliverable packages for submittal to regulatory authorities requires responses to non-conforming data concerning potential impact on data quality. This necessitates a limited scope of interpretation, and this work is performed by the QA Department. This is the only form of "interpretation" of data that is routinely performed by the laboratory.

When opinions or interpretations are included in the report, the laboratory provides an explanation as to the basis upon which the opinions and interpretations have been made. Opinions and interpretations are clearly noted as such and where applicable, a comment should be added suggesting that the client verify the opinion or interpretation with their regulator.

25.5 Environmental Testing Obtained From Subcontractors

If the laboratory is not able to provide the client the requested analysis, the samples would be subcontracted following the procedures outlined in the Corporate SOP on Subcontracting (SOP No. CA-L-S-002).

Data reported from analyses performed by a subcontractor laboratory are clearly identified as such on the analytical report provided to the client. Results from a subcontract laboratory outside of TestAmerica are reported to the client on the subcontract laboratory‟s original report stationary and the report includes any accompanying documentation.

25.6 Client Confidentiality

In situations involving the transmission of environmental test results by telephone, facsimile or other electronic means, client confidentiality must be maintained.

TestAmerica will not intentionally divulge to any person (other than the Client or any other person designated by the Client in writing) any information regarding the services provided by TestAmerica or any information disclosed to TestAmerica by the Client. Furthermore, information known to be potentially endangering to national security or an entity‟s proprietary rights will not be released.

Note: This shall not apply to the extent that the information is required to be disclosed by TestAmerica under the compulsion of legal process. TestAmerica will, to the extent feasible, provide reasonable notice to the client before disclosing the information.

Note: Authorized representatives of an accrediting authority are permitted to make copies of any analyses or records relevant to the accreditation process, and copies may be removed from the laboratory for purposes of assessment.

25.6.1 Report deliverable formats are discussed with each new client. If a client requests that reports be faxed or e-mailed, the reports are faxed with a cover sheet or e-mailed with the following note that includes a confidentiality statement similar to the following:

This material is intended only for the use of the individual(s) or entity to whom it is addressed, and may contain information that is privileged and confidential. If you are not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering this material to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone at the 1-800-765-0980 (or for e-mails: please notify us immediately by e-mail or by phone (1-800-765-0980) and delete this material from any computer).

25.7 Format of Reports

The format of reports is designed to accommodate each type of environmental test carried out and to minimize the possibility of misunderstanding or misuse.

25.8 Amendments to Test Reports

Corrections, additions, or deletions to reports are only made when justification arises through supplemental documentation. Justification is documented using the laboratory‟s corrective action system (refer to Section 12).

The revised report is retained on the Archive data server, as is the original report. The revised report is stored in the Archive data server under the job number/SDG number followed by "rev".

When the report is re-issued, a notation of "Revised "is placed on the cover/signature page of the report *and at the top of the narrative page* with a brief explanation of reason for the re-issue.

25.9 Policies on Client Requests for Amendments

25.9.1 Policy on Data Omissions or Reporting Limit Increases

Fundamentally, our policy is simply to not omit previously reported results (including data qualifiers) or to not raise reporting limits and report sample results as ND. This policy has few exceptions. Exceptions are:

- Laboratory error
- Sample identification is indeterminate (confusion between COC and sample labels).
- An incorrect analysis (not analyte) was requested (e.g., COC lists 8315 but client wanted 8310). A written request for the change is required.
- Incorrect limits reported based on regulatory requirements.
- The requested change has absolutely *no possible* impact on the interpretation of the analytical results and there is *no possibility* of the change being interpreted as misrepresentation by anyone inside or outside of our company.

25.9.2 Multiple Reports

TestAmerica does not issue multiple reports for the same work order where there is different information on each report (this does not refer to copies of the same report) unless required to meet regulatory needs and approved by QA.

SECTION 26. REVISION HISTORY

26.1 CHANGES TO REVISION 0

26.1.1 Updated to conform to new corporate Template. Information that was specific to the company at large and less specific to the individual laboratory was removed from the template and is now found in the Corporate Quality Management Plan (CQMP).
26.1.2 The Quality Policy Statement was updated to include compliance with NELAC standards.
26.1.3 Section 10 (Services to Client) was merged with Section 7 (renamed)
26.1.4 Section 10 was left intentionally blank.
26.1.5 Section 16 (Audits) was given new text.
26.1.6 Section 17 (Management Reviews) revised QA report section, some tables were removed
26.1.7 Section 21 (Calibrations) removed information that can be found in method SOPs
26.1.8 Radiochemistry calculations in Appendix 6 were updated
26.1.9 Tables, figures and appendices were updated and re-numbered

26.2 CHANGES TO REVISION 1(06/02/09)

26.2.1 Added reference to ASME NQA-1-2000 to Section 3.1
26.2.2 Updated Ethics Agreement in Appendix 1
26.2.3 Updated radiochemistry calculations in Appendix 6.

26.3 **CHANGES TO REVISION 2 (08/31/09)**

26.3.1 Added reference to DoD QSM 4.1 to Section 3.1
26.3.2 Updated QA Manager job description in Section 4.2.3
26.3.3 Updated laboratory organizational chart
26.3.4 Added Quality Program objectives to Section 5.1; clarified staff responsibilities regarding QA documents
26.3.5 Added QAM review cycle to Table 16-1
26.3.6 Added freezer temperature criteria to Section 21.3.4
26.3.7 Updated Calibration information in Table 21-3
26.3.8 Added current Florida NELAC cert to Appendix 3
26.3.9 Signatures moved from Title Page to Cover per DoD Requirements

26.4 **CHANGES TO REVISION 3 (08/31/10)**

26.4.1 Section 2: list of Cross-walk references to the ISO 17025 requirements added
26.4.2 Section 4.2: QA Manager responsibilities updated
26.4.3 Section 4: Organizational Charts updated in figure 4-1
26.4.4 Section 5.1: Addition to quality Policy Statement regarding continuous improvement
26.4.5 Section 7: Figure 7-1 removed
26.4.6 Section 13: Table 13-3 “General Corrective Actions” added
26.4.7 Section 13.3.3: Root cause analysis added
26.4.8 Sections 3.1 & 20.4: Source methods references updated
26.4.9 Section 18.3: Evidence of successful training added
26.4.10 Section 20.15.5: text on manual integrations and Mint Miner© expanded
26.4.11 Section 21: Table 21-1 “instrument List”, updated
26.4.12 Section 21.3.5: requirement for non-volumetric labware added
26.4.13 Section 21.4: calibration standards section expanded

26.4.14 Section 24.2.2: Unique sample ID section added
26.4.15 Section 24.3: Sample Acceptance Policy moved to appear in Table of Contents
26.4.16 Section 24.6: added note on Trip blanks
26.4.17 Section 26.2.18: added narrative requirement reproduction of laboratory reports
26.4.18 Information in Appendices 1,2,3,5 & 7 updated
26.4.19 Added "End of Document" statement
26.4.20 General grammatical edits and corrections

26.5 **CHANGES TO REVISION 4**

26.5.1 10/08/10: Added Section 20.4.2.4 to address DOCs for tests without analyte spikes
26.5.2 8/31/11: Removed the „effective date" by section and applied it to the entire document. Continuous document pagination implemented.
26.5.3 2009 TNI Standard references added to the Table of Contents only – citations removed from the section titles within the document. Updated all references from the 2003 NELAC Standards to the 2009 TNI standard
26.5.4 Use of the title „Technical Manager" from the TNI Standard is defined and implemented.
26.5.5 Section 10 (previously left empty) removed. Other section numbers adjusted accordingly.
26.5.6 Section 4: Additional Quality Assurance and Technical Manager (a.k.a., Supervisors) responsibilities assigned based on the TNI Standard
26.5.7 Section 8: Clarification of subcontracting procedures
26.5.8 Table 12-1: Updated for additional corrective action procedures
26.5.9 Section 15: Updates reflect current internal audit process as defined in CA-Q-S-004. Table 15-1 updated.
26.5.10 Section 19: Verification of MDLs/RLs updated to TNI Standard
26.5.11 Section 25: added statement regarding the listing of non-accredited methods in the lab report
26.5.12 Appendix 2: updated laboratory floor plan
26.5.13 Appendix 4: added/removed glossary terms/acronyms
26.5.14 Appendix 5: Certification table updated
26.5.15 Appendix 6: updated and clarified calculations
26.5.16 Appendix 7: updated SOP list

26.6 CHANGES TO REVISION 5

26.6.1 Grammatical and format corrections made throughout entire document
26.6.2 Updated signature page
26.6.3 REFERENCED CORPORATE SOPs AND POLICIES updated
26.6.4 Section 4.3: Deputies updated
26.6.5 Figure 4-1 Corporate and Laboratory Organization Charts updated
26.6.6 Section 5.5: Criteria for Quality Indicators updated
26.6.7 Changed TNI to NELAC where applicable
26.6.8 Section 9.3.3: Specifications: updated compressed gasses paragraph
26.6.9 Replaced Clouseau with LIMS where applicable
26.6.10 Section 11.2: Responsibilities and Authorities removed COO
26.6.11 Section 12: Removed Clouseau screen shots
26.6.12 Section 14: Replaced reference to standards log program with LIMS
26.6.13 Section 15: updated reference to Internal Auditing SOP to CA-Q-S-003
26.6.14 Section 15: Added Audit Planning/Reporting section

26.6.15 Sections 19.15.2 & 19.15.3: updated
26.6.16 Section 20.2: Added "tagged-out" requirements
26.6.17 Table 20-1, 20-2, 20-4 updated
26.6.18 Section 22.5: Addition of aqueous sample aliquot density requirement and volume determination
26.6.19 Section 23.2.1.1: Replaced QuantIMS with TALS unique sample identification.
26.6.20 Section 23.3: Updated to indicate that variation from policy to be noted in case narrative
26.6.21 Section 24.6.1: updated to reference LIMS instead of QC Browser
26.6.22 Appendix 3: updated NELAC certification
26.6.23 Appendix 4: added new glossary terms and acronyms
26.6.24 Appendix 5: updated St. Louis certifications
26.6.25 Appendix 6: added organic calculation “On column concentrations”
26.6.26 Appendix 7: updated laboratory SOP listing

26.7 CHANGES TO REVISION 6

26.7.1 Section 3.1, updated references
26.7.2 Section 4.1, changed Chief Operating Officer to Chief Executive Officer
26.7.3 Section 4.2, updated QA Manager, Technical Manager and Technical Director Responsibilities
26.7.4 Section 4.3, updated responsibilities table of key personnel
26.7.5 Figure 4-1, updated Corporate and Lab Org Chart
26.7.6 Table 14-1, removed 7 year requirement and replaced it with reference to HR Manual
26.7.7 Section 19.13.4, revised explanation of the meaning of the lab's uncertainty statement to more closely conform to A2LA and NIST language
26.7.8 Table 20-4, updated to reflect practice
26.7.9 Section 24.1, statement added to clarify and emphasize treatment of QC samples and PT samples
26.7.10 Appendix 3: updated NELAC certification
26.7.11 Appendix 5: updated St. Louis certifications
26.7.12 Appendix 6: updated calculations
26.7.13 Appendix 7: updated SOP listing

26.8 CHANGES TO REVISION 7 (02/02/2015)

26.8.1 Section 4.3, updated Key Personnel Deputy table
26.8.2 Figure 4-1, updated organizational charts
26.8.3 Section 17.3, added reference to see SOP ST-QA-0044 Training
26.8.4 Table 20-3, updated Example: Periodic Calibration
26.8.5 Appendix 5, update lab certifications, accreditations, validations

Appendix 1. *Example*: Ethics & Confidentiality Agreements

TestAmerica
THE LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

EMPLOYEE ETHICS STATEMENT

I understand that TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc. and its affiliates ("TestAmerica"), are committed to ensuring the highest standard of ethical and professional conduct in all business activities. The Company and its employees will comply with all applicable laws, regulations and policies. We will ensure the highest standards of quality and integrity of the data and services provided to our clients. I have read the Ethics Policy of the Company.

With regard to the duties I perform, the data I report in connection with my employment at the Company, and all business activities, I agree that:

- *I shall not make false statements to, or seek to otherwise deceive, members of Management or their representatives, agents, or clients/customers in any aspect of my job, including timekeeping, accounting, and compliance with all safety, environmental and employment regulations.*
- *I will not, through acts of commission, omission, erasure, or destruction, improperly report measurement standards, quality control data, test results or conclusions; nor will I intentionally alter or omit dates, dollar values or other business related information in order to achieve desired financial results.*
- *I will not share the pricing or cost data of Vendors or Suppliers with anyone outside of the TestAmerica family of companies.*
- *I shall not accept gifts of a value that would adversely influence judgment.*
- *I shall avoid conflicts of interest and report any potential conflicts to the management (e.g., employment or consulting with competitors, clients, or vendors);*
- *I shall not participate in unfair competition practices (e.g., slandering competitors, collusion with other labs to restrict others from bidding on projects);*
- *I shall not take any action, personally, or on behalf of the Company, which violates any applicable law, regulation, or internal policy, or which causes the Company to incur financial risk or loss or causes the Company to report incorrect financial information.*
- *I will not intentionally report values that are inconsistent with the actual values observed or measured;*
- *I will not intentionally report the dates, times, sample or QC identifications, or method citations of data analyses that are not the actual dates, times, sample or QC identifications, or method citations;*
- *I will not intentionally misrepresent another individual's work as my own or represent my own work as someone else's;*
- *I will not intentionally misrepresent any data where data does not meet Method or QC requirements. If it is to be reported, I will report it with all appropriate notes and/or qualifiers; I shall not modify data (either sample or QC data) unless the modification can be technically justified through a measurable analytical process, such as one deemed acceptable to the facility's Standard Operating Procedures, EPA Manual, Quality Assurance Manual or Technical Director. All such modifications must be clearly and thoroughly documented in the appropriate laboratory notebooks/worksheets and/or raw data and include my initials or signature and date.*
- *I shall not compare or disclose results for any Proficiency Testing (PT) sample, or other similar QA or QC requirements, with any employee of any other laboratory, including any other TestAmerica facility , prior to the required submission date of the results to the person, organization, or entity supplying the PT sample.*
- *I understand the critical importance of accurately reporting data, measurements, and results, whether initially requested by a client, or retained by TestAmerica and submitted to a client at a later date, or retained by TestAmerica for subsequent internal use;*
- *I shall not misrepresent certifications and status of certifications to clients or regulators;*
- *I shall not intentionally discharge wastes illegally down the drain or onto the ground.*
- *I shall immediately inform my supervisor or other member of management regarding any intentional or unintentional reporting of my own inauthentic data. Such report shall be given both orally and in writing to the supervisor or other member of management contacted and to the local Facility Director and Quality Assurance Officer/Manager (where applicable). The Facility Director or Quality Assurance Officer/Manager (where applicable) will initial and date the information and return a copy to me; I shall*

TestAmerica
THE LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

not condone any accidental or intentional reporting of inauthentic data by other employees and will immediately report its occurrence. If I have actual knowledge of such acts committed by any other employees, and I do not report such information to designated members of Management, it shall be considered as serious as if I personally committed the offense. Accordingly, in that event, I understand that I may be subject to immediate termination of employment.

- *I understand that if any supervisor, manager, or representative of TestAmerica management instructs, requests, or directs me to perform any of the aforementioned improper laboratory practices or illegal or unethical business activities, or if I am in doubt or uncertain as to whether or not such laboratory practices or business activities are proper, I will not comply. In fact, I must report such event to all appropriate members of Management including, but not limited to, the Facility Director, all supervisors and managers with direct line reporting relationship between me and the Facility Director, and the local Quality Assurance representative (where applicable), excluding such individuals who participated in such perceived improper instruction, request, or directive. In addition, I may contact Corporate Quality Assurance / Ethics Compliance Officer(s) for assistance.*
- *I understand that any attempt by management or an employee to circumvent these policies will be subject to disciplinary action.*

As a TestAmerica employee, I understand that I have the responsibility to conduct myself with integrity in accordance with the ethical standards described in the Ethics Policy. I will also report any information relating to possible kickbacks or violations of the Procurement Integrity Act, or other questionable conduct in the course of sales or purchasing activities. I will not knowingly participate in any such activity and will report any actual or suspected violation of this policy to management.

I understand that all of my dealings as an employee must be in compliance with applicable Federal and State laws, including safety regulations, environmental regulations, accounting rules, and employment laws, such as the Drug Free Workplace Act and anti-discrimination and harassment legislation.

I understand that if my job includes supervisory responsibilities, I shall not instruct, request, or direct any subordinate to perform any laboratory practice which is unethical or improper. Also, I shall not discourage, intimidate, or inhibit an employee who may choose to appropriately appeal my supervisory instruction, request, or directive which the employee perceives to be improper, nor retaliate against those who do.

The Ethics Policy has been explained to me by my supervisor or at a training session, and I have had the opportunity to ask questions if I did not understand any part of it. I understand that any violation of this policy subjects me to disciplinary action, which can include termination. In addition, I understand that any violation of this policy which relates to work under a government contract or subcontract could also subject me to the potential for prosecution under federal law.

Employee Printed Name_____

EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE _____ Date _____

TestAmerica
THE LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

CONFIDENTIALITY AND PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AGREEMENT

TestAmerica and their predecessors, in their businesses, have developed and use commercially valuable technical and non-technical information and to guard the legitimate interests of TestAmerica and its clients, it is necessary to protect certain information as confidential and proprietary.

I, _____ (printed name), understand and acknowledge that during the term of my employment by TestAmerica, I will be privy to and entrusted with certain confidential information and trade secrets of TestAmerica and its clients.

Confidential information and trade secrets include, but are not limited to: customer and client lists; price lists; marketing and sales strategies and procedures; operational and equipment techniques; standard operating procedures; business plans and systems; quality control procedures and systems; special projects and technological research, including projects, research and reports for any government entity or client; client's plans and processes; client's manner of operation; the trade secrets of clients; client's data; vendor or supplier pricing; employee lists and personal information, and any other records, data, files, drawings, inventions, discoveries, applications, or processes which are not in the public domain.

I agree as follows:

1. I will not in any way, during the term of my employment, or at any time thereafter, except as authorized in writing by the Legal Department of TestAmerica or the client where client data is involved, disclose to others, use for my own benefit, remove from TestAmerica's premises (except to the extent off-site work is approved by my supervisor), copy or make notes of any confidential information and/or trade secrets of TestAmerica or its clients, excepting only that information which may be public knowledge through no act of my own. Technical and business information of any previous employer or other third party which I may disclose to TestAmerica shall be limited to that which was acquired legitimately and disclosed to me without restriction as to secrecy.

2. I agree that all inventions (whether or not patentable) conceived or made by me during the period of my employment by TestAmerica shall belong to TestAmerica, provided such inventions grow out of my work for TestAmerica and are related to the business of TestAmerica. I agree to disclose and assign such inventions to TestAmerica. In California, this provision shall not apply to any invention which qualifies fully under Section 2870 of the California Labor Code.

3. On termination of my employment from TestAmerica, I will deliver to TestAmerica all documents, records, notes, data, memoranda, files, manuals, equipment and things of any nature which relate in any way to confidential information and/or trade secrets of TestAmerica or its clients and which are in my possession or under my control.

4. I agree that during the period of my employment and for one (1) year from and after the termination (for any reason) of my employment with TestAmerica, I shall not directly or indirectly (without first obtaining the written permission of TestAmerica), recruit for employment, or induce to terminate his or her employment with TestAmerica, any person who is an active employee of TestAmerica on the last day of my employment with TestAmerica.

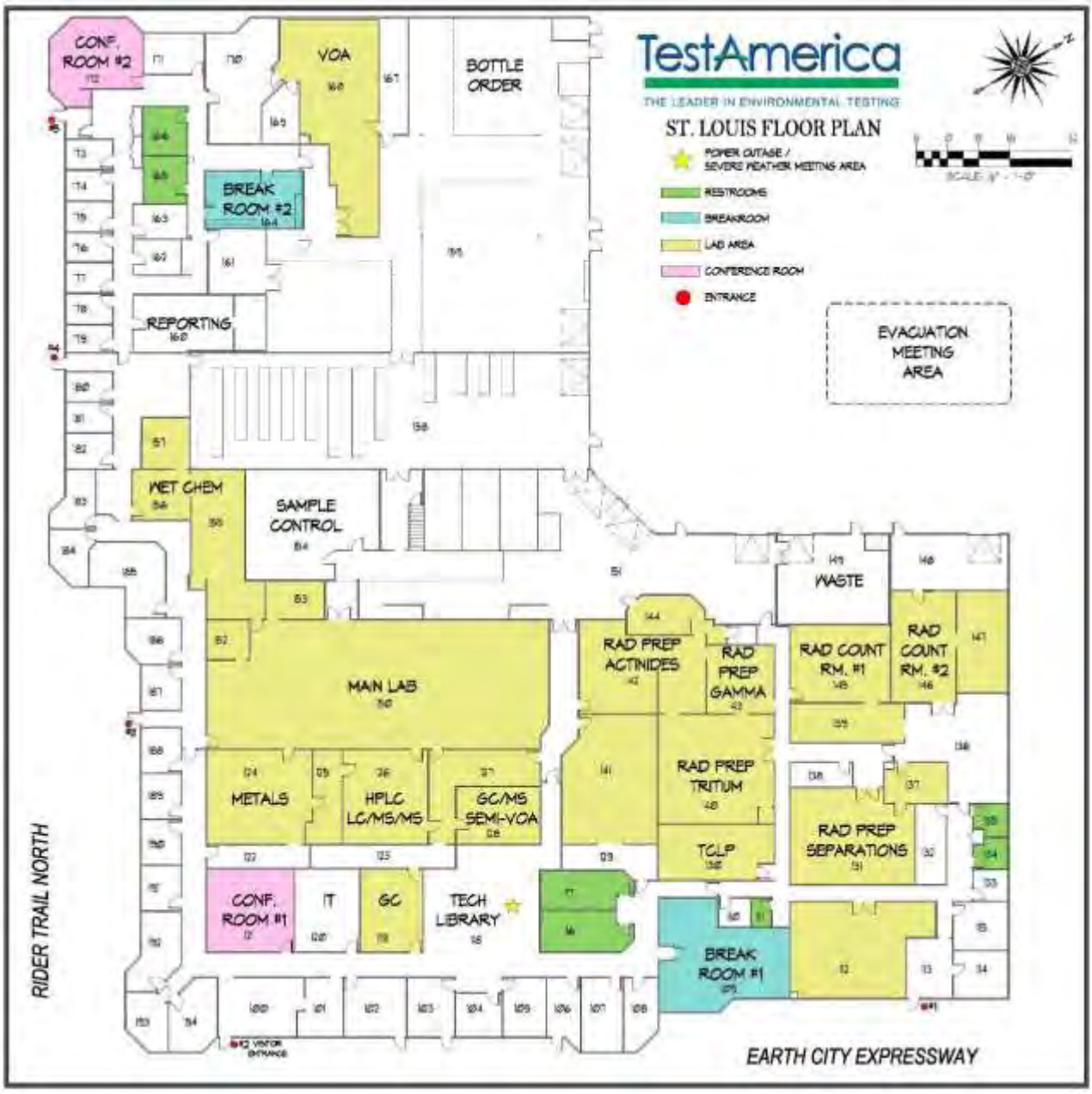
5. I acknowledge that if I were to breach any provision of this Confidentiality Agreement, money damages will be inadequate, and I hereby agree that TestAmerica shall be entitled, where appropriate, to specific performance and/or injunctive relief (i.e. to require me to comply with this Agreement). In the event that any provision of this Agreement is held to be unenforceable because of the scope, duration or area of its applicability, the court making such determination shall have the power to modify any or all such terms, and those terms shall then be applicable in such modified form and the other provisions of this Agreement shall remain in force.

6. I further acknowledge that the willingness of TestAmerica to hire me or to continue my employment constitutes full and adequate consideration for the agreements, and obligations to which I have agreed as set forth in this document.

I have executed this Agreement, intending to be legally bound.

_____	_____	_____
Printed Name	*Signature*	*Date*

Appendix 2. Laboratory Floor Plan



Appendix 3: Example: NELAC/TNI Certified Tests

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Is hereby granting a Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation to

TestAmerica Laboratories Inc
13715 Rider Trail N
Earth City, Missouri 63045-1205

Agency Interest No. 106151

According to the Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33, Part I, Subpart 3, LABORATORY ACCREDITATION, the State of Louisiana formally recognizes that this laboratory is technically competent to perform the environmental analyses listed on the scope of accreditation detailed in the attachment.

The laboratory agrees to perform all analyses listed on this scope of accreditation according to the Part I, Subpart 3 requirements and acknowledges that continued accreditation is dependent on successful ongoing compliance with the applicable requirements of Part I. Please contact the Department of Environmental Quality, Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) to verify the laboratory's scope of accreditation and accreditation status.

Accreditation by the State of Louisiana is not an endorsement or a guarantee of validity of the data generated by the laboratory. To be accredited initially and maintain accreditation, the laboratory agrees to participate in two single-blind, single-concentration PT studies, where available, per year for each field of testing for which it seeks accreditation or maintains accreditation as required in LAC 33:I.4711.

Lourdes Iturralde, Administrator
Notifications and Accreditations Section
Public Participation & Permit Support Services Division

Certificate Number: 04080

Expiration Date: June 30, 2015
Issued On: July 1, 2014

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Issue Date: July 1, 2014

TestAmerica Laboratories Inc
AI Number: 106151
Expiration Date: June 30, 2015

13715 Rider Trail N, Earth City, Missouri 63045-1205

Certificate Number: 04080

Air Emissions

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

Non Potable Water

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
2755 - Americium-241	Eichrom ACW03	2259	NELAP	LA
2940 - Plutonium	Eichrom ACW03	2259	NELAP	LA
3035 - Uranium	Eichrom ACW03	2259	NELAP	LA
100499 - Neptunium	Eichrom ACW08	2260	NELAP	LA
1170 - Thorium	Eichrom ACW08	2260	NELAP	LA
2900 - Lead-210	Eichrom OTW01	2264	NELAP	LA
1170 - Thorium	Eichrom ACW10	2269	NELAP	LA
4735 - 1,4-Dioxane (1,4- Diethyleneoxide)	EPA 8260 SIM	2995	NELAP	LA
1923 - Reactive Cyanide	EPA 7.3.3.2, Rev.3	10001204	NELAP	LA
1925 - Reactive sulfide	EPA 7.3.4.2, Rev.3	10001408	NELAP	LA
1610 - Conductivity	EPA 120.1	10006209	NELAP	LA
1900 - pH	EPA 150.1	10008205	NELAP	LA
1955 - Residue-filterable (TDS)	EPA 160.1	10009004	NELAP	LA
1960 - Residue-nonfilterable (TSS)	EPA 160.2	10009402	NELAP	LA
1950 - Residue-total	EPA 160.3	10009800	NELAP	LA
1000 - Aluminum	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1005 - Antimony	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1010 - Arsenic	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1015 - Barium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1020 - Beryllium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1025 - Boron	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1030 - Cadmium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1035 - Calcium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1040 - Chromium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1050 - Cobalt	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1055 - Copper	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1070 - Iron	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1075 - Lead	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1085 - Magnesium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1090 - Manganese	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1100 - Molybdenum	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1105 - Nickel	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1125 - Potassium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1140 - Selenium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1990 - Silica as SiO2	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1150 - Silver	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1155 - Sodium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1160 - Strontium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1165 - Thallium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1175 - Tin	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1180 - Titanium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1185 - Vanadium	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA
1190 - Zinc	EPA 200.7, Rev.4.4	10013806	NELAP	LA

Clients and Customers are urged to verify the laboratory's current certification status with the Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program.

Non Potable Water

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
1000 - Aluminum	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1005 - Antimony	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1010 - Arsenic	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1015 - Barium	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1020 - Beryllium	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1030 - Cadmium	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1040 - Chromium	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1050 - Cobalt	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1055 - Copper	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1075 - Lead	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1085 - Magnesium	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1090 - Manganese	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1100 - Molybdenum	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1105 - Nickel	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1140 - Selenium	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1150 - Silver	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1165 - Thallium	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1170 - Thorium	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
3035 - Uranium	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1185 - Vanadium	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1190 - Zinc	EPA 200.8	10014401	NELAP	LA
1095 - Mercury	EPA 245.1	10036201	NELAP	LA
1535 - Bromate	EPA 300.0	10053006	NELAP	LA
1540 - Bromide	EPA 300.0	10053006	NELAP	LA
1575 - Chloride	EPA 300.0	10053006	NELAP	LA
1730 - Fluoride	EPA 300.0	10053006	NELAP	LA
1810 - Nitrate as N	EPA 300.0	10053006	NELAP	LA
1840 - Nitrite as N	EPA 300.0	10053006	NELAP	LA
1870 - Orthophosphate as P	EPA 300.0	10053006	NELAP	LA
2000 - Sulfate	EPA 300.0	10053006	NELAP	LA
1505 - Alkalinity as CaCO3	EPA 310.1	10054601	NELAP	LA
1895 - Perchlorate	EPA 314, Rev 1	10055604	NELAP	LA
1940 - Total residual chlorine	EPA 330.1	10057804	NELAP	LA
1635 - Cyanide	EPA 335.4	10061402	NELAP	LA
1730 - Fluoride	EPA 340.2	10062201	NELAP	LA
3751 - Ammonia	EPA 350.1	10063408	NELAP	LA
1810 - Nitrate as N	EPA 353.1	10066805	NELAP	LA
1820 - Nitrate-Nitrite	EPA 353.1	10066805	NELAP	LA
1910 - Total Phosphorus	EPA 365.2	10070403	NELAP	LA
2005 - Sulfide	EPA 376.1	10074007	NELAP	LA
1530 - Biochemical oxygen demand	EPA 405.1	10075408	NELAP	LA
1565 - Chemical oxygen demand	EPA 410.4	10077006	NELAP	LA
2040 - Total Organic Carbon	EPA 415.1	10078203	NELAP	LA
7355 - 4,4'-DDD	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7360 - 4,4'-DDE	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7365 - 4,4'-DDT	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7025 - Aldrin	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
8880 - Aroclor-1016 (PCB-1016)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
8885 - Aroclor-1221 (PCB-1221)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
8890 - Aroclor-1232 (PCB-1232)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
8895 - Aroclor-1242 (PCB-1242)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
8900 - Aroclor-1248 (PCB-1248)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
8905 - Aroclor-1254 (PCB-1254)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
8910 - Aroclor-1260 (PCB-1260)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7250 - Chlordane (tech.)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7470 - Dieldrin	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA

TestAmerica Laboratories Inc
Issue Date: July 1, 2014

Certificate Number: 04080

AI Number: 106151
Expiration Date: June 30, 2015

Clients and Customers are urged to verify the laboratory's current certification status with the Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program

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Non Potable Water

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
7510 - Endosulfan I	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7515 - Endosulfan II	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7520 - Endosulfan sulfate	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7540 - Endrin	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7530 - Endrin aldehyde	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7685 - Heptachlor	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7690 - Heptachlor epoxide	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
8250 - Toxaphene (Chlorinated camphene)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7110 - alpha-BHC (alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7115 - beta-BHC (beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7105 - delta-BHC	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
7120 - gamma-BHC (Lindane, gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 608	10103603	NELAP	LA
5160 - 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
5110 - 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
5165 - 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4630 - 1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4640 - 1,1-Dichloroethylene	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4610 - 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4635 - 1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4655 - 1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4615 - 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4620 - 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4500 - 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4325 - Acrolein (Propenal)	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4340 - Acrylonitrile	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4375 - Benzene	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4395 - Bromodichloromethane	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4400 - Bromoform	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4455 - Carbon tetrachloride	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4475 - Chlorobenzene	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4575 - Chlorodibromomethane	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4485 - Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4505 - Chloroform	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4765 - Ethylbenzene	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4950 - Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4960 - Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4975 - Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
5115 - Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
5140 - Toluene	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
5170 - Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
5175 - Trichlorofluoromethane (Fluorotrichloromethane, Freon 11)	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
5235 - Vinyl chloride	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
5260 - Xylene (total)	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4680 - cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4700 - trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
4685 - trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	EPA 624	10107207	NELAP	LA
5155 - 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
4610 - 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
4615 - 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA

TestAmerica Laboratories Inc
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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	Alt
4620 - 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6840 - 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6000 - 2,4-Dichlorophenol	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6130 - 2,4-Dimethylphenol	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6175 - 2,4-Dinitrophenol	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6185 - 2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6190 - 2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5795 - 2-Chloronaphthalene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5800 - 2-Chlorophenol	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6360 - 2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol)	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6490 - 2-Nitrophenol	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5945 - 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5660 - 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5700 - 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5825 - 4-Chlorophenyl phenylether	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6500 - 4-Nitrophenol	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5500 - Acenaphthene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5505 - Acenaphthylene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5555 - Anthracene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5575 - Benzo(a)anthracene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5580 - Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5585 - Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5590 - Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5600 - Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5670 - Butyl benzyl phthalate	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5855 - Chrysene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6065 - Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate, DEHP)	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5925 - Di-n-butyl phthalate	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6200 - Di-n-octyl phthalate	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5895 - Dibenz(a,h) anthracene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6070 - Diethyl phthalate	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6135 - Dimethyl phthalate	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6265 - Fluoranthene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6270 - Fluorene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6275 - Hexachlorobenzene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
4835 - Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6285 - Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
4840 - Hexachloroethane	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6315 - Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6320 - Isophorone	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5005 - Naphthalene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5015 - Nitrobenzene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6605 - Pentachlorophenol	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6615 - Phenanthrene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6625 - Phenol	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6665 - Pyrene	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5760 - bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5765 - bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
5780 - bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6245 - bis(2-Ethoxyethyl) phthalate	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6545 - n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6530 - n-Nitrosodimethylamine	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
6535 - n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	EPA 625	10107401	NELAP	LA
2835 - Gross alpha-beta	EPA 900	10112400	NELAP	LA

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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
2830 - Gross-alpha	EPA 900	10112400	NELAP	LA
2840 - Gross-beta	EPA 900	10112400	NELAP	LA
2800 - Cesium-134	EPA 901.1	10112808	NELAP	LA
2805 - Cesium-137	EPA 901.1	10112808	NELAP	LA
2855 - Gross gamma	EPA 901.1	10112808	NELAP	LA
100586 - Photon Emitters	EPA 901.1	10112808	NELAP	LA
2955 - Radioactive cesium	EPA 901.1	10112808	NELAP	LA
3070 - Zinc-65	EPA 901.1	10112808	NELAP	LA
2965 - Radium-226	EPA 903	10113209	NELAP	LA
2750 - Total alpha radium	EPA 903	10113209	NELAP	LA
3005 - Strontium-90	EPA 905	10113801	NELAP	LA
3030 - Tritium	EPA 906	10114008	NELAP	LA
1860 - Oil & Grease	EPA 1664A (HEM)	10127807	NELAP	LA
100004 - Acid Digestion of Aqueous samples and Extracts for Total Metals	EPA 3010A	10133605	NELAP	LA
1444 - Separatory Funnel Liquid-liquid extraction	EPA 3510C	10138202	NELAP	LA
1410 - Continuous Liquid-liquid extraction	EPA 3520C	10139001	NELAP	LA
1000 - Aluminum	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1005 - Antimony	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1010 - Arsenic	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1015 - Barium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1020 - Beryllium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1025 - Boron	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1030 - Cadmium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1035 - Calcium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1040 - Chromium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1050 - Cobalt	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1055 - Copper	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1070 - Iron	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1075 - Lead	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1080 - Lithium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1085 - Magnesium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1090 - Manganese	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1100 - Molybdenum	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1105 - Nickel	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1909 - Phosphorus	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1125 - Potassium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1140 - Selenium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1150 - Silver	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1155 - Sodium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1160 - Strontium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1165 - Thallium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1175 - Tin	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1180 - Titanium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1185 - Vanadium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1190 - Zinc	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1000 - Aluminum	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1005 - Antimony	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1010 - Arsenic	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1015 - Barium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1020 - Beryllium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1025 - Boron	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1030 - Cadmium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1035 - Calcium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1034 - Cerium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA

Non Potable Water

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
1037 - Cesium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1040 - Chromium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1050 - Cobalt	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1055 - Copper	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1070 - Iron	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1072 - Lanthanum	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1075 - Lead	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1080 - Lithium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1085 - Magnesium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1090 - Manganese	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1100 - Molybdenum	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1103 - Neodymium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1105 - Nickel	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1900 - Phosphorus	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1125 - Potassium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1127 - Praseodymium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1140 - Selenium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1145 - Silicon	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1150 - Silver	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1155 - Sodium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1160 - Strontium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1165 - Thallium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1170 - Thorium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1175 - Tin	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1180 - Titanium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1183 - Tungsten	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
3035 - Uranium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1185 - Vanadium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1190 - Zinc	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1192 - Zirconium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1045 - Chromium VI	EPA 7196A	10162400	NELAP	LA
1095 - Mercury	EPA 7470A	10165807	NELAP	LA
9369 - Diesel range organics (DRO)	EPA 8015B	10173601	NELAP	LA
4785 - Ethylene glycol	EPA 8015B	10173601	NELAP	LA
9408 - Gasoline range organics (GRO)	EPA 8015B	10173601	NELAP	LA
6657 - Propylene Glycol	EPA 8015B	10173601	NELAP	LA
6835 - 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6840 - 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6000 - 2,4-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6130 - 2,4-Dimethylphenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6175 - 2,4-Dinitrophenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6005 - 2,6-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
5800 - 2-Chlorophenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6360 - 2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol)	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6400 - 2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6490 - 2-Nitrophenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6412 - 3+4 Methylphenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
5700 - 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6500 - 4-Nitrophenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
8620 - Dinoseb (2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, DNBP)	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6605 - Pentachlorophenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
6625 - Phenol	EPA 8041	10176600	NELAP	LA
7355 - 4,4'-DDD	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7360 - 4,4'-DDE	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA

Non Potable Water

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
7365 - 4,4'-DDT	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7025 - Aldrin	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7250 - Chlordane (tech.)	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7470 - Dieldrin	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7510 - Endosulfan I	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7515 - Endosulfan II	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7520 - Endosulfan sulfate	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7540 - Endrin	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7530 - Endrin aldehyde	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7535 - Endrin ketone	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7685 - Heptachlor	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7690 - Heptachlor epoxide	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7810 - Methoxychlor	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
8250 - Toxaphene (Chlorinated camphene)	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7110 - alpha-BHC (alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7240 - alpha-Chlordane	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7115 - beta-BHC (beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7105 - delta-BHC	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7120 - gamma-BHC (Lindane, gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7243 - gamma-Chlordane	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
8880 - Aroclor-1016 (PCB-1016)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8885 - Aroclor-1221 (PCB-1221)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8890 - Aroclor-1232 (PCB-1232)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8895 - Aroclor-1242 (PCB-1242)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8900 - Aroclor-1248 (PCB-1248)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8905 - Aroclor-1254 (PCB-1254)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8910 - Aroclor-1260 (PCB-1260)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8655 - 2,4,5-T	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8545 - 2,4-D	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8560 - 2,4-DB	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8555 - Dalapon	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8595 - Dicamba	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8605 - Dichloroprop (Dichlorprop)	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8620 - Dinoseb (2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, DNBP)	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8650 - Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
5105 - 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5160 - 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5110 - 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5185 - 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5165 - 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4630 - 1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4640 - 1,1-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4670 - 1,1-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5150 - 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5180 - 1,2,3-Trichloropropane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5155 - 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5210 - 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4570 - 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4585 - 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB, Ethylene dibromide)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA

Non Potable Water

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
4610 - 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4635 - 1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4655 - 1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5215 - 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4615 - 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4660 - 1,3-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4620 - 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4735 - 1,4-Dioxane (1,4- Diethyleneoxide)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4665 - 2,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4410 - 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone, MEK)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4500 - 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4535 - 2-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4860 - 2-Hexanone	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4995 - 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4315 - Acetone	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4320 - Acetonitrile	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4325 - Acrolein (Propenal)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4340 - Acrylonitrile	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4355 - Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4375 - Benzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4385 - Bromobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4390 - Bromochloromethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4395 - Bromodichloromethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4400 - Bromoform	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4450 - Carbon disulfide	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4455 - Carbon tetrachloride	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4475 - Chlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4575 - Chlorodibromomethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4485 - Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4505 - Chloroform	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4525 - Chloroprene (2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4595 - Dibromomethane (Methylene bromide)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4625 - Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4725 - Diethyl ether	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4755 - Ethyl acetate	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4810 - Ethyl methacrylate	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4765 - Ethylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4835 - Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4870 - Iodomethane (Methyl iodide)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4875 - Isobutyl alcohol (2-Methyl-1-propanol)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4900 - Isopropylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4925 - Methacrylonitrile	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4950 - Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4960 - Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4990 - Methyl methacrylate	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5000 - Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4975 - Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5005 - Naphthalene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5035 - Pentachloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5080 - Propionitrile (Ethyl cyanide)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA

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Non Potable Water

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
5100 - Styrene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5115 - Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5140 - Toluene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5170 - Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5175 - Trichlorofluoromethane (Fluorotrichloromethane, Freon 11)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5225 - Vinyl acetate	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5235 - Vinyl chloride	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5260 - Xylene (total)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4645 - cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4680 - cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5240 - m+p-xylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4435 - n-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5250 - o-Xylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4440 - sec-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4445 - tert-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4700 - trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4685 - trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4605 - trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
6703 - 1,1'-Biphenyl (BZ-0)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6715 - 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5155 - 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4610 - 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4615 - 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4620 - 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4735 - 1,4-Dioxane (1,4- Diethyleneoxide)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6420 - 1,4-Naphthoquinone	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6380 - 1-Methylnaphthalene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6425 - 1-Naphthylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6735 - 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6835 - 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6840 - 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6000 - 2,4-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6130 - 2,4-Dimethylphenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6175 - 2,4-Dinitrophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6185 - 2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6005 - 2,6-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6190 - 2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5515 - 2-Acetylaminofluorene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5795 - 2-Chloronaphthalene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5800 - 2-Chlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6360 - 2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5145 - 2-Methylaniline (o-Toluidine)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6385 - 2-Methylnaphthalene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6400 - 2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6430 - 2-Naphthylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6460 - 2-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6490 - 2-Nitrophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6412 - 3+4 Methylphenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5945 - 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6120 - 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6355 - 3-Methylcholanthrene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6465 - 3-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5540 - 4-Aminobiphenyl	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA

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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
5660 - 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5700 - 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5745 - 4-Chloroaniline	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5825 - 4-Chlorophenyl phenylether	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4540 - 4-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6470 - 4-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6500 - 4-Nitrophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6510 - 4-Nitroquinoline 1-oxide	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6570 - 5-Nitro-o-toluidine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6115 - 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a) anthracene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5500 - Acenaphthene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5505 - Acenaphthylene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5510 - Acetophenone	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5545 - Aniline	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5555 - Anthracene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5560 - Aramite	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7065 - Atrazine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5562 - Azobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5570 - Benzaldehyde	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5575 - Benzo(a)anthracene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5580 - Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5585 - Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5590 - Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5600 - Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5610 - Benzoic acid	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5630 - Benzyl alcohol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5670 - Butyl benzyl phthalate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7180 - Caprolactam	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5680 - Carbazole	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7260 - Chlorobenzilate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5855 - Chrysene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4557 - Cyclohexanol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6065 - Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate; DEHP)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5925 - Di-n-butyl phthalate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6200 - Di-n-octyl phthalate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7405 - Diallate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5895 - Dibenz(a,h) anthracene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5905 - Dibenzofuran	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6070 - Diethyl phthalate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7475 - Dimethoate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6135 - Dimethyl phthalate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
8625 - Disulfoton	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4810 - Ethyl methacrylate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6260 - Ethyl methanesulfonate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7580 - Famphur	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6265 - Fluoranthene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6270 - Fluorene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6275 - Hexachlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4835 - Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6285 - Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4840 - Hexachloroethane	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6295 - Hexachloropropene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6315 - Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7725 - Isodrin	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6320 - Isophorone	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA

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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
6325 - Isosafrole	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6345 - Methapyrilene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4990 - Methyl methacrylate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6375 - Methyl methanesulfonate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7825 - Methyl parathion (Parathion, methyl)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5005 - Naphthalene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5015 - Nitrobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6590 - Pentachlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5035 - Pentachloroethane	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6600 - Pentachloronitrobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6605 - Pentachlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6610 - Phenacetin	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6615 - Phenanthrene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6623 - Phenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6663 - Pyrene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5095 - Pyridine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6125 - a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5760 - bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5765 - bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5780 - bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5025 - n-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6545 - n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6525 - n-Nitrosodiethylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6530 - n-Nitrosodimethylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6535 - n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6550 - n-Nitrosomethylethylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6555 - n-Nitrosomorpholine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6560 - n-Nitrosopiperidine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6565 - n-Nitrosopyrrolidine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5090 - n-Propylbenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
8290 - o,o,o-Triethyl phosphorothioate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5500 - Acenaphthene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5505 - Acenaphthylene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5555 - Anthracene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5575 - Benzo(a)anthracene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5580 - Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5585 - Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5590 - Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5600 - Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5855 - Chrysene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5895 - Dibenz(a,h) anthracene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6265 - Fluoranthene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6270 - Fluorene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6315 - Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5005 - Naphthalene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6615 - Phenanthrene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6665 - Pyrene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6885 - 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (1,3,5-TNB)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6160 - 1,3-Dinitrobenzene (1,3-DNB)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8655 - 2,4,5-T	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9651 - 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (2,4,6-TNT)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8545 - 2,4-D	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8560 - 2,4-DB	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6185 - 2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6181 - 2,6-Diamino-4-nitrotoluene	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6190 - 2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA

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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
9303 - 2-Amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene (2-am-dnt)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9507 - 2-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6150 - 3,5-Dinitroaniline	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9510 - 3-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9306 - 4-Amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene (4-am-dnt)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9513 - 4-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8555 - Dalapon	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8595 - Dicamba	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8605 - Dichloroprop (Dichlorprop)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8620 - Dinoseb (2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, DNBP)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
7775 - MCPA	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
7780 - MCPP	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6415 - Methyl-2,4,6-trinitrophenylnitramine (tetryl)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6485 - Nitroglycerin	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9522 - Octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine (HMX)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9558 - Pentaerythritoltetranitrate	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9432 - RDX (hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8650 - Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
2045 - Total Organic Halides (TOX)	EPA 9020B	10194408	NELAP	LA
2005 - Sulfide	EPA 9030	10195207	NELAP	LA
1610 - Conductivity	EPA 9050A	10198808	NELAP	LA
1540 - Bromide	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
1575 - Chloride	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
1730 - Fluoride	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
1810 - Nitrate as N	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
1840 - Nitrite as N	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
1870 - Orthophosphate as P	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
2000 - Sulfate	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
2835 - Gross alpha-beta	EPA 9310	10208205	NELAP	LA
2830 - Gross-alpha	EPA 9310	10208205	NELAP	LA
2840 - Gross-beta	EPA 9310	10208205	NELAP	LA
100210 - Alpha Emitting Radium Isotopes	EPA 9315	10208409	NELAP	LA
2965 - Radium-226	EPA 9315	10208409	NELAP	LA
2975 - Total radium	EPA 9315	10208409	NELAP	LA
2970 - Radium-228	EPA 9320	10208603	NELAP	LA
4323 - Acetylene	EPA RSK-175 (GC/FID)	10212905	NELAP	LA
4747 - Ethane	EPA RSK-175 (GC/FID)	10212905	NELAP	LA
4752 - Ethylene	EPA RSK-175 (GC/FID)	10212905	NELAP	LA
4926 - Methane	EPA RSK-175 (GC/FID)	10212905	NELAP	LA
1780 - Ignitability	EPA 1010A	10234807	NELAP	LA
2830 - Gross-alpha	EPA 900.0 (GPC)	10242601	NELAP	LA
2840 - Gross-beta	EPA 900.0 (GPC)	10242601	NELAP	LA
1645 - Total Cyanide	EPA 9010C	10243002	NELAP	LA
1645 - Total Cyanide	EPA 9012B	10243206	NELAP	LA
1900 - pH	EPA 9040C	10244403	NELAP	LA
1900 - pH	EPA 9045D	10244607	NELAP	LA
2040 - Total Organic Carbon	EPA 9060A	10244801	NELAP	LA
1406 - Purge and trap for aqueous phase samples	EPA 5030C	10284603	NELAP	LA
1895 - Perchlorate	EPA 6850	10304606	NELAP	LA

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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
5105 - 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5160 - 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5110 - 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5185 - 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5165 - 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4630 - 1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4640 - 1,1-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4670 - 1,1-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5150 - 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5180 - 1,2,3-Trichloropropane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5182 - 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5155 - 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5210 - 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4570 - 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4585 - 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB, Ethylene dibromide)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4697 - 1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4610 - 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4635 - 1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4655 - 1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5215 - 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4615 - 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4660 - 1,3-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4835 - 1,3-Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4620 - 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4733 - 1,4-Dioxane (1,4- Diethyleneoxide)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4510 - 1-Chlorohexane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4665 - 2,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4410 - 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone, MEK)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4500 - 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4535 - 2-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4860 - 2-Hexanone	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5020 - 2-Nitropropane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4540 - 4-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4910 - 4-Isopropyltoluene (p-Cymene)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4995 - 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4315 - Acetone	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4320 - Acetonitrile	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4325 - Acrolein (Propenal)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4340 - Acrylonitrile	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4355 - Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4375 - Benzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4385 - Bromobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4390 - Bromochloromethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4395 - Bromodichloromethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4400 - Bromoform	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4450 - Carbon disulfide	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4455 - Carbon tetrachloride	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4475 - Chlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4575 - Chlorodibromomethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4485 - Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4505 - Chloroform	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA

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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
4525 - Chloroprene (2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4553 - Cyclohexane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4560 - Cyclohexanone	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
9375 - Di-isopropylether (DIPE) (Isopropyl ether)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4595 - Dibromomethane (Methylene bromide)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4625 - Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4725 - Diethyl ether	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4750 - Ethanol	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4755 - Ethyl acetate	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4810 - Ethyl methacrylate	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4770 - Ethyl-t-butyl ether (ETBE) (2-Ethoxy-2-methylpropane)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4765 - Ethylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4835 - Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4870 - Iodomethane (Methyl iodide)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4875 - Isobutyl alcohol (2-Methyl-1-propanol)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4895 - Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol, Isopropanol)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4900 - Isopropylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4925 - Methacrylonitrile	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4940 - Methyl acetate	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4950 - Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4960 - Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4990 - Methyl methacrylate	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5000 - Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4975 - Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5005 - Naphthalene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5035 - Pentachloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5080 - Propionitrile (Ethyl cyanide)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5100 - Styrene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4370 - T-amylmethylether (TAME)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5115 - Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5120 - Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5140 - Toluene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5170 - Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5175 - Trichlorofluoromethane (Fluorotrichloromethane, Freon 11)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5225 - Vinyl acetate	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5235 - Vinyl chloride	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5260 - Xylene (total)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4645 - cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4680 - cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4600 - cis-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5240 - m+p-xylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4425 - n-Butyl alcohol (1-Butanol, n-Butanol)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4435 - n-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5090 - n-Propylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5250 - o-Xylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4440 - sec-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA

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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
4420 - tert-Butyl alcohol	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4445 - tert-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4700 - trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4685 - trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4605 - trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
6885 - 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (1,3,5-TNB)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
6160 - 1,3-Dinitrobenzene (1,3-DNB)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9851 - 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (2,4,6-TNT)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
6185 - 2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
6190 - 2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9303 - 2-Amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene (2-am-dnt)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9507 - 2-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9510 - 3-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9306 - 4-Amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene (4-am-dnt)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9513 - 4-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
6415 - Methyl-2,4,6-trinitrophenylnitramine (tetryl)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
5015 - Nitrobenzene	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
6485 - Nitroglycerin	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9522 - Octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine (HMX)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9432 - RDX (hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
2800 - Cesium-134	EPA 901.1	10308608	NELAP	LA
2805 - Cesium-137	EPA 901.1	10308608	NELAP	LA
2815 - Cobalt-60	EPA 901.1	10308608	NELAP	LA
2826 - Gamma Emitters	EPA 901.1	10308608	NELAP	LA
3070 - Zinc-65	EPA 901.1	10308608	NELAP	LA
2970 - Radium-228	EPA 904.0	10309805	NELAP	LA
100543 - Strontium, total	EPA 905.0	10310006	NELAP	LA
3005 - Strontium-90	EPA 905.0	10310006	NELAP	LA
3030 - Tritium	EPA 906.0	10310200	NELAP	LA
2965 - Radium-226	EPA 9315	10311009	NELAP	LA
1505 - Alkalinity as CaCO3	SM 2320 B-97, Online Edition	20045607	NELAP	LA
1950 - Residue-total	SM 2540 B-97, Online Edition	20049405	NELAP	LA
1955 - Residue-filterable (TDS)	SM 2540 C-97, Online Edition	20050402	NELAP	LA
1960 - Residue-nonfilterable (TSS)	SM 2540 D-97, Online Edition	20051201	NELAP	LA
1900 - pH	SM 4500-H+ B-2000	20105219	NELAP	LA
1530 - Biochemical oxygen demand	SM 5210 B-2001	20135255	NELAP	LA
2758 - Antimony-124	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1006 - Antimony-125	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2765 - Barium-133	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
0121 - Beryllium-7	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2772 - Bismuth-212	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2773 - Bismuth-214	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2794 - Cerium-141	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2800 - Cesium-134	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2805 - Cesium-137	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2812 - Cobalt-57	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2815 - Cobalt-60	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1068 - Europium-152	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1069 - Europium-154	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1078 - Europium-155	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2826 - Gamma Emitters	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA

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2875 - Iodine-131	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2880 - Iridium-192	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2902 - Lead-212	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2903 - Lead-214	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2905 - Manganese-54	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2908 - Mercury-203	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2918 - Niobium-94	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1107 - Niobium-95	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2946 - Potassium-40	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2952 - Protactinium-234	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2960 - Radium-224	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2965 - Radium-226	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2988 - Ruthenium-103	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1136 - Ruthenium-106	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1156 - Sodium-22	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1164 - Strontium-85	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1166 - Thallium-208	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3031 - Thorium-227	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1171 - Thorium-228	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3032 - Thorium-231	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3028 - Thorium-234	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2942 - Tin-113	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3037 - Uranium-235	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3038 - Uranium-238	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3067 - Yttrium-88	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3070 - Zinc-65	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3072 - Zirconium-95	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2930 - Plutonium-238	HASL 300 A-01-R, 28th ED	90000605	NELAP	LA
2932 - Plutonium-239	HASL 300 A-01-R, 28th ED	90000605	NELAP	LA
3036 - Uranium-234	HASL 300 A-01-R, 28th ED	90000605	NELAP	LA
3038 - Uranium-238	HASL 300 A-01-R, 28th ED	90000605	NELAP	LA
3005 - Strontium-90	HASL 300 Sr-02-RC (GPC), 28th ED	90009204	NELAP	LA
3005 - Strontium-90	HASL 300 Sr-03-RC, 28th ED	90009806	NELAP	LA
9408 - Gasoline range organics (GRO)	IDNR OA-1	90016403	NELAP	LA
9369 - Diesel range organics (DRO)	IDNR OA-2	90016607	NELAP	LA

Solid Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
2755 - Americium-241	Eichrom RAW03	2257	NELAP	LA
2755 - Americium-241	Eichrom ACW03	2259	NELAP	LA
2940 - Plutonium	Eichrom ACW03	2259	NELAP	LA
3035 - Uranium	Eichrom ACW03	2259	NELAP	LA
106499 - Neptunium	Eichrom ACW08	2260	NELAP	LA
1170 - Thorium	Eichrom ACW08	2260	NELAP	LA
2900 - Lead-210	Eichrom OTW01	2264	NELAP	LA
2912 - Nickel-63	Eichrom NiW01	2267	NELAP	LA
1170 - Thorium	Eichrom ACW10	2269	NELAP	LA
3000 - Strontium-89 (calc.)	EPA 905 (Modified)	2441	NELAP	LA
3005 - Strontium-90	EPA 905 (Modified)	2441	NELAP	LA
3030 - Tritium	EPA 906 (Modified)	2442	NELAP	LA
4735 - 1,4-Dioxane (1,4- Diethyleneoxide)	EPA 8260 SIM	2995	NELAP	LA
1923 - Reactive Cyanide	EPA 7.3.3.2, Rev.3	10001204	State	LA
1925 - Reactive sulfide	EPA 7.3.4.2, Rev.3	10001408	NELAP	LA
1730 - Fluoride	EPA 340.2	10062007	NELAP	LA

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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
1795 - Kjeldahl nitrogen - total	EPA 351.2, Rev 2	10065404	NELAP	LA
1565 - Chemical oxygen demand	EPA 410.4	10077006	NELAP	LA
2800 - Cesium-134	EPA 901.1	10112808	NELAP	LA
2805 - Cesium-137	EPA 901.1	10112808	NELAP	LA
2815 - Cobalt-60	EPA 901.1	10112808	NELAP	LA
2826 - Gamma Emitters	EPA 901.1	10112808	NELAP	LA
100586 - Photon Emitters	EPA 901.1	10112808	NELAP	LA
1466 - Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)	EPA 1311	10118806	NELAP	LA
1460 - Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure	EPA 1312	10119003	NELAP	LA
100007 - Acid Digestion of Sediments, Sludges, and soils	EPA 3050B	10135601	NELAP	LA
1402 - Alkaline Digestion for Hexavalent Chromium	EPA 3060A	10136604	NELAP	LA
1444 - Separatory Funnel Liquid-liquid extraction	EPA 3510C	10138202	NELAP	LA
1468 - Ultrasonic Extraction	EPA 3550C	10142004	NELAP	LA
1000 - Aluminum	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1005 - Antimony	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1010 - Arsenic	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1015 - Barium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1020 - Beryllium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1025 - Boron	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1030 - Cadmium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1035 - Calcium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1040 - Chromium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1050 - Cobalt	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1055 - Copper	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1070 - Iron	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1075 - Lead	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1080 - Lithium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1085 - Magnesium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1090 - Manganese	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1100 - Molybdenum	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1105 - Nickel	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1125 - Potassium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1140 - Selenium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1145 - Silicon	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1150 - Silver	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1155 - Sodium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1160 - Strontium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1165 - Thallium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1175 - Tin	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1180 - Titanium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1185 - Vanadium	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1190 - Zinc	EPA 6010C	10155803	NELAP	LA
1000 - Aluminum	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1005 - Antimony	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1010 - Arsenic	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1015 - Barium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1020 - Beryllium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1025 - Boron	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1030 - Cadmium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1035 - Calcium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1034 - Cerium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA

Solid Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
1040 - Chromium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1050 - Cobalt	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1055 - Copper	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1070 - Iron	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1072 - Lanthanum	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1075 - Lead	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1080 - Lithium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1085 - Magnesium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1090 - Manganese	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1100 - Molybdenum	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1103 - Neodymium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1105 - Nickel	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1125 - Potassium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1127 - Praseodymium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1140 - Selenium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1150 - Silver	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1155 - Sodium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1160 - Strontium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1165 - Thallium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1170 - Thorium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1175 - Tin	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1180 - Titanium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1184 - Uranium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1185 - Vanadium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1190 - Zinc	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1192 - Zirconium	EPA 6020A	10156408	NELAP	LA
1045 - Chromium VI	EPA 7196A	10162400	NELAP	LA
1095 - Mercury	EPA 7471B	10166402	NELAP	LA
9369 - Diesel range organics (DRO)	EPA 8015B	10173601	NELAP	LA
4785 - Ethylene glycol	EPA 8015B	10173601	NELAP	LA
9408 - Gasoline range organics (GRO)	EPA 8015B	10173601	NELAP	LA
6657 - Propylene Glycol	EPA 8015B	10173601	NELAP	LA
7355 - 4,4'-DDD	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7360 - 4,4'-DDE	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7365 - 4,4'-DDT	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7025 - Aldrin	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7250 - Chlordane (tech.)	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7470 - Dieldrin	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7510 - Endosulfan I	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7515 - Endosulfan II	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7520 - Endosulfan sulfate	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7540 - Endrin	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7530 - Endrin aldehyde	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7535 - Endrin ketone	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7685 - Heptachlor	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7690 - Heptachlor epoxide	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7810 - Methoxychlor	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
8250 - Toxaphene (Chlorinated camphene)	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7110 - alpha-BHC (alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7240 - alpha-Chlordane	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7115 - beta-BHC (beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7105 - delta-BHC	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
7120 - gamma-BHC (Lindane, gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA

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7245 - gamma-Chlordane	EPA 8081B	10178800	NELAP	LA
8880 - Aroclor-1016 (PCB-1016)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8885 - Aroclor-1221 (PCB-1221)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8890 - Aroclor-1232 (PCB-1232)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8895 - Aroclor-1242 (PCB-1242)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8900 - Aroclor-1248 (PCB-1248)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8905 - Aroclor-1254 (PCB-1254)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8910 - Aroclor-1260 (PCB-1260)	EPA 8082A	10179201	NELAP	LA
8635 - 2,4,5-T	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8545 - 2,4-D	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8560 - 2,4-DB	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8555 - Dalapon	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8595 - Dicamba	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8605 - Dichloroprop (Dichlorprop)	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8620 - Dinoseb (2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, DNBP)	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
7775 - MCPA	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
7780 - MCPP	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
8650 - Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	EPA 8151A	10183207	NELAP	LA
5105 - 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5160 - 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5110 - 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5185 - 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5165 - 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4630 - 1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4640 - 1,1-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4670 - 1,1-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5150 - 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5180 - 1,2,3-Trichloropropane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5155 - 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5210 - 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4570 - 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4585 - 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB, Ethylene dibromide)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4697 - 1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4610 - 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4635 - 1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4655 - 1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5215 - 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4615 - 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4660 - 1,3-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4620 - 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4735 - 1,4-Dioxane (1,4- Diethyleneoxide)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4665 - 2,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4410 - 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone, MEK)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4500 - 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4535 - 2-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4860 - 2-Hexanone	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4995 - 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4315 - Acetone	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4320 - Acetonitrile	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4325 - Acrolein (Propenal)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA

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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
4340 - Acrylonitrile	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4355 - Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4375 - Benzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4385 - Bromobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4390 - Bromochloromethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4395 - Bromodichloromethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4400 - Bromoform	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4450 - Carbon disulfide	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4455 - Carbon tetrachloride	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4475 - Chlorobenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4575 - Chlorodibromomethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4485 - Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4505 - Chloroform	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4523 - Chloroprene (2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4595 - Dibromomethane (Methylene bromide)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4625 - Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4725 - Diethyl ether	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4755 - Ethyl acetate	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4810 - Ethyl methacrylate	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4765 - Ethylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4835 - Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4870 - Iodomethane (Methyl iodide)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4875 - Isobutyl alcohol (2-Methyl-1-propanol)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4900 - Isopropylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4925 - Methacrylonitrile	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4950 - Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4960 - Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4990 - Methyl methacrylate	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5000 - Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4975 - Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5005 - Naphthalene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5035 - Pentachloroethane	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5080 - Propionitrile (Ethyl cyanide)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5100 - Styrene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5115 - Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5140 - Toluene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5170 - Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5175 - Trichlorofluoromethane (Fluorotrichloromethane, Freon 11)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5225 - Vinyl acetate	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5235 - Vinyl chloride	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5260 - Xylene (total)	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4645 - cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4680 - cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5240 - m+p-xylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4435 - n-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
5250 - o-Xylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4440 - sec-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4445 - tert-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4700 - trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
4685 - trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA

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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
4605 - trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	EPA 8260B	10184802	NELAP	LA
6715 - 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5155 - 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4610 - 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4615 - 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4620 - 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6165 - 1,4-Dinitrobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4735 - 1,4-Dioxane (1,4- Diethyleneoxide)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6420 - 1,4-Naphthoquinone	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6380 - 1-Methylnaphthalene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6425 - 1-Naphthylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4659 - 2,2'-Oxybis(1-chloropropane)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6735 - 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6835 - 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6840 - 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6000 - 2,4-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6130 - 2,4-Dimethylphenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6175 - 2,4-Dinitrophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6185 - 2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6005 - 2,6-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6190 - 2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5515 - 2-Acetylaminofluorene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5795 - 2-Chloronaphthalene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5800 - 2-Chlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6360 - 2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5145 - 2-Methylaniline (o-Toluidine)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6385 - 2-Methylnaphthalene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6400 - 2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6430 - 2-Naphthylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6460 - 2-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6490 - 2-Nitrophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6412 - 3+4 Methylphenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5945 - 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6465 - 3-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5540 - 4-Aminobiphenyl	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5660 - 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5700 - 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5745 - 4-Chloroaniline	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5825 - 4-Chlorophenyl phenylether	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6470 - 4-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6500 - 4-Nitrophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6510 - 4-Nitroquinoline 1-oxide	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6570 - 5-Nitro-o-toluidine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6115 - 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a) anthracene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5500 - Acenaphthene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5505 - Acenaphthylene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5510 - Acetophenone	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5543 - Aniline	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5555 - Anthracene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5560 - Aramite	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7065 - Atrazine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5562 - Azobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5570 - Benzaldehyde	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5575 - Benzo(a)anthracene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5580 - Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA

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5585 - Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5590 - Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5600 - Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5610 - Benzoic acid	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5630 - Benzyl alcohol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5670 - Butyl benzyl phthalate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7180 - Caprolactam	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5680 - Carbazole	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7260 - Chlorobenzilate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5855 - Chrysene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4557 - Cyclohexanol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6065 - Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate, DEHP)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5925 - Di-n-butyl phthalate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6200 - Di-n-octyl phthalate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7406 - Diallate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5895 - Dibenz(a,h) anthracene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5905 - Dibenzofuran	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6070 - Diethyl phthalate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7475 - Dimethoate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6135 - Dimethyl phthalate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
8625 - Disulfoton	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6260 - Ethyl methanesulfonate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7580 - Famphur	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6265 - Fluoranthene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6270 - Fluorene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6275 - Hexachlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4835 - Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6285 - Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4840 - Hexachloroethane	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6295 - Hexachloropropene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6315 - Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7725 - Isodrin	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6320 - Isophorone	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6325 - Isosafrole	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6345 - Methapyrilene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
4990 - Methyl methacrylate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6375 - Methyl methanesulfonate	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
7825 - Methyl parathion (Parathion, methyl)	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5005 - Naphthalene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5015 - Nitrobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6590 - Pentachlorobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5035 - Pentachloroethane	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6600 - Pentachloronitrobenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6605 - Pentachlorophenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6610 - Phenacetin	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6615 - Phenanthrene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6625 - Phenol	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6665 - Pyrene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5095 - Pyridine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6125 - a-a-Dimethylphenethylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5760 - bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5765 - bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5780 - bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5025 - n-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6545 - n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA

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6525 - n-Nitrosodiethylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6530 - n-Nitrosodimethylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6535 - n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6550 - n-Nitrosomethylethylamine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6555 - n-Nitrosomorpholine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6560 - n-Nitrosopiperidine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
6565 - n-Nitrosopyrrolidine	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5090 - n-Propylbenzene	EPA 8270D	10186002	NELAP	LA
5500 - Acenaphthene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5505 - Acenaphthylene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5555 - Anthracene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5575 - Benzo(a)anthracene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5580 - Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5585 - Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5590 - Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5600 - Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5680 - Carbazole	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5855 - Chrysene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5895 - Dibenz(a,h) anthracene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6265 - Fluoranthene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6270 - Fluorene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6315 - Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
5005 - Naphthalene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6615 - Phenanthrene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6665 - Pyrene	EPA 8310	10187607	NELAP	LA
6885 - 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (1,3,5-TNB)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6160 - 1,3-Dinitrobenzene (1,3-DNB)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8655 - 2,4,5-T	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9651 - 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (2,4,6-TNT)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8545 - 2,4-D	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8560 - 2,4-DB	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
5802 - 2,4-Diamino-6-nitrotoluene	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6185 - 2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6181 - 2,6-Diamino-4-nitrotoluene	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6190 - 2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9303 - 2-Amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene (2-am-dnt)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9507 - 2-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6150 - 3,5-Dinitroaniline	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9510 - 3-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9306 - 4-Amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene (4-am-dnt)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9513 - 4-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8555 - Dalapon	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8595 - Dicamba	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8605 - Dichloroprop (Dichlorprop)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8620 - Dinoseb (2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, DNBP)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
7775 - MCPA	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
7780 - MCPP	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6415 - Methyl-2,4,6-trinitrophenylnitramine (tetryl)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
5015 - Nitrobenzene	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
6485 - Nitroglycerin	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9522 - Octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine (HMX)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA

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Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
9558 - Pentaerythritoltetranitrate	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
9432 - RDX (hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
8650 - Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	EPA 8321A	10189001	NELAP	LA
1645 - Total Cyanide	EPA 9012A	10193405	NELAP	LA
1900 - pH	EPA 9040B	10197203	NELAP	LA
1900 - pH	EPA 9045C	10198400	NELAP	LA
1610 - Conductivity	EPA 9050A	10198808	NELAP	LA
1540 - Bromide	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
1575 - Chloride	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
1730 - Fluoride	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
1810 - Nitrate as N	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
1840 - Nitrite as N	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
100511 - Orthophosphate	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
1870 - Orthophosphate as P	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
2000 - Sulfate	EPA 9056A	10199607	NELAP	LA
1560 - Cation exchange capacity	EPA 9081	10203404	NELAP	LA
2830 - Gross-alpha	EPA 9310	10208205	NELAP	LA
2840 - Gross-beta	EPA 9310	10208205	NELAP	LA
100210 - Alpha Emitting Radium Isotopes	EPA 9315	10208409	NELAP	LA
2975 - Total radium	EPA 9315	10208409	NELAP	LA
2970 - Radium-228	EPA 9320	10208603	NELAP	LA
1780 - Ignitability	EPA 1010A	10234807	NELAP	LA
2830 - Gross-alpha	EPA 900.0 (GPC)	10242601	NELAP	LA
2840 - Gross-beta	EPA 900.0 (GPC)	10242601	NELAP	LA
1635 - Cyanide	EPA 9010C	10243002	NELAP	LA
1635 - Cyanide	EPA 9012B	10243206	NELAP	LA
1645 - Total Cyanide	EPA 9012B	10243206	NELAP	LA
2975 - Total radium	EPA 903.0 (GPC)	10244005	NELAP	LA
1900 - pH	EPA 9040C	10244403	NELAP	LA
1900 - pH	EPA 9045D	10244607	NELAP	LA
2040 - Total Organic Carbon	EPA 9060A	10244801	NELAP	LA
1745 - Free liquid	EPA 9095B	10245600	NELAP	LA
1406 - Purge and trap for aqueous phase samples	EPA 5030C	10284603	NELAP	LA
100017 - Closed-System Purge-and-Trap and Extraction for Volatile Organics in Soil and Waste Samples	EPA 5035A	10284807	NELAP	LA
5105 - 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5160 - 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5110 - 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5185 - 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5165 - 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4630 - 1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4640 - 1,1-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4670 - 1,1-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5150 - 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5180 - 1,2,3-Trichloropropane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5155 - 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5210 - 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4570 - 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4585 - 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB, Ethylene dibromide)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4610 - 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA

Solid Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
4635 - 1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4655 - 1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5215 - 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4615 - 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4660 - 1,3-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4620 - 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4735 - 1,4-Dioxane (1,4- Diethyleneoxide)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4665 - 2,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4410 - 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone, MEK)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4500 - 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4535 - 2-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4860 - 2-Hexanone	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4540 - 4-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4910 - 4-Isopropyltoluene (p-Cymene)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4995 - 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4315 - Acetone	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4320 - Acetonitrile	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4325 - Acrolein (Propenal)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4340 - Acrylonitrile	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4355 - Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4375 - Benzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4385 - Bromobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4390 - Bromochloromethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4395 - Bromodichloromethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4400 - Bromoform	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4450 - Carbon disulfide	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4455 - Carbon tetrachloride	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4475 - Chlorobenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4575 - Chlorodibromomethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4485 - Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4505 - Chloroform	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4525 - Chloroprene (2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4595 - Dibromomethane (Methylene bromide)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4625 - Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4725 - Diethyl ether	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4755 - Ethyl acetate	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4810 - Ethyl methacrylate	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4765 - Ethylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4835 - Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4870 - Iodomethane (Methyl iodide)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4875 - Isobutyl alcohol (2-Methyl-1-propanol)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4900 - Isopropylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4925 - Methacrylonitrile	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4950 - Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4960 - Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4990 - Methyl methacrylate	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5000 - Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4975 - Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5005 - Naphthalene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5035 - Pentachloroethane	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA

TestAmerica Laboratories Inc
Issue Date: July 1, 2014

Certificate Number: 04080

AI Number: 106151
Expiration Date: June 30, 2015

Clients and Customers are urged to verify the laboratory's current certification status with the Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program

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Solid Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
5080 - Propionitrile (Ethyl cyanide)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5100 - Styrene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5115 - Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5140 - Toluene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5170 - Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5175 - Trichlorofluoromethane (Fluorotrichloromethane, Freon 11)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5225 - Vinyl acetate	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5235 - Vinyl chloride	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5260 - Xylene (total)	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4645 - cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4680 - cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5240 - m+p-xylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5090 - n-Propylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
5250 - o-Xylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4440 - sec-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4445 - tert-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4700 - trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4685 - trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
4605 - trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	EPA 8260C	10307003	NELAP	LA
6885 - 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (1,3,5-TNB)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
6160 - 1,3-Dinitrobenzene (1,3-DNB)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9651 - 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (2,4,6-TNT)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
6185 - 2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
6190 - 2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9303 - 2-Amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene (2-am-dnt)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9507 - 2-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9510 - 3-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9306 - 4-Amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene (4-am-dnt)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9513 - 4-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
6415 - Methyl-2,4,6-trinitrophenylnitramine (tetryl)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
5015 - Nitrobenzene	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
6485 - Nitroglycerin	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9522 - Octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine (HMX)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
9432 - RDX (hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine)	EPA 8330B	10308006	NELAP	LA
2826 - Gamma Emitters	EPA 901.1	10308608	NELAP	LA
2970 - Radium-228	EPA 904.0	10309805	NELAP	LA
3005 - Strontium-90	EPA 905.0	10310006	NELAP	LA
3030 - Tritium	EPA 906.0	10310200	NELAP	LA
2755 - Americium-241	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2758 - Antimony 124	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1006 - Antimony 125	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2763 - Barium-133	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1021 - Beryllium-7	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2772 - Bismuth-212	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2773 - Bismuth-214	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2793 - Cerium-139	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2794 - Cerium-141	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2795 - Cerium-144	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2800 - Cesium-134	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA

Solid Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
2805 - Cesium-137	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2812 - Cobalt-57	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2813 - Cobalt-58	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2815 - Cobalt-60	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1068 - Europium-152	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1069 - Europium-154	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2826 - Gamma Emitters	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2900 - Lead-210	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2902 - Lead-212	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2903 - Lead-214	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2905 - Manganese-54	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2908 - Mercury-203	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2918 - Niobium-94	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1107 - Niobium-95	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
100586 - Photon Emitters	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2952 - Protactinium-234	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2960 - Radium-224	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2965 - Radium-226	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2970 - Radium-228	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1136 - Ruthenium-106	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2989 - Scandium-46	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1156 - Sodium-22	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1164 - Strontium-85	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1166 - Thallium-208	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3031 - Thorium-227	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
1171 - Thorium-228	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3032 - Thorium-231	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3028 - Thorium-234	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2942 - Tin-113	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3037 - Uranium-235	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3038 - Uranium-238	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3067 - Yttrium-88	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3070 - Zinc-65	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
3072 - Zirconium-95	HASL 300 Ga-01-R, 28th ED	90000401	NELAP	LA
2930 - Plutonium-238	HASL 300 A-01-R, 28th ED	90000605	NELAP	LA
2932 - Plutonium-239	HASL 300 A-01-R, 28th ED	90000605	NELAP	LA
3036 - Uranium-234	HASL 300 A-01-R, 28th ED	90000605	NELAP	LA
3038 - Uranium-238	HASL 300 A-01-R, 28th ED	90000605	NELAP	LA
3027 - Thorium-230	HASL 300 G-01, 28th ED	90002407	NELAP	LA
2995 - Strontium-89	HASL 300 Sr-01-RC (GPC), 28th ED	90008405	NELAP	LA
3005 - Strontium-90	HASL 300 Sr-02-RC (GPC), 28th ED	90009204	NELAP	LA
3005 - Strontium-90	HASL 300 Sr-03-RC, 28th ED	90009806	NELAP	LA
9408 - Gasoline range organics (GRO)	LDNR OA-1	90016403	NELAP	LA
9369 - Diesel range organics (DRO)	LDNR OA-2	90016607	NELAP	LA

Biological Tissue

Analyte	Method Name	Method Code	Type	AB
NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

TestAmerica Laboratories Inc
Issue Date: July 1, 2014

Certificate Number: 04080

AI Number: 106151
Expiration Date: June 30, 2015

Clients and Customers are urged to verify the laboratory's current certification status with the Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program

Florida HEALTH

State of Florida

Department of Health, Bureau of Public Health Laboratories

This is to certify that

E87689

TESTAMERICA ST. LOUIS
13715 RIDER TRAIL NORTH
EARTH CITY, MO 63045

has complied with Florida Administrative Code 64E-1,
for the examination of environmental samples in the following categories

DRINKING WATER - GROUP II UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS, DRINKING WATER - OTHER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS, DRINKING WATER - RADIOCHEMISTRY, NON-POTABLE WATER - EXTRACTABLE ORGANICS, NON-POTABLE WATER - GENERAL CHEMISTRY, NON-POTABLE WATER - METALS, NON-POTABLE WATER - PESTICIDES-HERBICIDES-PCB'S, NON-POTABLE WATER - RADIOCHEMISTRY, NON-POTABLE WATER - VOLATILE ORGANICS, SOLID AND CHEMICAL MATERIALS - EXTRACTABLE ORGANICS, SOLID AND CHEMICAL MATERIALS - PESTICIDES-HERBICIDES-PCB'S, SOLID AND CHEMICAL MATERIALS - GENERAL CHEMISTRY, SOLID AND CHEMICAL MATERIALS - METALS, SOLID AND CHEMICAL MATERIALS - RADIOCHEMISTRY, SOLID AND CHEMICAL MATERIALS - VOLATILE ORGANICS

Continued certification is contingent upon successful on-going compliance with the NELAC Standards and FAC Rule 64E-1 regulations. Specific methods and analytes certified are cited on the Laboratory Scope of Accreditation for this laboratory and are on file at the Bureau of Public Health Laboratories, P. O. Box 210, Jacksonville, Florida 32231. Clients and customers are urged to verify with this agency the laboratory's certification status in Florida for particular methods and analytes.

Date Issued: October 10, 2014 Expiration Date: June 30, 2015

Carina Blackmore, DVM, PhD, Dipl. ACVPM, CPM
Chief, Bureau of Public Health Laboratories
DH Form 1697, 7/94
NON-TRANSFERABLE E87689-35-10/10/2014
Supersedes all previously issued certificates

Rick Scott
Governor

Florida HEALTH

John H. Armstrong, MD, FACS
State Surgeon General & Secretary

Laboratory Scope of Accreditation

Attachment to Certificate #: E87689-39, expiration date June 30, 2015. This listing of accredited analytes should be used only when associated with a valid certificate.

State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Drinking Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,1-Dichloroethylene	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,1-Dichloropropene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB, Ethylene dibromide)	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,2-Dichloroethane	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,3-Dichloropropane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
2,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone, MEK)	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	12/10/2008
2-Chlorotoluene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
2-Hexanone	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	12/10/2008
4-Chlorotoluene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
4-Isopropyltoluene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	12/10/2008
Acetone	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	12/10/2008
Benzene	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Bromobenzene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Bromochloromethane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Bromodichloromethane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Bromoform	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Carbon disulfide	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	12/10/2008
Carbon tetrachloride	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Chlorobenzene	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003

Clients and Customers are urged to verify the laboratory's current certification status with the Environmental Laboratory Certification Program. **Issue Date: 10/10/2014** **Expiration Date: 6/30/2015**

Rick Scott
Governor

Florida HEALTH

John H. Armstrong, MD, FACS
State Surgeon General & Secretary

Laboratory Scope of Accreditation

Page 2 of 29

Attachment to Certificate #: E87689-39, expiration date June 30, 2015. This listing of accredited analytes should be used only when associated with a valid certificate.

State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Drinking Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Chloroethane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Chloroform	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Dibromochloromethane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Dibromomethane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Dichlorodifluoromethane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Dichloromethane (DCM, Methylene chloride)	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Ethylbenzene	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Gamma emitters	EPA 901.1	Radiochemistry	NELAP	1/9/2014
Gross-alpha	EPA 900.0	Radiochemistry	NELAP	12/10/2008
Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Isopropylbenzene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Naphthalene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
n-Butylbenzene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
n-Propylbenzene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Radioactive cesium	EPA 901.1	Radiochemistry	NELAP	12/10/2008
Radium-226	EPA 903.0	Radiochemistry	NELAP	12/10/2008
Radium-228	EPA 904.0	Radiochemistry	NELAP	12/10/2008
sec-Butylbenzene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Strontium-90	DOE Sr-02	Radiochemistry	NELAP	12/10/2008
Strontium-90	DOE Sr-03-RC	Radiochemistry	NELAP	12/10/2008
Strontium-90	EPA 905.0	Radiochemistry	NELAP	12/10/2008
Styrene	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
tert-Butylbenzene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Toluene	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Trichlorofluoromethane	EPA 524.2	Group II Unregulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003
Tritium	EPA 906.0	Radiochemistry	NELAP	12/10/2008
Vinyl chloride	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003

Clients and Customers are urged to verify the laboratory's current certification status with the Environmental Laboratory Certification Program. **Issue Date: 10/10/2014** **Expiration Date: 6/30/2015**

Rick Scott
Governor

FLORIDA HEALTH

John H. Armstrong, MD, FACS
State Surgeon General & Secretary

Laboratory Scope of Accreditation

Page 5 of 29

Attachment to Certificate #: E87689-39, expiration date June 30, 2015. This listing of accredited analytes should be used only when associated with a valid certificate.

State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Drinking Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Nylons (total)	EPA 524.2	Other Regulated Contaminants	NELAP	7/17/2003

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State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1-Dichloroethylene	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB, Ethylene dibromide)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichloroethane	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (1,3,5-TNB)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (1,3,5-TNB)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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HEALTH

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Laboratory Scope of Accreditation

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State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3-Dinitrobenzene (1,3-DNB)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3-Dinitrobenzene (1,3-DNB)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,4-Naphthoquinone	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1-Naphthylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4,5-T	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	12/10/2008
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (2,4,6-TNT)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (2,4,6-TNT)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-D	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-DB	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dichlorophenol	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dimethylphenol	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dimethylphenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dimethylphenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dinitrophenol	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dinitrophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,6-Diamino-4-nitrotoluene	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
2,6-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,6-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene (2-am-dnt)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene (2-am-dnt)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone, MEK)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chloronaphthalene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chloronaphthalene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chlorophenol	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chlorophenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Hexanone	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Methylnaphthalene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Naphthylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Nitrophenol	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Nitrophenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Nitrophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3,5-Dinitroaniline	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3/4-Methylphenols (m/p-Cresols)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
3-Methylcholanthrene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4,4'-DDD	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
4,4'-DDD	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
4,4'-DDE	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
4,4'-DDE	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
4,4'-DDT	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
4,4'-DDT	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene (4-am-dnt)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene (4-am-dnt)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Aminobiphenyl	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Chloroaniline	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Chlorophenyl phenylether	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Chlorophenyl phenylether	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Nitrophenol	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Nitrophenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Nitrophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a) anthracene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acenaphthene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acenaphthene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acenaphthene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acenaphthylene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acenaphthylene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Acenaphthylene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acetone	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acetonitrile	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acetophenone	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acetylene	RSK-175	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acrolein (Propenal)	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acrolein (Propenal)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acrylonitrile	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acrylonitrile	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aldrin	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aldrin	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Alkalinity as CaCO3	EPA 310.1	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Alkalinity as CaCO3	SM 2320 B	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
alpha-BHC (alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
alpha-BHC (alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
alpha-Chlordane	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aluminum	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry,Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aluminum	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aluminum	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aluminum	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ammonia as N	EPA 350.1	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aniline	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Anthracene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Anthracene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Anthracene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Antimony	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Antimony	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Antimony	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Antimony	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Arsenic	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1016 (PCB-1016)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1016 (PCB-1016)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1221 (PCB-1221)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1221 (PCB-1221)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1232 (PCB-1232)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013

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Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Aroclor-1232 (PCB-1232)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1242 (PCB-1242)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1242 (PCB-1242)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1248 (PCB-1248)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1248 (PCB-1248)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1254 (PCB-1254)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1254 (PCB-1254)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1260 (PCB-1260)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1260 (PCB-1260)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Arsenic	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry,Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Arsenic	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Arsenic	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Arsenic	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Barium	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Barium	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Barium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Barium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzene	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(a)anthracene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(a)anthracene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(a)anthracene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzoic acid	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzyl alcohol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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Laboratory Scope of Accreditation

Attachment to Certificate #: E87689-39, expiration date June 30, 2015. This listing of accredited analytes should be used only when associated with a valid certificate.

State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Beryllium	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry,Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Beryllium	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Beryllium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Beryllium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
beta-BHC (beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
beta-BHC (beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Biochemical oxygen demand	EPA 405.1	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Biochemical oxygen demand	SM 5210 B	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether (2,2'-Oxybis(1-chloropropane))	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Boron	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Boron	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Boron	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromide	EPA 300.0	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromide	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromochloromethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromodichloromethane	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromodichloromethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromoform	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromoform	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Butyl benzyl phthalate	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Butyl benzyl phthalate	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cadmium	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry,Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cadmium	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cadmium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cadmium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Calcium	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry,Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Calcium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Calcium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Carbazole	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Carbon disulfide	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Carbon tetrachloride	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Carbon tetrachloride	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chemical oxygen demand	EPA 410.4	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chlordane (tech.)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chlordane (tech.)	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chloride	EPA 300.0	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chloride	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chlorobenzene	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chloroethane	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chloroform	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chloroform	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chloroprene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chromium	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chromium	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chromium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chromium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chromium VI	EPA 7196	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chrysene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chrysene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chrysene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
cis-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cobalt	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cobalt	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cobalt	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cobalt	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Conductivity	EPA 120.1	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Conductivity	EPA 9050	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Copper	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry,Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Copper	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Copper	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013

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13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Copper	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dalapon	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
delta-BHC	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
delta-BHC	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibenzofuran	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibromochloromethane	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibromochloromethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibromomethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dicamba	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dichlorodifluoromethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dichloroprop (Dichlorprop)	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dieldrin	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dieldrin	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Diesel range organics (DRO)	EPA 8015	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Diethyl ether	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Diethyl phthalate	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Diethyl phthalate	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dimethyl phthalate	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dimethyl phthalate	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Di-n-butyl phthalate	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Di-n-butyl phthalate	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Di-n-octyl phthalate	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Di-n-octyl phthalate	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dinoseb (2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, DNBP)	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dinoseb (2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, DNBP)	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endosulfan I	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endosulfan I	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endosulfan II	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endosulfan II	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endosulfan sulfate	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endosulfan sulfate	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endrin	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endrin	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013

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E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Endrin aldehyde	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endrin aldehyde	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endrin ketone	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ethane	RSK-175	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ethyl acetate	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ethyl methacrylate	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ethylbenzene	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ethylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ethylene	RSK-175	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluoranthene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluoranthene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluoranthene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluorene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluorene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluorene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluoride	EPA 300.0	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluoride	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Gamma emitters	EPA 901.1	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
gamma-BHC (Lindane, gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
gamma-BHC (Lindane, gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
gamma-Chlordane	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Gasoline range organics (GRO)	EPA 8015	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Gross-alpha	EPA 900.0	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Gross-alpha	EPA 9310	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Gross-beta	EPA 900.0	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Gross-beta	EPA 9310	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Heptachlor	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Heptachlor	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Heptachlor epoxide	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Heptachlor epoxide	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachlorobenzene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachloroethane	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachloroethane	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachloropropene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ignitability	EPA 1010	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Iodomethane (Methyl iodide)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Iron	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Iron	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Iron	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Isobutyl alcohol (2-Methyl-1-propanol)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Isodrin	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Isophorone	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Isophorone	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Isopropylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Isosafrole	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	6/25/2013
Lead	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry,Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Lead	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Lead	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Lead	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Lithium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
m+p-Xylenes	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Magnesium	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry,Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Magnesium	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Magnesium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Magnesium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Manganese	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry,Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Manganese	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Manganese	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Manganese	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Mercury	EPA 245.1	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Mercury	EPA 7470	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methacrylonitrile	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Methane	RSK-175	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methapyrilene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methoxychlor	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methyl methacrylate	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methyl parathion (Parathion, methyl)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2003
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methylene chloride	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methylene chloride	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Molybdenum	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Molybdenum	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Molybdenum	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Molybdenum	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Naphthalene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Naphthalene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Naphthalene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Naphthalene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Butyl alcohol	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nickel	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nickel	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nickel	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nickel	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrate	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrate as N	EPA 300.0	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrate-nitrite	EPA 353.1	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrite	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrite as N	EPA 300.0	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrobenzene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrobenzene	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitroglycerin	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitroglycerin	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
n-Nitrosodiethylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosomethylethylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosomorpholine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosopiperidine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosopyrrolidine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Propylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine (HMX)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine (HMX)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Oil & Grease	EPA 1664A	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Orthophosphate as P	EPA 300.0	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Orthophosphate as P	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
o-Toluidine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
o-Xylene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pentachlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pentachloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintozene)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pentachlorophenol	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pentachlorophenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pentachlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pentaerythritoltetranitrate (PETN)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Perchlorate	EPA 314.0	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Perchlorate	EPA 6850	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
pH	EPA 150.1	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
pH	EPA 9040	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
pH	SM 4500-H+-B	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Phenacetin	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Phenanthrene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Phenanthrene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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Attachment to Certificate #: E87689-39, expiration date June 30, 2015. This listing of accredited analytes should be used only when associated with a valid certificate.

State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Phenanthrene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Phenol	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Phenol	EPA 8041	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Phenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
p-Isopropyltoluene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Potassium	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Potassium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Potassium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Propionitrile (Ethyl cyanide)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Propylene glycol	EPA 8015	Volatile Organics	NELAP	2/26/2013
Pyrene	EPA 625	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pyrene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pyrene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pyridine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Radium-226	EPA 903.0	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Radium-228	EPA 904.0	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Radium-228	EPA 9320	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
RDX (hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
RDX (hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Reactive cyanide	Sec. 7.3 SW-846	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/24/2006
Reactive sulfide	Sec. 7.3 SW-846	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Residue-filterable (TDS)	EPA 160.1	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Residue-filterable (TDS)	SM 2540 C	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Residue-nonfilterable (TSS)	EPA 160.2	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Residue-nonfilterable (TSS)	SM 2540 D	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Residue-total	EPA 160.3	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
sec-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Selenium	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Selenium	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Selenium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Selenium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Silver	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Silver	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Silver	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Silver	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013

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E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Sodium	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Sodium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Sodium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Strontium	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Strontium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Strontium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Strontium-90	DOE Sr-02	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Strontium-90	DOE Sr-03-RC	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Strontium-90	EPA 905.0	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Styrene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Sulfate	EPA 300.0	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Sulfate	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Sulfide	EPA 376.1	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Sulfide	EPA 9030/9034	General Chemistry	NELAP	6/25/2013
Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure	EPA 1312	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/24/2006
tert-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tetryl (methyl-2,4,6-trinitrophenylnitramine)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tetryl (methyl-2,4,6-trinitrophenylnitramine)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Thallium	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Thallium	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Thallium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Thallium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Thorium	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Thorium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tin	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tin	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tin	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Titanium	EPA 200.7	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Titanium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Titanium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Toluene	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Toluene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Total cyanide	EPA 335.4	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/26/2013
Total cyanide	EPA 9010	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013

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E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Non-Potable Water

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Total cyanide	EPA 9012	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Total organic carbon	EPA 415.1	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Total organic carbon	EPA 9060	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Total organic halides (TOX)	EPA 9020	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Total radium	EPA 9315	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Toxaphene (Chlorinated camphene)	EPA 608	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Toxaphene (Chlorinated camphene)	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure	EPA 1311	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/24/2006
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Trichlorofluoromethane	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Trichlorofluoromethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tritium	EPA 906.0	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Uranium	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Uranium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Vanadium	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry,Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Vanadium	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Vanadium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Vanadium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Vinyl acetate	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Vinyl chloride	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Vinyl chloride	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Xylene (total)	EPA 624	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Xylene (total)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Zinc	EPA 200.7	General Chemistry,Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Zinc	EPA 200.8	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Zinc	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Zinc	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013

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State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Solid and Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,1-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB, Ethylene dibromide)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (1,3,5-TNB)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (1,3,5-TNB)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3-Dinitrobenzene (1,3-DNB)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,3-Dinitrobenzene (1,3-DNB)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1,4-Naphthoquinone	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
1-Naphthylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4,5-T	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013

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State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Solid and Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (2,4,6-TNT)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (2,4,6-TNT)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-D	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-DB	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Diamino-6-nitrotoluene	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dimethylphenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dinitrophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,6-Diamino-4-nitrotoluene	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,6-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene (2-am-dnt)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene (2-am-dnt)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone, MEK)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chloronaphthalene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Hexanone	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Methylnaphthalene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Naphthylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Nitrophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
2-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3,5-Dinitroaniline	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Solid and Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
3/4-Methylphenols (m/p-Cresols)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3-Nitrofluorene	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
3-Nitrophenol	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4,4'-DDD	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
4,4'-DDE	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
4,4'-DDT	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene (4-am-dnt)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Amino-2,6-dinitrotoluene (4-am-dnt)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Aminobiphenyl	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Chloroaniline	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Chlorophenyl phenylether	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Nitrophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
4-Nitrotoluene	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a) anthracene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acenaphthene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acenaphthene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acenaphthylene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acenaphthylene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acetone	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acetonitrile	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acetophenone	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acrolein (Propenal)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Acrylonitrile	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aldrin	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
alpha-BHC (alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
alpha-Chlordane	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aluminum	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aluminum	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013

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Attachment to Certificate #: E87689-39, expiration date June 30, 2015. This listing of accredited analytes should be used only when associated with a valid certificate.

State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Solid and Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Aniline	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Anthracene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Anthracene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Antimony	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Antimony	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aramite	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1016 (PCB-1016)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1221 (PCB-1221)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1232 (PCB-1232)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1242 (PCB-1242)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1248 (PCB-1248)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1254 (PCB-1254)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Aroclor-1260 (PCB-1260)	EPA 8082	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Arsenic	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Arsenic	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Barium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Barium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(a)anthracene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(a)anthracene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzoic acid	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Benzyl alcohol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Beryllium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Beryllium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
beta-BHC (beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether (2,2'-Oxybis(1-chloropropane))	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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State Laboratory ID: E87689 **EPA Lab Code: MO00054** **(314) 298-8566**

E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Solid and Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Boron	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Boron	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromide	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromochloromethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromodichloromethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Bromoform	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Butyl benzyl phthalate	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cadmium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cadmium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Calcium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Calcium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Carbazole	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Carbon disulfide	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Carbon tetrachloride	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cation exchange capacity	EPA 9081	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chlordane (tech.)	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chloride	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chlorobenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chloroform	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chloroprene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chromium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chromium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chromium VI	EPA 7196	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chrysene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Chrysene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cobalt	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Cobalt	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Conductivity	EPA 9050	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Copper	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Copper	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dalapon	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013

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TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Solid and Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
delta-BHC	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibenzofuran	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibromochloromethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dibromomethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dicamba	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dichlorodifluoromethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dichloroprop (Diclorprop)	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dieldrin	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Diesel range organics (DRO)	EPA 8015	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Diethyl ether	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Diethyl phthalate	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dimethyl phthalate	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Di-n-butyl phthalate	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Di-n-octyl phthalate	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Dinoseb (2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, DNBP)	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endosulfan I	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endosulfan II	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endosulfan sulfate	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endrin	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endrin aldehyde	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Endrin ketone	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ethyl acetate	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ethyl methacrylate	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ethylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluoranthene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluoranthene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluorene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluorene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Fluoride	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
gamma-BHC (Lindane, gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
gamma-Chlordane	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Gasoline range organics (GRO)	EPA 8015	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Gross-alpha	EPA 9310	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Gross-beta	EPA 9310	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013

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E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Solid and Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Heptachlor	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Heptachlor epoxide	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics,Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachloroethane	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Hexachloropropene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Ignitability	EPA 1010	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Iodomethane (Methyl iodide)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Iron	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Iron	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Isobutyl alcohol (2-Methyl-1-propanol)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Isophorone	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Isopropylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Isosafrole	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Kjeldahl nitrogen - total	EPA 351.2	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Lead	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Lead	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Lithium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
m+p-Xylenes	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Magnesium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Magnesium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Manganese	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Manganese	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
MCPA	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
MCPP	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Mercury	EPA 7471	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methacrylonitrile	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methapyrilene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methoxychlor	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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E87689
TestAmerica St. Louis
13715 Rider Trail North
Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Solid and Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Methyl methacrylate	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Methylene chloride	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Molybdenum	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Molybdenum	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Naphthalene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Naphthalene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Naphthalene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nickel	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nickel	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrate	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrite	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrobenzene	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitrobenzene	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Nitroglycerin	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosodiethylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosomorpholine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosopiperidine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
n-Nitrosopyrrolidine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine (HMX)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine (HMX)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Orthophosphate as P	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
o-Toluidine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
o-Xylene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Paint Filter Liquids Test	EPA 9095	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pentachlorobenzene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pentachloroethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintozene)	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pentachlorophenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013

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Earth City, MO 63045

Matrix: Solid and Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Pentaerythritoltetranitrate (PETN)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
pH	EPA 9040	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
pH	EPA 9045	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Phenacetin	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Phenanthrene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Phenanthrene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Phenol	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Potassium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Potassium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Propionitrile (Ethyl cyanide)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pyrene	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pyrene	EPA 8310	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Pyridine	EPA 8270	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Radium-228	EPA 9320	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
RDX (hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
RDX (hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Reactive cyanide	EPA 7.3.3.2	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
sec-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Selenium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Selenium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Silicon	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Silver	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Silver	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	EPA 8151	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Sodium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Sodium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Strontium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Strontium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Styrene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Sulfate	EPA 9056	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure	EPA 1312	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
tert-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tetryl (methyl-2,4,6-trinitrophenylnitramine)	EPA 8321	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tetryl (methyl-2,4,6-trinitrophenylnitramine)	EPA 8330	Extractable Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Thallium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013

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Matrix: Solid and Chemical Materials

Analyte	Method/Tech	Category	Certification Type	Effective Date
Thallium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Thorium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tin	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Tin	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Titanium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Titanium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Toluene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Total cyanide	EPA 9010	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Total cyanide	EPA 9012	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Total organic carbon	EPA 9060	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Total radium	EPA 9315	Radiochemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
Toxaphene (Chlorinated camphene)	EPA 8081	Pesticides-Herbicides-PCB's	NELAP	7/1/2013
Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure	EPA 1311	General Chemistry	NELAP	7/1/2013
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Trichlorofluoromethane	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Uranium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Vanadium	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Vanadium	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Vinyl acetate	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Vinyl chloride	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Xylene (total)	EPA 8260	Volatile Organics	NELAP	7/1/2013
Zinc	EPA 6010	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013
Zinc	EPA 6020	Metals	NELAP	7/1/2013

Clients and Customers are urged to verify the laboratory's current certification status with the Environmental Laboratory Certification Program. **Issue Date: 10/10/2014** **Expiration Date: 6/30/2015**

Appendix 4. Glossary/Acronyms

Glossary:

Acceptance Criteria: Specified limits placed on characteristics of an item, process, or service defined in requirement documents. (ASQC)

Accreditation: The process by which an agency or organization evaluates and recognizes a laboratory as meeting certain predetermined qualifications or standards, thereby accrediting the laboratory.

Accuracy: The degree of agreement between an observed value and an accepted reference value. Accuracy includes a combination of random error (precision) and systematic error (bias) components which are due to sampling and analytical operations; a data quality indicator. (QAMS)

Activity, of radionuclides: The expected number of spontaneous nuclear decays (transformations) in unit time from a specified energy state (excluding prompt decays from a lower nuclear level) for a given amount of a radionuclide. Its standard unit (SI) is the Becquerel (Bq), where one Bq equals one decay per second. Activity has often been expressed in curies (Ci), where 3.7 X 1010 Bq equals 1 Ci, exactly. (ANSI)

Aliquot: A discrete, measured, representative portion of a sample taken for analysis. (QSM)

Analysis: A combination of sample preparation and instrument determination. (QSM)

Analyst: The designated individual who performs the “hands-on” analytical methods and associated techniques and who is the one responsible for applying required laboratory practices and other pertinent quality controls to meet the required level of quality.

Analyte: The specific chemicals or components for which a sample is analyzed; it may be a group of chemicals that belong to the same chemical family and are analyzed together. (QSM)

Analytical Uncertainty: A subset of Measurement Uncertainty that includes all laboratory activities performed as part of the analysis. (NELAC)

Assessment: The evaluation process used to measure or establish the performance, effectiveness, and conformance of an organization and/or its systems to defined criteria (to the standards and requirements of laboratory accreditation). (NELAC)

Audit: A systematic and independent examination of facilities, equipment, personnel, training, procedures, record-keeping, data validation, data management, and reporting aspects of a system to determine whether QA/QC and technical activities are being conducted as planned and whether these activities will effectively achieve quality objectives. (NELAC)

Background: Ambient signal response recorded by measurement instruments that are independent of radioactivity contributed by the radionuclides being measured in the sample. (ANSI

Batch: Environmental samples that are prepared and/or analyzed together with the same process and personnel, using the same lot(s) of reagents. A **preparation batch** is composed of one (1) to twenty (20) environmental samples of the same quality systems matrix, meeting the above mentioned criteria and with a maximum time between the start of processing of the first and last sample in the batch to be twenty-four (24) hours. An **analytical batch** is composed of prepared environmental samples (extracts, digestates or concentrates) and/or those samples not requiring preparation, which are analyzed together

as a group. An analytical batch can include prepared samples originating from various quality system matrices and can exceed twenty (20) samples. (NELAC)

Bias: The systematic or persistent distortion of a measurement process, which causes errors in one direction (i.e., the expected sample measurement is different from the sample"s true value). (NELAC)

Blank: A sample that has not been exposed to the analyzed sample stream in order to monitor contamination during sampling, transport, storage or analysis. The blank is subjected to the usual analytical and measurement process to establish a zero baseline or background value and is sometimes used to adjust or correct routine analytical results. (ASQC)

Calibration: A set of operations that establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values of quantities indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system, or values represented by a material measure or a reference material, and the corresponding values realized by standards. (NELAC)

1) In calibration of support equipment the values realized by standards are established through the use of reference standards that are traceable to the International System of Units (SI).
2) In calibration according to methods, the values realized by standards are typically established through the use of Reference Materials that are either purchased by the laboratory with a certificate of analysis or purity, or prepared by the laboratory using support equipment that has been calibrated or verified to meet specifications.

Calibration Curve: The mathematical relationship between the known values, such as concentrations, of a series of calibration standards and their instrument response. (NELAC)

Calibration Standard (Source): A substance or reference material used to calibrate an instrument (QAMS)

Carrier: Carriers are stable counterparts of the radioactive isotope(s) to be measured. When used, carriers are added to all samples in an analytical batch so that each sample has a specific measurable QC parameter (yield). The carrier yield is used in the data calculation to correct for all sources of analytical losses. The term carrier can also be used for a non-radioactive compound added to assist in the isolation of the target analyte(s).

Certified Reference Material (CRM): A reference material

Chain of Custody (COC) Form: Record that documents the possession of the samples from the time of collection to receipt in the laboratory. This record generally includes: the number and types of containers; the mode of collection; the collector; time of collection; preservation; and requested analyses. (NELAC)

Check source: a radioactive source, not necessarily traceable to a national standards body such as NIST in the USA that is used to confirm the continuing satisfactory operation of an instrument. (ASTM)

Clouseau: TestAmerica custom software developed to document, track and trend non-conformances throughout the laboratory. The software interfaces with the laboratory information management system, QuantIMS and the report narrative generating software, KATO, to provide the laboratory with a corrective action system.

Compromised Samples: Those samples which are improperly sampled, insufficiently documented (chain of custody and other sample records and/or labels), improperly preserved, collected in improper containers, or exceeding holding times when delivered to a laboratory. Under normal conditions, compromised samples are not analyzed. If emergency situation require analysis, the results must be appropriately qualified.

Confidential Business Information (CBI): Information that an organization designates as having the potential of providing a competitor with inappropriate insight into its management, operation or products. NELAC and its representatives agree to safe-guarding identified CBI and to maintain all information identified as such in full confidentiality.

Confirmation: Verification of the identity of a component through the use of an approach with a different scientific principle from the original method. These may include, but are not limited to Second Column Confirmation; Alternate wavelength; Derivatization; Mass spectral interpretation; Alternative detectors or Additional Cleanup procedures. (NELAC)

Conformance: An affirmative indication or judgment that a product or service has met the requirements of the relevant specifications, contract, or regulation; also the state of meeting the requirements. (ANSI/ASQC E4-1994)

Control Chart: A graphical representation of data taken from a repetitive measurement or process. Control charts may be developed for various characteristics, (e.g., mean, standard deviation, range, etc.) of the data.

"A control chart has two basic uses: (1) as a tool to judge if a process was in control, and (2) as an aid in achieving and maintaining statistical control. For applications related to radiation detection instrumentation or radiochemical processes, the mean (center line) value of a historical characteristic (e.g., mean detector response), subsequent data values and control limits placed symmetrically above and below the center line are displayed on a control chart." (MARLAP)

Count rate: The rate at which detector pulses are being registered in a selected voltage interval. The unit is reciprocal seconds (i.e., s^{-1}). Generally the count rate is uncorrected for detector efficiency. The count rate divided by the detector efficiency for a specific particle and energy will yield the source activity.

Count time: The time interval for the counting of a sample or source by a radiation detector. Depending upon the context used, this can be either the "clock" time (the entire period required to count the sample), or "live" time (the period during which the detector is actually counting). Live time is always less than or equal to clock time. (MARLAP)

Continuing Calibration Verification: The verification of the initial calibration. Required prior to sample analysis and at periodic intervals. Continuing calibration verification applies to both external standard and internal standard calibration techniques, as well as to linear and nonlinear calibration models. (QSM)

Correction: Actions necessary to correct or repair analysis specific non-conformances (e.g. the acceptance criteria for method specific QC and protocols as well as the associated corrective actions). The analyst will most frequently be the one to identify the need for this action as a result of calibration checks and QC sample analysis**.** No significant action is taken to change behavior, process or procedure.

Corrective Action: The action taken to eliminate the causes of an existing nonconformity, defect or other undesirable situation in order to prevent recurrence. (ISO 8402) A root cause analysis may not be necessary in all cases. (QSM)

Data Audit: A qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the documentation and procedures associated with environmental measurements to verify that the resulting data re of acceptable quality (i.e., that they meet specified acceptance criteria).

Data Reduction: The process of transforming the number of data items by arithmetic or statistical calculations, standard curves, and concentration factors, and collation into a more useable form. (NELAC)

Deficiency: An unauthorized deviation from acceptable procedures or practices, or a defect in an item. (ASQC)

Demonstration of Capability: A procedure to establish the ability of the analyst to generate analytical results of acceptable accuracy and precision. (NELAC)

Detection Limit (DL): The smallest analyte concentration that can be demonstrated to be different from zero or a blank concentration with 99% confidence. At the DL, the false positive rate (Type I error) is 1%. A DL may be used as the lowest concentration for reliably reporting a detection of a specific analyte in a specific matrix with a specific method with 99% confidence. (QSM)

Document Control: The act of ensuring that documents (and revisions thereto) are proposed, reviewed for accuracy, approved for release by authorized personnel, distributed properly, and controlled to ensure use of the correct version at the location where the prescribed activity if performed. (ASQC)

Duplicate Analyses: The analyses or measurements of the variable of interest performed identically on two sub-samples of the same sample. The results from duplicate analyses are used to evaluate analytical or measurement precision but not the precision of sampling, preservation or storage internal to the laboratory. (EPA-QAD)

Energy Calibration: The correlation of the multi-channel analyzer (MCA) channel number to decay photon energy, obtained from the location of peaks from known radioactive standards.

Equipment Blank: Sample of analyte-free media which has been used to rinse common sampling equipment to check effectiveness of decontamination procedures.

External Standard Calibration: Calibrations for methods that do not utilize internal standards to compensate for changes in instrument conditions.

False Negative: A result that fails to identify (detect) an analyte or reporting an analyte to be present at or below a level of interest when the analyte is actually above the level of interest. (QSM)

False Positive: A result that erroneously identifies (detects) an analyte or reporting an analyte to be present above a level of interest when the analyte is actually present at or below the level of interest. (QSM)

Field Blank: Blank prepared in the field by filing a clean container with pure de-ionized water and appropriate preservative, if any, for the specific sampling activity being undertaken (EPA OSWER)

Field of Accreditation: Those matrix, technology/method, and analyte combinations for which the accreditation body offers accreditation.

Holding Times: The maximum time that samples may be held prior to analyses and still be considered valid or not compromised. (40 CFR Part 136)

Initial Calibration Verification (ICV): Verifies the initial calibration with a standard obtained or prepared from a source independent of the source of the initial calibration standards to avoid potential bias of the initial calibration. (QSM)

Internal Standard: A known amount of standard added to a test portion of a sample as a reference for evaluating and controlling the precision and bias of the applied analytical test method. (NELAC)

Internal Standard Calibration: Calibrations for methods that utilize internal standards to compensate for changes in instrument conditions.

Instrument Blank: A clean sample (e.g., distilled water) processed through the instrumental steps of the measurement process; used to determine instrument contamination. (EPA-QAD)

Instrument Detection Limit (IDL): The minimum amount of a substance that can be measured with a specified degree of confidence that the amount is greater than zero using a specific instrument. The IDL is associated with the instrumental portion of a specific method only, and sample preparation steps are not considered in its derivation. The IDL is a statistical estimation at a specified confidence interval of the concentration at which the relative uncertainty is ± 100%. The IDL represents a range where qualitative detection occurs on a specific instrument. Quantitative results are not produced in this range.

Laboratory Control Sample (however named, such as laboratory fortified blank, spiked blank, or QC check sample): A sample matrix, free from the analytes of interest, spiked with verified known amounts of analytes or a material containing known and verified amounts of analytes, taken through all preparation and analysis steps of the procedure unless otherwise noted in a reference method. It is generally used to establish intra-laboratory or analyst specific precision and bias or to assess the performance of all or a portion of the measurement system.

An LCS shall be prepared at a minimum of 1 per batch of 20 or less samples per matrix type per sample extraction or preparation method except for analytes for which spiking solutions are not available such as total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, total volatile solids, total solids, pH, color, odor, temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity. The results of these samples shall be used to determine batch acceptance.

Laboratory Information Management Systems (LIMS): The entirety of an electronic data system (including hardware and software) that collects, analyzes, stores, and archives electronic records and documents. (QSM)

Least Squares Regression (1st Order Curve): The least squares regression is a mathematical calculation of a straight line over two axes. The y axis represents the instrument response (or Response ratio) of a standard or sample and the x axis represents the concentration. The regression calculation will generate a correlation coefficient (r) that is a measure of the "goodness of fit" of the regression line to the data. A value of 1.00 indicates a perfect fit. In order to be used for quantitative purposes, r must be greater than or equal to 0.99 for organics and 0.995 for inorganics.

Limit(s) of Detection (LOD) [a.k.a., Method Detection Limit (MDL)]: A laboratory's estimate of the minimum amount of an analyte in a given matrix that an analytical process can reliably detect in their facility. (NELAC)

> *QSM Clarification: The smallest concentration of a substance that must be present in a sample in order to be detected at the DL with 99% confidence. At the LOD, the false negative rate (Type II error) is 1%. A LOD may be used as the lowest concentration for reliably reporting a non-detect of a specific analyte in a specific matrix with a specific method at 99% confidence.*

LOD Verification [a.k.a., MDL Verification]: A processed QC sample in the matrix of interest, spiked with the analyte at no more than 3X the LOD for single analyte tests and 4X the LOD for multiple analyte tests and processed through the entire analytical procedure.

Limit(s) of Quantitation (LOQ) [a.k.a., Reporting Limit]: The minimum levels, concentrations, or quantities of a target variable (e.g., target analyte) that can be reported with a specified degree of confidence. (NELAC)

> *QSM Clarification: The smallest concentration that produces a quantitative result with known and recorded precision and bias. For DoD/DOE projects, the LOQ shall be set at or above the concentration of the lowest initial calibration standard and within the calibration range.*

(QS) Matrix: The component or substrate that contains the analyte of interest. For purposes of batch and QC requirement determinations, the following matrix distinctions shall be used:

> *Aqueous:* Any aqueous sample excluded from the definition of Drinking Water or Saline/Estuarine. Includes surface water, groundwater effluents, and TCLP or other extracts.
>
> *Drinking Water:* Any aqueous sample that has been designated as a potable or potential potable water source.
>
> *Saline/Estuarine:* Any aqueous sample from an ocean or estuary, or other salt water source such as the Great Salt Lake.
>
> *Non-Aqueous Liquid:* Any organic liquid with <15% settleable solids.
>
> *Biological Tissue:* Any sample of a biological origin such as fish tissue, shellfish, or plant material. Such samples shall be grouped according to origin.
>
> *Solids:* Includes soils, sediments, sludges, and other matrices with >15% settleable solids.
>
> *Chemical Waste:* A product or by-product of an industrial process that results in a matrix not previously defined.
>
> *Air & Emissions:* Whole gas or vapor samples including those contained in flexible or rigid wall containers and the extracted concentrated analytes of interest from a gas or vapor that are collected with a sorbant tube, impinger solution, filter, or other device. (NELAC)

Matrix Spike (spiked sample or fortified sample): A sample prepared, taken through all sample preparation and analytical steps of the procedure unless otherwise noted in a referenced method, by adding a known amount of target analyte to a specified amount of sample for which an independent test result of target analyte concentration is available. Matrix spikes are used, for example, to determine the effect of the matrix on a method's recovery efficiency.

Matrix Spike Duplicate (spiked sample or fortified sample duplicate): A replicate matrix spike prepared and analyzed to obtain a measure of the precision of the recovery for each analyte.

Measurement Uncertainty: An estimate of the error in a measurement often stated as a range of values that contain the true value, within a certain confidence level. The uncertainty generally includes many components which may be evaluated from experimental standard deviations based on repeated observations or by standard deviations evaluated from assumed probability distributions based on experience or other information. For DoD/DOE, a laboratory"s Analytical Uncertainty (such as use of LCS control limits) can be reported as the minimum uncertainty. (QSM)

Method Blank: A sample of a matrix similar to the batch of associated samples (when available) that is free from the analytes of interest and is processed simultaneously with and under the same conditions as samples through all steps of the analytical procedures, and in which no target analytes or interferences are present at concentrations that impact the analytical results for sample analyses.

Method Detection Limit: The minimum concentration of a substance (an analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte. (40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B)

Minimum Detectable Activity or Concentration (MDA/MDC): For radiological analyses it is the smallest amount of activity/concentration that can be detected given the conditions of a specific sample. It is reported at the 95% confidence interval, meaning that there is a 5% chance that a false signal was reported as activity/concentration and a 5% chance that the true activity/concentration went undetected.

Negative Control: Measures taken to ensure that a test, its components, or the environment do not cause undesired effects, or produce incorrect test results.

Non-conformance: An indication, judgment, or state of not having met the requirements of the relevant specifications, contract, or regulation.

Performance Audit: The routine comparison of independently obtained qualitative and quantitative measurement system data with routinely obtained data in order to evaluate the proficiency of an analyst or laboratory.

Positive Control: Measures taken to ensure that a test and/or its components are working properly and producing correct or expected results from positive test subjects.

Precision: The degree to which a set of observations or measurements of the same property, obtained under similar conditions, conform to themselves; a data quality indicator. Precision is usually expressed as standard deviation, variance or range, in either absolute or relative terms. (NELAC)

Preservation: Any conditions under which a sample must be kept in order to maintain chemical and/or biological integrity prior to analysis. (NELAC)

Proficiency Testing: A means of evaluating a laboratory"s performance under controlled conditions relative to a given set of criteria through analysis of unknown samples provided by an external source. (NELAC)

Proficiency Testing Program: The aggregate of providing rigorously controlled and standardized environmental samples to a laboratory for analysis, reporting of results, statistical evaluation of the results and the collective demographics and results summary of all participating laboratories. (NELAC)

Proficiency Test Sample (PT): A sample, the composition of which is unknown to the laboratory and is provided to test whether the laboratory can produce analytical results within specified acceptance criteria. (NELAC)

Operator Aid: A technical posting, other than formal procedures, rules, instructions (such as poster, operating manual, or notepad) that assists workers in routine tasks and are not required to be posted or displayed by any organization or procedure. All operator aids must be controlled by the facility.

Qualitative Analysis: Analysis designed to identify the components of a substance or mixture. (QSM)

Quality Assurance: An integrated system of management activities involving planning, implementation, assessment, reporting and quality improvement to ensure that a process, item or service is of the type of quality needed and expected by the client. (NELAC)

Quality Assurance [Project] Plan (QAPP): A formal document describing the detailed quality control procedures by which the quality requirements defined for the data and decisions pertaining to a specific project are to be achieved. (EAP-QAD)

Quality Control: The overall system of technical activities that measures the attributes and performance of a process, item, or service against defined standards to verify that they meet the stated requirements established by the customer; operational techniques and activities that are used to fulfill requirements for quality; also the system of activities and checks used to ensure that measurement systems are maintained within prescribed limits, providing protection against "out of control" conditions and ensuring that the results are of acceptable quality. (NELAC)

Quality Control Sample: A sample used to assess the performance of all or a portion of the measurement system. One of any number of samples, such as Certified Reference Materials, a quality system matrix fortified by spiking, or actual samples fortified by spiking, intended to demonstrate that a measurement system or activity is in control. (NELAC)

Quality Manual: A document stating the management policies, objectives, principles, organizational structure and authority, responsibilities, accountability, and implementation of an agency, organization, or laboratory, to ensure the quality of its product and the utility of its product to its users. (NELAC)

Quality System: A structured and documented management system describing the policies, objectives, principles, organizational authority, responsibilities, accountability, and implementation plan of an organization for ensuring quality in its work processes, products (items), and services. The quality system provides the framework for planning, implementing, and assessing work performed by the organization and for carrying out required QA and QC activities. (NELAC)

Quantitative Analysis: analysis designed to determine the amounts or proportions of the components of a substance. (QSM)

RadCapture: Software used to process and report radiochemical data.

Radioactive: exhibiting radioactivity or containing radionuclides. (MARLAP)

Radioactive decay: Process by which a spontaneous change in nuclear state takes place. This process is accompanied by the emission of energy and subatomic particles.

Radioactivity: spontaneous emission of radiation, either directly from unstable atomic nuclei or as a consequence of a nuclear reaction.

Radionuclide: a nuclide that is radioactive (capable of undergoing radioactive decay). (MARLAP)

Raw Data: The documentation generated during sampling and analysis. This documentation includes, but is not limited to, field notes, electronic data, magnetic tapes, untabulated sample results, QC sample results, print outs of chromatograms, instrument outputs, and handwritten records. (NELAC)

Record Retention: The systematic collection, indexing and storing of documented information under secure conditions.

Reference Material: Material or substance one or more properties of which are sufficiently homogeneous and well established to be used for the calibration of an apparatus, the assessment of a measurement method, or for assigning values to materials. (NELAC)

Reference Standard: Standard used for the calibration of working measurement standards in a given organization or a given location. (NELAC)

Reporting Limit: A customer-specified lowest concentration value that meets project requirements for quantitative data with known precision and bias for a specific analyte in a specific matrix. (QSM)

Sample Transfer Utility (STU): TestAmerica custom software developed to document and track samples through the laboratory. The software interfaces with the laboratory information management system, QuantIMS. STU employs barcode technology for rapid processing of sample transfer events including removal from storage, transfer between personnel and sample disposal.

Sampling: Activity related to obtaining a representative sample of the object of conformity assessment, according to a procedure.

Second Order Polynomial Curve (Quadratic): The 2nd order curves are a mathematical calculation of a slightly curved line over two axes. The y axis represents the instrument response (or Response ratio) of a standard or sample and the x axis represents the concentration. The 2nd order regression will generate a coefficient of determination (COD or r^2) that is a measure of the "goodness of fit" of the quadratic curvature the data. A value of 1.00 indicates a perfect fit. In order to be used for quantitative purposes, r^2 must be greater than or equal to 0.99.

Selectivity: The ability to analyze, distinguish, and determine a specific analyte or parameter from another component that may be a potential interferent or that may behave similarly to the target analyte or parameter within the measurement system. (NELAC)

Sensitivity: The capability of a method or instrument to discriminate between measurement responses representing different levels (e.g., concentrations) of a variable of interest. (NELAC)

Spike: A known mass of target analyte added to a blank, sample or sub-sample; used to determine recovery efficiency or for other quality control purposes.

Standard: The document describing the elements of laboratory accreditation that has been developed and established within the consensus principles of standard setting and meets the approval requirements of standard adoption organizations procedures and policies. (NELAC)

Standard Deviation: the square root of a variance of a random variable. The variance is a measure of the variation of the observations within a measurement set. The standard deviation is often estimated using a set of measurements of the random variable. The standard deviation has the same units as the measured quantity and therefore, is particularly convenient when describing the variability of the measured quantity. (ANSI)

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): A written document which details the method for an operation, analysis, or action, with thoroughly prescribed techniques and steps. SOPs are officially approved as the methods for performing certain routine or repetitive tasks. (NELAC)

Storage Blank: A blank matrix stored with field samples of a similar matrix (volatiles only) that measures storage contribution to any source of contamination.

Surrogate: A substance with properties that mimic the analyte of interest. It is unlikely to be found in environment samples and is added to them for quality control purposes.

Surrogate compounds must be added to all samples, standards, and blanks, for all organic chromatography methods except when the matrix precludes its use or when a surrogate is not available. Poor surrogate recovery may indicate a problem with sample composition and shall be reported to the client whose sample produced poor recovery. (QAMS)

Systematic error: An error component that produces a fixed bias in the underlying expected value of a determination, from measurement to measurement. (ANSI)

Systems Audit (also Technical Systems Audit): A thorough, systematic, qualitative on-site assessment of the facilities, equipment, personnel, training, procedures, record keeping, data validation, data management, and reporting aspects of a total measurement system. (EPA-QAD)

Technical Manager: A member of the staff of an environmental laboratory who exercises actual day-to-day supervision of laboratory operations for the appropriate fields of accreditation and reporting of results

Technology: A specific arrangement of analytical instruments, detection systems, and/or preparation techniques.

Traceability: The ability to trace the history, application, or location of an entity by means of recorded identifications. In a calibration sense, traceability relates measuring equipment to national or international standards, primary standards, basic physical constants or properties, or reference materials. In a data collection sense, it relates calculations and data generated throughout the project back to the requirements for the quality of the project. (NELAC)

Tracer: Tracers are radioactive and/or massless. Where used, they are added to all samples in an analytical batch so that each sample has a specific measurable QC parameter (yield). Tracers are counted and the yield is used in data calculations to correct for and all sources of analytical loss.

Trip Blank: A blank matrix placed in a sealed container at the laboratory that is shipped, held unopened in the field, and returned to the laboratory in the shipping container with the field samples.

Uncertainty: A parameter associated with the result of a measurement that characterizes the dispersion of the value that could reasonably be attributed to the measured value.

Unethical actions: Deliberate falsification of analytical or quality control results, where failed method or contractual requirements are made to appear acceptable. (QSM)

***Acronyms*:**

%R	Percent Recovery
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
Bq	becquerel
CAR	Corrective Action Report
CCV	Continuing Calibration Verification
CF	Calibration Factor
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Ci	Curie
CLP	Contract Laboratory Program
COC	Chain of Custody
cpm	Counts per minute
cps	Counts per second
CRM	Certified reference material
CSU	Combined standard uncertainty
CWA	Clean Water Act
DER	Duplicate Error Ratio
DOC	Demonstration of Capability
DOD	Department of Defense

DOE	Department of Energy
DOECAP	DOE Consolidated Audit Program
DOT	Department of Transportation
dpm	Disintegrations per minute
DQO	Data Quality Objectives
DUP	Duplicate
EDD	Electronic data deliverable
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FWHM	Full width half maximum
GC	Gas Chromatography
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
GFPC	Gas-flow Proportional Counter
HPGe	High-purity germanium
HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
ICP-MS	ICP/Mass Spectrometry
ICV	Initial Calibration Verification
IDL	Instrument Detection Limit
IH	Industrial Hygiene
IS	Internal Standard
ISO	International Organization of Standardization
keV	Kilo electron volts
LAN	Local area network
LCL	Lower control limits
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample
LCSD	Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate
LIMS	Laboratory Information Management System
LLD	Lower Level of Detection
LOD	Limit of Detection
LLQ	Lower Level of Quantitation
LOQ	Limit of Quantitation (PQL)
LSC	Liquid scintillation counter
MAPEP	Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program
MARLAP	Multi-Agency Radiological Laboratory Analytical Protocol
MCL	Maximum contaminant limit
MDA/MDC	Minimum Detectable Activity/Concentration
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MDLCK	MDL Check Standard
MDLV	MDL Verification Check Standard
ME	Marginal exceedance
MeV	Mega electron volts
MQC	Minimum quantifiable concentration
MQO	Measurement quality objective
MRL	Method Reporting Limit Check Standard
MS	Matrix Spike
MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NCM	Non-conformance memo
NELAC	National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference
NELAP	National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NVLAP	National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program
pCi	picocurie

PE	Performance Evaluation
PT	Performance Testing
TNI	The NELAC Institute
QAM	Quality Assurance Manual
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
QAMS	Quality Assurance Management Systems
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RDL	Required detection limit
RF	Response Factor
ROI	Region of interest
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
RPP	Radiation Protection Plan
RSD	Relative Standard Deviation
RSO	Radiation Safety Officer
SAP	Sample and analysis plan
SD	Standard Deviation
SMO	Sample Management Office
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Statement of work
SQC	Statistical quality control
SRM	Standard reference material
TAT	Turn-Around-Time
TCLP	Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure
TLD	Thermoluminescent dosimeter
TPU	Total propagated uncertainty
TSS	Total suspended solids
µohms	Resistivity unit of measure
WET	Whole effluent toxicity
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WP	Water pollution
VOA	Volatiles
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Appendix 5: Laboratory Certifications, Accreditations, Validations

TestAmerica **St. Louis** maintains accreditations, certifications, and approvals with numerous state and national entities. Programs vary but may include on-site audits, reciprocal agreements with another entity, performance testing evaluations, review of the QA Manual, Standard Operating Procedures, Method Detection Limits, training records, etc. At the time of this QA Manual revision, the laboratory has accreditation/certification/licensing with the following organizations:

TestAmerica
THE LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

TestAmerica Certifications

Laboratory	Program	Authority	Identification	Expiration Date
TestAmerica St. Louis	DoD ELAP	L-A-B	L2305	01/10/2016
TestAmerica St. Louis	Federal	USDA	P330-07-00122	01/09/2017
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	California	2886	03/31/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	Florida	E87689	06/30/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	Illinois	200023	11/30/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	Kansas	E-10236	03/31/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	Louisiana	04080	06/30/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	Louisiana	LA150017	12/31/2016
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	New Jersey	MO002	06/30/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	New York	11616	03/31/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	Pennsylvania	68-00540	02/28/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	Texas	T104704193-13-6	07/31/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	Utah	MO000542013-5	07/31/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	NELAP	Virginia	460230	06/14/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	NRC	NRC	24-24817-01	12/31/2022
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	Alaska	MO00054	06/30/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	Connecticut	PH-0241	03/31/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	Iowa	373	12/01/2016
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	Kentucky (DW)	90125	12/31/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	Maryland	310	09/30/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	Missouri	780	06/30/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	Nevada	MO000542013-1	07/31/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	North Dakota	R207	06/30/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	Oklahoma	9997	08/31/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	South Carolina	85002001	06/30/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	Washington	C592	08/30/2015
TestAmerica St. Louis	State Program	West Virginia DEP	381	08/31/2015

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* Certification Valid - Laboratory is Pending Renewal with the Program Authority

For more information, or to contact a local TestAmerica representative nearest you, please visit our website at www.testamericainc.com

The certificates and parameter lists (which may differ) are available, upon request, from a laboratory representative. For each organization or may be found on the corporate web site, the laboratory"s public server, the final report review table, and in the following offices: QA, marketing, and project management.

Appendix 6: Calculations

Common Calculations

- Percent Recoveries *(ICV, CCV, LCS, Surrogates) are calculated according to the equation:*

$$\%R = 100\left(\frac{Found}{True}\right)$$

  - Tracers and Carriers

$$\text{Recovery}(\%) = \frac{measured}{added - native}\ x\ 100$$

Where:
Measured is the amount of tracer/carrier measured
Added is the amount of tracer/carrier added (spiked) into the sample
Native is the amount of tracer/carrier analyte native to the sample

- Matrix Spike Recoveries *are calculated according to the following equation:*

$$\%R = 100\left(\frac{SSR - SR}{SA}\right)$$

Where:
SSR = Spike Sample Result
SR = Sample Result
SA = Spike Added

- The relative percent difference (RPD*) of matrix spike/matrix spike duplicates is calculated according to the following equation:*

$$RPD = 100\left|\frac{|MSD - MS|}{\left(\frac{MSD + MS}{2}\right)}\right|$$

Where:
MS = determined spiked sample concentration
MSD = determined matrix spike duplicate concentration

- The relative percent difference (RPD) *of sample/sample duplicates is calculated according to the following equation:*

$$RPD = 100\left[\frac{|SR-SD|}{\left(\frac{SR+SD}{2}\right)}\right]$$

Where:
SR = sample result
SD = sample duplicate result

- The percent difference (%D) is calculated as follows:

$$\%Difference = \frac{|R_1 - R_2|}{R_1} \times 100$$

Where:
R_1 = First result
R_2 = Second result

- Standard Deviation (SD) is calculated as follows:

$$SD = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{(X_i - X)^2}{N-1}}$$

Where:
X_i = Value of X as i through N
N = Number of points
X = Average value of X_i

ADDITIONAL Calculations for Metals

- The final concentration for a digested aqueous sample is calculated as follows:

$$mg/L = \frac{C \times V1 \times D}{V2}$$

Where:
C = Concentration (mg/L) from instrument readout
D = Instrument dilution factor
V1 = Final volume in liters after sample preparation
V2 = Initial volume of sample digested in liters

- *The final concentration determined in digested solid samples when reported on a dry weight basis is calculated as follows:*

$$mg/Kg, dry\ weight = \frac{C \times V \times D}{W \times S}$$

Where:
C = Concentration (mg/L) from instrument readout
D = Instrument dilution factor
V = Final volume in liters after sample preparation
W = Weight in Kg of wet sample digested
S = Percent solids/100

Note: A Percent Solids determination must be performed on a separate aliquot when dry weight concentrations are to be reported. If the results are to be reported on wet weight basis the "S" factor should be omitted from the above equation.

Additional Calculations for Organics

- *The calibration factor for an external calibration standard is calculated as follows:*

$$Calibration\ Factor(CF) = \frac{Area\ or\ Height\ of\ Peak}{Mass\ Injected(ng)}$$

- *Relative Standard Deviation (%RSD), applicable to initial calibration, is calculated as follows:*

$$\%RSD = \frac{SD}{CF_{avg}} \times 100$$

Where:

CF_{avg} = *The average of the initial CFs for a compound*

SD = The standard deviation (using n-1) of the initial calibration CFs for a compound

- *Aqueous sample concentration using external standard calibration is calculated as follows:*

$$Concentration(mg/L) = \frac{(A_x \times V_t \times D_f)}{(CF \times V_i \times V_s)}$$

Where:

A_x = Response for the analyte in the sample
V_i = Volume of extract injected, µL
D_f = Dilution factor
V_t = Volume of total extract, µL
V_s = Volume of sample extracted or purged, mL
CF = Calibration factor, area or height/ng

- *Non-aqueous sample concentration using external standard calibration is calculated as follows:*

$$Concentration(mg/kg) = \frac{(A_x \times V_t \times D_f)}{(CF \times V_i \times W \times D)}$$

Where:

A_x = Response for the analyte in the sample
V_i = Volume of extract injected, µL
D_f = Dilution factor
V_t = Volume of total extract, µL

CF = Calibration factor, area or height/ng
W = Weight of sample extracted or purged, g

$$D = \frac{100 - \%Moisture}{100}$$ (D = 1 if wet weight is required)

- *On column concentration*

On Column Concentration (µg/mL):

$$[OC] = \frac{A_x}{CF}$$

Where:

$[OC]$ = *On Column Concentration [typically expressed in µg/mL (ppm)]*

Then substitute/derive

$$[C] = [OC]\left(\frac{V_t * D}{V_i * V_s}\right)$$

When *on column concentration* $[OC]$ is equal to the *CAL-AMT (calibration amount)* of the low level standard needed to support the *reporting limit (µg/L)* and we solve the equation for *concentration (µg/L)*

Then

$$[C] \equiv RL \equiv [OC]\left(\frac{V_t * D}{V_i * V_s}\right)$$

Where:

RL = Reporting Limit

Additional Calculations for GC/MS SVOA

- Concentration calculation using average response factor:

$$C_{ex} = \frac{R_x C_{is}}{R_{is} \overline{RF}}$$

- Concentration calculation using linear fit:

$$C_{ex} = A + B\frac{(R_x C_{is})}{R_{is}}$$

Where:

C_{ex} = Concentration in extract, µg/ml
R_x = Response for analyte
R_{is} = Response for internal standard
C_{is} = Concentration of internal standard
A = Intercept
B = Slope

- Concentration calculation using quadratic fit:

$$C_{ex} = A + B\left(\frac{R_x C_{is}}{R_{is}}\right) + C\left(\frac{R_x C_{is}}{R_{is}}\right)$$

Where:

C = Curvature

- Aqueous sample concentration is calculated as follows:

$$Concentration, ug/L = \frac{C_{ex} V_t}{V_o}$$

Where:

V_t = Volume of total extract, µL, taking into account dilutions
V_o = Volume of water extracted (ml)

- Sediment/soil, sludge and waste concentration is calculated as follows:

$$Concentration, ug/kg = \frac{C_{ex} V_t}{W_s D}$$

Where:

W_s = Weight of sample extracted or diluted in grams
D = (100 - % moisture in sample)/100, for a dry weight basis
or 1 for a wet weight basis

Additional Calculations for GC/MS VOA

- Calculation *(x)* for water and water-miscible waste:

$$x = \frac{(A_x)(I_s)(D_f)}{(A_{is})(V_o)}$$

Where:

A_x = Area of characteristic ion for the compound being measured
A_{is} = Area of the characteristic ion for the internal standard
I_s = Amount of internal standard added in ng
V_o = Volume of water purged, mL

$$D_f = DilutionFactor = \frac{Total volume purged(mL)}{Volume of original sample used(mL)}$$

- Calculation *(x)* for medium level soils:

$$x = \frac{(A_x)(I_s)(V_t)(1000)(D_f)}{(A_{is})(V_a)(W_s)(D)}$$

Where:

A_x, I_s, D_f, A_{is} are the same as for water
V_t = Volume of total extract, mL (typically 25 mL)
V_a = Volume of extract added for purging, µL
W_s = Weight of sample extracted, g

$$D = \frac{100 - \%moisture}{100}$$

- Calculation *(x)* for low level soils:

$$x = \frac{(A_x)(I_s)}{(A_{is})(W_s)(D)}$$

Where:

A_x, I_s, A_{is} are the same as for water
D is the same as for medium level soils
W_s = Weight of sample added to the purge vessel, g

The Percent Difference is calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ Difference} = \frac{\text{(CF(v) or RF(v)) - (Avg. CF or RF)}}{\text{(Avg. CF or RF)}} \times 100$$

Where:

CF(v) or RF(v) = CF or RF from verification standard
Avg. CF or RF = Average CF or RF from Initial Calibration.

The Percent Drift is calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ Drift} = \frac{\text{Result - True Value}}{\text{True Value}} \times 100$$

The Percent Recovery is calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{\text{Result}}{\text{True Value}} \times 100$$

Gamma Activity Concentration

The activity concentration of a sample will be calculated using the following equation.

$$ACT_S = \frac{Net\_Counts}{2.22 * E * t_S * Ab * V_A * D_C * D_S}$$

where:

ACT_S	=	the activity in pCi/(units of the volume)
Net_Counts	=	the net area of a peak
2.22	=	the correction factor to pCi
E	=	the efficiency – corrected for transmission
t_S	=	the count time in minutes
Ab	=	the gamma abundance factor
V_A	=	the sample aliquot volume
D_C	=	the decay correction during the analysis
D_S	=	the decay correction from collection date to start of analysis

Gamma Uncertainty of Concentration (at 2σ confidence level)

The Total Propagated Uncertainty (TPU) will be calculated using the following equation.

The software calculates the 2σ TPU term by incorporating the stochastic counting uncertainty and by examining the nuclide library for the error in the nuclide half-life and abundance for their respective contributions. The software routine also includes the standard certificate file and the calibration standard uncertainties. Finally, a 1% factor is added in quadrature due to the uncertainty in the preparation of the sample. This is attributed to the maximum allowable variability of the balances.

$$TPU_S = 1.96 * ACT_S * \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta P}{P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta Ab}{Ab}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta V}{V}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{sys}{100}\right)^2 + (\Delta Decay)^2}$$

Where:

$$\Delta Decay = \left[\frac{\Delta T_{1/2}}{T_{1/2}}\right] * \left[\frac{\lambda E_r}{1 - e^{-\lambda E_r}} - \lambda(T_S + E_r) - 1\right]$$

Where:

TPU_S	=	the 2σ uncertainty of the activity of the sample
ACT_S	=	the activity in pCi/(units of volume)
1.96	=	the statistical multiplication factor for 95% confidence level
ΔP	=	the uncertainty in the peak area

ΔAb	=	the uncertainty in gamma abundance
$\Delta\varepsilon$	=	the uncertainty in the efficiency ε
ΔV	=	the uncertainty in the volume
sys	=	the systematic error estimate (in %)*
$\Delta T_{1/2}$	=	the uncertainty in the half-life
$T_{1/2}$	=	the half life of the nuclide of interest
λ	=	the decay constant
E_r	=	the elapsed real time during count
T_s	=	the sample collection time

Gamma MDC

The minimum detectable concentration will be calculated using the following equation.

$$MDC = \frac{4.65 * \sqrt{R_B * t_S} + 2.71}{2.22 * E * t_S * Ab * V_A * D_C * D_S}$$

Where:

MDC	=	Minimum Detectable Activity of the sample
R_B	=	Count rate of detector background (in cpm)
t_S	=	Count time for analysis
E	=	Detector efficiency
Ab	=	Abundance of the gamma emission
V_A	=	sample aliquot volume
D_C	=	Decay during sample analysis
D_S	=	Decay from collection to start of analysis

Alpha Tracer Yield Recovery

Tracer Yield Recovery

$$Y = \frac{(C_T - C_B)}{E * A_T * t_S}$$

Where:

Y	=	Chemical Yield
C_T	=	Tracer Counts
C_B	=	Tracer ROI background counts
A_T	=	Tracer dpm
t_s	=	Count time for analysis
E	=	Detector efficiency

Additional Information for Radiochemistry Calculations:

Zero Count Uncertainty

Certain analyses with intrinsic low background may lead to instances where both the background and the sample count results may be zero (e.g. alpha spec, Ni-59). In such circumstances, the counting uncertainty (CU) and total propagated uncertainty (TPU) will evaluate to zero. To provide a non-zero estimate of the counting uncertainty (and thus a non-zero TPU) in such an occasion, a value of one (1) will be substituted for the sample counts in the counting uncertainty and critical level equations.

Crosstalk Calculation

Alpha into Beta Crosstalk

$$\alpha >> \beta \ crosstalk = \frac{CPM_{XT}}{CPM_{\alpha} + CPM_{XT}} = y$$

$$yCPM_{\alpha} + yCPM_{XT} = CPM_{XT}$$

$$CPM_{XT} = \frac{y}{(1-y)} \ CPM_{\alpha} \quad where CPM_{\alpha} \ is \ net \ alpha CPM$$

Where:

CPM	=	counts per minute (S=Sample, B=Background, XT=crosstalk, α=alpha)
T	=	count duration in minutes (S=Sample, B=Background)
E	=	Efficiency
V	=	aliquot volume
UF	=	uncertainty factor (e.g. 0.05)
Act	=	activity

RadCapture Version 5.1.63

Calculation equations for all methods were updated to create consistency. All methods now use the form:

$$Activity = \frac{\left(\frac{Cs}{Ts} - \frac{Cxt}{Ts} - \frac{Cb}{Tb}\right)}{D * E * I * V * R * A} * DF * UCF$$

$$\mathrm{UncCnt}(1\sigma) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{Cs}{Ts^2} + \frac{Cxt}{Ts^2} + \frac{Cb}{Tb^2} + Chi^2}}{\mathrm{D} * \mathrm{E} * \mathrm{I} * \mathrm{V} * \mathrm{R} * \mathrm{A}} * DF * UCF$$

$$\mathrm{UncTot}(1\sigma) = \sqrt{\mathrm{UncCnt}^2 + (TPUFact * Activity)^2}$$

$$MDC = \left(\frac{3.29\sqrt{\frac{Cb}{Tb * Ts} + \frac{Cxt}{Ts^2} + \frac{Cb}{Tb^2} + Chi^2}}{D * E * I * V * R * A} + \frac{3}{D * E * I * V * Ts * R * A} \right) * DF * UCF$$

$$DLC = \left(\frac{1.645\sqrt{\frac{Cb}{Tb * Ts} + \frac{Cxt}{Ts^2} + \frac{Cb}{Tb^2} + Chi^2}}{D * E * I * V * R * A} \right) * DF * UCF$$

Where:

Cs	=	Sample Counts
Cb	=	Background Counts
Cxt	=	Crosstalk Counts (currently only gross beta)
Ts	=	Sample Count Duraton
Tb	=	Background Count Duration
D	=	Decay
E	=	Efficiency
I	=	Ingrowth
V	=	Aliquot Volume
R	=	Recovery
A	=	Abundance (Branching Ratio)
DF	=	Dilution Factor
UCF	=	Units Conversion Factor
Chi	=	non-Poisson variance

For the count uncertainty, if both Cs and Cb = 0, then 1 is forced into Cs.
For the DLC, if Cb =0, then 1 is forced into Cb.

Gross Alpha/Beta is the only method which currently employs a crosstalk factor (and only for alpha into beta crosstalk). However, a crosstalk factor is included for all methods to create consistency. For all methods except Gross Alpha/Beta, Cxt is set to zero in the code.

Similarly, the non-Poisson variance (Chi) has only been employed for a specific client, and only for LSC methods. It is included for all methods to create consistency in the calculation equations. A table is set up in the database to list the Chi factor for each analyte. This factor may be updated on a periodic basis to reflect current operating conditions. This is controlled by an “active” date assigned in the table. The Chi factor is currently set to only be applied for

specific projects (client-based). When not directed to the Chi Table, the calculation uses zero (currently the default for all).

When both the crosstalk and Chi factors are zero, all equations are essentially equivalent to previous versions. The new DLC equation has a marked distinction modification in that it essentially represents a “non-paired” situation to take into account variation in count durations of the background and sample. When the sample and background count durations are the same, the DLC result of the new “non-paired” equation equals the result of the previous equation. Thus, for this verification only the DLC is calculated manually when the sample and background count durations are different. In addition, the factor in the second portion of the MDC equation has been changed to “3” (updated from “2.71” to reflect current generally accepted industry practice).

Equations for Isotopes by Mass and Activity ICP-MS

Activity Calculation:

$A_c = M_c x\, S$

Where:

A_c = Activity concentration of Nuclide (e.g. pCi/g or pCi/L)

M_c = Mass concentration of nuclide (e.g. ug/g or ug/L)

S = Specific Activity of the Nuclide

The specific activity of a nuclide is a constant based upon the halflife.

Total Uranium, by Mass:

$M_{Total} = M_{U-233} + M_{U-234} + M_{U-235} + M_{U-236} + M_{U-}$

Where:

M = Mass for each isotope from ICP - MS results

Total Uranium, by Activity:

$A_{Total} = A_{U-233} + A_{U-234} + A_{U-235} + A_{U-236} + A_{U-238}$

Where:

A = *Activity* for each isotope using conversion above from ICP - MS results

Percent U-235 (by mass):

$$\text{Percent U} - 235 = \left(\frac{M_{U-235}}{\left(M_{U-233} + M_{U-234} + M_{U-235} + M_{U-236} + M_{U-238}\right)} \right) \times 100$$

Where:

M = Mass for each isotope

Specific Activity values utilized in the calculations above were obtained from NuclideNavigator Version 3.4 and are based upon the PCNUDAT data file from the National Nuclear Data Center (NNDC) at Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL).

Nuclide	Specific Activity (pCi/ug)
Technetium	17120
Uranium 233	9636
Uranium 234	6222
Uranium 235	2.161
Uranium 236	64.67
Uranium 238	0.3361

Uranium, by Mass:

$$M = \frac{(A \times C) \times (G / L)}{N}$$

Where:

$A = Activity\ in\ pCi/L\ for\ liquid, pCi/g\ for\ soil$

$C = conversion\ factor\ from\ pCi\ to\ Bq = 0.037$

$G = gram\ formula\ weight$

$L = Lamda = 0.693\ /\ halflife\ in\ seconds$

$N = Avegadro's\ Number = 6.02252E + 23$

Total Uranium, by Mass:

$$M_{Total} = M_{U-234} + M_{U-235} + M_{U-238}$$

Where:

$M = Mass\ for\ each\ isotope\ from\ above\ equation$

Percent U-235:

$$Percent\ U-235 = \left(\frac{M_{U-235}}{(M_{U-234} + M_{U-235} + M_{U-238})} \right) \times 100$$

Where:

$M = Mass\ for\ each\ isotope$

Appendix 7 Laboratory SOP Listing

SOP Number	SOP Title
ST-GC-0005	Extractable Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
ST-GC-0013	Extraction and analysis of Phenols
ST-GC-0014	Aromatic Volatiles and Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbon
ST-GC-0015	PCB GC Analysis
ST-GC-0016	Pesticide GC Analysis
ST-GC-0017	Herbicide GC Analysis
ST-GC-0018	Analysis of Water Miscible Non-Halogenated Organic
ST-GC-0019	RSK-175
ST-HS-0001	Waste Minimization Plan
ST-HS-0002	Facility Addendum to Corporate Safety Manual
ST-HS-0003	St. Louis Facility Contingency Plan
ST-HS-0004	Hazardous Waste Management Plan
ST-HS-0005	Laboratory Security Systems
ST-HS-0006	Quarantine Soils Procedure
ST-HS-0007	Fume Hood Calibration
ST-IP-0001	Reactive Cyanide & Sulfide
ST-IP-0002	Acid Digestion of soil
ST-IP-0004	Labware Prep for Inorganic & Trace Metal Analysis
ST-IP-0013	Acid Digestion of Aqueous Samples & Extracts
ST-IP-0014	Alkaline digestion of Cr+6
ST-IP-0015	Filtration Procedure for Dissolved Metals Analysis
ST-IP-0019	Sulfide Distillation
ST-IP-0020	Distribution Coefficients of Inorganic Species by the Batch Method
ST-IS-0001	Software Change Management
ST-IS-0002	Software Testing, Validation & Verification
ST-IS-0003	Information Systems
ST-LC-0001	HPLC Analysis of PAH/PNA
ST-LC-0002	Analysis of Nitroaromatic & Nitroamine Explosives
ST-LC-0004	Analysis of Perchlorates by LC/MS/MS
ST-LC-0005	Analysis of Nitroaromatics by LC/MS/MS
ST-LC-0006	Analysis of Herbicides by Method 8321
ST-MS-0001	GC/MS Analysis based on 8270C and 625
ST-MS-0002	Volatile Organics by GCMS
ST-MT-0001	Metals by ICP/MS
ST-MT-0003	Metals by ICP-AES
ST-MT-0005	Mercury in Aqueous Samples by CVAA
ST-MT-0007	Mercury in Solid Samples by CVAA
ST-MT-0008	Total Uranium by Laser Induced Phosphorimetry (KPA)
ST-OP-0001	Labware Preparation for Organic Analysis
ST-OP-0002	Extraction & Cleanup of Organic Compounds from Water
ST-OP-0007	Extraction of Herbicides - Water & Soil
ST-OP-0008	Extraction of Nitroaromatics
ST-OP-0009	TCLP/SPLP and CWET Procedures
ST-PM-0001	Project Setup and Quote

SOP Number	SOP Title
ST-PM-0002	Sample Receipt & Chain of Custody
ST-PM-0003	Bottle Kit Preparation
ST-PM-0004	Data Review, Verification & Reporting
ST-QA-0002	Standard and Reagent Preparation
ST-QA-0005	Calibration & Verification Procedure for Thermometer
ST-QA-0014	Evaluation of Accuracy and Precision via Control C
ST-QA-0016	IDL/MDL Determination
ST-QA-0021	Internal Surveillance
ST-QA-0023	Document Control
ST-QA-0024	Preventative Maintenance
ST-QA-0028	Water System Maintenance & Monitoring
ST-QA-0031	VOA Holding Blank Analysis
ST-QA-0035	Preparation and Management of SOPs
ST-QA-0036	Non-Conformance Memo Process
ST-QA-0037	Procurement of Quality Related Items
ST-QA-0038	Procedure for Compositing and Subsampling
ST-QA-0039	Sample Transfer Utility
ST-QA-0040	Manual Integration Procedure
ST-QA-0041	Lead Auditor
ST-QA-0042	10CFR 21 Defects and Non-Compliances
ST-QA-0043	DoD QSM 4.X
ST-QA-0044	Training
ST-QAM	Quality Assurance Manual
ST-RC-0002	Planchet Prep for Radiochemistry & Radiological Sc
ST-RC-0003	Drying & Grinding of Soil & Solid Samples
ST-RC-0004	Prep of Soil, Sludge, Filter, Biota &)/G Samples
ST-RC-0010	Screening Samples for Presence of Radioactive Mate
ST-RC-0014	Bulk Drying and Grinding of Soil and Solid Samples
ST-RC-0015	Total Activity Screening Procedure by LSC
ST-RC-0020	Determination of Gross Alpha/Beta Activity
ST-RC-0021	Gross Alpha Radiation in Water - Coprecipitation
ST-RC-0025	Preparation of Samples for Gamma Spectroscopy
ST-RC-0030	Determination of Tritium in Water, Fluids, Soil &
ST-RC-0031	Tritium Determination by Cryogenic Distillation
ST-RC-0036	Chlorine-36
ST-RC-0039	Radium 226 by Alpha Spec
ST-RC-0040	Total Alpha Emitting Isotopes of Radium
ST-RC-0041	Radium-226 & Radium-228 by Chemical Separation
ST-RC-0042	Iodine-129 in Water
ST-RC-0050	Preparation of Strontium 89 & 90
ST-RC-0055	Determination of Fe55, Ni59 & Ni63 by LSC
ST-RC-0056	Carbon-14 by LSC
ST-RC-0057	Carbon -14/Inert Gas
ST-RC-0058	Soil Prep for Sr-89, Sr-90 & Total Sr using Extraction Chromatography
ST-RC-0100	Actinide Co-precipitation
ST-RC-0125	Determination of TC99 using Eichrom TEVA Resin

SOP Number	SOP Title
ST-RC-0210	Determination of Po210 by Alpha Spectrometry
ST-RC-0211	Determination of Pb210 by LSC
ST-RC-0232	Isotopic Th/Np in Various Matrices by Eichrom TEVA
ST-RC-0238	Isotopic U by Eichrom UTEVA Resin for Various Matrices
ST-RC-0240	Isotopic Am/Cu/Pu/Th/U in Various Matrices Eichrom
ST-RC-0241	Am/Pu/Cu/U in Various Matrices by Eichrom UTEVA &
ST-RC-0242	Isotopic Th/Pu/U in Various Matrices by Eichrom Se
ST-RC-0245	Determination of Pu241 by LSC
ST-RC-0246	Isotopic Am/Cu/U in Various Matrices by Eichrom S
ST-RC-0247	Promethium247 & Samarium151 Lanthide Resin Separation
ST-RC-0300	NJ 48 Hour Gross Alpha Testing PWTA
ST-RC-5006	Decontamination of Lab Glassware, Labware & Equip.
ST-RD-0102	Gamma Vision Analysis
ST-RD-0210	Alpha spectroscopy
ST-RD-0302	Liquid Scintillation Counter Analysis
ST-RD-0403	Low Background Gas Flow Proportional Counting System
ST-RP-0001	Radiation Protection Program
ST-RP-0005	ALARA Program
ST-RP-0010	Internal Exposure Control
ST-RP-0020	External Exposure Control
ST-RP-0030	Radiological Contamination
ST-RP-0031	Radiation Work Permits
ST-RP-0032	Instrumentation and surveillance
ST-RP-0033	Radiological Areas and Posting
ST-RP-0034	Engineered Controls
ST-RP-0042	Handling of Sealed Sources
ST-RP-0050	Purchase, Receipt, Handling and ID of Radioactive
ST-RP-0051	Packaging/Transportation of Radioactive Material
ST-RP-0100	Radiation Protection Records
ST-RP-0110	Radiation Protection Training
ST-RP-0120	Emergency Response & notification
ST-RP-0140	Quality Assurance in Radiological Protection
ST-WC-0001	Turbidity
ST-WC-0002	Cyanide Analysis by Technicon TRAACS 800 Autoanaly.
ST-WC-0003	Hardness
ST-WC-0004	Chemical Oxygen Demand
ST-WC-0005	Percent Solids Determination
ST-WC-0006	Total Organic Halides in Water (TOX) and Soil(EOX)
ST-WC-0011	Analysis of pH in Water & Soil
ST-WC-0012	Analysis of Sulfide in Water
ST-WC-0013	Phosphorus, all Forms
ST-WC-0014	Analysis of Ammonia as N in Water & Soil
ST-WC-0015	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
ST-WC-0016	Total Organic Carbon
ST-WC-0017	Phenolics, Total Recoverable
ST-WC-0018	Acidity of Water & Wastewater

SOP Number	SOP Title
ST-WC-0019	Alkalinity in Water & Soil
ST-WC-0020	Prep and determination of TKN
ST-WC-0023	Nitrate/Nitrite analysis by TRAACS
ST-WC-0025	Conductivity in Water & Soil
ST-WC-0026	Flashpoint by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
ST-WC-0028	Anions by Ion Chromatography
ST-WC-0029	Residual Chlorine
ST-WC-0031	Paint Filter
ST-WC-0033	Hexavalent Chromium
ST-WC-0034	Heat of Combustion
ST-WC-0036	Determination of Solids in Water and Wastewater
ST-WC-0037	Perchlorate by IC
ST-WC-0039	Method 1664, N-Hexane Extractable Material
ST-WC-0042	Chlorophyll-a
ST-WC-0044	POTENTIOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF FLUORIDE ISE
ST-WC-0045	Cation Exchange
ST-WC-0046	Reactivity to Air, Water, Physical Properties
ST-WC-0047	TOC in soil
ST-WC-0050	Std Method for Moisture, Ash & Organic Matter