Quality Assurance and Methods Section was requested by EPS OR and PWC-Toronto to set up a quality control study to evaluate the analytical capability and performance of contract and government laboratories for PCB and trace metal analysis. In Study DQC-4, 14 laboratories in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Nova Scotia participated. This report compiles, evaluates and interprets the data collected for PCBs and eight trace metals. The performance of each laboratory was statistically assessed for each parameter and the results are to be used as one of the criteria in the selection of contract laboratories.

La Section de l'assurance de la qualité et des méthodes a été priée par le SPE-RO et TPC-Toronto de mettre au point une étude du contrôle de la qualité afin d'évaluer la capacité d'analyser et le rendement des laboratoires retenus à contrat et de ceux du gouvernement pour l'analyse des BPC et des métaux à l'état de traces. Quatorze laboratoires de l'Ontario, du Québec, de la Colombie-Britannique et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont participé à l'étude $D Q C-4$. Le présent rapport fait le bilan, évalue et interprète les données recueillies sur les BPC et huit métaux à l'état de traces. Le rendement de chaque laboratoire a fait l'objet d'une évaluation statistique pour chacun des paramètres; les résultats serviront de critère de sélection des laboratoires que l'on retiendra à contrat.

Titre : Etude de contrôle sur la qualité du dragage no 4 (DQC-4) - Analyse des BPC et des métaưx à l'état de traces dans les matériaux étalons des sédiments secs par H.B. Lee, J.A. Abbott et A.S.Y. Chau

## INHRODUCTION

The Dredging Quality Control Program (DQC) initiated and supported by the Environmental Protection Service - Ontario Region (EPS-OR) was implemented by the Quality Assurance and Methods Section (QAMS) of the National Water Research Institute (NWRI). This program is part of a dredging project which ensures that the organic and inorganic contaminants in the dredged sediment is within the guidelines set by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1). The QC program was carried out to ensure that potential contract laboratories used by various government agencies such as the Department of Public Works, EPS, Fisheries and Oceans, etc., gave reliable analytical results on the dredged sediments. The continued use of interlaboratory QC studies provided an ongoing evaluation of a laboratory's performance for use by government agencies as a selection criterion. Interlaboratory QC studies are also used as a means for the laboratory to test the quality of its own results compared to other laboratories. The capability of these laboratories to perform specific analysis can also be determined by these $Q C$ studies.

In this study ( $D Q C-4$ ), the quality of sediment data for total PCBs and trace metals, two of the major classes of parameters of interest to the program, was evaluated.

## STUDY PROFILE

From the returned questionnaires, a total of 17 laboratories affirmed that they would participate in this study. By the time this study was closed, 14 laboratories sent back results. Each laboratory was provided six sediment samples: four of them were freeze-dried and well characterized reference materials developed by QAMS, the rest are certified marine sediment reference materials purchased from the National Research Council of Canada. The name, sample number and reference values for the concentration of $P C B s$ and eight toxic trace metals are given in Table 1. Note that reference materials TH-1, HR-1, Sud-1 and EC-3 are not yet fully characterized. The interim reference values were based on a limited number of in-house and external analyses. The trace metal contents in CRMs MESS-1 and BCSS-1 were determined by two or more independent analytical methods. Participants were requested to analyze all six samples for the following eight toxic trace metals: $\mathrm{Cd}, \mathrm{Cr}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Fe}, \mathrm{Hg}$, $\mathrm{Ni}, \mathrm{Pb}$ and Zn. In addition, total PCB analysis for samples 1 and 2 was also requested.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## Analytical Methodology

In general, the dry sediment was extracted by a mixture of acetone and hexane using a shaker, ultrasonic or soxhlet technique. A few participants (D03, D04, and D17) prewetted the sample before extraction. Water was then added to the organic extract to separate acetone and the aqueous layer was back extracted with either hexane, dichloromethane, or benzene. The concentrated extract was then cleaned up on an activated or deactivated Florisil column and the PCBs were eluted by hexane. Lab D26 was the only one which used a combination of GPC (Bio-Beads $S-X 3$ ) and silica gel to clean up the sediment extracts. Sulfur or sulfur compounds were removed by activated copper or metallic mercury prior to GC-ECD analysis. All but one participant used packed columis for $P C B$ analysis and several methods of calculations including the Webb-McCall technique were used. Lab D14 analyzed PCBs with a capillary column and the total areas of $P C B$ peaks were measured against Arocloṛ standards. See Table 2 for details.

For the analysis of trace metals other than mercury, digestion of sediment samples was completed using aqua regia or a combination of $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{HCl}, \mathrm{HF}$, and $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}$ at about $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. This was then diluted with water and analyzed using flame or graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS). Dl0 was the only laboratory that did not
digest the samples. This laboratory formed sediment pellets and analyzed the trace metals by X-ray fluorescence. However, cadmium and mercury were not analyzed by this technique. See Table 3 for details. Digestion of sediment samples for mercury analysis was done by a combination of $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$, and HCl in the presence of $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$, $\mathrm{V}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, or $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}$. The digest was then reduced by $\mathrm{SnCl}_{2}$, hydroxylamine hydrochloride or hydroxylamine sulfate. Mercury was analyzed by cold vapor AAS. See Table 4 for details.

## Data Evaluation

All raw data submitted by the participants are listed in the data summary for each parameter (Appendix I). After reviewing the preliminary interlaboṛatory data, laboratory D25 resubmitted revised data for iron for all six test samples.

Each inḍividual result in DQC-4 was evaluated by the Youden ranking technique (2) for the detection of biased statements as well as a computerized flagging procedure (3) for a semi-quantitative evaluation of data accuracy. Results of such evaluations were also summarized in Table 5. For each trace metal, the results of a laboratory were judged biased, i.e. consistently higher or lower, if its total rank was outside of a statistically allowable range. No biased statement was given to the $P C B$ results since too few samples were analyzed in DQC-4 for meaningful statistics. For a more
quantitative measurement of inaccuracy, erratic results were assessed by the presence of very high (VH), high (H), low (L) and very low (VL) flags. For further explanation of the ranking and flagging procedures, please refer to Appendix II.

Interlaboratory medians rather than the reference values were used as evaluation criteria for data accuracy in the flagging procedure since not all the reference values were finalized. However, laboratory performance evaluated either by a consensus (medians) or a subjective (reference values) standard would be valid since in DQC-4 interlaboratory medians for all parameters in every sediment sample were in close agreement with the reference values. Only in a few cases did the two values differ by $\pm 10 \%$ or more (Table 1).

## SPECIFIC COMRENTS

Among the 14 participants, D04, D17, and D18 did not provide any trace metal data and 002 provided data on four of the six test samples. No results were received from D08, D09, and D10 for PCBs.

## Total PCBs

Samples 1 and 2 were both naturally contaminated with Aroclors 1.254 and 1260 and were derived from typical dredging sites in Lake Ontario. The interlaboratory PCB results for samples 1 and 2 were generally satisfactory. After rejection of outliers, the relative
standard deviations for the two samples were both $33 \%$ and were consistent with the results found in DQC-3 (4). PCB results from D14, D20, and especially D25 were high, while those results supplied by D07 an Dl8 were both low.

## Chromium

The chromium results in $D Q C-4$ were more erratic than all other trace metals in the same study with the exception of cadmium. Half (27 out of 54) of the reported results were flagged and the interlab RSD's were between 23 and $34 \%$ for samples in the 70 to $150 \mu g / g$ range. Results from D20 and D25 were identified as biased low and those from D08 were biased high by the ranking procedure. After rejection of the biased results, the interlab RSD's were between 10 and $15 \%$ for the test samples.

## Iron

Other than the fact that the results from $D 09$ were biased high and those from D25 were biased low; the interlab results for iron are satisfactory. A total of 18 out of the 64 results were flagged and after rejection of the biased results, the interlab RSD's were between 7 and $15 \%$ for samples with 3 to $4 \% \mathrm{Fe}$ content.

## Wickel

A total of 21 out of the 64 reported results were flagged for this metal. Results by $D 08$ were biased high and those by D 20 were biased low. After rejection of these results; the interlab RSD's were between 12 and $21 \%$ for sediment samples of 30 to $70 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{g}$. Sample 3 was derived from Sudbury and contained an extremely high level of nickel (ca. $900 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{g}$ ). The interlab RSD of this sample was $16 \%$ and was similar to the other samples at lower nickel concentrations.

## Copper

The interlaboratory results for copper were excellent and only nine out of 64 reported results were flagged. Among the few less accurate results; those from $D 25$ were identified as biased low. Random errors were experienced by D 20 as both VH and VL results were reported in this data set. After rejection of outliers, the interlaboratory RSD's were between 5 and $9 \%$ for samples with copper levels higher than $80 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{g}$ and between 12 and $14 \%$ for samples at lower copper levels (ca. $20 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{g}$ ).

## Zinc

Other than a few random high resultis, possibly due to sample contamination, the results in this data set are precise. After
rejection of outliers, the interlaboratory RSD's were between 4 and $9 \%$ for zinc level in the 120 to $2100 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{g}$ range. Although D20 was identified as biased low for this metal, only one of its six results was flagged VL . The other five results from D 20 were only slightly albeit consistently lower than the medians.

## Cadmium

. Similar to the findings in DQC-2 (5), cadmium results were the least satisfactory among all trace metals in this study. Despite a large BAE value (see Appendix) used in the flagging procedure, 19 out of 41 results were flagged. For cadmium results, D08 was identified as biased high and D21 biased low. Most laboratories reported cadmium levels to as low as $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{g}$ except D 26 , which did not report any cadmium results lower than $10 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{g}$. For sediment samples with cadmium in the 1.8 to $5 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{g}$ range, the interlab RSD's were between 20 and $40 \%$ after rejection of outliers. There were not enough data to establish interlab precision for sediments with cadmium less than $1 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{g}$.

## Mercury

Mercury results are generally satisfactory in this study except for those reported by D08 which were erratic, i.e. presence of both VH and VL flags. None of the eight reporting laboratories provided biased mercury results. Interlaboratory RSD's were between 7 and $26 \%$ for mercury levels in the 0.1 to $2.5 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{g}$ range.

## Lead

The lead results in this study are again satisfactory and only 14 of the 60 results were flagged. Results from D08 were identified as biased high and three of the six results provided by D2l were very high. On the other hand, results given by D03 were judged biased low by a small margin. The interlaboratory precision for this metal was between 12 and $20 \%$ for lead levels in the 25 to $250 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{g}$ range.

## overall performance of trace metal aralisis

The accuracy of trace metal results in this study was summarized in Table 5. In this table, the number of results reported excluding those with $a<s i g n$ as well as the number of results flagged $\mathrm{VH}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{L}$, and VL for all metals were summed. The percentages of results flagged were calculated and the most accurate laboratories have the lowest \% of flagged results. Laboratory D10 did extremely well in the present study since only one of the 36 (or $3 \%$ ) results was flagged. However, D10 did not analyze cadmium and mercury. On the other hand, laboratories D08, D21 and D25 which had over $40 \%$ of their results flagged were among the least accurate laboratories in DQC-4. The statements of biased results included in the same table are strong evidence of systematic errors and those are the areas that the above laboratories may want to look into for improvement.

OTHER COMMEINTS

Laboratory D20 indicated that significant inhomogeneity was noted in samples 2 and 3. The same comment, however, was not reported by other participants for any sample supplied in $D Q C-4$. For each test sample, all participants received a subsample derived from the same bulk material randomly, it was then unlikely that the same laboratory would receive two inhomogeneous samples while the rest of the laboratories all received homogeneous samples. Comparison of interlab RSD's for all trace metals and PCB results did not indicate significant difference between the suspected samples (2 and 3) and the other samples when the levels were similar. Therefore, iṇomogeneity among and within subsamples in test samples 2 and 3 was ruled out.

## SUMMARY

Othèr than the biased results described above, satisfactory and accurate data were obtained from participants from iron, nickel, copper, zinc, mercury, and lead. Sediment results for chromium and PCBs were slightly more erratic than the other parameters. Cadmium results were unreliable and not comparable at $1 \mathrm{Lg} / \mathrm{g}$ or lower.

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TABLE 1 Reference values and interlaboratory medians (in brackets) for PCBs and trace metals of the six test samples distributed in DQC-4. All vaues in $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{g}$ (dry veight basis) except for Fe (in 7 ). Note that reference values for trace metals in Sud-1 and EC-3 are preliminary

| Parameter | Sample |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ (T H-1) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(H R-1)}{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ (S u d-1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ (E C-3) \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{5}{(B C S S-1)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ \text { (MESS-1) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total PCBs | $\begin{gathered} 0.552 \\ (0.531) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.544 \\ (0.501) \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - | - |
| Cr | $\begin{gathered} 139 \\ (127) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 138 \\ (141) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99.7 \\ (91.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 146 \\ (139) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 123 \\ (106) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71 \\ (66.0) \end{gathered}$ |
| Fe | $\begin{gathered} 3.70 \\ (3.65) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.36 \\ (3.14) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.46 \\ (3.20) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.58 \\ (4.10) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.29 \\ (3.21) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.05 \\ (2.94) \end{gathered}$ |
| Ni | $\begin{gathered} 42.0 \\ (42.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36.4 \\ (40.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 933 \\ (896) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72.0 \\ (69.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55.3 \\ (53.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29.5 \\ (29.9) \end{gathered}$ |
| Cu | $\begin{gathered} 106 \\ (105) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80.5 \\ (80.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 579 \\ (562) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90.4 \\ (97.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18.5 \\ (18.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25.1 \\ (26.0) \end{gathered}$ |
| Zn | $\begin{gathered} 1601 \\ (1582) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1157 \\ (1155) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 825 \\ (801) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2117 \\ (2111) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & (117) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191 \\ & (192) \end{aligned}$ |
| Cd | $\begin{gathered} 5.9 \\ (5.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.3 \\ (4.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & (1.9) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0 \\ (3.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.25 \\ (0.28) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.59 \\ (0.60) \end{gathered}$ |
| $\mathrm{Hg}_{8}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.44 \\ (0.41) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.35 \\ (0.30) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.094 \\ (0.100) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.76 \\ (2.46) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.129 \\ (0.135) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.171 \\ (0.168) \end{gathered}$ |
| Pb | $\begin{gathered} 260 \\ (250) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 146 \\ (141) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53.4 \\ (63.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144 \\ & (140) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22.7 \\ (25.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34.0 \\ (33.0) \end{gathered}$ |

TABLE 2 Analytical methodology for PCBs.

| Lab \# | Extraction | Cleanup | GC and Quantitation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D03 | 1+1 acetone/hexane, shaker | ```Activated Florisil, hexane elution, activated Cu``` | 3\% OV-1, ECD Webb-McCall |
| D04 | 1+1 acetone/hexane, shaker | Deactivated Florisil, hexane elution | Packed column ECD. Sum of 8 peaks. |
| D07 | 41+59 hexane/acetone, soxhlet | Deactivated Florisil, hexane elution | OV-17/QF-1, ECD |
| D14 | Acetone extract added to water, $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ back extraction | Florisil, hexane elution | Capillary column, ECD, total area of PCB peaks |
| D17 | Acetone, ultrasonic $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ back extraction | Florisil, hexane elution | Packed column, ECD, total area of PCB peaks |
| D18 | $1+1$ acetone/hexane, shaker | Deactivated Florisil, activated Cu | - |
| D21 | Acetone/hexane, ultrasonic hexane back extraction | Florisil, hexane elution | ECD |
| D25 | Acetone/hexane extract, hexane back extraction | Activated Florisil, hexane elution | ECD, Webb-McCall |
| D26 | ```1+1 acetone/hexane, benzene back extraction``` | Bio-Beads S-X3 Silica gel, hexane elution, Hg | ECD, Webb-McCall |

TABLE 3 Analytical methodology for trace metals except mercury.

| Lab \# | Digestion | Analysis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D02 | $\mathrm{HClO}_{4} / \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ at moderate heat till white fumes, cool and dilute with DW | - |
| D03 | $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{O}_{3} / \mathrm{HCl} / \mathrm{HF}$ in polyetheylene containers @ $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Fe, Zn : flame AAS, other five elements graphite furnace AAS |
| D07 | Aqua-regia | AAS with background correction |
| D08 | Open digestion in Teflon containers | Flame AAS |
| D09 | $\mathrm{HNO}_{3} / \mathrm{HCl} / \mathrm{HF}$ in Teflon beakers, boil to dryness, add $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} / \mathrm{HCl} / \mathrm{HNO}_{3} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ boil to 10 mL , make up to 30 mL | AAS or DC plasma |
| D10 | None | X-ray fluorescence analyser |
| D14 | Reflux with $\mathrm{HNO}_{3} / \mathrm{HClO}_{4}$ till white fumes in Teflon beakers, add HF and heat to dryness, redissolve in $10 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ | Pb (AAS), other elements ICP argon plasma emission spectrophotometer |
| D21 | Aqua-regia in Teflon beakers @ $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 2 hrs. Silicious residue treated with $\mathrm{HF} / \mathrm{HClO}_{4} / \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$. Fractions combined. | Flame or graphite furnace AAS background correction |
| D25 | $\mathrm{HNO}_{3} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ boil to dryness, heat @ $400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, cool and redissolve. | AAS |

TABLE 4 Analytical methodology for mercury.

| Lab \# | Digestion | Analysis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D03 | $\mathrm{HiNO}_{3} / \mathrm{HCl} / \mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ in polystyrene containers @ $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 1 hr | Cold vapor auto-analyser |
| D07 | $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} / \mathrm{HNO}_{3} / \mathrm{HCl}$, after digestion cool and add $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4} / \mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}$, leave overnight and add hydroxylamine sulfate $/ \mathrm{NaCl}$ | Varian VGA 76 hydride generator |
| D08 | Open digestion in Teflon containers | Cold vapor mercury monitor |
| D09 | $\mathrm{V}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5} / \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ in tube @ $160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 10 min, cool, add $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ and heat till fulmes. Transfer to BOD bottle, add water, $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH} . \mathrm{HCl}$ and $\mathrm{SnCl}_{2}$. | Fisher mercury monitor |
| D14 | $\mathrm{HNO}_{3} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} / \mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8} / \mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ @ $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for $6 \mathrm{hrs}, \mathrm{SnCl}_{2}$ reduction | Cold vapor AAS |
| D25 | $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} / \mathrm{HNO}_{3} / \mathrm{HCl} @ 50-60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for $2-1 / 2$ hrs. Cool, add $\mathrm{K} \mathrm{MnO}_{4} / \mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8} /$ hydroxylamine sulfate/ $/ \mathrm{SnCl}_{2}$. | AAS |

TABLE 5 Sumary of trace metal results by lab.

| Lab \# | No of Results Reported* | $\begin{gathered} \text { Elements } \\ \text { not } \\ \text { Analyzed } \end{gathered}$ | No. of Results Flagged |  |  |  | \% | Flagged | Comment 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | VH | H | L | VL |  |  |  |
| D02 | 23 | Cr, Hg | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 8.7 | - - |
| D03 | 48 | none | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |  | 12.5 | Pb (biased low) |
| D04 | nil | all | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |
| D07 | 46 | none | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |  | 13.0 | - ${ }^{-}$ |
| D08 | 47 | none | 22 | 2 | 2 | 4 |  | 63.8 | $\mathrm{Cr}, \mathrm{Ni}, \mathrm{Cd}$, and Pb (biased high) |
| D09 | 48 | none | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 |  | 18.8 | Fe (biased high) |
| D10 | 36 | Cd, Hg | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  | 2.8 | - |
| D14 | 45 | none | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  | 24.4 | - |
| D17 | ṇil | all | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |
| D18 | nil | all | - | - | - | - |  | - | - $\quad$ - |
| D20 | 47 | none | 2 | 0 | 5 | 9 |  | 34.0 | $\mathrm{Cr}, \mathrm{Ni}$, and Zn (biased low) |
| D21 | 35 | Cr, Hg | 8 | 2 | 0 | 5 |  | 42.9 | Cd (biased low) |
| D25 | 46 | none | 3 | 1 | 6 | 14 |  | 52.2 | $\mathrm{Fe}, \mathrm{Cr}$, and Cu (biased low) |
| D26 | 39 | none | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  | 25.6 | - |

*Excluding results with a < sign.

## APPENDIX I








 $\begin{array}{ll}02.5 & 32: 09 \\ 026 & 35: 00\end{array}$

0

LAB NC. TOTAL AVERAGE NOO OF SAMPLES SUMMARY OF

$3.4 H$
2.455

f


$55 \%$
MEIHOD CCOING
9NICOO OOH 13 W

${ }^{2}$ $\square$

LABORATORY RESULTS OMITTED ARE NONE
LOMER TMIT FOR USE OF BASIC ACCEPTABLE ERROR = 30 BASLC ACCEPTABLE ERRCR= $=10$




9/9n


## APPENDIX II

## Glossary of Terms

## (1) Ranking

Ranking is a non-parametric statistical technique used for the detection of pronounced systematic error (bias) in interlaboratory studies. According to Youden's procedure, rank 1 is given to the laboratory that provided the lowest result, rank 2 to the next lowest. In case of a tie, the average rank is given to the tied laboratories. Results with a sign are not ranked. For each parameter, the total rank of each laboratory is the sum of individual rank on each samples. In the case of six test samples and ten laboratories, the $5 \%$ probability limits for ranking scores are 14 and 52. A laboratory with score lower than 14 is identified as biased low. Similarly, a laboratory with a total rank higher than 52 is biased high. In both cases, their results are classified as outliers. In cases where a laboratory did not provide all the results, or some of the results were not ranked, the average rank instead of total rank was used for the determination of biased statements.

The more comparable, i.e. better, laboratories should have ranks in the middle rather than in the extreme ends. However, laboratories with middle ranks do not necessarily mean that they provide more consistent results since very high results (high ranks)
and very low results (low ranks) would average out to yield a total rank close to the median. Therefore, ranking alone is not sufficient to determine the performance of a laboratory.

Flagging
When the true values of constituents in test samples are unknown, individual results can be evaluated in terms of their absolute differences from the interlaboratory medians. Medians are chosen rather than means since they are not influenced by a moderatenumber of extreme values. By this flagging technique, all results are graded into the following three groups in the order of decreasing accuracy: (1) results with no flags, (2) results with $H$ or L flags, and (3) results with VH or VL flags. Before evaluation is performed, three parameters, namely, Lower Limit for Use of BasicAcceptable Error (LLBAE), Basic Acceptable Error (BAE), and Concentration Error Increment (CEI) are to be set. LLBAE is usually set at the lower end of the medians in the test samples. According to our previous interlaboratory studies on PCBs, a $30 \%$ error at LLBAE is considered reasonable and thus this is used as BAE. For samples whose medians are at or below LLBAE; the reuslts are evaluated according to the following formulae:

Absolute difference between
$\leq$ BAE : acceptable sample and median results

Absolute difference between
BAE <
sample and median results
Absolute difference between
$>1.5 \times \mathrm{BAE}: \mathrm{VH}$ or VL sample and median results

For samples whose medians are above the LLBAE, the allowable BAE is augmented by adding an increment to BAE. This increment is calculated by multiplying the CEI by the difference between the sample median and LLBAE values. In this study, CEI is set at 0.2. Sample results are again evaluated by the above three formulae except that the augmented BAE is used instead of BAE.

For further discussion on this evaluation technique, please refer to the original paper by Clark.

