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Quality Assurance Manual

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**Quality Assurance Manual
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SECTION 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sec. No.	Title	2009 TNI Standard Reference	ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (E) Reference	Page No.
-	COVER PAGE	V1M2 Sec. 4.2.8.3		1
1.0	TITLE PAGE			2
2.0	TABLE OF CONTENTS	V1M2 Secs. 4.2.8.3-4.2.8.4		3
3.0	INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY	V1M2 Sec. 4.2.8.4		15
3.1	Introduction And Compliance References	V1M2 Secs. 1.1; 1.2; 2.0; 3.2; 4.1.2; 4.2.4	4.1.2; 4.2.4	15
3.2	Terms And Definitions	V1M2 Secs. 3.0; 4.2.4	4.2.4	16
3.3	Scope / Fields Of Testing	V1M2 Secs. 1.2; 4.2.4	4.1.2; 4.2.4	16
3.4	Management Of The Manual	V1M2 Secs. 4.2.1; 4.2.7; 4.3.3.2; 4.3.3.3	4.2.1; 4.2.7; 4.3.3.2; 4.3.3.3	16
4.0	MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS	V1M2 Sec. 4		17
4.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 4.1.1, 4.1.3; 4.1.5	4.1.1; 4.1.3; 4.1.5; 4.2.6	17
4.2	Roles And Responsibilities	V1M2 Secs. 4.1.4; 4.1.5; 4.1.6; 4.2.1; 4.2.6; 5.2.4	4.1.3; 4.1.5; 4.1.6; 4.2.1; 4.2.6; 5.2.4	17
4.3	Deputies	V1M2 Secs. 4.1.5; 4.1.7.2; 4.2.7	4.1.5; 4.2.7	30
5.0	QUALITY SYSTEM			33
5.1	Quality Policy Statement	V1M2 Secs. 4.1.5; 4.2.2; 4.2.3; 4.2.8.3	4.1.5; 4.2.2; 4.2.3	33
5.2	Ethics And Data Integrity	V1M2 Secs. 4.1.5; 4.16; 4.2.2; 4.2.8.1; 5.2.7	4.1.5; 4.2.2	33
5.3	Quality System Documentation	V1M2 Secs. 4.1.5; 4.2.2; 4.2.5	4.2.2; 4.2.5	34
5.4	QA/QC Objectives For The Measurement Of Data	V1M2 Sec. 4.2.2	4.1.5; 4.2.2	35
5.5	Criteria For Quality Indicators			37
5.6	Statistical Quality Control			37
5.7	Quality System Metrics			37
6.0	DOCUMENT CONTROL	V1M2 Secs. 4.2.7; 4.3.1; 4.3.2.2; 4.3.3.3; 4.3.3.4	4.2.7; 4.3.1; 4.3.2.2; 4.3.3.3; 4.3.3.4	38
6.1	Overview			38
6.2	Document Approval And Issue	V1M2 Secs. 4.3.2; 4.3.2.1-4.3.2.3; 4.3.3.1	4.3.2.1; 4.3.2.2; 4.3.2.3; 4.3.3.1	38

Sec. No.	Title	2009 TNI Standard Reference	ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (E) Reference	Page No.
6.3	Procedures For Document Control Policy	V1M2 Secs. 4.3.2.1-4.3.2.2; 4.3.3.1	4.3.2.1; 4.3.2.2; 4.3.3.1	39
6.4	Obsolete Documents	V1M2 Secs. 4.3.2.1-4.3.2.2	4.3.2.1; 4.3.2.2	39
7.0	SERVICE TO THE CLIENT	V1M2 Secs. 4.4.1 - 4.4.4	4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.4.3; 4.4.4	39
7.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 4.4.5; 4.5.5; 5.7.1	4.4.5; 5.7.1	39
7.2	Review Sequence And Key Personnel	V1M2 Sec. 4.4.5	4.4.5	41
7.3	Documentation	V1M2 Sec. 5.7.1	5.7.1	41
7.4	Special Services	V1M2 Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.2	4.7.1; 4.7.2	43
7.5	Client Communication	V1M2 Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.2	4.7.1; 4.7.2	43
7.6	Reporting	V1M2 Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.2	4.7.1; 4.7.2	43
7.7	Client Surveys	V1M2 Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.2	4.7.1; 4.7.2	43
8.0	SUBCONTRACTING OF TESTS	V1M2 Secs. 4.4.3; 4.5.4	4.4.3; 4.5.4	44
8.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 4.5.1 - 4.5.3; 4.5.5; 5.3.1	4.5.1; 4.5.2; 4.5.3; 5.3.1	44
8.2	Qualifying And Monitoring	V1M2 Secs. 4.5.1; 4.5.2; 4.5.3; 4.5.5	4.5.1; 4.5.2; 4.5.3	44
8.3	Oversight And Reporting	V1M2 Sec. 4.5.5		46
8.4	Contingency Planning			47
9.0	PURCHASING SERVICES AND SUPPLIES	V1M2 Sec. 4.6.1	4.6.1	49
9.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 4.6.2; 4.6.3; 4.6.4	4.6.2; 4.6.3; 4.6.4	49
9.2	Glassware	V1M2 Sec. 5.5.13.1		49
9.3	Reagents, Standards & Supplies	V1M2 Secs. 4.6.2; 4.6.3; 4.6.4	4.6.2; 4.6.3; 4.6.4	49
9.4	Purchase Of Equipment / Instruments / Software			51
9.5	Services			52
9.6	Suppliers			52
10.0	COMPLAINTS	V1M2 Sec. 4.8	4.8	53
10.1	Overview			53
10.2	External Complaints			54
10.3	Internal Complaints			54
10.4	Management Review			54
11.0	CONTROL OF NON-CONFORMING WORK	V1M2 Secs. 4.9.1; 5.10.5	4.9.1; 5.10.5	54

Sec. No.	Title	2009 TNI Standard Reference	ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (E) Reference	Page No.
11.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 4.9.1; 4.11.3; 4.11.5	4.9.1; 4.11.3; 4.11.5	54
11.2	Responsibilities And Authorities	V1M2 Secs. 4.9.1; 4.11.3; 4.11.5; 5.2.7	4.9.1; 4.11.3; 4.11.5	55
11.3	Evaluation Of Significance And Actions Taken	V1M2 Secs. 4.9.1; 4.11.3; 4.11.5	4.9.1; 4.11.3; 4.11.5	56
11.4	Prevention Of Nonconforming Work	V1M2 Secs. 4.9.4; 4.11.2	4.9.2; 4.11.2	56
11.5	Method Suspension / Restriction (Stop Work Procedures)	V1M2 Secs. 4.9.1; 4.9.2; 4.11.5	4.9.1; 4.9.2; 4.11.5	56
12.0	CORRECTIVE ACTION	V1M2 Sec. 4.11		57
12.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 4.9.2; 4.11.1; 4.11.2	4.9.2; 4.11.1; 4.11.2	57
12.2	General	V1M2 Sec. 4.11.2; 4.11.3	4.11.2; 4.11.3	57
12.3	Closed Loop Corrective Action Process	V1M2 Sec. 4.11.2; 4.11.3; 4.11.4; 4.11.6; 4.11.7; 4.12.2	4.11.2; 4.11.3; 4.11.4; 4.12.2	58
12.4	Technical Corrective Actions	V1M2 Sec. 4.11.6		60
12.5	Basic Corrections	V1M2 Secs. 4.11.1; 4.13.2.3	4.11.1; 4.13.2.3	61
13.0	PREVENTIVE ACTION / IMPROVEMENT	V1M2 Secs. 4.10; 4.12.1; 4.12.2	4.10; 4.12.1; 4.12.2	65
13.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 4.15.1; 4.15.2	4.15.1; 4.15.2	65
13.2	Management Of Change			66
14.0	CONTROL OF RECORDS	V1M2 Secs. 4.2.7; 4.13.1.1; 4.13.3	4.2.7; 4.13.1.1	67
14.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 4.13.1.1; 4.13.1.2; 4.13.1.3; 4.13.1.4; 4.13.2.1; 4.13.2.2; 4.13.2.3; 4.13.3	4.13.1.1; 4.13.1.2; 4.13.1.3; 4.13.1.4; 4.13.2.1; 4.13.2.2; 4.13.2.3	67
14.2	Technical And Analytical Records	V1M2 Sec. 4.13.2.2 - 4.13.2.3	4.13.2.2; 4.13.2.3	70
14.3	Laboratory Support Activities			71
14.4	Administrative Records			72
14.5	Records Management, Storage And Disposal	V1M2 Sec. 4.13.3		72
15.0	AUDITS			73

Sec. No.	Title	2009 TNI Standard Reference	ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (E) Reference	Page No.
15.1	Internal Audits	V1M2 Sec. 4.2.8.1; 4.14; 4.14.1; 4.14.2 ; 4.14.3; 4.14.5; 5.9.1; 5.9.2	4.14.1; 4.14.2; 4.14.3; 5.9.1; 5.9.2	73
15.2	External Audits	V1M2 Secs.4.14.2; 4.14.3	4.14.2; 4.14.3; 4.14.4	75
15.3	Audit Findings	V1M2 Secs. 4.14.2; 4.14.3; 4.14.5		76
16.0	MANAGEMENT REVIEWS	V1M2 Sec. 4.1.6; 4.15; 4.15.1; 4.15.2	4.1.6; 4.15.1; 4.15.2	76
16.1	Quality Assurance Report			76
16.2	Annual Management Review	V1M2 Sec. 4.2.2; 4.15.3	4.2.2	77
16.3	Potential Integrity Related Managerial Reviews			78
17.0	PERSONNEL	V1M2 Secs. 5.2; 5.2.1	5.2.1	78
17.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 5.2.2; 5.2.3; 5.2.5	5.2.2; 5.2.3; 5.2.5	78
17.2	Education And Experience Requirements For Technical Personnel	V1M2 Secs. 5.2.1; 5.2.3; 5.2.4	5.2.1; 5.2.3; 5.2.4	79
17.3	Training	V1M2 Sec. 5.2.5	5.2.5	80
17.4	Data Integrity And Ethics Training Program	V1M2 Sec. 4.2.8.1; 5.2.7		81
18.0	ACCOMMODATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	V1M2 Sec. 5.3		83
18.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 5.3.1; 5.3.3; 5.3.4; 5.3.5	5.3.1; 5.3.3; 5.3.4; 5.3.5	83
18.2	Environment	V1M2 Secs. 5.3.1; 5.3.2; 5.3.3; 5.3.4; 5.3.5	5.3.1; 5.3.2; 5.3.3; 5.3.4; 5.3.5	83
18.3	Work Areas	V1M2 Secs. 5.3.3; 5.3.4; 5.3.5	5.3.3; 5.3.4; 5.3.5	84
18.4	Floor Plan			84
18.5	Building Security	V1M2 Sec. 5.3.4	5.3.4	84
19.0	TEST METHODS AND METHOD VALIDATION	V1M2 Sec. 5.4.1	5.4.1	73
19.1	Overview	V1M2 Sec. 5.4.1	5.4.1; 5.4.5.1	85

Sec. No.	Title	2009 TNI Standard Reference	ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (E) Reference	Page No.
19.2	Standard Operating Procedures (Sops)	V1M2 Secs. 4.2.8.5; 4.3.3.1; 5.4.2	4.3.3.1; 5.4.2	85
19.3	Laboratory Methods Manual	V1M2 Sec. 4.2.8.5		85
19.4	Selection Of Methods	V1M2 Secs. 4.13.3; 5.4.1; 5.4.2; 5.4.3. V1M4 Secs. 1.4; 1.5.1; 1.6.1; 1.6.2; 1.6.2.1; 1.6.2.2	5.4.1; 5.4.2; 5.4.3; 5.4.4; 5.4.5.1; 5.4.5.2; 5.4.5.3	86
19.5	Laboratory Developed Methods And Non-Standard Methods	V1M2 Sec. 5.4.2. V1M4 Sec. 1.5.1	5.4.2; 5.4.4; 5.4.5.2; 5.4.5.3	88
19.6	Validation Of Methods	V1M2 Sec. 5.4.2. V1M4 Secs. 1.5.1; 1.5.2; 1.5.2.1; 1.5.2.2; 1.5.3	5.4.2; 5.4.4; 5.4.5.2; 5.4.5.3	89
19.7	Method Detection Limits (mdl) / Limits Of Detection (LOD)	V1M2 Sec. 5.9.3. V1M4 Secs. 1.5.2; 1.5.2.1; 1.5.2.2	5.4.5.3	90
19.8	Instrument Detection Limits (Idl)	V1M2 Sec. 5.9.3		91
19.9	Verification Of Detection And Reporting Limits	V1M2 Sec. 5.9.3. V1M4 Sec. 1.5.2.1		91
19.10	Retention Time Windows	V1M2 Sec. 5.9.3		92
19.11	Evaluation Of Selectivity	V1M2 Sec. 5.9.3. V1M4 Sec. 1.5.4; 1.7.3.6		92
19.12	Estimation Of Uncertainty Of Measurement	V1M2 Sec. 5.1.1; 5.1.2; 5.4.6	5.1.1; 5.1.2; 5.4.6.1; 5.4.6.2; 5.4.6.3	92
19.13	Sample Reanalysis Guidelines	V1M2 Sec 5.9.1	5.9.1	93
19.14	Control Of Data	V1M2 Secs. 5.4.7.1; 5.4.7.2; 5.9.1	5.4.7.1; 5.4.7.2; 5.9.1	93
20.0	EQUIPMENT AND CALIBRATIONS	V1M2 Secs. 5.5.4; 5.5.5; 5.5.6	5.5.4; 5.5.5; 5.5.6; 5.6.1	101
20.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 5.5.1; 5.5.2; 5.5.3; 5.5.5; 5.5.10	5.5.1; 5.5.2; 5.5.3; 5.5.5; 5.5.10; 5.6.1	101
20.2	Preventive Maintenance	V1M2 Secs. 5.5.1; 5.5.3; 5.5.7; 5.5.9	5.5.1; 5.5.3; 5.5.7; 5.5.9; 5.6.1	101
20.3	Support Equipment	V1M2 Secs. 5.5.10; 5.5.11; 5.5.13.1	5.5.10; 5.5.11; 5.6.2.1.2; 5.6.2.2.1; 5.6.2.2.2	102

Sec. No.	Title	2009 TNI Standard Reference	ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (E) Reference	Page No.
20.4	Instrument Calibrations	V1M2 Secs. 5.5.8; 5.5.10; 5.6.3.1. V1M4 Sec. 1.7.1.1; 1.7.2	5.5.8; 5.5.9; 5.5.10; 5.6.1; 5.6.2; 5.6.3.1	104
20.5	Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICS) – GC/MS Analysis			107
20.6	Gc/Ms Tuning			108
21.0	MEASUREMENT TRACEABILITY			126
21.1	Overview	V1M2 Sec. 5.6.3.1	5.6.2.1.2; 5.6.2.2.2; 5.6.3.1	126
21.2	NIST-Traceable Weights And Thermometers	V1M2 Secs. 5.5.13.1; 5.6.3.1; 5.6.3.2	5.6.3.1; 5.6.3.2	126
21.3	Reference Standards / Materials	V1M2 Secs. 5.6.3.1; 5.6.3.2; 5.6.3.3; 5.6.3.4; 5.6.4.1; 5.6.4.2; 5.9.1; 5.9.3	5.6.3.1; 5.6.3.2; 5.6.3.3; 5.6.3.4; 5.9.1	127
21.4	Documentation And Labeling Of Standards, Reagents, And Reference Materials	V1M2 Secs. 5.6.4.2; 5.9.3		128
22.0	SAMPLING			130
22.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 5.7.1; 5.7.3	5.7.1; 5.7.3	130
22.2	Sampling Containers			130
22.3	Definition Of Holding Time			130
22.4	Sampling Containers, Preservation Requirements, Holding Times			131
22.5	Sample Aliquots / Subsampling	V1M2 Sec. 5.7.1	5.7.1	131
23.0	HANDLING OF SAMPLES	V1M2 Sec. 5.8.1	5.8.1	131
23.1	Chain Of Custody (COC)	V1M2 Secs. 5.7.2; 5.7.4; 5.8.4; 5.8.7.5; 5.8.8; 5.9.1	5.7.2; 5.8.4; 5.9.1	131
23.2	Sample Receipt	V1M2 Secs. 5.8.1; 5.8.2; 5.8.3; 5.8.5; 5.8.7.3; 5.8.7.4; 5.8.7.5	5.8.2; 5.8.3	133
23.3	Sample Acceptance Policy	V1M2 Secs. 5.8.6; 5.8.7.2		134
23.4	Sample Storage	V1M2 Secs. 5.7.4; 5.8.4	5.8.4	135
23.5	Hazardous Samples And Foreign Soils			135
23.6	Sample Shipping	V1M2 Sec. 5.8.2	5.8.2	136
23.7	Sample Disposal			136

Sec. No.	Title	2009 TNI Standard Reference	ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (E) Reference	Page No.
24.0	ASSURING THE QUALITY OF TEST RESULTS			142
24.1	Overview	V1M2 Secs. 5.9.2; 5.9.3	5.9.2	142
24.2	Controls	V1M2 Secs. 5.9.2; 5.9.3	5.9.2	142
24.3	Negative Controls	V1M2 Secs. 5.9.2; 5.9.3 V1M4 Secs. 1.7.3; 1.7.3.1; 1.7.4.1	5.9.2	142
24.4	Positive Controls	V1M2 Secs 5.9.2; 5.9.3. V1M4 Secs. 1.7.3; 1.7.3.2; 1.7.3.2.1; 1.7.3.2.2; 1.7.3.2.3	5.9.2	143
24.5	Sample Matrix Controls	V1M2 Secs. 5.9.2; 5.9.3. V1M4 Secs. 1.7.3 ; 1.7.3.3; 1.7.3.3.1; 1.7.3.3.2; 1.7.3.3.3	5.9.2	145
24.6	Acceptance Criteria (Control Limits)	V1M2 Sec. 5.9.3. V1M4 Secs. 1.7.4.2; 1.7.4.3		145
24.7	Additional Procedures To Assure Quality Control	V1M2 Sec. 5.9.3. V1M4 Sec. 1.7.3.4		147
25.0	REPORTING RESULTS			148
25.1	Overview	-V1M2 Secs. 5.10.1; 5.10.2; 5.10.8	5.10.1; 5.10.2; 5.10.8	148
25.2	Test Reports	V1M2 Secs. 5.10.1; 5.10.2; 5.10.3.1; 5.10.3.2; 5.10.5; 5.10.6; 5.10.7; 5.10.8; 5.10.10; 5.10.11	5.10.1; 5.10.2; 5.10.3.1; 5.10.3.2; 5.10.5; 5.10.6; 5.10.7; 5.10.8	148
25.3	Reporting Level Or Report Type	V1M2 Secs. 5.10.1; 5.10.7; 5.10.8	5.10.1; 5.10.7; 5.10.8	150
25.4	Supplemental Information For Test	V1M2 Secs. 5.10.1; 5.10.3.1; 5.10.5	5.10.1; 5.10.3.1; 5.10.5	151
25.5	Environmental Testing Obtained From Subcontractors	V1M2 Secs. 4.5.5; 5.10.1; 5.10.6	5.10.1; 5.10.6	152
25.6	Client Confidentiality	V1M2 Secs. 4.1.5; 5.10.7	4.1.5; 5.10.7	152

Sec. No.	Title	2009 TNI Standard Reference	ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (E) Reference	Page No.
25.7	Format Of Reports	V1M2 Sec. 5.10.8	5.10.8	153
25.8	Amendments To Test Reports	V1M2 Sec. 5.10.9	5.10.1; 5.10.9	153
25.9	Policies On Client Requests For Amendments	V1M2 Secs. 5.9.1; 5.10.9	5.9.1; 5.10.1; 5.10.5; 5.10.9	153

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	2009 TNI Standard Reference	ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (E) Reference	Page No.
12-1	Example – General Corrective Action Procedures	V1M2 Sec. 4.11.6. V1M4 Sec. 1.7.4.1	4.11.2	63
14-1	Record Index		4.13.1.1	67
14-2	Example: Special Record Retention Requirements			69
15-1	Types Of Internal Audits And Frequency		4.14.1	74
20-1	Table 20-1. Example: Instrumentation List		5.5.4; 5.5.5	109
20-2	Example: Schedule Of Routine Maintenance			122
24-1	Example – Negative Controls			142
24-3	Sample Matrix Control			145

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Title	2009 TNI Standard Reference	ISO/IEC 17025:2005(E) Reference	Page No.
4-1	Corporate And Laboratory Organization Charts	V1M2 Sec. 4.1.5	4.1.3; 4.1.5; 4.2.6	31
8-1	Example: Verification of Subcontract Lab Status Form			48
12-1	Example - Corrective Action Report			62
19-1	Example - Demonstration Of Capability Documentation			99
19-2	Example: Work Flow			100
23-1	Example: Chain Of Custody (COC)			137
23-2	Example: Sample Acceptance Policy	V1M2 Sec. 5.8.6; 5.8.7.1. V1M4 Sec. 1.7.5		138
23-3	Example: Cooler Receipt Form		5.8.3	141

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix No.	Title	Page No.
1	Laboratory Floor Plan	155
2	Glossary/Acronyms	156
3	Laboratory Certifications, Accreditations, Validations	165

REFERENCED CORPORATE SOPs AND POLICIES

SOP / Policy Reference	Title
CA-Q-S-001	Solvent and Acid Lot Testing and Approval
CA-Q-S-002	Acceptable Manual Integration Practices
CW-Q-S-003	Internal Auditing
CA-Q-S-006	Detection Limits
CA-Q-S-004	Management Systems Review
CW-Q-S-001	Corporate Document Control and Archiving
CW-Q-S-002	Writing a Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs)
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
CW-F-P-002	Authorization Matrix
CW-F-P-004	Procurement and Contracts Policy
CA-C-S-001	Work Sharing Process
CA-T-P-001	Qualified Products List
CW-F-S-007	Controlled Purchases Policy
CA-Q-M-002	Corporate Quality Management Plan
CA-I-P-002	Electronic Reporting and Signature Policy
CW-E-M-001	Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Manual

REFERENCED LABORATORY SOPs

SOP Reference	Title
DV-HS-0004	Hazardous Waste Manifesting (Sec. 23.7)
DV-HS-0005	Excess Sample Material Management (Sec. 23.7)
DV-QA-0001	Thermometer Calibration Procedure (Sec. 20.3.3)
DV-QA-0003	Sample Management and Chain of Custody (Sec. 19.14.4, 23.2.1, 23.2.1.3, and 23.3.2)
DV-QA-0005	Document Archiving Procedure (Sec. 6.4 and 14.1.4)
DV-QA-0010	Document Control (Sec.3.4.1 and 6.1)
DV-QA-0014	Balance Calibration Check (Sec. 20.3.1)
DV-QA-0015	Verification and Storage of Calibration Standards (Sec. 21.4)
DV-QA-0019	Quarantine Soils Procedure (Sec. 23.5)
DV-QA-0020	Data Review (Sec. 19.14.4)
DV-QA-0022	Data Package Assembly (Sec. 19.14.4)
DV-QA-0023	Subsampling (Sec. 22.5)
DV-QA-0024	Training (Sec. 17.3, 19.4.2 and 19.4.3.1)
DV-QA-001P	Preparation and Management of Standard Operating Procedures and Other Controlled Documents (Sec. 6.3 and 19.2)
DV-QA-003P	Quality Assurance Program (Sec. 5.5, 5.6 and 24.6.1)
DV-QA-004P	Rounding and Significant Figures (Sec. 19.14.2.3)
DV-QA-005P	Determination of Method Detection Limits (Sec. 19.7 and 19.9)
DV-QA-011P	Acceptable Manual Integration Practices (Sec. 19.14.2, 19.14.4, and 19.14.5)
DV-QA-013P	Customer Complaints (Sec .10.1 and 10.2)
DV-QA-017P	Electronic Reporting (Sec. 19.14.1)
DV-QA-025P	Electronic Data Backup (Sec. 14.1.3)
DV-QA-028P	Management of Change (Sec. 13.2)

SECTION 3. INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

3.1 Introduction and Compliance References

TestAmerica Denver 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 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 600/4-88/039, *Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water*, EPA, Revised July 1991.
- EPA 600/R-95/131, *Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water*, Supplement III, EPA, August 1995.
- 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, *Quality Systems Manual for Environmental Laboratories*, Version 4.2, October 2010.
- Federal Register, 40 CFR Parts 136, 141, 172, 173, 178, 179 and 261.
- *Manual for the Certification of Laboratories Analyzing Drinking Water (EPA 815-R-05-004, January 2005) (DW labs only)*
- *Statement of Work for Inorganics & Organics Analysis, SOM and ISM*, current versions, USEPA Contract Laboratory Program Multi-media, Multi-concentration.
- APHA, *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 18th Edition, 19th, 20th, 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, May 2013.
- U.S. Department of Defense, *Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)*, Version 4.0.02, May 2006.

- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Quality Assurance Requirements.
- Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA).
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

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 2 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, 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 the LIMS. 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 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 our Document Control procedure (refer to SOP DV-QA-0010).

SECTION 4. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Overview

TestAmerica Denver 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 Denver 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. At any time, individual positions described in this section may not be filled. These descriptions are maintained in the manual to allow for organizational flexibility.

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 Denver laboratory.

4.2.2 Laboratory Director

TestAmerica Denver's Laboratory Director is responsible for the overall quality, safety, financial, technical, human resource and service performance of the whole laboratory and reports to their respective 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:

- Provides one or more technical directors for the appropriate fields of testing as required by NELAP. The name(s) of the Technical Director will be included in the national database. If

the Technical Director is absent for a period of time exceeding 15 consecutive calendar days, the Laboratory Director must designate another full time staff member meeting the qualifications of the Technical Director to temporarily perform this function. If the absence exceeds 65 consecutive calendar days, the primary accrediting authority must be notified in writing. The role of the Technical Director at TestAmerica Denver is fulfilled by the Laboratory Director or appointed designee(s).

- Ensures that all analysts and supervisors have the appropriate education and training to properly carry out the duties assigned to them and ensures that this training has been documented.
- Ensures that personnel are free from any commercial, financial and other undue pressures which might adversely affect the quality of their work.
- Ensures TestAmerica's human resource policies are adhered to and maintained.
- Ensures that sufficient numbers of qualified personnel are employed to supervise and perform the work of the laboratory.
- Ensures that appropriate corrective actions are taken to address analyses identified as requiring such actions by internal and external performance or procedural audits. Procedures that do not meet the standards set forth in the QAM or laboratory SOPs may be temporarily suspended by the Laboratory Director.
- Reviews and approves all SOPs prior to their implementation and ensures all approved SOPs are implemented and adhered to.
- Pursues and maintains appropriate laboratory certification and contract approvals. Supports ISO 17025 requirements.
- Ensures client specific reporting and quality control requirements are met.
- Captains the management team, consisting of the QA Manager, the Technical Director(s), and the Operations Manager as direct reports.

4.2.3 Quality Assurance (QA) Manager or Designee

The QA Manager has responsibility and authority to ensure the continuous implementation 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 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.
- 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 are temporarily suspended following the procedures outlined in Section 12.

- Evaluation of the thoroughness and effectiveness of training.
- Compliance with ISO 17025, The NELAC Institute (TNI) Standard, DOD ELAP and the various QC programs implemented at the Denver laboratory.

4.2.4

4.2.5 Quality Assurance Specialist

The Quality Assurance Specialist performs several roles. The QA Specialist reports to the facility QA Manager. The QA Specialist is responsible for QA documentation and involvement in the following activities:

- Assist the QA Manager in performing the annual internal laboratory audits, compiling the evaluation, and coordinating the development of an action plan to address any deficiency identified.
- Facilitate external audits, coordinating with the QA Manager and Laboratory Staff to address any deficiencies noted at the time of the audit and subsequently presented in the final audit report.
- Assist the QA Manager in the preparation of new SOP's and in the maintenance of existing SOPs, coordinating annual reviews and updates.
- Manages the performance testing (PT) studies, coordinates follow up studies for failed analytes and works with QA Manager and Laboratory Staff to complete needed corrective action reports.
- Personnel training records review and maintenance.
- Document control maintenance.
- Assists the Quality Manager and Project Management Group in the review of program plans for consistency with organizational and contractual requirements. Summarize and convey to appropriate personnel anomalies or inconsistencies observed in the review process.
- Manages certifications and accreditations.
- Monitors for compliance the following QA Metrics: Temperature Monitoring of refrigeration units and incubators; thermometer calibrations; balance calibrations; eppendorf/pipette calibrations; and proper standard/reagent storage.
- Periodic checks on the proper use and review of instrument logs.
- Initiate the Mint-miner data file review process for organic instrumentation. Maintain tracking sheet of activity.
- Initiate the annual Instrument review.
- Assist in the technical review of data packages which require QA review.

4.2.6 Quality Assurance Assistant

The Quality Assurance Assistant performs several roles. The QA Assistant reports to the facility QA Manager. The QA Assistant is responsible for QA documentation and involvement in the

following activities:

- Assist the QA Manager in performing the annual internal laboratory audits, compiling the evaluation, and coordinating the development of an action plan to address any deficiency identified.
- Serves as a project manager for proficiency testing samples and other QC samples. Processes and reports QC samples as routine samples to appropriate agencies.
- Assist the QA Manager in maintaining the laboratory's reference data to keep it current and accurate.
- Prepares certification applications for states as directed by QA Manager.
- Personnel training records review and maintenance.
- Document control maintenance.
- Assisting departments in generating MDL spreadsheets and calculations, reviewing MDL studies submitted to QA.
- Assisting in control limit generation.
- Ensuring maintenance of records archives.
- Maintaining historical indices for all technical records including SOPs, QC records, laboratory data, etc.

4.2.7 Operations Manager

The Operations Manager manages and directs the analytical production sections of the laboratory. He/She reports directly to the Laboratory Director. He/She acts as the Technical Director in compliance with TNI requirements 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. More specifically, he/she:

- Evaluates the level of internal/external non-conformances for all departments.
- Continuously evaluates production capacity and improves capacity utilization.
- Continuously evaluates turnaround time and addresses any problems that may hinder meeting the required and committed turnaround time from the various departments.
- Develops and improves the training of all analysts in cooperation with the Technical Director and QA Manager and in compliance with regulatory requirements.
- Is responsible for efficient utilization of supplies.
- Constantly monitors and modifies the processing of samples through the departments.
- Fully supports the quality system and, if called upon in the absence of the QA Manager, serves as his substitute in the interim.

4.2.8 Radiation Safety Officer

The Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) is responsible for implementing TestAmerica Denver's radiation safety program. The RSO reports directly to the Technical Director. The RSO's duties consist of:

- Manage the personnel radiation dosimetry program
- Maintains the Radioactive Materials License and radionuclide inventory
- Monitors laboratory operation for compliance with the Radiation Safety Manual
- Training, documenting, and evaluating the TestAmerica Denver personnel for handling radioactive material
- Creating, releasing, and decontaminating of Radiological Control Areas (RCAs)
- Monitoring and tracking of radioactive materials
- Conducting the radioactive material waste disposal program in accordance with State and Federal regulations
- Maintaining all records related to the radiation safety program

4.2.9 Employee Health and Safety Coordinator

The EH&S Coordinator is responsible for administering the EH&S program that provides a safe, healthy working environment for all employees and the environment. The Employee Health and Safety Coordinator (EH&S Coordinator) reports directly to the Laboratory Director and the corporate Environmental Health and Safety Director. He/She monitors all areas for unsafe conditions, acts, and potential hazards. Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Staying current with the hazardous waste regulations
- Continuing training on hazardous waste issues
- Reviewing and updating annually the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan in the Environmental Health & Safety Manual.
- Auditing the staff with regard to compliance with the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan
- Contacting the hazardous waste subcontractors for review of procedures and opportunities for minimization of waste
- 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.
- Conducts weekly inspections of satellite accumulation areas and all hazardous waste storage areas
- Coordinates the proper storage, packing and disposal of laboratory wastes according to Department of Transportation (DOT) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations
- Maintains waste disposal records
- Coordinates spill response activities including documentation for waste storage areas

4.2.10 Waste Disposal Technician

The Waste Disposal Technician is responsible for proper disposal of spent chemicals, process waste, and unused laboratory samples used in the laboratory according to corporate, federal, state, and local guidelines. The Waste Disposal Technician reports to the Hazardous Waste Specialist and EH&S Coordinator. The duties consist of:

- Packaging hazardous waste for transport per DOT, RCRA and TSCA guidelines
- Identifying waste streams and maintaining satellite accumulation areas
- Packages expired chemicals for shipment or disposal
- Tracks volume of waste generated for reporting to corporate and EPA
- Prepares and tracks implementation of the Waste Minimization Plan
- Empties satellite containers into bulk containers and returns to the laboratory for reuse

4.2.11 Department Manager/Supervisor

Department Managers/Supervisors report to the Operations Manager. At TestAmerica Denver these individuals may have the title of Department Manager I or II or Supervisor I or II. The title and level designation are based on the level of experience. He/she is accountable for all analyses and analysts under their experienced supervision and act as the Technical Managers in compliance with TNI requirements 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.
- Ensure that analysts in their department adhere to applicable SOPs and the QA Manual. They perform frequent SOP and QA Manual review to determine if analysts are in compliance and if new, modified, and optimized measures are feasible and should be added to these documents.
- 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.
- Reviewing and approving, with input from the QA Manager, Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs). 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. 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.
- Compliance with ISO 17025, The NELAC Institute (TNI) Standard, DOD ELAP and the various QC programs implemented at the Denver laboratory.

- With regard to analysts, participates in the selection, training, development of performance objectives and standards of performance, appraisal (measurement of objectives), scheduling, counseling, discipline, and motivation of analysts and documents these activities in accordance with systems developed by the QA and Personnel Departments. They evaluate staffing sufficiency and overtime needs. Training consists of familiarization with SOP, QC, Safety, and computer systems.
- Encourage the development of analysts to become cross-trained in various methods and/or operate multiple instruments efficiently while performing maintenance and documentation, self-supervise, and function as a department team.
- Provide guidance to analysts in resolving problems encountered daily during sample prep/analysis in conjunction with the Operations Manager, and/or QA Manager. Each is responsible for 100% of the data review and documentation, non-conformance and CPAR issues, the timely and accurate completion of performance evaluation samples and MDLs, for his/her department.
- Ensure all logbooks are maintained, current, and properly labeled or archived.
- Report all non-conformance conditions to the QA Manager, Operations Manager, and/or Laboratory Director.
- Ensure that preventive maintenance is performed on instrumentation as detailed in the QA Manual or SOPs. He/She is responsible for developing and implementing a system for preventive maintenance, troubleshooting, and repairing or arranging for repair of instruments.
- Maintain adequate and valid inventory of reagents, standards, spare parts, and other relevant resources required to perform daily analysis.
- Achieve optimum turnaround time on analyses and compliance with holding times.
- Conduct efficiency and cost control evaluations on an ongoing basis to determine optimization of labor, supplies, overtime, first-run yield, capacity (designed vs. demonstrated), second- and third-generation production techniques/instruments, and long-term needs for budgetary planning.
- Develop, implement, and enhance calibration programs.
- Provide written responses to external and internal audit issues.

4.2.12 Laboratory Analysts

Laboratory analysts are responsible for conducting analysis and performing all tasks assigned to them by the group leader or supervisor. The Analyst position at TestAmerica Denver is divided into levels. These levels range from Analyst I to Analyst V. The level designation is based on experience, expertise, and responsibilities. The responsibilities of the analysts are listed below:

- Perform analyses by adhering to analytical and quality control protocols prescribed by current SOPs, this QA Manual, and project-specific plans honestly, accurately, timely, safely, and in the most cost-effective manner.

- Document standard and sample preparation, instrument calibration and maintenance, data calculations, sample matrix effects, and any observed non-conformance on worklists, benchsheets, lab notebooks and/or the Non-Conformance Database
- Report all non-conformance situations, instrument problems, matrix problems and QC failures, which might affect the reliability of the data, to their supervisor, the Technical Director, and/or the QA Manager or member of QA staff.
- Perform 100% review of the data generated prior to entering and submitting for secondary level review.
- Suggest method improvements to their supervisor, the Technical Director, and the QA Manager. These improvements, if approved, will be incorporated. Ideas for the optimum performance of their assigned area, for example, through the proper cleaning and maintenance of the assigned instruments and equipment, are encouraged.
- Work cohesively as a team in their department to achieve the goals of accurate results, optimum turnaround time, cost effectiveness, cleanliness, complete documentation, and personal knowledge of environmental analysis.

4.2.13 Laboratory Technician

Laboratory Technicians are responsible for the preparation of samples and performing all tasks assigned to them by the group leader or supervisor. The Laboratory Technician position at TestAmerica Denver is divided into three levels. These levels are Laboratory Technician I, Laboratory Technician II, and Laboratory Technician III. The level designation is based on experience, expertise, and responsibilities. The responsibilities of the Laboratory Technician are listed below:

- Retrieving samples from Sample Control for analysis
- Performing sample preparation by adhering to analytical and quality control protocols prescribed by current SOPs, this QA Manual, and project-specific plans honestly, accurately, timely, safely, and in the most cost-effective manner.
- Documenting standard and sample preparation, sample matrix effects, and any observed non-conformance on worklists, benchsheets, lab notebooks and/or the Non-Conformance Database
- Report all non-conformance situations, sample preparation problems, matrix problems and QC failures, which might affect the reliability of the data, to their supervisor, the Technical Director, and/or the QA Manager or member of QA staff.
- Work cohesively as a team in their department to achieve the goals of accurate results, optimum turnaround time, cost effectiveness, cleanliness, complete documentation, and personal knowledge of environmental analysis.

4.2.14 Laboratory Assistant

The Laboratory Assistant position is an entry-level position to learn basic laboratory technician skills. The Laboratory Assistant reports to their group leader or supervisor. The Laboratory Assistant's duties include the following:

- Assisting the Laboratory Technicians in preparation of samples for analysis
- Preparing routine forms and reports
- Collecting and preparing materials and supplies for the laboratory
- Assisting technicians in conducting routine analysis.

4.2.15 Sample Control Manager

The Sample Control Manager reports to the Laboratory Director. The responsibilities are outlined below:

- Manage department resources in cooperation with the Sample Control Supervisor.
- Serve as liaison between the Sample Receiving, the Customer Service Organization (CSO) and operations.

4.2.16 Sample Control Supervisor

The Sample Control Supervisor reports to the Sample Control Manager. The responsibilities are outlined below:

- Direct the logging of incoming samples into the LIMS
- Ensure the verification of data entry from login
- Provide daily assessments of sample receipts
- Monitor the preparation and shipment of bottle kits to clients
- Oversee the receipt, log in, and storage of samples
- Schedules couriers for sample pickup from customer sites

4.2.17 Sample Control Technician

The Sample Control Technician reports to the Sample Control Manager. The Sample Control Technician position at TestAmerica Denver is divided into levels. These levels range from Sample Control Technician I to Sample Control Technician IV. The level designation is based on experience and responsibilities of the Technician. The Sample Control Technician responsibilities include the following:

- Receive and unload samples or consignments in accordance with DOT regulations
- Verify samples against the Chain of Custody (COC)
- Log in sample into the LIMS to assign a lot number for tracking purposes and distribute the paperwork to the Project Managers and Department Managers/Supervisors

- Label samples with lot number assigned and deliver the samples to the appropriate labs for analysis daily
- Monitor freezer and cooler temperatures daily to confirm that the readings are within SOP guidelines
- Ship all subcontracted samples to designated lab in accordance with DOT regulations as needed

4.2.18 Shipping/Maintenance Technician

The Shipping/Maintenance Technician reports to the Sample Control Manager and the Project Management Manager. The Shipping/Maintenance Technician duties include the following:

- Maintaining the inventory control system
- Receiving and distributing incoming supplies
- Preparing and shipping bottle sampling kits to clients or on-site crews
- Maintaining bottle and cooler inventory
- Packing in-house samples for shipment to other laboratories

4.2.19 Courier

The Courier reports to the Sample Control Manager and the Project Management Manager. The Courier's duties include the following:

- Picking up and delivering samples and reports to clients and the laboratory
- Receiving and signing the chain of custody for samples
- Preparing and shipping bottle sampling kits to clients or on-site crews
- Performing preventative maintenance on company vehicles

4.2.20 CSO Project Management Manager

The CSO Project Management Manager reports to the Regional CSO and serves as the interface between the laboratory's technical departments and the laboratory's clients. The staff consists of the Project Management team. With the overall goal of total client satisfaction, the functions of this position are outlined below:

- Technical training and growth of the Project Management team
- Technical liaison for the Project Management team
- Human resource management of the Project Management team
- Responsible to ensure that clients receive the proper sampling supplies
- Accountable for response to client inquiries concerning sample status
- Responsible for assistance to clients regarding the resolution of problems concerning COC

- Ensuring that client specifications, when known, are met by communicating project and quality assurance requirements to the laboratory
- Notifying the supervisors of incoming projects and sample delivery schedules
- Accountable to clients for communicating sample progress in daily status meeting with agreed-upon due dates
- Responsible for discussing with client any project-related problems, resolving service issues, and coordinating technical details with the laboratory staff
- Responsible for staff familiarization with specific quotes, sample log-in review, and final report completeness
- Monitor the status of all data package projects in-house to ensure timely and accurate delivery of reports
- Inform clients of data package-related problems and resolve service issues
- Coordinate requests for sample containers and other services (data packages)

4.2.21 Project Manager

The Project Managers report to the Project Management Manager and serve as liaisons between the laboratory and its clients. At TestAmerica Denver there are two levels of Project Managers (I or II). The level designation is based on experience, expertise, and responsibilities. The Project Manager's responsibilities include:

- Ensuring client specifications are met by communicating project and quality assurance requirements to the laboratory
- Notifying laboratory personnel of incoming projects and sample delivery schedules
- Monitoring the status of all projects in-house to ensure timely delivery of reports
- Informing clients of project-related problems, resolving service issues and coordinating technical issues with the laboratory staff
- Coordinating client requests for sample containers and other services
- Scheduling sample pick-ups from client offices or project sites and notifying the laboratory staff of incoming samples.
- Coordinating subcontract work
- Assisting clients in procuring the proper sampling supplies
- Responding to client inquiries concerning sample status
- Assisting clients with resolution of problems concerning Chains-of-Custody

4.2.22 Project Support Manager

The Project Support Manager reports to the CSO Project Management Manager. He/she is responsible for managing the Project Management Assistants and also serves as a Project

Manager. See Section 4.2.21.

4.2.23 Project Management Assistant

The Project Management Assistant reports to the Project Support Manager and designated Project Manager. The Project Management Assistant assists the Project Manager in servicing the client's needs and communicating those needs to the laboratory. The Project Management Assistant's responsibilities include:

- Collating data reports, expanded deliverables, and electronic data deliverables (EDD's) for delivery to clients.
- Writing case narratives accompanying data packages to communicate anomalies to clients
- Entering data from subcontracted laboratories
- Proof reading and filing data reports received from the laboratory
- Assisting Project Managers in changing compound lists, TAT, and setting up tables in Word or Excel
- Monitoring report due dates for timely delivery
- Invoicing completed data packages
- Generating credit or debit invoices to ensure proper payment
- Copying and paginating reports

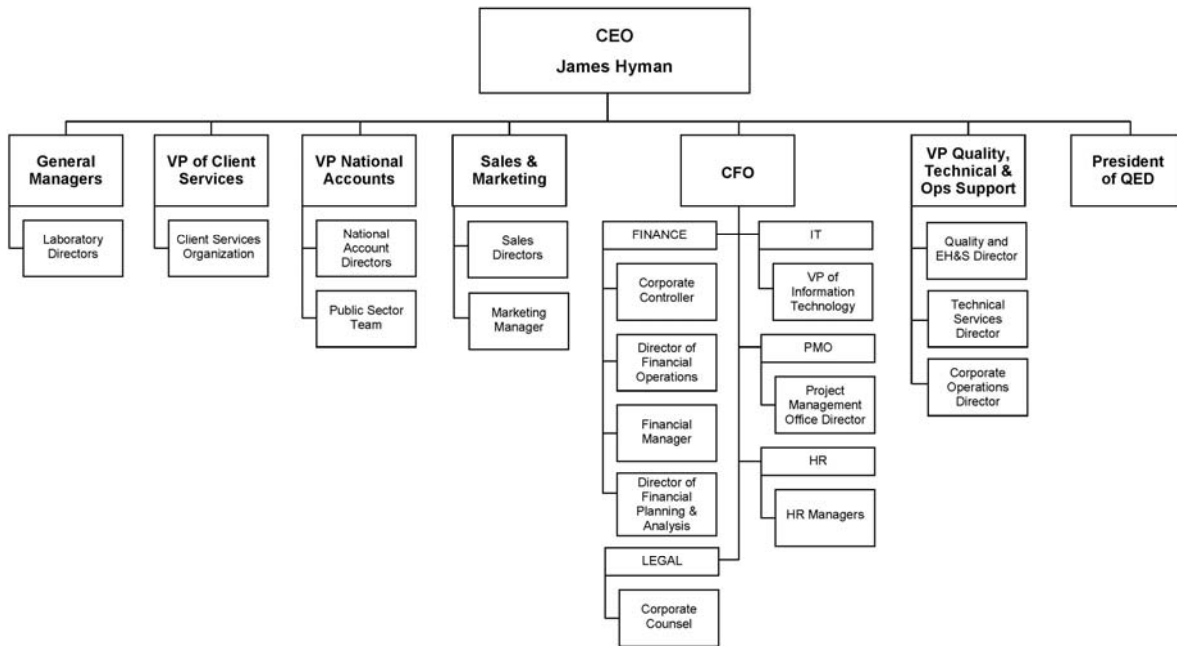
4.3 DEPUTIES

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

Key Personnel	Deputy
Laboratory Director	Operations Manager
Quality Assurance Manager	Quality Assurance Specialist
Operations Manager	Department Manager/Supervisor
EHS Coordinator	Backup EHS Coordinator
CSO Project Management Manager	Project Support Manager

See WI-DV-0071 for the current list of personnel in these roles.

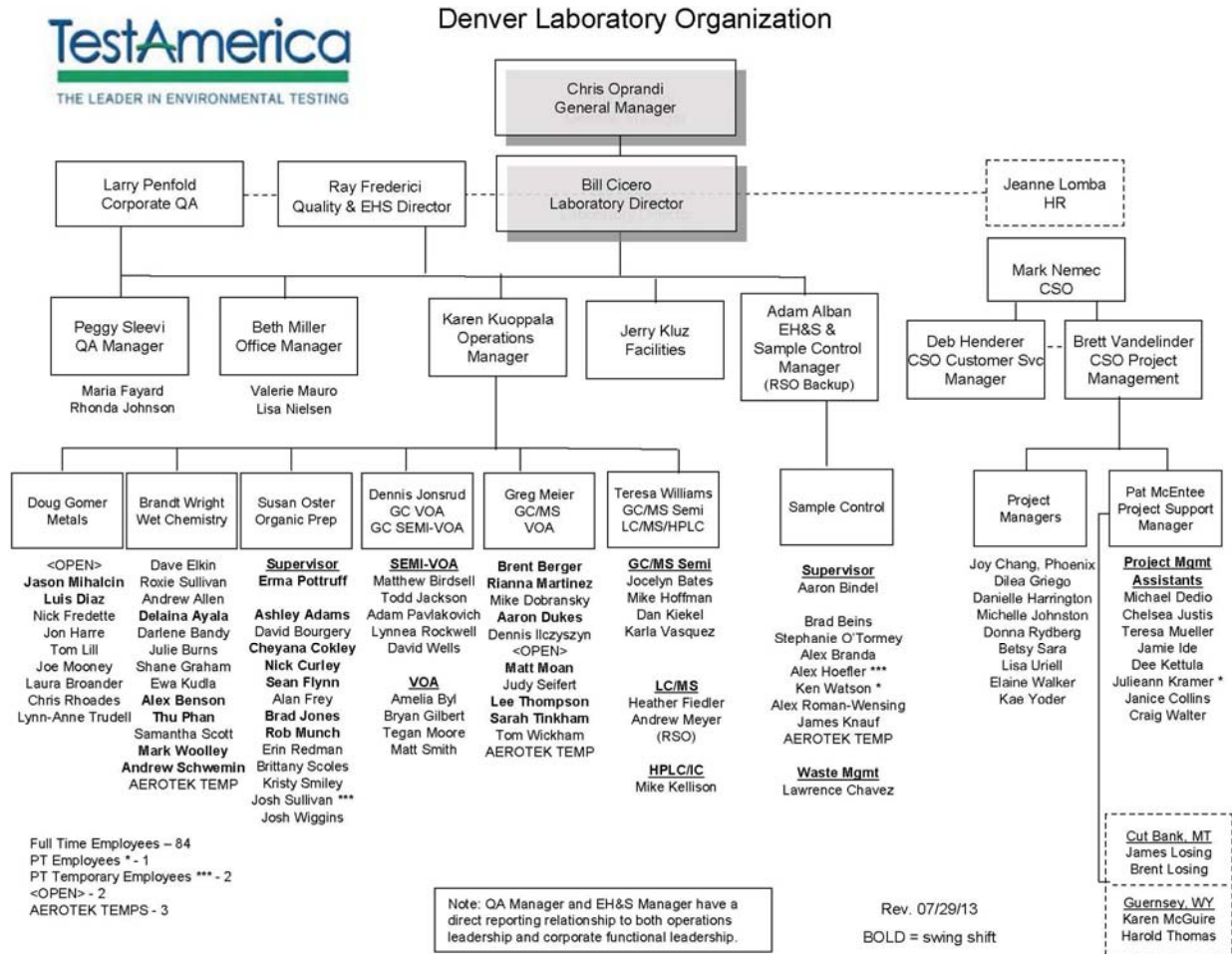
Figure 4-1. Corporate and Laboratory Organization Charts



Oct 2012

The current version of this organization chart is available on Oasis in the QA Department.

Figure 4-1. Corporate and Laboratory Organization Charts – con't



The current version of this organization chart is available on the public drive: <G:\HR\Read\Org Charts>.

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.
- ❖ 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.

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

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) or quantified (Reporting Limit). Other terms may be used to reflect the method detection limit or reporting limit for specific programs.

5.5 Criteria for Quality Indicators

The laboratory maintains a *Quality Control Limit Summary* in the LIMS referred to as “*Method Limit Groups*” that summarize the precision and accuracy acceptability limits for performed analyses. This summary includes an effective date, is 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 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 DV-QA-003P, *Quality Assurance Program*.

5.6 Statistical Quality Control

Statistically-derived precision and accuracy limits are required by selected methods (such as SW-846) and programs [such as the Ohio Voluntary Action Plan (VAP)]. The laboratory routinely utilizes statistically-derived limits to evaluate method performance and determine when corrective action is appropriate. The control charting process is defined in detail in SOP DV-QA-003P. The analysts are instructed to use the current limits in the laboratory active in the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). Limits are entered into the Method Limit Groups according to the effective date. All historical limits can be pulled using the “Historical” feature in the LIMS. 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 showing warning and control limits for the purpose of evaluating trends. Refer to SOP DV-QA-003P for a description of the control charting process and evaluation of trending.

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 CW-Q-S-001, Corporate Document Control and Archiving. The laboratory specific SOP DV-QA-0010, *Document Control* provides additional information for the Denver laboratory procedures.

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. Instrument manuals (hard or electronic copies) are also maintained by the laboratory.

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, 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. In order to develop a new document, a department manager/supervisor submits an electronic or hardcopy draft to the QA Department for suggestions and approval before use. Upon approval, QA personnel add the identifying version information to the document and retains 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 year and revised 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 DV-QA-001P, *Preparation and Management of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Other Controlled Documents*. 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 G:\QA\READ\SOPS\ESOPS\ALL.

For changes to SOPs, refer to SOP DV-QA-001P, *Preparation and Management of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Other Controlled Documents*. The SOP identified above also defines the process of changes to SOPs.

Forms, worksheets, work instructions, white papers, protocols, and information are organized by department and document type in the QA office. Electronic versions are kept on the Public server in the QA folder under G:\QA\Edit\FORMS and G:\QA\READ\SOPS\Word Docs. The procedure for the care of these documents is in SOP DV-QA-001P.

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 according to SOP DV-QA-0005, *Document Archiving Procedure*.

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.

For routine projects and other simple tasks, a review by the Customer Service Manager (CSM) is considered adequate. The CSM 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 National Account Director, 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 SOP 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 Manager
- Customer Service Manager
- The Laboratory Operations Manager
- Corporate Technical Directors
- Corporate Information Technology Managers/Directors
- Regional and/or National Account representatives
- 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 National Account Director, Legal Contracts Director, or local account representative 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. TestAmerica Denver's Customer Service Department maintains copies of all signed contracts for reference locally.

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. Contracts filed by the CSM group are filed in locked fire proof cabinets.

The contract will be distributed to and maintained by the appropriate sales/marketing personnel and the Regional Account Manager. A copy of the contract and formal quote will be filed with the laboratory CSM and the Lab Director/Manager.

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 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 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.

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.

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. Unique or large programs generally have a Quality Assurance Summary prepared by the PM. This summary is posted on the public Outlook folders for anyone in the lab to access. The Quality Assurance Summary documents all requirements that are non-standard.

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.

Such changes are also communicated to the laboratory during production meetings. Such changes are updated in the Quality Assurance Summary 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/IEC 17025 states that a laboratory "shall afford clients or their representatives cooperation to clarify the client's request". This topic is discussed in Section 7.

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.

The Operations Managers, Department Managers/Supervisors and/or Quality Assurance 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 SOP's 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 TNI/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-TNI accredited work where required. Refer to SOP DV-QA-0027 for laboratory specific procedures.

Project Managers (PMs), Customer Service Managers (CSM), or Regional Account Executives (RAE) 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 (e.g, USDA) or contracts (e.g, certain USACE projects)-may require notification prior to placing such work.

8.2 Qualifying and Monitoring Subcontractors

Whenever a PM 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 TNI, 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;
- TNI or A2LA accredited laboratories.
- In addition, the firm must hold the appropriate certification to perform the work required.

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 CA-C-S-001, Work Sharing Process).

When the potential sub-contract laboratory has not been previously approved, Account Executives, CSMs, 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).

8.2.1 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 or CSM 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 RAE 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. The information is documented on a Subcontracted Sample Form (Figure 8-1) and the form is retained in the project folder. 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-TNI accredited work must be identified in the subcontractor's report as appropriate. If TNI 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

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.

Figure 8-1.

Example: Verification of Subcontract Lab Status Form

TestAmerica Denver is responsible to our clients for on-going assurance that subcontracted analytical services meet TestAmerica Denver's expectations for quality. As part of this program, we require on-going verification that the following statements are true. Please return the completed form with the final report to TestAmerica Denver.

Laboratory Name: _____

	True	False	N/A	Comments
Your laboratory continues to hold current certifications as applicable to the requested fields of testing?				
Your laboratory has successfully completed PT samples for at least 2 of the last 3 of the requested fields of testing?				
Your laboratory has successfully completed method detection limits for the requested fields of testing within the last 12 months?				
There are no changes in equipment that affect the laboratory's capability to perform the requested fields of testing?				
There are no changes in qualified personnel that affect the laboratory's capability to perform the requested fields of testing?				
All testing is performed at the location to which the samples were delivered?				
Your laboratory does not have any OSHA, DOT, DoE, DoD, or EPA citations or pending investigations?				

Completed by: _____ on _____.
Name

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 CW-F-S-007.

Contracts will be signed in accordance with TestAmerica's Corporate Authorization Matrix Policy, Policy 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 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 CA-Q-S-001.

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 SOP. The analyst completes the Material Request Sheet when requesting reagents, standards, or supplies. The analyst may check the item out of the on-site consignment system that contains items approved for laboratory use.

The analyst must provide the master item number (from the master item list that has been approved by the Technical Director), 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 Technical Director prior to placing the order. The purchasing manager or designee places the order.

9.3.2 Receiving

It is the responsibility of the shipping/receiving technician 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. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) 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 unless 'verified' (refer to item 3 listed below).

- 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.
- 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), Blanks, Laboratory Control Sample (LCS), etc.).
- If the dry chemical/solvent is used for the preparation of standards, the expiration dates can be extended 6 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 within each department.

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. The minimum total pressure must be 500 psig or the tank must be replaced. To prevent a tank from going to dryness, close observation of the tank gauge must take place as pressure decreases towards 500 psig, or the tank must be replaced. 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- $\mu\text{mho/cm}$ (or specific resistivity of greater than 1.0 megohm-cm) at 25°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 files or binders in the LIMS. These records include date of receipt, lot number (when applicable), and expiration date (when applicable). Incorporation of the item into the record indicates that the analyst has compared the new certificate with the previous one for the same purpose and that no difference is noted, unless approved and so documented by the Technical Director or QA Manager.

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. Storage conditions are per the Corporate Environmental Health & Safety Manual (Corp. Doc. 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 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 the corporate office places the actual 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 retained at the bench.

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 Department Managers/Supervisors. The service providers that perform the services are approved by the Operations Manager and/or Laboratory Director.

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 Procurement & 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.

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 JD 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 Technology Director are consulted with vendor and product selection that have an impact on quality.

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 following in SOP DV-QA-013P, *Customer Complaints*.

10.2 External Complaints

An employee that receives a complaint initiates the complaint resolution process by first documenting the complaint according to SOP DV-QA-013P.

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. Refer to SOP DV-QA-0031, *Nonconformance and Corrective Action System* for the procedure to handle such situations.

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 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 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.

11.2 Responsibilities and Authorities

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 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, Operations 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. In most cases, 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. 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 a member of the facility Senior Management within 24-hours. The Senior Management staff is comprised of the Laboratory Director, the QA Manager, and the Operations Manager. 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, the 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 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 CW-L-S-002.

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. On a monthly basis 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)

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, Operations Manager, Department Manager/Supervisor, 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 Corrective Action Reports (CAR) (refer to Figure 12-1).

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 Report (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
- Client complaints
- Discrepancies in materials / goods received vs. manufacturer packing slips.

12.2.2 Corrective Action Report (CAR) - 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

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 CAR 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 Department Manager/Supervisor, Operations 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 CAR 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 Department Manager/Supervisor 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. Department Managers/Supervisors are accountable to the Operations Manager and Laboratory Director to ensure final acceptable resolution is achieved and documented appropriately.
- Each CAR is entered into a database for tracking purposes and a monthly summary of all corrective actions is printed out for review to aid in ensuring that the corrective actions have taken effect.
- The QA Manager (or designee) reviews monthly NCMs and CARs 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 CAR.

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, [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.

Figure 12-1.
Example - Corrective Action Report

TestAmerica Corrective Action Plan

TAL Audit # *Program:* *Requirements Document:*

Purpose: Not entered *Company Auditing:*

Date Audited: *Lead Auditor:*

Date Report Received: *Response Due Date:*

TAL Issue Number *Status:* *Title:*

Reference Citation: *Lab Process:* *Lab Section:*

Client Issue #: *Type of Issue:* *Method #:*

Finding Description:

Cause Analysis:

Corrective Action Plan:

Lab Responsible Party:

Planned Completion Date:

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 < ½ RL.	- Prepare another blank. - If same response, determine cause of contamination: reagents, environment, instrument equipment failure, etc..
Initial Calibration Standards (Analyst, Department Manager(s)/Supervisor(s))	- Correlation coefficient > 0.99. - Standard concentrations should bracket reporting limit. - % 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, Department Manager(s)/Supervisor(s))	- % Recovery within control limits as defined in the method SOPs.	- 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.	- Reanalyze standard. - If still unacceptable, then recalibrate and rerun affected samples.
Matrix Spike / Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD) (Analyst, Data Reviewer)	- % Recovery within limits documented in 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. See SOP DV-QA-003P for detailed corrective actions.
Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) (Analyst, Data Reviewer)	- % Recovery within limits specified in LIMS.	See SOP DV-QA-003P for detailed corrective actions.
Surrogates (Analyst, Data Reviewer)	- % Recovery within limits of method or within three standard deviations of the historical mean.	See SOP DV-QA-003P for detailed corrective actions.
Method Blank (MB) (Analyst, Data Reviewer)	< Reporting Limit ¹	See SOP DV-QA-003P for detailed corrective actions.

QC Activity (Individual Responsible for Initiation/Assessment)	Acceptance Criteria	Recommended Corrective Action
Proficiency Testing (PT) Samples (QA Manager, Department Manager(s)/Supervisor(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, Department Manager(s)/Supervisor(s) Operations Manager, Laboratory Director)	- Defined in Quality System documentation such as SOPs, QAM, etc.	- Non-conformances must be investigated through CAR system and necessary corrections must be made.
Reporting / Calculation Errors (Depends on issue – possible individuals include: Analysts, Data Reviewers, Project Managers, Department Manager(s)/Supervisor(s), 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 and DV-QA-019P.
Client Complaints (Project Managers, Laboratory Director, 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). See SOP DV-QA-013P.
QA Monthly Report (Refer to Section 16 for an example) (QA Manager, Laboratory Director, Department Manager(s)/Supervisor(s))	- QAM, SOPs.	- Corrective action is determined by the type of issue. For example, CARs for the month are reviewed and possible trends are investigated.

QC Activity (Individual Responsible for Initiation/Assessment)	Acceptance Criteria	Recommended Corrective Action
Health and Safety Violation (Safety Officer, Laboratory Director, Department Manager(s)/Supervisor(s))	- Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Manual.	- Non-conformance is investigated and corrected through CAR system.

Note:

1. Except as noted below for certain compounds, the method blank should be below ½ the reporting limit. Any exceptions shall be documented in laboratory SOPs. 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. For benzene and ethylene dibromide (EDB) and other analytes for which regulatory limits are extremely close to the detection limit, the method blank must be below the method detection limit.

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. This process is discussed in further detail in SOP DV-QA-028P, *Management of Change*.

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 in a database, which is 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 Department Manager or their designee.

Table 14-1. Record Index¹

	Record Types¹:	Retention Time:
Technical Records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raw Data - Logbooks² - Standards - Certificates - Analytical Records - MDLs/IDLs/DOCs - Lab Reports 	5 Years from analytical report issue*
Official Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality Assurance Manual (QAM) - Work Instructions - Policies - SOPs - Policy Memorandums - Manuals 	5 Years from document retirement date*
QA Records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sample Receipt & COC Documentation - Contracts and Amendments - Correspondence - QAPP - SAP - Telephone Logbooks - Lab Reports 	5 Years from analytical report issue*

	<u>Record Types</u> ¹ :	<u>Retention Time:</u>
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 the Iron Mountain data storage facility 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. Records archived off-site are stored in a secure location where a record is maintained of any entry into the storage facility. 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 on-site at the laboratory for at least 3 months after their generation and may be moved offsite for the remainder of the required storage time. 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 longer retention requirements and are subject to the requirements in Section 14.1.3.

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.

Table 14-2. Example: Special Record Retention Requirements

Program	¹Retention Requirement
DOE	Indefinite
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

¹Note: 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 19.14.1 for more information. In addition, refer to SOP DV-QA-025P, *Electronic Data Backup*.

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 (Records stored off site should be accessible within 2 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 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 invoice and the work order sheet generated by the 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.

- 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 per SOP DV-QA-0005, *Document Archiving Procedure*. Instrument data are 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 log 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 logbooks or entered into the LIMS for each method as required.
- 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 are 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. The procedure for this verification can be found in SOP DV-QA-0005, *Document Archiving Procedure*.
- Also refer to Section 19.14.1 '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 sampling, 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 benchsheet.
- Instrumentation identification and instrument operating conditions/parameters. Operating conditions/parameters are typically recorded in instrument maintenance logs where available.
- 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.

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 issued on a per analysis basis, and are numbered sequentially. All data are recorded sequentially within a series of sequential notebooks. Bench sheets are filed sequentially. Standards are maintained in the LIMS – no logbooks are used to record that data. Records are considered archived when noted as such in the records management system (a.k.a., document control.)

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 CW-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) Department Manager or Designee (Refer to CW-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 TNI field of testing or as dictated by regulatory requirements

15.1.1 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.

15.1.2 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) used to identify unusual manipulations of the data deserving closer scrutiny. QA technical audits will include all methods within a two-year period.

15.1.3 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.

15.1.4 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.

15.1.5 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 (WS), Nonpotable Water (WP), Soil, Underground Storage Tank (UST).

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 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 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 Managers, QA 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 are to 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 will summarize any critical findings that cannot be solved by the lab and report them to Corporate IT.

This management systems review (Corporate SOP CA-Q-S-004 & Work Instruction CA-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.
- Issues from prior Monthly QA Reports.
- Laboratory QA Metrics.
- 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.
- 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.

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 (Action Table)].

Changes to the quality systems requiring update to the laboratory QA Manual shall be included in the next revision of the QA Manual.

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 CW-L-S-002). All investigations that result in a finding of inappropriate activity are documented and include any disciplinary actions involved, corrective actions taken, and all appropriate notifications of clients.

TestAmerica's VP of Quality, Technical and Operations Support, General Managers and Quality Directors receive a monthly report from the Director of Quality & EH&S 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.

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.

17.2 Education and Experience Requirements for Technical Personnel

The laboratory makes every effort to hire analytical staffs that possess 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. 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)
GFAA, 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 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

Specialty	Education	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– <u>General</u>	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 – <u>Wet Chem</u> 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 reviewer 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.

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

Required Training	Time Frame	Employee Type
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 training of technical staff is kept up to date by:

- Each employee must have documentation in the training file 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 maintains 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.
- Analysts knowledge to refer to QA Manual for quality issues.
- Analysts following SOPs, i.e., practice matches SOPs.
- Analysts regularly communicate to supervisors and QA if SOPs need revision, rather than waiting for auditors to find problems.

Further details of the laboratory's training program are described in the Laboratory Training SOP DV-QA-0024.

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 an annual refresher 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 CW-L-P-004 and an Ethics Statement. All initial and annual 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.

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 54,000 ft² 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, microbiological 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. Such environmental conditions include humidity, voltage, temperature, and vibration levels in the laboratory.

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 such as:

- Volatile organic chemical handling areas, including sample preparation and waste disposal, and volatile organic chemical analysis 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 1.

18.5 Building Security

Building keys and alarm codes are distributed to employees as necessary.

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 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 escorted by laboratory personnel at all times, or the location of the visitor is noted in the visitor's logbook.

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', CW-Q-S-002 or the laboratory's SOP DV-QA-001P.
- 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.

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:

- 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)
- Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods, EPA-600/R94-173, October 1994

- Statement of Work for Inorganics & Organics Analysis, SOM and ISM, current versions, USEPA Contract Laboratory Program Multi-media, Multi-concentration.
- 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.
- National Status and Trends Program, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Volume I-IV, 1985-1994.
- Manual for the Certification of Laboratories Analyzing Drinking Water (EPA 815-R-05-004, January 2005)
- 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 operate 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 (DOC, SOP DV-QA-0024) is performed whenever there is a change in instrument type (e.g., new instrumentation), method or personnel (e.g., analyst hasn't performed the test within the last 12 months).

The initial demonstration of capability must be thoroughly documented and approved by the Technical Director 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).

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: *Reporting Limit based on the low standard of the calibration curve.*

19.4.3 Initial Demonstration of Capability (IDOC) Procedures

19.4.3.1 Refer to SOP DV-QA-0024, Training.

Note: Results of successive LCS analyses can be used to fulfill the DOC requirement.

A certification statement (refer to Figure 19-1 as an example) shall be used to document the completion of each initial demonstration of capability. A copy of the certification is archived in the analyst's training folder.

Methods on line prior to the effective date of this Section shall be updated to the procedures outlined above as new analysts perform their demonstration of capability. A copy of the new record will replace that which was used for documentation in the past. At a minimum, the precision and accuracy of four mid-level laboratory control samples must have been compared to the laboratory's quality control acceptance limits.

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 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 are 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. For example for GC methods a confirmation analysis must be performed using a different column. This would not be necessary for mass spectrometry methods.

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 are 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. An example of this would be to run various spike levels across the calibration range to verify acceptable accuracy and precision.

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 an SOP, an 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 CA-Q-S-006 or the laboratory's SOP DV-QA-005P *Determination of Method Detection Limits*, for details on the laboratory's MDL process.

19.8 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 MDL but without sample preparation, or by the analysis of 10 instrument blanks and calculating 3x the absolute value of the standard deviation.

If the IDL is > than the MDL, it may be used as the reported MDL.

19.9 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 DV-QA-005P, *Determination of Method Detection Limits* 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. 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.

19.10 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 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 with the files associated with an instrument for later quantitation of the analytes. Complete details are available in the laboratory SOPs.

19.11 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, atomic absorption or fluorescence profiles, co-precipitation evaluations and specific electrode response factors.

19.12 Estimation of Uncertainty of Measurement

19.12.1 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 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 $k=2$.

19.12.2 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.

19.12.3 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.

19.12.4 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 +/- 0.5 mg/l.

19.12.5 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.

19.13 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.

Note: 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 $\leq 5x$ 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.

19.14 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.

19.14.1 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 SOP DV-QA-017P, *Electronic Reporting*. The laboratory is currently running the TestAmerica Laboratory Information Management System which is a custom 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 Sequel Server which is an industry standard relational database platform. It is referred to as Database for the remainder of this section.

19.14.1.1 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.

19.14.1.2 Ensure Information Availability: 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.

19.14.1.3 Maintain Confidentiality: Ensure data confidentiality through physical access controls such as password protection or website access approval when electronically transmitting data.

19.14.2 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 data review checklists, are signed by both the analyst and alternate 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 CA-Q-S-002, *Acceptable Manual Integration Practices*. and TestAmerica Denver SOP DV-QA-011P, *Acceptable Manual Integration Practices*.

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 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.

19.14.2.1 All raw data must be retained in the batch folder and batch file in LIMS. 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). It must be easily identifiable who performed which tasks if multiple people were involved.

19.14.2.2 In general, concentration results are reported in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) for liquids and milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) or micrograms per kilogram ($\mu\text{g/kg}$) for solids. For values greater than 10,000 mg/L, results can be reported in percent, i.e., 10,000 mg/L = 1%. Units are defined in each lab SOP.

19.14.2.3 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. Refer to DV-QA-004P, *Rounding and Significant Figures* for details regarding the number of significant figures to report for each step in the process.

19.14.2.4 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. When this is not possible the data is entered into a logbook which becomes part of the raw data. LIMS has a defined significant figure criterion for each analyte.

19.14.2.5 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 the values in LIMS against the raw results to check for errors. The instrument's calibrations, concentrations, retention times, chromatograms, and mass spectra, if applicable, are retained with the batch file in LIMS. In addition, 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.

19.14.3 **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.
- Unused portions of pages must be "Z"ed out, signed and dated.
- Worksheets are created with the approval of the Technical Director/QA Manager at the facility. The QA Manager controls all worksheets following the procedures in Section 6.

19.14.4 Review / Verification Procedures

Review procedures are outlined in several SOPs (e.g. DV-QA-0003, *Sample Management and Chain of Custody*, DV-QA-0020, *Data Review*, and DV-QA-0022, *Data Package Assembly*), 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 DV-QA-011P, *Acceptable Manual Integration Practices*. The general review concepts are discussed below, more specific information can be found in the SOPs.

19.14.4.1 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 a computer LIMS. The Sample Control Supervisor reviews the transaction 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.

19.14.4.2 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 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. Approximately 15% of all sample data from manual methods and from automated methods, all GC/MS spectra and all manual integrations are reviewed. Manual integrations are also 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

19.14.4.3 Unacceptable analytical results may require reanalysis of the samples. Any problems are brought to the attention of the Laboratory Director, Project Manager, Quality Assurance Manager, Operations Manager, or Department Manager for further investigation. Corrective action is initiated whenever necessary.

19.14.4.4 The results are then entered or directly transferred into the computer database and a hard copy (or .pdf) is printed for the client.

19.14.4.5 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.

19.14.4.6 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. The accounting personnel also check the report for any clerical or invoicing errors. When complete, the report is sent out to the client.

19.14.4.7 A visual summary of the flow of samples and information through the laboratory, as well as data review and validation, is presented in Figure 19-2.

19.14.5 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 DV-QA-011P, entitled *Acceptable Manual Integration Practices*.

- 19.14.5.1** 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.
- 19.14.5.2** 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.
- 19.14.5.3** 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.
- 19.14.5.4** 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 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



Analysts Name

Date

SOP Number

Method Name

Method Number

Analysis / Extraction – Waters

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 TestAmerica Quality Assurance Manual, has met the Initial or Ongoing Demonstration of Capability.
2. The test method was performed by the analyst identified on this certification following the TestAmerica SOP and source method.
3. A copy of the laboratory-specific SOP and source method is available for all personnel on-site. These documents have been reviewed by the analyst as part of this Demonstration of Capability.
4. The data associated with the initial/ongoing demonstration of capability are true, accurate, complete and self-explanatory (*). These data are attached to this certification statement.
5. All raw data (including a copy of this certification form) necessary to reconstruct and validate these analyses have been retained at the facility, and that the associated information is well organized and available for review by authorized inspectors.

Comments/Observations:

Analyst's Name

Signature & Date

Operations Manager's Name

Signature & Date

QA Manager's Name

Signature & Date

* True: Consistent with supporting data.

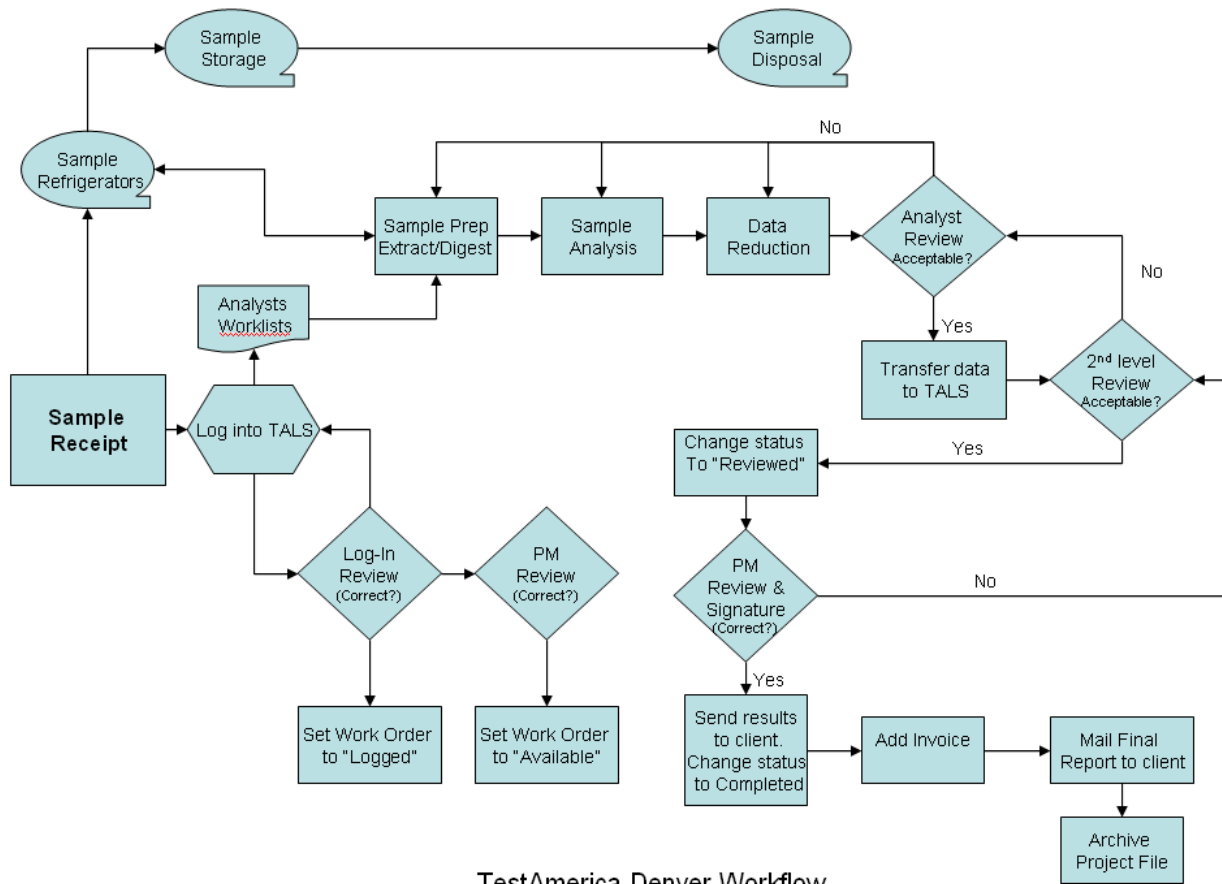
Accurate: Based on good laboratory practices consistent with sound scientific principles/practices.

Complete: Includes the results of all supporting performance testing.

Self-explanatory: Data properly labeled and stored so that the results are traceable and require no additional explanation.

Revision 2 5/9/2013

Figure 19-2. Example: Work Flow



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. Manufacturers' 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 Department Manager to ensure that instrument maintenance logs are kept for all equipment in his/her department. Preventative maintenance procedures may be/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. This stapled in page must be signed across the page entered and the logbook so that it is clear that a page is missing if only half a signature is found in the logbook.

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.

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) 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, 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 DV-QA-0014, *Balance Calibration Check*.

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 at temperatures bracketing the range of use. IR thermometers, digital probes and thermocouples 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.

The mercury NIST thermometer is recalibrated every five (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. Monitoring 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 SOP DV-QA-0001, *Thermometer Calibration Procedure*.

20.3.4 Refrigerators/Freezer Units, Waterbaths, Ovens and Incubators

The temperatures of all refrigerator units and freezers used for sample and standard storage are monitored 7 days a week.

Ovens, waterbaths 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 $> 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $\leq 6^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Specific temperature settings/ranges for other refrigerators, ovens waterbaths, and incubators can be found in method specific SOPs.

All of this information is documented in Daily Temperature Logbooks and method-specific 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 / can be applied to the device stating that it is not calibrated. Any device not regularly verified cannot be used for any quantitative measurements. Refer to an SOP DV-QA-0008, *Calibration and Verification of Mechanical Pipettes*.

Micro-syringes are purchased from Hamilton Company. Each syringe is traceable to NIST. Syringes are verified for syringe sizes of $\geq 100\ \mu\text{L}$ are verified. Details are in DV-QA-0008.

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.

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 Disodium Iminodiacetate (IDA) 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

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 Std. EL-V1M4 Sec. 1.7.2.

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.

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.

Note: If an internal standard calibration is being used (e.g., GC/MS) 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).

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 & 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 an unacceptable calibration verification may be fully useable under the following special conditions:

- 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 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
- 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 two 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 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.

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.

20.5 Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs) – 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.

20.6 GC/MS Tuning

Prior to any GC/MS 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

TestAmerica Denver Instrument List

Equipment/ Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Year Put into Service	Method Performed
ICP	Thermo Fischer (025)	ICP 6500	S/N 20090307	2006	6010, 200.7
ICP	Thermo Fischer (026)	ICP 6500	S/N 20063207	2006	6010, 200.7
ICP/MS	Agilent ICP-MS (024)	7500 Series	S/N JP51201530	2006	6020, 200.8
ICP/MS	Agilent ICP-MS (077)	7700 Series	S/N JP09320047	2009	6020, 200.8
Mercury Analyzer	Cetac CVAA (033)	M-7500	S/N 08092QTA	2010	7470, 7471, 245.1
Mercury Analyzer	Cetac CVAA (034)	M-7500	S/N 0021105QTA	2011	7470, 7471, 245.1
Graphite Furnace	Perkin Elmer GFAA (MT_035)	AAAnalyst 600	S/N 601S2030105	2013	939M
Ion Chromatograph	Dionex (IC3)	DX-120	S/N 98040510	2003	300.0, 9056, 9056A
Ion Chromatograph	Dionex (IC4)	AS 50	S/N 056537	2000	Hydrazine, MMH, UDMH
Ion Chromatograph	Dionex (IC5)	LC 20	S/N 0106180	2002	314.0
Ion Chromatograph	Dionex (IC6)	ICS 2000	S/N 03100162/03100118	2003	300.0, 9056, 9056A
Ion Chromatograph	Dionex (IC7)	ICS 2000	S/N 03100161/03100122	2003	300.0, 9056, 9056A
Ion Chromatograph	Dionex (IC8)	ICS 2000 RFIC	S/N 08020954/08020762	2008	300.0, 9056, 9056A
Ion Chromatograph	Dionex (IC9)	ICS 3000	S/N 08020888	2008	Hydrazine, MMH, UDMH
Ion Chromatograph	Metrohm (IC10)	881 Compact IC	S/N 1881000124128	2012	300.0, 9056, 9056A
TOC	LECO (LEC)	C632 (Solid)	S/N 3097	2007	9060, 5310B
TOC	Shimadzu (SHI3)	TOC-VCPN	S/N H51404335027	2005	415.1, 9060, 5310B
TOC	Shimadzu (SHI2)	TOC-VCSH	S/N 414445340	2008	415.1, 9060, 5310B
TOX	Thermo Euroglass (Thermo 2)	ECS 1200	S/N 2004.119/ 2008.28	2008	9020, 9021, 9023

Equipment/ Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Year Put into Service	Method Performed
TOX	Thermo Scientific (Thermo 3)	ECS 1200	S/N 993728/ 2008.28	2004	9020, 9021, 9023
UV/VIS	Alpkem (Alp2)	A002393	S/N 908893427/ 906850834	1997	325.2, CN, Phenol
UV/VIS	Alpkem (Alp1)	A002393	S/N 917893398/ 912850458	1997	350.1, 353.2
UV/VIS	Alpkem (ALP3)	Flow Solution 3000	S/N 632-1010-49/60092	2010	350.1
UV/VIS	Konelab	Model 20	S/N P0518697	2003	365.1, 420.1
UV/VIS	Astoria Pacific Analyzer	Astoria 2	S/N 200052	2005	351.2, 353.2, 365.1, 365.1 LL
Autotitrator (pH, Alkalinity, Conductance)	Man-Tech (AT2)	PC – Titrate / PC-1000	S/N MS-0D0-240	2000	9040, 9045, 2320B, 2510B, 9050A
Autotitrator (pH, Alkalinity, Conductance)	Man-Tech (AT3)	PC – Titrate / PC-1000	S/N MS-0A9-546	2011	9040, 9045, 2320B, 2510B, 9050A
pH Meter	ThermoScientific	Orion 5 Star	S/N B27854	2012	9040, 9045, 4500-H B
pH Meter	ThermoScientific	Orion 3 Star	S/N B15566	2009	2320B, 2310B
Conductivity Meter	YSI	YSI 3200-115V	S/N 02G0765 AF	2009	Not in Use
Conductivity Meter	Orion	Orion 160	S/N 42536014	1985	2510B, 9050A
Dissolved Oxygen Meter	YSI	5100	S/N 08D100984	2008	Not in Use
Dissolved Oxygen Meter	YSI	5100	S/N 02G0238	2008	405.1, 5210B
Turbidimeter	HF Scientific (TB2)	Micro 100	S/N 104008	2001	180.1
Flashpoint	Herzog Pensky Martens	Model MP-329	S/N 43291648	2003	1010, 1010A
Spectrophotometer	HACH	DR/2010	S/N 990200012321	2007	410.4, 7196A, 3500 Fe D, 3500 Cr B, 4500S-2 D, 420.1
Spectrophotometer	Genysys	Genysys 20	SN: 3SGP171002	2011	410.4, 7196A, 3500 Fe D, 3500 Cr B, 4500S-2 D, 420.1
TCLP - pH Meter	Thermo Orion	SA720	S/N TVT71A	2005	1311, 1312
GC/MS Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (B)	6890 – GC 5973 - MSD	S/N US00007283 S/N US70820578	1999	8270, 625

Equipment/ Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Year Put into Service	Method Performed
GC/MS Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (D)	6890 – GC 5973 – MSD	S/N US00007319 S/N US70820578	1996	8270, 625
GC/MS Semivolatiles	Agilent Technologies (F)	6890 – GC 5973N – MSD	S/N US00036181 S/N US02480180	1996	8270 SIM
GC/MS Semivolatiles	Agilent Technologies (K)	6890N – GC 5973 – MSD	S/N CN10332028 S/N US33266011	2003	8270, 8270 SIM, 625
GC/MS Semivolatiles	Agilent Technologies (GCMS6)	7890A – GC 5975C inert XL w/ triple Axis Detector	S/N CN10933128 S/N US92033627	2010	8270
GC/MS Semivolatiles	Agilent Technologies (G4)	6890N – GC 5973 Inert – MSD	S/N CN10438087 S/N US43120937	2004	8270 Best Practice
GC/MS Semivolatiles	Agilent Technologies (X4)	6890N – GC 5973 inert – MSD	S/N CN10438076 S/N US43120927	2004	8270, 625
GC/MS Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (Y)	6890 – GC 5973 – MSD	S/N US00007291 S/N US70820572	1996	8270, 625
GC/MS Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (B2)	6890 – GC 5973 – MSD	S/N US00010475 S/N US7820578	2013	8270, 8270 SIM, 625
GC/MS Semivolatiles	Agilent Technologies (GCMS5)	6890N – GC 5975 – MSD	S/N CN10605078 S/N US60532282	2006	8270, 625
GC/MS Semivolatiles	Agilent Technologies (MSS_01)	7890A – GC 5975 – MSD	S/N CN11351161 S/N US11353905	2011	8270, 625
GC/MS Volatiles	Agilent Technologies (C) O-I Analytical	6890N – GC 5973 – MSD 4552 - Purge & Trap 4660 Concentrator	S/N US00007315 S/N US70820571 S/N 14049 S/N A344466379E	2002	8260
GC/MS Volatiles	Agilent Technologies (E) O-I Analytical	6890 – GC 5973 – MSD 4552 - Purge & Trap 4660 – Concentrator	S/N-US00029543 S/N –US93122910 S/N - 13442 S/N – G116466985P	2011	8260
GC/MS Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (H) O-I Analytical	5890II – GC 5972 – MSD 4552 – Purge & Trap 4660 – Concentrator	S/N 3336A60700 S/N 3524A03013 S/N 14383 S/N A3444663771	1994	8260- Water
GC/MS Volatiles	Hewlett Packard (P) O-I Analytical	6890 - GC 5973 – MSD 4552 – Purge & Trap 4660 - Concentrator	S/N US00007321 S/N US70820566 S/N 14377 S/N C509466078P	1997	8620, 624
GC/MS Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (G) Varian OI Analytical	5890 Series II - GC 5972 – MSD Archon Purge & Trap O-I 4560 - Concentrator	S/N 3336A56276 S/N 3435A01850 S/N 12751 S/N 1913460964	1996	8260
GC/MS Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (J) Hewlett Packard Varian O-I Analytical	5890 II Series - GC 5972 - MSD Archon Purge & Trap 4560 - Concentrator	3336A60701 3524A03016 3524A03016 D308367	1994	8260
GC/MS Volatiles	Agilent Technologies (R1) O-I Analytical	6890N - GC 5973 Inert – MSD 4552 – Purge & Trap 4660 – Concentrator	CN10524033 US52420237 14043 A344466372B	1994	8260, 624
GC/MS Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (R2) O-I Analytical	5890II - GC 5972 – MSD 4552 – Purge & Trap 4660 – Concentrator	S/N 336A53965 S/N 3501A02273 S/N 14052 S/N C509466077E	1995	8260, 624

Equipment/ Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Year Put into Service	Method Performed
GC/MS Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (Z) O-I Analytical	5890II – GC 5972 – MSD Archon Purge & Trap O-I 4660 – Concentrator	S/N 3336A60013 S/N 352AA02693 S/N C429411174 S/N G109466777	1996	8260
GC/MS Volatiles	Agilent Technologies (GCMS1) O-I Analytical	6890N – GC 5973 – MSD 4552 – Purge & Trap 4660 – Concentrator	S/N CN10420009 S/N US35120257 S/N 14593 S/N C509466077P	2004	8260, 624
GC/MS Volatiles	Agilent Technologies (G2) Varian	6890N – GC 5973 – MSD Archon Purge & Trap O-I 4660 – Concentrator	S/N CN10421078 S/N GS36120303 S/N MS0902W012 S/N 19374669269	2004	8260
GC/MS Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (Q) Varian OI Analytical	6890 – GC 5973 – MSD Archon Purge & Trap O-I 4560 – Concentrator	S/N US0000021949 S/N US72810801 S/N 12750 S/N H216466454P	2001	8260
GC/MS Volatiles	Agilent Technologies (GCMS7) OI Analytical	6890N – GC 5975B – MSD Archon 4552 Eclipse 4660	S/N US10229109 S/N US60522608 S/N 14212 B428466805P	2012	8260, 624
GC/MS Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (I) Tekmar Dohrmann	5890 – GC 7000 – Headspace Autosampler 7000 - Autosampler Tray	S/N 2643A11361 S/N US03038002 S/N US03045009	2003	Volatile Screening
GC/MS Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (T) Tekmar Dohrmann	5890 Series II – GC 7000HT Headspace 7000HT Autosampler	S/N 2750A14928 S/N US01198005 S/N US01281004	2001	Volatile Screening
GC/MS Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (GCMS8) O-I Analytical	HP6890 HP5973 4552 –Autosampler 4560 –Purge & Trap	S/N US0006567 S/N US63810338 S/N 11958-696A S/N M934460860	2013	8260
GC Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (A)	5890 Dual FID	S/N 2750A16891	1987	8015 Alcohols
GC Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (C)	6890 Dual ECD	S/N US00029514	1999	608, 8081
GC Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (D)	6890 Dual NPD	S/N DE00020818	1997	614, 8141
GC Semivolatiles	Agilent Technologies (D2)	6890N Dual NPD	S/N US10521035	2004	614, 8141
GC Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (E)	5890II Dual ECD	S/N 3121A35858	1992	504.1, 8011
GC Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (M)	6890 Dual ECD	S/N US00024143	1999	615, 8151
GC Semivolatiles	Agilent Technologies (P1)	6890N Dual ECD	S/N US10418019	2004	608, 8081
GC Semivolatiles	Agilent Technologies (P2)	6890N Dual ECD	S/N US10418024	2004	608, 8081
GC Semivolatiles	Agilent Technologies (P3)	6890N Dual ECD	S/N US10418023	2004	608, 8082
GC Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (R)	5890II Dual ECD	S/N 3336A55030	1994	Not in Use
GC Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (U)	5890II Single FID	S/N US00063217	1999	8015 DRO
GC Semivolatiles	Agilent (U2)	7890A Dual FID	S/N CN10942072	2009	8015 DRO

Equipment/ Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Year Put into Service	Method Performed
GC Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (V)	5890 Dual ECD	S/N 2631A08686	1990	615, 8151
GC Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (W)	5890II Dual ECD	S/N 3126A36250	1990	608, 8082
GC Semivolatiles	Hewlett-Packard (Z2)	5890II Dual FID	S/N 3336A51924	1990	Glycols
GC Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (B) Tekmar Dohrmann	5890 Series II Dual PID/FID LSC 2000 Concentrator ALS 2016 Purge & Trap	S/N 3019A28634 S/N 90142014 S/N 89108007	1990	8021 GRO
GC Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (J) Tekmar Dohrmann	6890 Dual FID HS Autosampler 7000 HS Autosampler 7000 HT	S/N US00026194 S/N US02296006 S/N US02296004	1997	RSK-175
GC Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (K) Tekmar Dohrmann	5890A Dual PID Single FID LSC 2000 Concentrator ALS 2016 Purge & Trap	S/N 2843A19497 S/N 92098003 S/N 92101007	1988	8015, 8021 Aromatics, 8021 GRO
GC Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (L) Tekmar Dohrmann	5890A FID LSC 2000 Concentrator ALS 2016 Purge & Trap ALS 2032 Purge & Trap	S/N 2336A00164 S/N 89283001 S/N 90121028 S/N 94300004	1988	8015 GRO
GC Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (P) Tekmar Dohrmann	5890A Dual PID Single FID LSC 2000 Concentrator ALS 2016 Purge & Trap	S/N 2518A05337 S/N 89310005 S/N 90100036	1990	8021
GC Volatiles	Agilent Technologies (S-1) O I Analytical	6890 Dual PID/ Dual ELCD 4552 – Purge & Trap 4660 – Concentrator	S/N US10341120 S/N 14046 S/N 343466333P	2003	8021
GC Volatiles	Hewlett-Packard (Y) Tekmar Dohrmann	5890A PID/FIDLSC 3000 Concentrator ALS 2016 Purge & Trap ALS 2032 Purge & Trap	S/N 2843A19484 S/N 93132006 S/N 88145006 S/N 91112002	1988	Screening
GC Volatiles	Agilent (Q) OI Corporation	7890A Dual PID Dual FID 4660 Concentrator 4552 Autosampler	S/N CN12161119 S/N H216466450P S/N US12090001	2012	8015 GRO, AK101
HPLC	Hewlett-Packard (G)	Multiple wavelength UV Detector G1365A Fluorescence detector G1321A Quarternary Pump G1311A	S/N DE91600240 S/N DE92001251 S/N DE91606289	1999	8310

Equipment/ Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Year Put into Service	Method Performed
HPLC	Agilent Technologies (G2)	UV Diode Array Detector G1315B Fluorescence detector G1321A Binary Pump G1321A	S/N DE11112694 S/N DE40506039 S/N US83105106	2011	8310, 8330
HPLC	Agilent Technologies (Q)	UV Multiple wavelength detector 1365B Quarternary Pump G1311A	S/N DE11101025 S/N DE11114412	2001	8310
HPLC	Agilent Technologies (X3)	UV Diode Array Detector G1315B Fluorescence detector G1321A Quarternary Pump G1311A	S/N DE23917239 S/N DE33205520 S/N DE33224364	2004	8330
HPLC	Agilent Technologies (X4)	UV Multiple wavelength detector 1365B Quarternary Pump G1311A	S/N DE22601691 S/N DE14918799	2010	8330
HPLC/MS/MS	Waters (LCMS1) Shimadzu Dionex	Quattro Ultima MS/MS HPLC Pumps LCIDAD UP (2) Injector (IC) AXP-MS Conductivity Detector CD25A	S/N VB118 S/N C20963952100 US S/N C20963952101 US S/N 02080163 S/N 02010062	2000	8321, 6860
HPLC/MS/MS	Waters (LCMS2) Waters Dionex	Quattro Ultima MS/MS HPLC 2790 Ion Chromatography (IC) System ICS-2000	S/N VB304 S/N D00SM9378M S/N 07070021	2001	8321, 6860, 6850
HPLC/MS/MS	Waters (LCMS3)	Quattro Premier XE MS/MS Sample Manager Acquity Binary Solvent Manager Acquity	S/N VAB661 S/N M04UPS473M S/N M04UPB504M	2005	8321
HPLC/MS/MS	Waters (LCMS4)	Quattro Micromass MS/MS HPLC Inlet Acquity Waters Ion Sabre Control Unit	S/N QAA632 S/N K035M4028M S/N 29005	2006	8321
HPLC/MS/MS	Agilent Technologies (LCMS5) Agilent	G6460A MS/MS Binary Pump G1312B Binary Pump G1379B	S/N US95270371 S/N DE63061753 S/N JP94112712	2010	8321
CI/MS/MS	Varian (CIMS1)	1200L MS/MS DS 102 CP-3800 GC CP-8400	S/N 1200L-680 S/N 240651 S/N 10828 S/N 2648	2004	Low Level NDMA (1625)

TestAmerica Denver Support Equipment

Support Equipment				
Instrument Type	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Location
Balance	Mettler	AE 160	C33519	Metals - ICPMS
Balance	Mettler	AE 163	D91301	Wet Chemistry /South Prep
Balance	Mettler	AE 240	I23294	Stnds & Aliquotting Hood #58
Balance	Mettler	AE 260	H52017	MS VOA Standards Prep Room
Balance	Sartorius	CP124S	19350788	Wet Chemistry Soil TOC
Balance	Mettler	PE600	D14862	GC
Balance	Mettler	PM 4600	H31422	Wet Chemistry
Balance	Mettler	PM4000	M28318	Metals Prep
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 1502	24650239	Wet Chemistry
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 1502	24750525	GC SVOA Hood #32
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 1502	24750526	Explosives Prep
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 214	24450835	North Prep
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 214	P214088008	South Prep
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 214	24850570	Wet Chemistry
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 3102	24750836	(Explosives Prep)
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 3102	24750837	Hg Prep Room
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 3102	24950431	TCLP
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 3102	24950432	Wet Chemistry
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 323	24850252	MS VOA Hood #36
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 323	24650437	MS VOA Hood #37
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 6101	24750402	North Prep
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 6101	24350888	North Prep
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 6101	24750399	Wet Chemistry
Balance	Denver Instruments	TP 6101	24950441	Wet Chemistry
Centrifuge	Beckman-Coulter	Allegra X-22	ALB102L007	Explosives Prep
Centrifuge	Beckman	Beckman GS-G	GA1J23	Wet Chemistry
Centrifuge	IEC Clinical	IEC Clinical	428-25419	Mass Spectrometry
Centrifuge	International Equipment Company	K	71652079	North Prep
Centrifuge	International Equipment Company	Model K	71654070	TCLP
Centrifuge	Sorvall Legend T	Sorvall Legend T	40507140	Metals

Support Equipment				
Instrument Type	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Location
Centrifuge	International Equipment Company	UV	88340M-4	North Prep
Chiller	Remcor	CA550A	62A1031LC003	Explosives Prep
Chiller	Neslab	CFT-75	197031137	North Prep
Chiller	Neslab	CFT-75	92EML23290-S	North Prep
Chiller	Brinkman	WK 4600 Lauda	LWG-736-04-0004	North Prep
Chiller	Brinkman	WL 4600 Lauda	B05002	North Prep
Chiller	Brinkman	WL 4600 Lauda	A13015	South Prep
Chiller	Brinkman	WL 4600 Lauda	LWG736-04-0001	South Prep
COD Digestor	HACH	DRB 200	10030C0116	Wet Chemistry
Cool Flow 25 NES Lab Kontes w/Midi Vap 2000	Scientific Glassware Instruments	120	2199	Wet Chemistry
Cyanide Digestor	Westco Scientific Instruments, Inc.	Westco Scientific Instruments, Inc.	1022A	Wet Chemistry
Digestion System w/ Controller	A I Scientific	AIM 500	3550A4475	Wet Chemistry
Digestion System w/ Controller	A I Scientific	AIM 600	4809A13098	Wet Chemistry
Drying Oven	Blue M	Temp-O-Loy Annealing Oven	TLG-102	North Prep
Drying Oven	Despatch	VRE2-2S-1E	149691	Wet Chemistry
Freezer	Kenmore	5	881200048	MS South Aliquoting
Freezer	GE	FUF 14DTCRWH	DR169039	MS South Aliquoting
Freezer	GE	FUF 20DTCRWH	FR171928	MS South Aliquoting
Freezer	Fisher Scientific	Isotemp (13-986-149)	0168153201110318	MS-VOA
Freezer	Fisher Scientific	Isotemp (13-986-149)	0168246901110414	MS-VOA
Freezer	White-Westinghouse	MFU17M3BW2	WB50400991	GC-VOA/Log-in
Grinder	US Stoneware	Ball mill	CS04003	Grinding Room
Grinder	Humboldt	H-4199	12014199	Explosives Prep
Grinder	Humboldt	H-4199	10014199	Explosives Prep
Grinder	Cutler-Hammer	Ring in puck	--	Grinding Room
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC100	145CEC0266	Metals Prep
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC100	No tag	Metals Prep
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC100	5873CEC2707	Metals Prep
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC100	No tag	Metals Prep

Support Equipment				
Instrument Type	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Location
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC100	145CEC0267	Metals Prep
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC100	145CEC0275	Metals Prep
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC100	No tag	Metals Prep
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC100	3366CEC1595	Metals Prep
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC100	3366CEC1596	Metals Prep
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC100	3703CEC1727	Metals-Hg
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC100	3366CEC1603	Metals-Hg
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC151	6435CECW3032	Metals Prep
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC151	6435CECW3033	Metals Prep
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC154	8297CECW3531	Metals Prep
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC154	6435CECW3006	Metals-Hg
Hot Block	Environmental Express	SC154	6435CECW3007	Metals-Hg
Hotblock	CPI	Modblock	None	South Prep
Incubated Shaker Table	Lab Line Industries, Inc	3527	1196 0534	South Prep
Incubator	Thermo Electron Corporation	BOD50A15	P20R-610933-PR	Wet Chemistry
Incubator	Fisher Scientific	Incubator 35.0	--	Wet Chemistry
Incubator	Fisher Scientific	Low Temperature Incubator	--	Wet Chemistry
Incubator	Precision Scientific	Spore Strip Incubator	22-AD-3	Wet Chemistry
Large Main Walk-in	Dixon ware	None	--	Log-in
Magnifier	Darkfield Quebec	Colony Counter 3325	--	Wet Chemistry
Microwave Digester	CEM	MARSX	XM3023	Metals Prep
Microwave Extraction	CEM Corporation	MARSXpress Xtraction	MD1875	North Prep
Muffle Furnance	Lindberg	51828	919081	South Prep
N-Evap	Organomation Associates, Inc.	N-Evap II Nitrogen Evaporator	50320	North Prep
N-Evap	Organomation Associates, Inc.	N-Evap II Nitrogen Evaporator	10262	North Prep
N-Evap	Organomation Associates, Inc.	N-Evap II Nitrogen Evaporator Model 111	7243	South Prep

Support Equipment				
Instrument Type	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Location
Oil & grease Machine	Horizon Technology	Controller	09-1126	Wet Chemistry
Oil & grease Machine	Horizon Technology	SPE-DEX 3000 XL	50-0412-02	Wet Chemistry
Oil & grease Machine	Horizon Technology	Speed VAP II 9000	00-245	Wet Chemistry
Oil & grease Machine	Horizon Technology	Vac Generator	03-0424	Wet Chemistry
Oven	VWR/SHEL-Lab	1310	1310886	TCLP
Oven	VWR	1320	1320587	South Prep
Oven	Fisher Scientific	Isotemp Muffle Furnace	01511060452701	North Prep
Oven	Fisher Scientific	Isotemp Oven	212N0439	TCLP
Oven	Labline	L-C Oven	OL85-0192	TCLP
Oven	Precision	Oven	602051362	GC-VOA
Oven	Blue M	Temp O Lay – TLG-36-1G-2	TLG 102	North Prep
Oven (A)	Yamato	Mechanical Convection Oven DKN 810	--	Wet Chemistry
Oven (C)	VWR	1370 G	5860370	Wet Chemistry
Oven (D)	VWR	1370 GD	600390	Wet Chemistry
Oven (E)	Fisher Scientific	750F	407N0067	Wet Chemistry
Oven (F)	Fisher Scientific	6925	275807-283	Wet Chemistry
Refrigerator	Beverage Air	--	4007882	GC-VOA
Refrigerator	VWR Scientific	--	902331	GC-VOA
Refrigerator	Fisher Scientific	3556FS	0119097301100515	North OP
Refrigerator	Vulcan	CRA2	3202290	GC-VOA/Log-in
Refrigerator	Beverage Air	E Series	1405890	GC North Aliquoting
Refrigerator	Beverage Air	ER48-IAS	6126470	MS-VOA
Refrigerator	Lab Line Industries, Inc	Frigid Cab	--	GC North Aliquoting
Refrigerator	Trautsen	G20010	T39912A03	MS-VOA
Refrigerator	Fisher Scientific	Isotemp - 3556FS	0119097401100515	North OP
Refrigerator	Fisher Scientific	Isotemp (13-986-245G)	407N0077	North OP
Refrigerator	Fisher Scientific	Isotemp Plus (13-986-126)	512N0035	MS-VOA
Refrigerator	Beverage Air	Refrigerator	4007879	GC-VOA
Refrigerator	Beverage Air	Refrigerator	8548726	MS-VOA
Refrigerator	Beverage Air	Refrigerator	8524I09	Wet Chemistry
Refrigerator	Hoshizaki	RH2AAC	M60350G	MS-VOA
Refrigerator	Hoshizaki	RH2AAC	M60349G	MS-VOA
Refrigerator	Sanyo	SR1287X	880508138	Log-in
Refrigerator	Lab Line Industries, Inc	VWR Frigid Cab	--	North OP
Refrigerator	Glenco	XL Series E (ALA-48-TE)	EE-319830-C	North OP
Refrigerator/Freezer	Precision	813	14AW-5	GC-VOA

Support Equipment				
Instrument Type	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Location
Refrigerator/Freezer	Sears	25367800792	BA81102895	GC-VOA
Refrigerator/Freezer	Fisher Scientific	--	--	Explosives Prep
Refrigerator/Freezer	VWR	--	--	Explosives Prep
Refrigerator/Freezer	Fisher Scientific	--	--	MS South Aliquoting
Refrigerator/Freezer	Fisher Scientific	--	--	MS South Aliquoting
Refrigerator/Freezer	Fisher Scientific	13-986-111A	016875390110908	MS-VOA
Refrigerator/Freezer	Fisher Scientific	97-925-1	0119104401100518	MS-VOA
Refrigerator/Freezer	Fisher Scientific	97-925-1	0119196001100611	MS-VOA
Refrigerator/Freezer	Frigidaire	Crown Series (FR4C18571)	BA01927318	GC North Aliquoting
Refrigerator/Freezer	Lab Line Industries, Inc	Frigid Cab	--	GC North Aliquoting
Refrigerator/Freezer	Lab Line Industries, Inc	Frigid Cab	--	GC North Aliquoting
Refrigerator/Freezer	GE	GTH17DBDDRWW	AA813320	GC North Aliquoting
Refrigerator/Freezer	Hotpoint	HTS18GBSARWW	HR731980	GC-VOA
Refrigerator/Freezer	Hotpoint	HTS18GBSBRWW	HS748902	GC North Aliquoting
Refrigerator/Freezer	Curtin Matheson Scientific	P73953-33WW	CK3737-5084-8	North OP
Refrigerator/Freezer	GE	TBF22306	RN507856	Wet Chemistry
Refrigerator/Freezer	Fisher Scientific	TDX15SNBRWH	GH812576	MS-VOA
Refrigerator/Freezer	Fisher Scientific	TDX15SNSBRWH	MH732121	North OP
Refrigerator/Freezer	Lab Line Industries, Inc	VWR Frigid Cab	S63228358	GC North Aliquoting
Refrigerator/Freezer	Lab Line Industries, Inc	VWR Frigid Cab	--	GC-VOA
Refrigerator/Freezer	Lab Line Industries, Inc	VWR Frigid Cab	S82927189	MS-VOA
Rotary Agitation Apparatus	Associated Mfg	--	1192	TCLP Prep
Rotary Agitation Apparatus	Associated Mfg	--	1184	TCLP Prep
Rotary Agitation Apparatus	Associated Mfg	--	1198	TCLP Prep
Separatory Funnel Rotators	Ap & R Machine Tool	Ap & R Machine Tool	--	North Prep
Separatory Funnel Rotators	Ap & R Machine Tool	Ap & R Machine Tool	--	North Prep

Support Equipment				
Instrument Type	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Location
Separatory Funnel Rotators	Ap & R Machine Tool	Ap & R Machine Tool	--	North Prep
Separatory Funnel Rotators	AP & R Machine Tool	AP & R Machine Tool	--	South Prep
Separatory Funnel Rotators	AP & R Machine Tool	AP & R Machine Tool	--	South Prep
Shaker	New Brunswick Scientific	Innova 2100	300443795	Explosives Prep
Sieve Shaker	Humboldt	--	--	Grinding Room
Small Main Walk-in	Bally Engineered Structures	3478-3L	DX110981-01	Log-in
Solvent Evaporator w/Digital Temperature Control System	UA-SYS	UA-SYS Heating System S-EVAP KD	68984	Wet Chemistry
Sonic Bath	Fischer Scientific	FS60D	RUC100966684A	Metals
Sonicator	Fisher Scientific	550 Sonic Dismembrator	F2448	North Prep
Sonicator	Fisher Scientific	550 Sonic Dismembrator	F1858	North Prep
Sonicator	Fisher Scientific	F550	F1860	North Prep
Sonicator	Misonix	Sonicator 3000	R1373	North Prep
Sonicator	Misonix	Sonicator 3000	R1374	North Prep
Sonicator	Heat Systems	Sonicator Ultrasonic Processor XΔ	G1970	North Prep
Sonicator	Heat Systems	XL-2020	G1971	North Prep
Sonicator	Heat Systems	XL-2020	G1464	North Prep
Sonicator	Heat Systems	XL-2020	G1969	North Prep
Sonicator Bath	Branson	5510	RNA010513460E	Explosives Prep
Sonicator Bath	Branson	5510	RNA030516341E	Explosives Prep
TOX Sample Preparation	Microcoulometric Titration System	Microcoulometric Titration System	Not visible	Wet Chemistry
TOX Sample Preparation	Microcoulometric Titration System	Microcoulometric Titration System	Not visible	Wet Chemistry
TOX Sample Preparation	Microcoulometric Titration System	Microcoulometric Titration System	Not visible	Wet Chemistry
TOX Sample Preparation	Microcoulometric Titration System	Microcoulometric Titration System	Not visible	Wet Chemistry
TOX Sample Preparation	Microcoulometric Titration System	Microcoulometric Titration System	Not visible	Wet Chemistry
Turbo Vap	Caliper Life Science	Turbo Vap II	TV0532N12460	North Prep
Turbo Vap	Caliper Life Science	Turbo Vap II	TV0532N12459	North Prep
Turbo Vap	Zymark	Turbo Vap II	TV9452N5926	North Prep
Vacuum Manifold	Waters/VWR	Vacuum Manifold/Pump	None	South Prep
Vacuum Manifold	Waters/KNF	Vacuum Manifold/Pump	4458745	South Prep

Support Equipment				
Instrument Type	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Location
Walk-in Refrigerator	BallyEngineered Structures	3478-3-P-M	DX205276-02	Archive
Water Bath	Fisher Scientific	Isotemp 2150	2090013007	Wet Chemistry
Water Bath	Waterlow	Waterlow	--	North Prep
Water Bath	Waterlow	Waterlow	--	North Prep
Water Purifier	ELGA	Pure lab Classic	CLUVG273290	North Prep
Water Purifier	ELGA	Pure Lab Classic	CLUVH273307	South Prep
Water Purifier	ELGA	Ultra Scientific	USM203644	Wet Chemistry
Water Purifier	ELGA	Ultra Scientific	USM203643	Wet Chemistry

Note: The current list of equipment is maintained in the Master List of Documents, Software and Hardware stored at G:\QA\Read\Master List of Documents, Software and Hardware.

Table 20-2. Example: Schedule of Routine Maintenance

Instrument	Procedure	Frequency
Cetac Mercury Analyzers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change Lamp • Clean cell and GLS as needed • Check pump tubing and pump flow • Check Waste Container • Fill reductant bottle with 10% Stannous Chloride and check acid reagent 	As needed As needed Daily Daily Daily
GFAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check fluid level in rinse and waste containers • Check condition of autosampler tubing • Check the condition of graphite tube and replace as needed • Check coolant level in chiller and replace as needed • Check condition of Contact Rings and replace as needed • Clean or replace air filters 	Daily Daily Daily Daily Daily As needed
ICP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check pump tubing • Check fluid level in waste container • Clean or replace air filters • Check torch for residue • Check nebulizer flow • Clean nebulizer and drain chamber • Fill rinse solution/ IS solution • Replace capillary tubing/sipper probe • Change internal cooling fluid 	Daily Daily As needed Daily Daily Daily As needed Quarterly
ICP MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change pump tubing • Check level of tuning solution • Check waste container • Load printer with paper • Check air filters • Replace coolant on chiller • Clean or change nebulizer • Clean or replace torch • Replace sample tubing • Change oil in vacuum pumps • Remove and clean cones 	Daily Daily Daily Daily As needed As needed As needed As needed As needed As needed As needed
UV-Vis Spectrophotometer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean ambient flow cell • Precision check/alignment of flow cell • Wavelength verification check 	As required As required Semi-annually
Colorimetric Analyzer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean detector • Clean filters • Check tubing • Clean sample probe shaft • Clean pump, diluter, and XYZ sampler. • Lubricate pump roller 	Daily Daily Daily Daily Monthly Semi-annually

Instrument	Procedure	Frequency
Ion Chromatograph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check plumbing for leaks • Check gases • Check pump pressure • Check eluent level • Check conductivity meter • De-gas pump head when flow is erratic • Change analytical columns and bed supports guard • Check and replace any damaged/discolored tubing 	Daily Daily Daily Daily Daily As needed As needed As needed As needed
Total Organic Halide Analyzer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check electrodes/polish if needed • Replace dehydrating fluid /electrolyte fluid • Clean quartz boat • Perform cell performance check • At the end of each day of use, wash out the absorption module, empty the electrolyte and fill chamber with DI water, empty dehydrator tube • Clean or replace pyrolysis tube • Clean titration cell • Replace reference electrode fluid • Change quartz wool • Replace o-rings and seals 	Daily Daily Daily Daily Daily As needed As needed As needed As needed As needed
Hewlett Packard GC/MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check Septa and clean injection port • Check carrier gas supply • Check tune parameters • Check oil levels in mechanical pumps and the diffusion pump if the vacuum is insufficient • Replace electron multiplier • Clean Source • Replace filaments • Change rough pump oil and exhaust filters • Relubricate the turbomolecular pump-bearing wick 	Daily Daily Daily As needed As needed As needed Annually Annually
Gas Chromatograph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check carrier gas supply • Check temperatures of inlet, detectors, verify temperature program • Check septa clean injection port or replace injection port liner and cut column if needed • Reactivate carrier gas drying agents • Replace or repair flow controllers if constant flow cannot be maintained 	Daily Daily As needed As needed As needed

Instrument	Procedure	Frequency
Electron Capture Detector (ECD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detector wipe test (Ni-63) • Detector cleaning 	Semi-annually As needed
Flame Ionization Detector (FID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detector cleaning 	As needed
Nitrogen Phosphorus Detector (NPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace bead • Replace ceramic rings 	As needed As needed
Photoionization Detector (PID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change O-rings • Clean lamp window 	As needed As needed
HPLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check level of eluent vessels • Change pump seals • Change the column frit • Change fuses in power supply • Filter all samples • Change autosampler rotor or oil autosampler slides • Change or backflush columns • Replace needle • Replace needle seat assembly • Replace Active Inlet Valve (AIV) cartridge • Replace lamps 	Daily As needed As needed As needed Daily As needed As needed As needed As needed As needed As needed
APCI/ESI LC/MS/MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check solvent reservoirs • Verify that pump is primed and operating pulse free • Verify temperatures for capillary heater/vaporizer heater • Verify pressure of manifold/fore-pump • Verify that corona and multiplier are functional • Clean Lenses • Clean skimmer • Replace column • Oil autosampler • Change autosampler filters • Replace sample inlet tube • Replace fused silica tubing at ESI interface • Replace rough pump oil • Replace turbo pump oil • Vacuum system components including fans and fan covers 	Daily Daily Daily Daily Daily As needed As needed As needed As needed As needed As needed As needed As needed Annually Annually Annually
Balances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class "S" traceable weight check • Clean pan and check if level • Field service 	Daily, when used Daily At least Annually
Sonicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect probe for etching/pitting • Tune sonicator assembly • Disassemble and clean probe tips 	Daily Weekly As needed

Instrument	Procedure	Frequency
Conductivity Meter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardize with KCL • Conductivity cell cleaning • Check probes and cables 	Daily As needed As needed
Flash Point Tester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check stirrer • Check tubing • Check gas supply • Check thermometer against NIST thermometer 	Daily Daily Daily Quarterly by QA
Digestion Block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with NIST thermometer 	Annually
Turbidimeter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check light bulb • Inspect cells • Clean housing 	Daily, when used Monthly Monthly
Deionized/Distilled Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conductivity check • System cleaning • Replace cartridge & large mixed bed resins 	Daily As needed As needed
Drying Ovens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature monitoring • Temperature adjustments 	Daily As required
Refrigerators/ Freezers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature monitoring • Temperature adjustment • Defrosting/cleaning 	Daily As required As required
pH/Specific Ion Meter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calibration/check slope • Clean electrode 	Daily As required
BOD Incubator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature monitoring 	Daily
Water baths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature monitoring • Water replaced 	Daily Monthly or as needed

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. 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), 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.

Calibration laboratory's policy for achieving measurement traceability is defined and includes the subsequent elements of uncertainty.

The uncertainty calculations of the calibration laboratory are supported by uncertainty budgets and are represented by expanded uncertainties typically using a coverage factor of $k=2$ to approximate the 95% confidence level. This explanation accompanies the measurement result and the associated uncertainty.

The tolerance uncertainty ratio (TUR) is calculated using the expanded uncertainty of the measurement, not the collective uncertainty of the measurement standards. A statement to this effect accompanies the TUR along with the coverage factor and confidence level.

The calibration report or certificate submitted to TestAmerica Denver 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. Opinions and interpretations of results are presented along with the basis upon which they were made and identified as such. The report may be submitted by facsimile or other electronic means as long as the requirements of the International Standard are achieved. If significant amendments are made to a calibration certificate, a supplemental certificate for the serial-number-specified piece of equipment is so identified. When a new certificate is offered, it uniquely identifies and references the one it replaces. All calibration reports are filed in the QA Office.

The calibration laboratory supports in-house calibration systems: documented procedures for in-house calibrations, evidence by a report, certificate, or sticker, for an appropriate amount of time; training records of calibration personnel; certificates from accreditation services demonstrating traceability to national or international standards of measurement; procedures for evaluating measurement uncertainty; timely and documented recalibration of reference standards. When subcontracting to a calibration laboratory, TestAmerica Denver does not use a firm who subcontracts the work.

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

Reference standards/materials, where commercially available, are traceable to certified reference materials. Commercially prepared standard materials are purchased from vendors accredited by A2LA, NVLAP, APLAC (Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation), or EA (European Cooperation for Accreditation) 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 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.

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, such as Disodium Iminodiacetate (IDA) analysis 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 or laboratory SOPs. 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 and their use is approved by the Quality Assurance Manager. 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*.]

All manufacturer or vendor supplied Certificates of Analysis or Purity must be retained, stored appropriately, and readily available for use and inspection. These records are maintained in the analytical groups and by QA on the public 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 Denver SOP DV-QA-0015, *Verification and Storage of Calibration Standards*.

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 system, and are assigned a unique identification number. The following information is typically recorded in the electronic database within the LIMS.

- 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
- Special Health/Safety warnings if applicable

Note: Reagents that are not prepared and used directly from the vendor bottle only need to have a lot number, open date and expiration date.

Records must 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 LIMS and TestAmerica Intranet Oasis.

21.4.3 In addition, the following information may be helpful:

- Date of receipt for commercially purchased items or date of preparation for laboratory prepared items
- 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.

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.) are 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.

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 & subsampling are located in SOP DV-QA-0023, *Subsampling*.

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 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.

23.1.1 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 in log-in by date; it lists all receipts each date.

23.1.2 Legal / Evidentiary Chain-of-Custody

All samples are tracked through the LIMS software program to ensure internal chain of custody and cradle to grave tracking of each sample container. If samples are identified for legal/evidentiary purposes on the COC an internal COC can be generated from the LIMS and included in the data package.

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 summarized in the following sections.

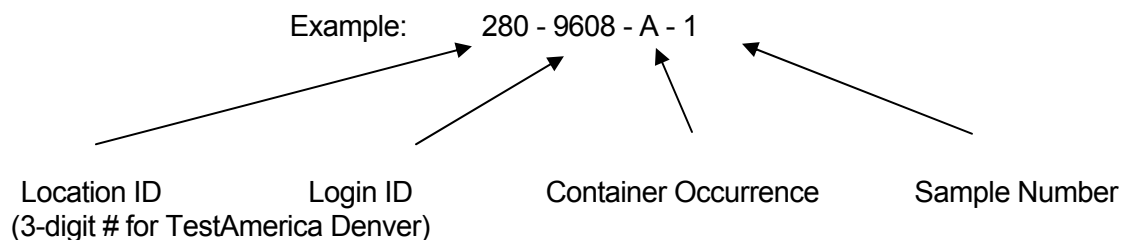
23.2.1 Laboratory Receipt

When samples arrive at the laboratory, sample receiving personnel inspect the coolers and samples. 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 Anomaly 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. Refer to SOP DV-QA-0003, *Sample Management and Chain of Custody* for detailed information on receipt of samples.

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 information (consisting of 4 components):



The above example states that TestAmerica Denver Laboratory (Location 280). Login ID is 9608 (unique to a particular client/job occurrence). The container code indicates it is the first container ("A") of Sample #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. 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: 280 - 9608 - A - 1 - **A** ← **Secondary Container Occurrence**

Example: 280-9608-A-1-A, would indicate the PRIMARY container listed above that went through a step that created the 1st occurrence of a Secondary container.

With this system, a client sample can literally be tracked throughout 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);
- all samples submitted for water/solid Volatile Organic analyses must have a Trip Blank submitted at the same time;
- 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.

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 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.

Note: North Carolina requires that they be notified when samples are processed that do not meet sample acceptance criteria.

Once sample acceptance is verified, the samples are logged into the LIMS according to SOP DV-QA-0003, *Sample Management and Chain of Custody*.

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, except metals sample containers which may be stored 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.

To ensure the integrity of the samples during storage, refrigerator blanks are maintained in the volatile sample refrigerators and analyzed every two weeks.

Analysts and technicians retrieve the sample container allocated to their analysis from the designated refrigerator, document the transfer of containers in LIMS and place them on carts, analyze the sample, and return the remaining sample to the refrigerator from which it originally came, documenting the return in LIMS. Empty containers are stored in the sample archive area until disposal, this transfer is documented in LIMS. All samples are kept in the refrigerators until the project is invoiced. At this time, the samples will be retained for an additional thirty days, either in the refrigerators, or in the sample archive area. Special arrangements may be made to store samples for longer periods of time. This extended holding period allows additional metal analyses to be performed on the archived sample and assists clients in dealing with legal matters or regulatory issues. Upon disposal, the drum number used for disposal is logged into LIMS.

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 a designated area. For 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 analyst will notify login staff so the hazardous sample is properly labeled as such. The sample itself is clearly marked with a label reading "HAZARDOUS", "PCBs" or "FOREIGN SOIL". All hazardous samples are either returned to the client or disposed of appropriately through a hazardous waste disposal firm. All foreign soil samples are sent out for incineration

by a USDA-approved waste disposal facility; refer to SOP DV-QA-0019, *Quarantine Soils Procedure* for more detail.

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: DV-HS-0005, *Excess Sample Material Management*). 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.

All documentation and correspondence concerning the disposal of samples is kept on file. The LIMS Internal Chain of Custody software allows tracking for each sample container from the time of sample receipt through the disposal process, including such detail as the identifying number of the waste drum used for disposal. Pertinent information includes the date of disposal, nature of disposal (such as sample depletion, hazardous waste facility disposal, 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 Hazardous Waste Manifest will be prepared to document the disposal of each drum. Additional detail is in SOP DV-HS-0004, *Hazardous Waste Manifesting*.

Figure 23-2. Example: Sample Acceptance Policy

All incoming work will be evaluated against the criteria listed below. Where applicable, data from any samples that do not meet the criteria listed below will be noted on the laboratory report defining the nature and substance of the variation. In addition the client will be notified either by telephone, fax or e-mail ASAP after the receipt of the samples.

- 1) Samples must arrive with labels intact with a Chain of Custody filled out completely. The following information must be recorded.
 - Client name, address, phone number and fax number (if available)
 - Project name and/or number
 - The sample identification
 - Date, time and location of sampling
 - The 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.
 - The date and time of receipt must be recorded between the last person to relinquish the samples and the person who receives the samples in the lab, and they must be exactly the same.
 - Information must be legible
- 2) Samples must be properly labeled.
 - Use durable labels (labels provided by TestAmerica are preferred)
 - Include a unique identification number
 - Include sampling date and time & sampler ID
 - Include preservative used.
 - Use indelible ink
 - Information must be legible
- 3) Proper sample containers with adequate volume for the analysis and necessary QC are required for each analysis requested. See Lab Sampling Guide.
- 4) Samples must be preserved according to the requirements of the requested analytical method (See Sampling Guide).
- 5) Most analytical methods require chilling samples to 4° C (other than water samples for metals analysis). For these methods, the criteria are met if the samples are chilled to below 6° C and above freezing (0°C). For methods with other temperature criteria (e.g. some bacteriological methods

require ≤ 10 °C), the samples must arrive within ± 2 ° C of the required temperature or within the method specified range.

Note: Samples that are hand delivered to the laboratory immediately after collection may not have had time to cool sufficiently. In this case the samples will be considered acceptable as long as there is evidence that the chilling process has begun (arrival on ice).

- Chemical preservation (pH) will be verified prior to analysis and the project manager will be notified immediately if there is a discrepancy. If analyses will still be performed, all affected results will be flagged to indicate improper preservation.
 - For Volatile Organic analyses in drinking water (Methods 502.2 or 524.2). Residual chlorine must be neutralized prior to preservation. If there is prior knowledge that the samples are not chlorinated, state it on the COC and use the VOA vials pre-preserved with HCl. The following are other options for a sampler and laboratory where the presence of chlorine is not known:
 - 1. Test for residual chlorine in the field prior to sampling.
 - If no chlorine is present, the samples are to be preserved using HCl as usual.
 - If chlorine is present, add either ascorbic acid or sodium thiosulfate prior to adding HCl.
 - 2. Use VOA vials pre-preserved with sodium thiosulfate or ascorbic acid and add HCl after filling the VOA vial with the sample.
 - **FOR WATER SAMPLES TESTED FOR CYANIDE (by Standard Methods or EPA 335)**
 - In the Field: Samples are to be tested for Sulfide using lead acetate paper prior to the addition of Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH). If sulfide is present, the sample must be treated with Cadmium Chloride and filtered prior to the addition of NaOH.
 - If the sulfide test and treatment is not performed in the field, the lab will test the samples for sulfide using lead acetate paper at the time of receipt and if sulfide is present in the sample, the client will be notified and given the option of retaking the sample and treating in the field per the method requirements or the laboratory can analyze the samples as delivered and qualify the results in the final report.
 - It is the responsibility of the client to notify the laboratory if thiosulfate, sulfite, or thiocyanate are known or suspected to be present in the sample. This notification may be on the chain of custody. The samples may need to be subcontracted to a laboratory that performs a UV digestion. If the lab does not perform the UV digestion on samples that contain these compounds, the results must be qualified in the final report.
 - The laboratory must test the sample for oxidizing agents (e.g. Chlorine) prior to analysis and treat according to the methods prior to distillation. (ascorbic acid or sodium arsenite are the preferred choice).
- 6) Sample Holding Times
- TestAmerica will make every effort to analyze samples within the regulatory holding time. Samples must be received in the laboratory with enough time to perform the sample analysis. Except for short holding time samples (< 48hr HT) sample must be received with at least 48 hrs (working days) remaining on the holding time for us to ensure analysis.
 - Analyses that are designated as “field” analyses (Odor, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Disinfectant Residual; a.k.a. Residual Chlorine, and Redox Potential) should be analyzed ASAP by the field

sampler prior to delivering to the lab (within 15 minutes). However, if the analyses are to be performed in the laboratory, TestAmerica will make every effort to analyze the samples within 24 hours from receipt of the samples in the testing laboratory. Samples for "field" analyses received after 4:00 pm on Friday or on the weekend will be analyzed no later than the next business day after receipt (Monday unless a holiday). Samples will remain refrigerated and sealed until the time of analysis. The actual times of all "field" sample analyses are noted on the "Short Hold Time Detail Report" in the final report. Samples analyzed in the laboratory will be qualified on the final report with an 'H' to indicate holding time exceedance.

- 7) All samples submitted for Volatile Organic analyses must have a Trip Blank submitted at the same time. TestAmerica will supply a blank with the bottle order.
- 8) The project manager will be notified if any sample is received in damaged condition. TestAmerica will request that a sample be resubmitted for analysis.
- 9) Recommendations for packing samples for shipment.
 - Pack samples in Ice rather than "Blue" ice packs.
 - Soil samples should be placed in plastic zip-lock bags. The containers often have dirt around the top and do not seal very well and are prone to intrusion from the water from melted ice.
 - Water samples would be best if wrapped with bubble-wrap or paper (newspaper, or paper towels work) and then placed in plastic zip-lock bags.
 - Fill extra cooler space with bubble wrap.

Figure 23-3. Example: Cooler Receipt Form

TestAmerica Denver
Sample Receiving Checklist

Login #: _____ Date/Time Received: _____

Company Name & Sampling Site: _____

PM/PMA to Complete This Section at Cooler Greet:

	Yes	No	Yes	No
Residual chlorine check required:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quarantined:	<input type="checkbox"/>

TALS Project #: _____
Special Instructions: _____

Time Zone: • EDT/EST • CDT/CST • MDT/MST • PDT/PST • OTHER State: _____

PM/PMA to Complete This Section Upon Review:

Matrix/Count: _____ Field QC samples: _____ Client Requested MS/MSD: _____

Document any problems or discrepancies and the actions taken to resolve them on a Condition Upon Receipt Anomaly Report (CUR)

Unpacking Checks: *Initials* _____

Temperatures (°C): _____

N/A Yes No

1. Is radioactivity at or below background? BKG CPM: _____ CPM Reading: _____

2. Is the cooler's custody seal intact? Do cooler or samples appear to not have been compromised or tampered with?

3. Were samples received on ice? Is cooler temperature acceptable? Has temperature been recorded?

4. Is COC present; filled out in ink and legible; and filled out with all pertinent information?

5. Is the Field Sampler's name present on the COC?

6. Are there no discrepancies between the sample IDs on the containers and the COC?

7. Are samples received within Holding Time?

8. Do sample containers have legible labels?

9. Are all sample containers intact (not broken or leaking)?

10. Are appropriate sample containers used? Are sample bottles completely filled? Is sufficient vol. for all requested analyses, incl. any requested MS/MSDs provided?

11. No splitting or compositing of samples required?

12. Was Sample Preservation verified and found to be correct?

13. Do all VOA sample vials have no headspace or bubbles >6 mm (1/4") in diameter?

14. Were VOA vials labeled as preserved? Preservative HCl 0-6°C Sodium Thiosulfate Ascorbic Acid

15. Are all samples single phase? (i.e., no multiphase samples are present.)

16. Was Residual Chlorine checked and noted on the CUR if present?

Login Checks: *Initials* _____

17. Was a Priority Form completed for any short holds or quick TATs?

18. Were any tests logged for subcontract?

19. Were special archiving instructions and login instructions indicated in the Project Notes?

Note Archive Requirements: _____

20. Were multiple Series logged for this job?

Labeling and Storage Checks: *Initials* _____

21. If subcontract work was requested, was volume placed on sub shelf?

22. Did the sample ID on TA label match the client's sample ID on container? **Verified by:** _____

23. Were stickers for special archiving instructions affixed to each box?

SDG labels applied (*initials*): _____ **Verified by:** _____

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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)). 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

Sample preparation or pre-treatment is commonly required before analysis. Typical preparation steps include homogenization, grinding, solvent extraction, sonication, acid digestion, distillation, evaporation, and drying. 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)	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 ½ 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	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.
Instrument Blanks	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.

Table 24-1. Example – Negative Controls

Control Type	Details
Trip Blank ¹	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	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	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

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) (Matrix spikes are not applicable to air) 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 24-3. 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	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	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	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.

24.6 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 ± 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.
- 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, the limit(s) 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. Refer to Denver SOP DV-QA-003P, *Quality Assurance Program* for a detailed description of the control charting procedure.

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 a 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 TNI 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 (TNI).
- 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.

24.7 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 on laboratory letterhead, 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) 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.

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 Reporting Limits

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 – Item 3 regarding additional addenda).

25.2.17 A statement expressing the validity of the results, that the source methodology was followed and all results were reviewed for error.

25.2.18 A statement to the effect that the results relate only to the items tested and the sample as received by the laboratory.

25.2.19 A statement that the report shall not be reproduced except in full, without prior express written approval by the laboratory coordinator

25.2.20 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.

25.2.21 When TNI 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.

25.2.22 The laboratory includes a cover letter.

25.2.23 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.

25.2.24 When soil samples are analyzed, a specific identification as to whether soils are reported on a "wet weight" or "dry weight" basis.

25.2.25 Appropriate laboratory certification number for the state of origin of the sample, if applicable.

25.2.26 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). A complete report must be sent once all of the work has been completed.

25.2.27 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.

25.2.28 Non-accredited tests shall be clearly identified in the case narrative when claims of accreditation to the TNI standard are made.

Note: Refer to the Corporate SOP on Electronic Reporting and Signature Policy (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. TestAmerica Denver rarely utilizes this report.
- 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 are 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. 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. The Denver laboratory offers a variety of EDD formats including Environmental Restoration Information Management System (ERPIMS), Excel, Dbase, GISKEY, SEDD 2A, 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 TNI 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 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 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 followed by "Rev#".

When the report is re-issued, a notation of "revised report" 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 re-issue and a reference back to the last final report generated. *For Example: Report was revised on 11/3/08 to include toluene in sample NQA1504 per client's request.*

25.9 Policies on Client Requests for Amendments

25.9.1 Policy on Data Omissions or Reporting Limit Increases

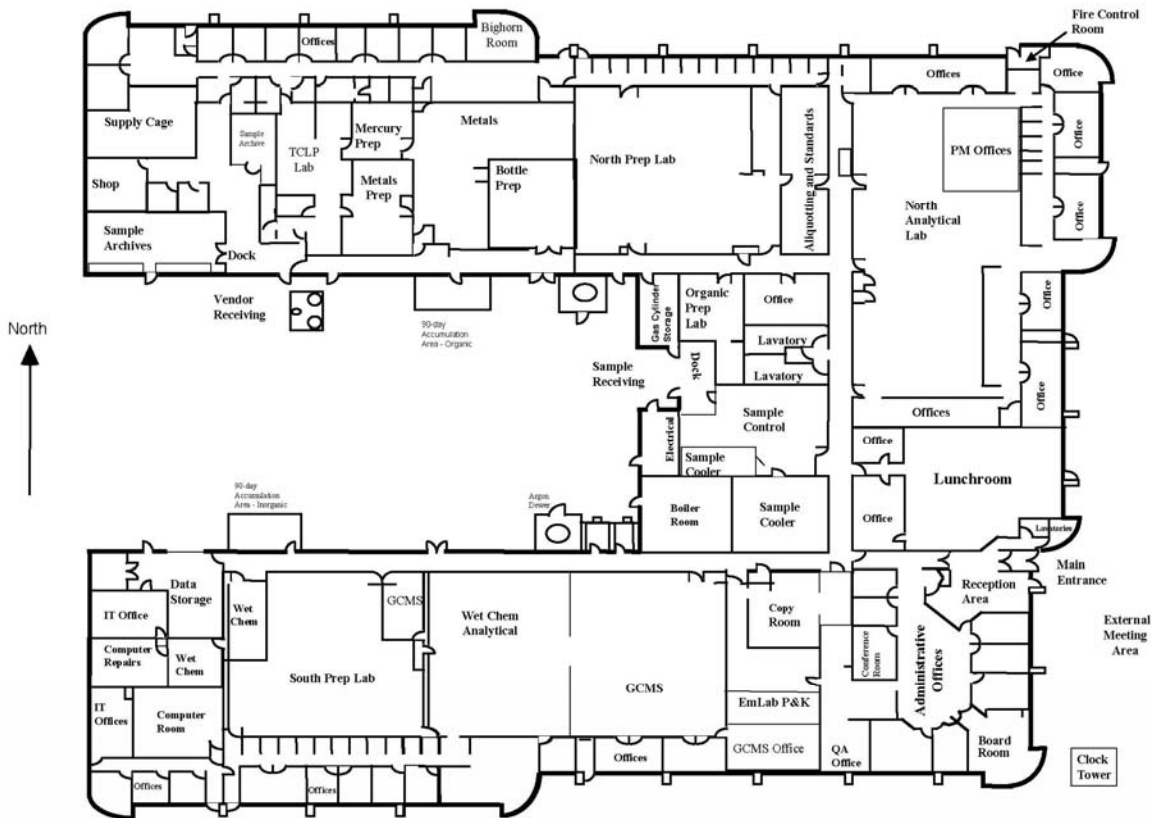
Fundamentally, our policy is simply to not omit previously reported results (including data qualifiers) or to not raise reporting limits and report sample results as ND. This policy has few exceptions. Exceptions are:

- 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.

Appendix 1. Laboratory Floor Plan



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**TestAmerica
Denver**

Appendix 2. Glossary/Acronyms (EL-V1M2 Sec. 3.1)

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)

Aliquot, aliquant: A measured portion of a sample taken for analysis.

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 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) 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. (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. (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. (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 certificate, having a value, measurement uncertainty, and stated metrological traceability chain to a national metrology institute. (TNI)

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. (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. (TNI)

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 are 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 is performed. (ASQC)

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 filling 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 times 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 $\pm 100\%$. 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.

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. (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 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. (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 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: 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. (TNI)

Reference Standard: Standard used for the calibration of working measurement standards in a given organization or a given location. (TNI)

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 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. (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. (TNI)

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 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. (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 shall 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:

CAR – Corrective Action Report
CCV – Continuing Calibration Verification
CF – Calibration Factor
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
COC – Chain of Custody
DOC – Demonstration of Capability
DQO – Data Quality Objectives
DUP - Duplicate
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
ICV – Initial Calibration Verification
IDL – Instrument Detection Limit
IH – Industrial Hygiene
IS – Internal Standard
LCS – Laboratory Control Sample
LCSD – Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate
LIMS – Laboratory Information Management System
LOD – Limit of Detection
LOQ – Limit of Quantitation
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
NELAP - National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
PT – Performance Testing
QAM – Quality Assurance Manual
QA/QC – Quality Assurance / Quality Control
QAPP – Quality Assurance Project Plan

RF – Response Factor
RPD – Relative Percent Difference
RSD – Relative Standard Deviation
SD – Standard Deviation
SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
TAT – Turn-Around-Time
TNI – The NELAC Institute
VOA – Volatiles
VOC – Volatile Organic Compound

Appendix 3. Laboratory Certifications, Accreditations, Validations

TestAmerica Denver 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:



Laboratory	Program	Authority	Identification	Expiration Date
TestAmerica Denver	A2LA	Wyoming (UST)		10/31/2013
TestAmerica Denver	DoD ELAP	A2LA	2907.01	10/31/2013
TestAmerica Denver	Federal	USDA	P330-13-00202	07/02/2016
TestAmerica Denver	ISO/IEC 17025	A2LA	2907.01	10/31/2013
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	Florida	E87667	06/30/2014
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	Illinois	200017	04/30/2014
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	Kansas	E-10166	04/30/2014
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	Louisiana	02096	08/01/2013
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	Minnesota	8-999-405	12/31/2013
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	New Hampshire	205310	04/28/2014
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	New Jersey	CO 004	06/30/2014
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	New York	11964	04/01/2014
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	Oregon	CO 200001	01/16/2014
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	Pennsylvania	68-00664	08/01/2013
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	Texas	T104704183-08-TX	09/30/2013
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	Utah	CO 000262012-4	08/01/2013
TestAmerica Denver	NELAP	Virginia	460232	06/14/2014
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Alabama	40730	09/30/2013
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Alaska (UST)	UST-30	04/05/2014
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Arizona	AZ0713	12/19/2013
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Arkansas DEQ	88-0687	08/01/2013
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Colorado	N/A	09/30/2013
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Connecticut	PH-0686	09/30/2014
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Idaho	CO 00026	09/30/2013
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Iowa	370	12/01/2014
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Maine	CO 0002	03/03/2015
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Maryland	268	03/31/2014
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Nevada	CO 0026	08/01/2013
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	New Mexico	CO 00026	06/30/2014
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	North Carolina DENR	358	12/31/2013
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	North Dakota	R-034	06/30/2014
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Oklahoma	8614	08/31/2013
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	South Carolina	72002	08/01/2013
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Washington	C583	08/03/2013
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	West Virginia DEP	354	11/30/2013
TestAmerica Denver	State Program	Wisconsin	999615430	08/31/2013

* Certification Valid - Laboratory is Pending Renewal with the Program Authority

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The certificates and parameter lists (which may differ) are available, upon request, from a laboratory representative. For each organization 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.