

Working with the New MDL

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A Revision to the Method Detection Limit

EPA published a revision to the 40
CFR Part 136 MDL procedure in the
Federal Register on Thursday
February 19th

This is a proposed rule with public comments due by April 20th



Major Differences Between the Old and New MDL

First, what stays the same?

- Fundamental concept is unchanged
 - What is the lowest result that is qualitatively reliable, i.e., the lowest result that reliably indicates the analyte is in the sample?
- Fundamental approach is unchanged
 - Describe the distribution as Student's t times the standard deviation of results

Blanks

OLD

- No consideration of blanks

NEW

- Analyze a minimum of 7 blanks
 - Method blanks
 - Existing data is OK and preferred
 - $MDL_B = X + Ts_B$
- MDL is the greater of MDL_B and MDL_S

Variance

OLD

- Not stated, usually one batch

NEW

- Spread over at least 3 batches (prep and analysis)
 - Spikes and blanks
 - Existing data is OK

On-going data collection

OLD

- None – redo once per year

NEW

- Collect spike data quarterly
- Collect ongoing routine method blanks
- Recalculate to verify once per year, update only if necessary

10x Rule

OLD

- MDL is not valid if more than 10X less than spiking level

NEW

- No 10 X rule

Does the 10X rule protect against MDLs that are too low?

True	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
100	100	103	99	102	97	98	102

Results within $\pm 3\%$

Mean	RSD	Std Dev	MDL
100	2.3%	2.3	7.1

True	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.3

Results within $\pm 40\%$

Mean	RSD	Std Dev	MDL
1.0	29%	0.29	0.90

Does the 10X rule protect against MDLs that are too high?

Example, Iron

ICPMS detection limit (ultra clean semiconductor industry lab)

< 1 part per trillion

ICPMS detection limit (“clean” environmental lab)

1-10 part per billion

Typical level of environmental interest

Part per million range

6-8 orders of magnitude difference between absolute detection limit and level of interest

Length of a virus 7 orders of magnitude less than length of a person
Radius of the earth 7 orders of magnitude greater than length of a person

Multiple instruments

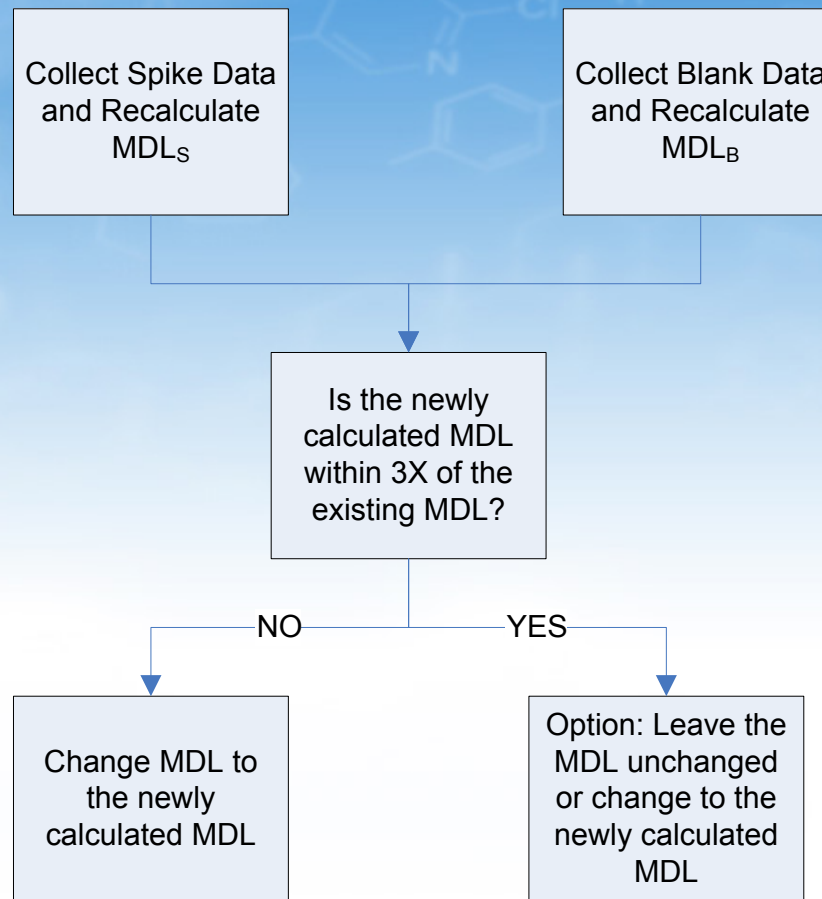
OLD

- No instructions

NEW

- Initial determination
- At least 2 samples per instrument
- Ongoing
- Quarterly spike on each instrument (can be same prep)

Annual recalculation





MDL, TNI LOD and TNI LOQ

MDL and LOQ

MDL

- Low level spike, 2-10X estimated MDL
 - Calculate $MDL_S = ts$

LOQ

- Low level spike at or below LOQ
 - LOQ is spiking level or above
 - Use the collected data to calculate precision and bias

Good precision, good recovery

Spike	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.6	9.4	9.7	9.9
	MEAN	STD. DEV	MDL S				
	9.9	0.4	1.3				

Blanks	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	MEAN	STD. DEV	MDL B				
	0.0	0.0	0.0				

MDL	3X MDL	LOQ
1.3	3.9	10.0

LOQ = Spiking level

Good precision, moderate recovery

Spike	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	7	7.3	6.9	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.9
	MEAN	STD. DEV	MDL S				
	7.5	0.5	1.4				

Blanks	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	MEAN	STD. DEV	MDL B				
	0.0	0.0	0.0				

MDL	3X MDL	LOQ
1.4	4.3	10.0

LOQ = Spiking level

Poor/Moderate precision and recovery

Spike	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	6	7.3	7.6	5.7	7.2	7.9	5.3
	MEAN	STD. DEV	MDL S				
	6.7	1.0	3.2				

Blanks	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	MEAN	STD. DEV	MDL B				
	0.0	0.0	0.0				

MDL	3X MDL	LOQ
3.2	9.7	10.0

LOQ = Spiking level

Poor precision, poor recovery

Spike	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	5	7.1	3.2	6.5	7.4	3	3.3
	MEAN	STD. DEV	MDL S				
	5.1	1.9	6.1				

Blanks	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	MEAN	STD. DEV	MDL B				
	0.0	0.0	0.0				

MDL	3X MDL	LOQ
6.1	18.2	18.0

**LOQ = 3X MDL
(greater than spiking level)**

How the modifications improve the procedure

- Sensible MDLs when there is blank bias
 - 1980 Lead in tuna results overstated by 1000X due to blank contamination
 - 2004 EPA Episode 6000 data Chromium by ICPMS, 1400% recovery at the MDL and 600% recovery at the ML due to blank bias
 - 2013 Multi-lab blank detection rates
 - ~ 8270 SIM 6.4%
 - ~ 8921B 16%
 - ~ ICPMS 8%
 - 2014 Lead in particulate matter
 - ~ All blanks in the validation study exceeded the MDL

This problem is getting worse because of the need for low level data and increasing sensitivity of instrumentation

How the modifications improve the procedures

- Long term vs. short term bias
 - The difference varies from method to method and lab to lab, but can be large
 - Long term bias is what matters when it comes to the detection and quantitation performance
- Ongoing verification
- Very consistent with EPA office of Water MRL, EPA ORCR LLOQ

What does this mean to labs?

- Clear requirements
- Sensible MDLs
- Level playing field
- Low transition costs since existing data can be used
 - Note – labs should start complying with 3 batch rule right now
- Some additional organizational requirements

What does this mean to data users?

- MDLs that make sense
- Much lower rate of false positives, especially for ICP, ICPMS and some general chemistry tests
- Easier to compare labs
- In general, more reliable data = better decision making

How much will MDLs change?

- Analytes with minimal or no detects in blanks, eg most GC/MS analytes at normal levels:

Not Much

- Analytes with frequent detects in blanks, eg, metals, very low level PAH, some general chemistry tests:

Depends

- If the lab is currently adjusting MDLs to avoid excessive false positives, not much
- If the lab has been pushing MDLs below levels justified by the blanks, potentially quite a bit

Questions