









So now we have a new "instrument/technique" that someone wants approved.



Technique / instrument is not a method

Operating conditions are not a method

Lab SOP is not a method

EPA approves methods



Adaption of a technique to a specific problem is a method

Comparative method – requires standards



Absolute method –
based on chemical or physical property



Written directions on how to do a method is a procedure

Often laboratory specific SOP

A method of demonstrated precision usually by a "standards organization" is a:

Standard Method

- ANSI or WTO accredited, such as ASTM, AOAC, ISO, or Standard Methods
- Government, such as EPA, or BSI
- Peer review
- Inter-laboratory comparison
- Each operation is specified (generally, but still need Lab SOP)

A Standard Method contains:

- 1. Title
- 2. Scope
- 3. References
- 4. Terminology
- 5. Summary
- 6. Significance and Use
- 7. Interferences
- 8. Apparatus
- 9. Reagents and Materials



A Standard Method contains:

- 10. Hazardous and Precautions
- 11. Sampling and Sample preservation
- 12. Preparation of Apparatus
- 13. Calibration and Standardization
- 14. Procedure
- 15. Demonstration of Capability
- 16. Calculation
- 17. Assignment of uncertainty

Alternative Test Procedures (ATP)

- Released under SDWA expedited methods
- CWA issued equivalency letter
 - Usually manufacturer specific



Consensus Standards Organizations

ASTM International

- Over 12,000 methods worldwide
- Multiple EPA and Federal Government programs
- 86 for wastewater alone

Standard Methods

- 348 total
- 136 EPA approved
- Considered "Bible" for municipal laboratories and many labs all over world

Process at ASTM International

Idea introduced by anyone at a sub committee meeting

- Determine if new standard is needed
- Identify and gather key stakeholders
- Appoint a Task Group Chair
- Register a Work Item
- Subcommittee decides on title and scope

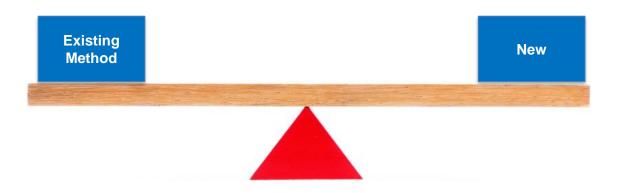
By registering as a Work Item, ASTM:

- Provides a tracking number, "WK5432"
- Alerts other members
- Initiates a time table and process

Validation of methods that measure the same analyte as other methods needs to establish:

Equivalency

- Same result as approved method (interference free)
- Same QC
- Same detection (wet chemistry)
- Same extraction (GC)

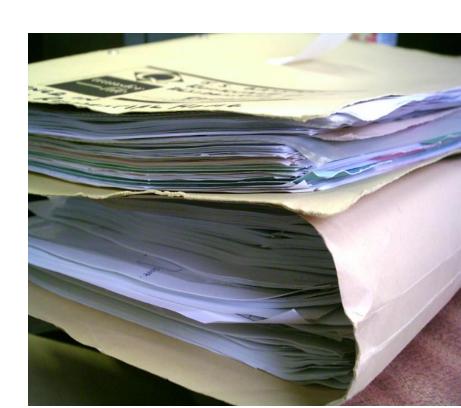


Validation of the method should include

- Calibration
- MDL
- DOC
- Single Lab Study (matrices)
 - Precision
 - Spike Recoveries
- Multi-Lab study
 - Precision

Validation of a New Method

- Preliminary Literature Search
- Design Phase
- Development Phase
- Validation Phase
- Evaluation Phase



The design phase occurs before significant amounts of data are collected:

- Draft "method"
 - Scope
 - Summary
 - Technique
 - Matrices
 - Concentration Range (estimate)
 - Optional vote at Subcommittee level

The Development phase collects preliminary data

- Single or two lab studies
 - Proof of concept
 - "preliminary data"

Vote at Subcommittee level

The Validation phase includes collection of the following information:

- Selectivity
 - Correctly ID analyte in matrices
- Calibration
 - Technique and model
- Repeatability
 - At a range of concentrations
 - In numerous matrices
- Bias
 - Compare to known matrices
 - Spike samples
 - Compare to other techniques
- Ruggedness
 - What can change results

Before an inter-laboratory study is carried out the draft should pass subcommittee balloting

Evaluation Phase

- Prefer up to 9 labs for wastewater (6 minimum)*
- Prefer 9 matrices for CWA
- Minimum 3 matrices for SDWA
- 3 Youden Pairs (optional)

* Radiochemical methods = three labs and three matrices





Thank You

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