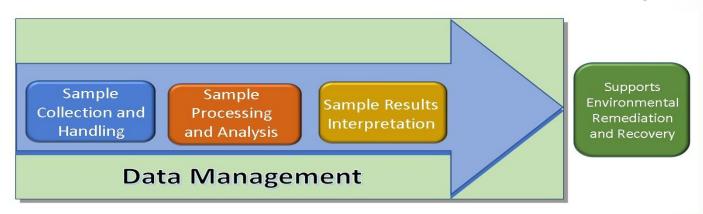
US EPA Office of Research and Development Homeland Security Research Program

EPA's Environmental Sampling and Analytical Methods (ESAM) for Environmental Remediation and Recovery



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Erin Silvestri
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Overview

- Background
- Environmental Sampling and Analytical Methods (ESAM)
 Program
- Sample Collection and Analysis
- Selected Analytical Methods (SAM)
- SAM Statistics
- ESAM Website





Why should you care about EPA's Environmental Sampling and Analytical Methods (ESAM)?

• Problem:

- Events in 2001 highlighted major holes in sampling and analysis for large events
 - Inconsistencies in methods used to collect samples by different sampling teams
 - Different analysis methods used to characterize samples by multiple labs
- Using multiple methods, it is impossible to interpret, communicate, or make decisions off the data



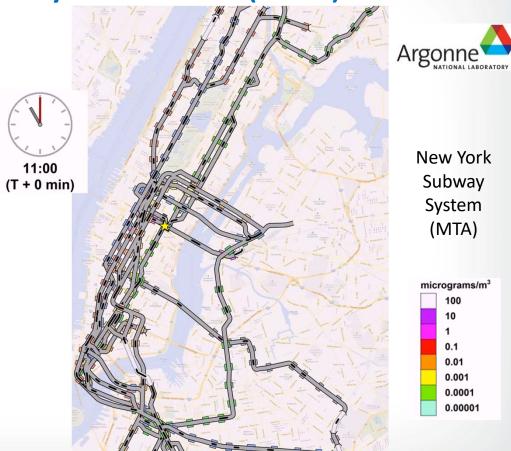




Why should you care about EPA's Environmental Sampling and Analytical Methods (ESAM)?

• Problem:

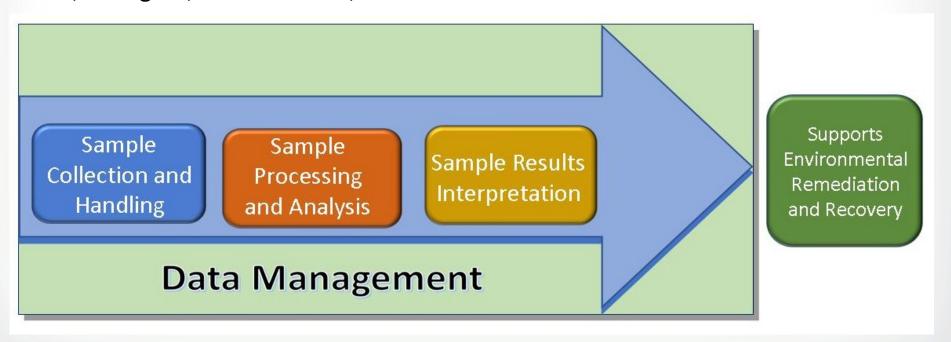
- A future wide area incident is still a major concern!
- State, local and tribal public health and environmental agencies need to know what resources they have available





Environmental Sampling and Analytical Methods Program (ESAM)

The ESAM tool supports decision makers by coordinating sampling and analysis needs to a chemical, biological, radiochemical, or biotoxin contamination incident.



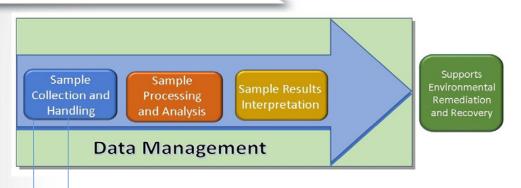


What types of contaminants and sample types?

Chemicals	Radiochemicals	Pathogens	Biotoxins
 145 analytes Chlorine Fentanyl VX 5 sample types Solids Non-drinking water Drinking water Air Wipes 	 36 analytes Cesium-137 Plutonium-238/239 Strontium-90 10 sample types Drinking water Aqueous & liquid phase Soil & sediment Surface wipes Air filters Vegetation Brick Concrete Asphalt matrices Asphalt shingles 	 33 analytes Bacillus anthracis Legionella Cryptosporidium Noroviruses 5 sample types Aerosol Particulate Soil Drinking water Post decontamination waste water 	 17 analytes Ricin Microcystins Botulinum neurotoxins 5 sample types Aerosol Solid Particulate Non-drinking water Drinking water



ESAM Sample Collection Protocols, Procedures, and Information







Sample Collection Protocols & Procedures

- Readily available protocols and procedures for use in the field by sample collectors

Sample Collection Information Document (SCID)

- Online resource to facilitate field sample collection and laboratory requirements for large numbers of samples



Sample Collection Information Document (SCID)

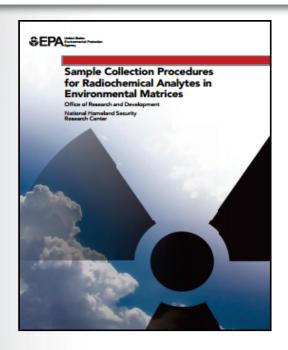
- Developed to facilitate transfer of field samples to the analytical laboratory by indicating specific requirements for:
 - Collection volume or weight
 - Sample containers
 - Holding times
 - Preservation or preparation
 - Packaging
 - Shipping labels







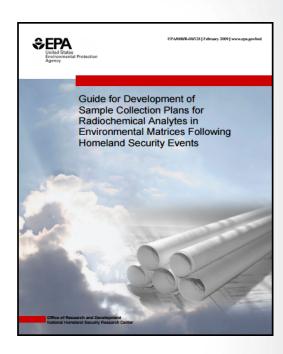
Example: Radiological Sample Collection



Procedure for <u>environmental</u> <u>sample collection</u> during site characterization, remediation, and final status phases



Procedure for <u>building</u> <u>materials sample collection</u> during site characterization, remediation, and final status phases



Framework to assist incident commanders, project managers, state and local authorities, contractors, and enforcement divisions in <u>developing</u> sample collection plans



Example: Biological Sample Collection

New composite sampling methods:

- Large sampling area
- Economic and rapid
- Small number of sampling personnel per area
- Reduced burden on processing labs





Robotic cleaner



Native air filters (e.g. HVAC)



Activity-based sampling



Burkholderia pseudomallei incident at Tulane

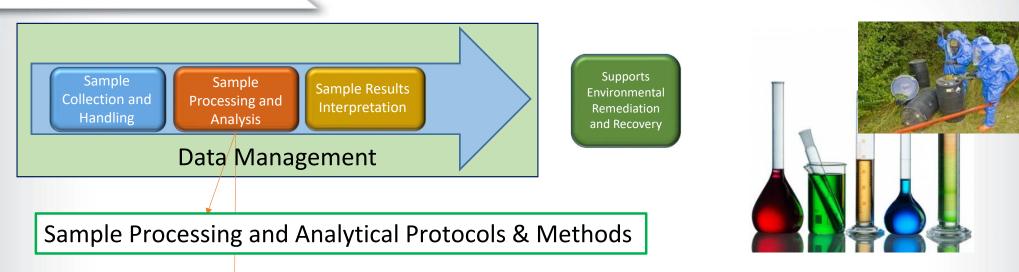
- Primates infected with B.
 pseudomallei at Tulane National

 Primate Center
- Developed sample collection methods and sampling plans for outdoor facilities





ESAM Sample Processing and Analysis



- Readily available protocols and methods for use in the laboratories

Selected Analytical Methods (SAM)

- Online resource identifying best available analytical method to be used by multiple laboratories during a large homeland security incident



Selected Analytical Methods for Environmental Remediation and Recovery (SAM)

- Identifies a single, selected method for each analyte/sample type in a specific matrix (e.g. soil, water, air)
 - To be used by laboratories performing analyses of environmental and building material samples following a contamination incident.
 - Permits sharing of sample load between laboratories
 - Increases the speed of analysis
 - Improves data comparability
 - Simplifies potential outsourcing analytical support





Who helped develop SAM?









































How are SAM Methods Chosen?

- Is there an EPA published method for measurement of the analyte in the sample type of interest?
- Is there a method that has been published by another federal agency or Voluntary Consensus Standard Body (VCSB)?
- Is there an EPA, federal or VCSB method that has been developed for measurement of the analyte in another environmental sample type?
- Are there methods that measure analytes similar to the analyte of concern?
- Are there procedures described and supported by data in a peer-reviewed journal article?









Selected Analytical Methods (SAM) Applicability Tiers

SANA	Analyte/sample type is a target of the method.							
SAM Applicability Tier I	Multi-laboratory evaluated will allow implementation for the analyte/sample type with no modifications. Data available for all aspects of method performance and quality control measures supporting its use.							
	Method has been used by laboratories to address the analyte/sample type, but not multi-lab validated.							
SAM Applicability Tier II	(1) The analyte/sample type is a target of the method, but method performance/quality control measures need further evaluation (e.g., single-lab tested).							
	(2) The analyte/sample type is not a target of the method, but limited data for method performance/ quality control may be available.							
SAM Applicability Tier III	Analyte/sample type is not a target of the method, and/or no reliable data supporting the method's fitness for its intended use are available.							





New Processing and Analysis Methods in ESAM

Biological and Biotoxin:

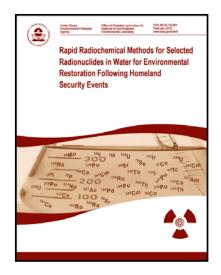
- Yersinia pestis
- Francisella tularensis
- Ricin

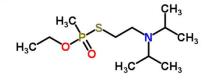
Chemical:

- VX
- EA-2192, VX Degradation Product
- Semivolatile Organic Compounds (21 sVOCs)
- Organophosphorus-based Pesticides

Radiochemical:

- Cf -252, Cm -244, and Sr 89
- Rapid radiochemical methods for concrete, brick, asphalt, shingles, limestone and granite



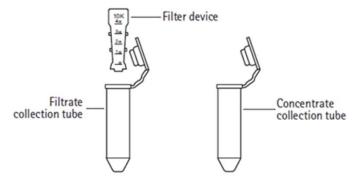






Ricin Incident in Boulder, CO





Sample Processing Procedure for Post-Decontamination Ricin Samples using 0.5 mL Ultrafiltration Devices

Method directly from ESAM



Arsenic Incident near Louisville, KY

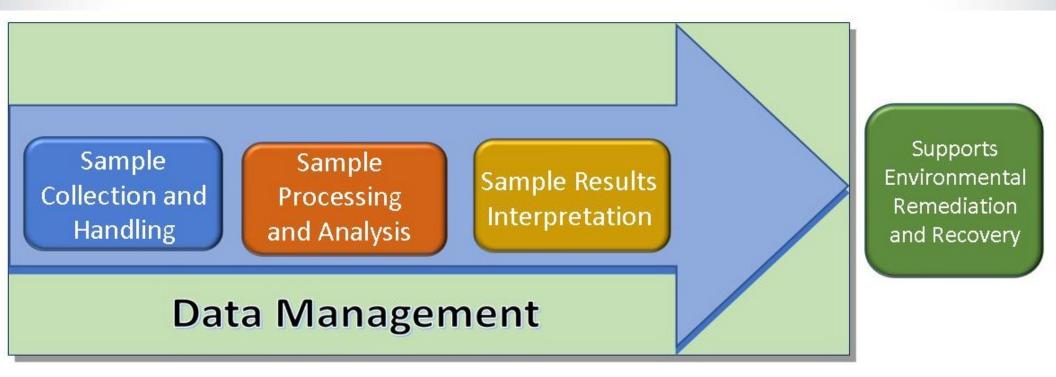
- Soil samples found high in arsenic (As) near Louisville, KY
- There was concern that As in samples was due to past Lewisite production in the region
 - Used As in chicken feed



- Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN) analyzed the samples using the new LC/MS-MS method and further confirmed by GC/MS found in ESAM
- The analysis confirmed that the arsenic was not from Lewisite contamination



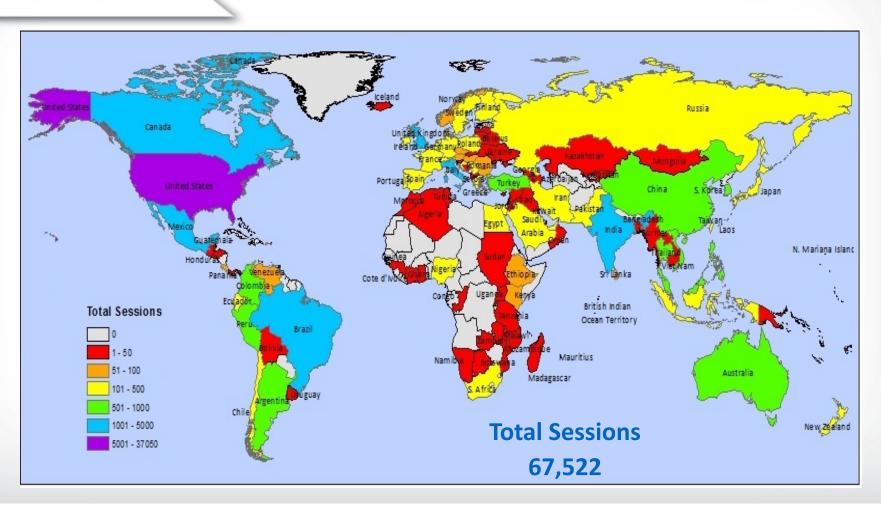
ESAM- Additional Components



https://www.epa.gov/homeland-security-research/environmental-sampling-analytical-methods-esam-program-home



Who is using ESAM?





Who is using ESAM?

Total Sessions 37,007

California (4,982)

Texas (2,579)

Ohio (2,082)

New York (1,895)

Pennsylvania (1,728)

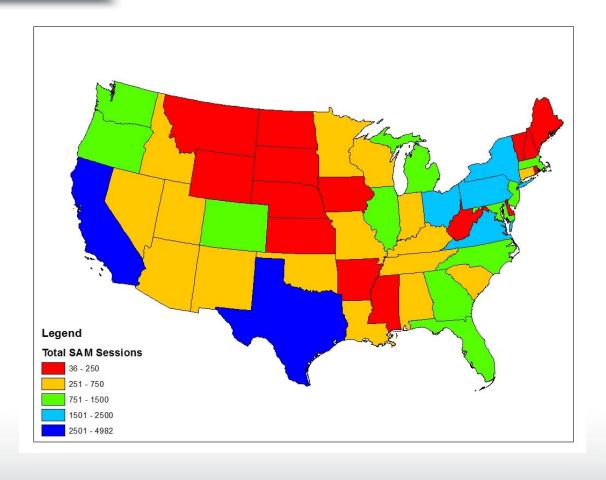
Virginia (1,728)

New Jersey (1,408)

North Carolina (1,355)

Washington (1,314)

Colorado (1,286)

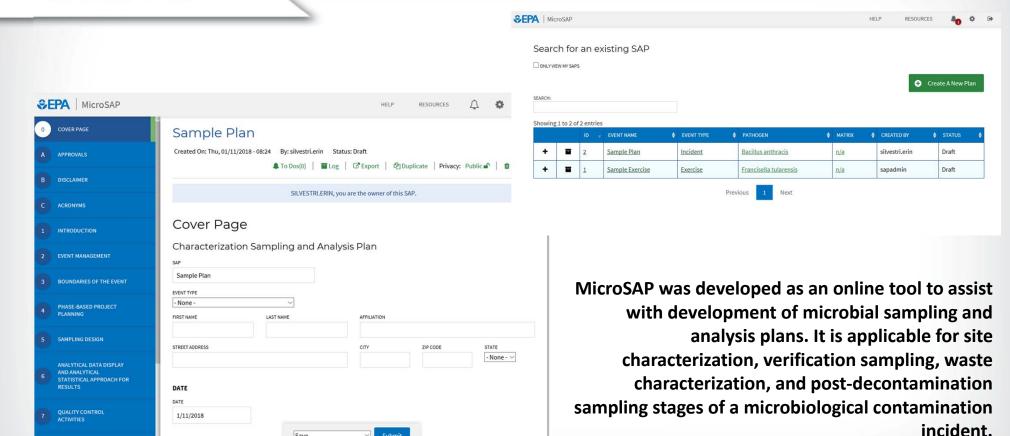






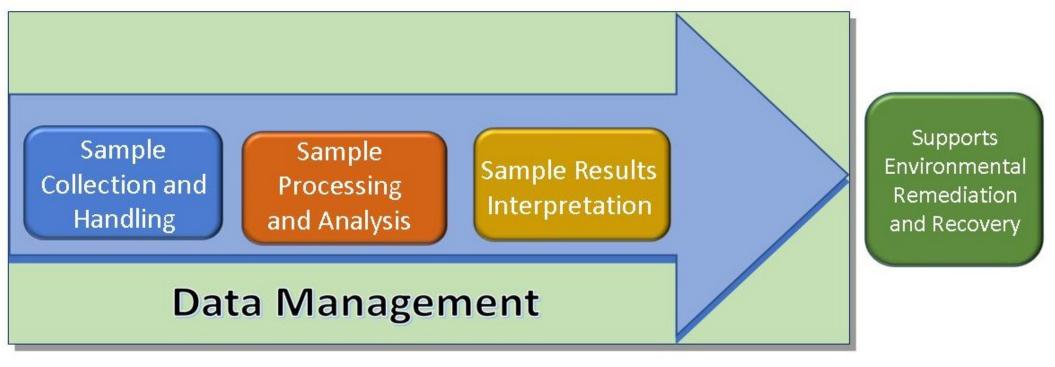


Sampling Design Planning - MicroSAP





DEMO of ESAM



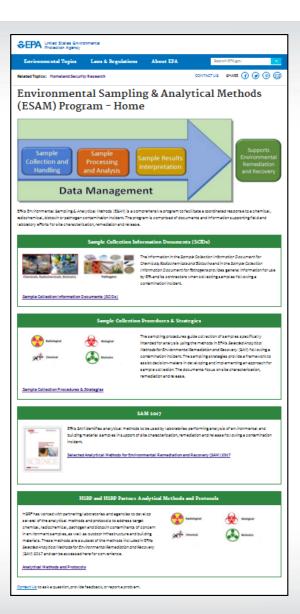
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ESAM Website



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SAM Chemical Analyte Query Results



Chemical Analyte Query Results

(For definitions of abbreviated column headings, hold the cursor over the abbreviation.)

	Technique	Method	Prep	Det	Sol	NDW	DW	Air	Wipe
	Distillation	Standard Method 4500- NH3 B	✓			✓			
Ammonia 7664-41-7	Visible Spectrophotometry	350.1 (EPA OW)	~	~			~		
7007-41-7	Visible Spectrophotometry	NIOSH Method 6015	~	~				V	
	Visible Spectrophotometry	Standard Method 4500- NH3 G		✓		~			

End of Query Results

Query the Selected Analytical Methods Now!

Due to the complexity of some tables and graphics, some of our information is not amenable to a screen reader. If you have trouble accessing information contact <u>Kathleen Nickel</u> and accommodations will be made.

Select your type of analyte to begin your query:

- Chemical Methods Query
- Radiochemical Methods Query
- Pathogen Methods Query
- Biotoxin Methods Query



http://www.epa.gov/homeland-security-research/sam/



SAM Chemical Method Query Results



Chemical Method Query Results

(For definitions of abbreviated column headings, hold the cursor over the abbreviation.)

Technique	Method	Prep	Det	Sol	NDW	DW	Air	Wipe
LC-MS-MS	EPA/600/R-15/258	✓	✓	✓	V	✓		V

CAS RN	Analyte
64038-44-4	2-Chlorovinylarsonic acid (CVAOA) (degradation product of Lewisite)
85090-33-1	2-Chlorovinylarsonous acid (CVAA) (degradation product of Lewisite)
541-25-3	Lewisite 1 (L-1) [2-chlorovinyldichloroarsine]
40334-69-8	Lewisite 2 (L-2) [bis(2-chlorovinyl)chloroarsine]
40334-70-1	Lewisite 3 (L-3) [tris(2-chlorovinyl)arsine]
1306-02-1	Lewisite oxide (degradation product of Lewisite)

End of Query Results

Query the Selected Analytical Methods Now!

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Select your type of analyte to begin your query:

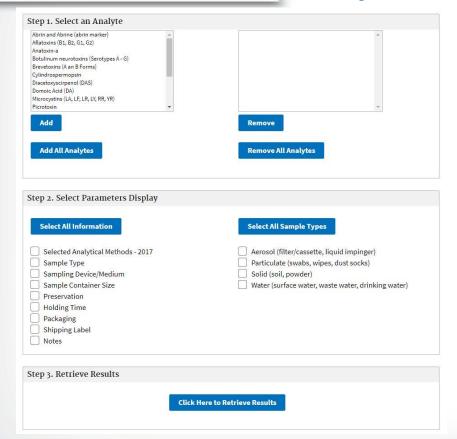
- Chemical Methods Query
- Radiochemical Methods Query
- Pathogen Methods Query
- Biotoxin Methods Query



http://www.epa.gov/homeland-security-research/sam/



SCID Webpage & Query Search



https://www.epa.gov/homeland-security-research/sample-collection-information-documents-scids





SCID Biotoxin Method Query Results



Biotoxin Sample Collection Information — Query Results

The Web page you are viewing requires JavaScript. Due to the complexity of some tables and graphics, some of our information is not amenable to a screen reader. If you have trouble accessing information contact <u>Kathleen Nickel</u> (nickel.kathy@epa.gov) and accommodations will be made.

General Notes:

- Methods and tiers listed under Selected Analytical Methods for Environmental Remediation and Recovery (SAM) 2017 can be located using
 the SAM website https://www.epa.gov/homeland-security-research/gam). Analytical technologies and methods addressing biotoxins
 continue to be developed and improved; the contact information on this website should be used for updates regarding analytical
 procedures.
- 2. Sample sizes are provided for guidance, and may vary depending on the specific contamination incident, data quality objectives and requirements, and laboratory needs. If requested by the laboratory, additional sample(s) must be collected for analyses using multiple methods, or for laboratory quality control analyses (e.g., duplicates, matrix spiles). It is also recommended that additional sample(s) be collected in cases where low concentrations are expected or in the case of an anticipated need for reanalysis due to sample spillage or unforseen analytical difficulties.

Analyte:	Anatoxin-a
Sample Type:	Water (surface water, waste water, drinking water)
Sampling Device/Medium:	Sterile leak proof container - amber glass or amber PETG (or protect from light)
Sample Container Size:	100 mL
Preservation:	 Immediately place on ice (e.g., ice packs, secure double-bagged ice). Target temperature ≤ 10°C. Protect from light NOTE: For treated water samples, add 1 g sodium bisulfate and 0.1 g ascorbic acid / 1-L sample.
Sample Container Size:	Immediately place on ice (e.g., ice packs, secure double-bagged ice). Target temperature ≤ 10°C. Protect from light NOTE: For treated water samples, add 1 g sodium bisulfate and 0.1 g ascorbic acid / 1-L



https://www.epa.gov/homeland-security-research/sample-collection-information-documents-scids



Homeland Security Research Program

For more information:

https://www.epa.gov/homelandsecurity-research/environmentalsampling-analytical-methods-esamprogram-home

Erin Silvestri Silvestri.Erin@epa.gov

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Mission: to conduct research and develop scientific products that improve the capability of the Agency to carry out its homeland security responsibilities

ADVANCING
OUR NATION'S
SECURITY
THROUGH
SCIENCE

