

# **UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project**

## **Preparation of Reference Materials for Analytical Quality Control in the Water Laboratories**

### **Report on Homogeneity Tests of the Second Sediment Reference Materials**

October, 2003



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## **A. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

**Objective:** Ensure the reliability and comparability of monitoring results during the implementation of the transnational water quality monitoring (TNMN) in the Danube river basin (DRB) by providing appropriate reference materials (RM) for analytical quality Control (AQC).

**Outputs:** Ensure availability of homogenous reference samples (RM), as AQC sample, for analyzing specified pollutant characteristics in water and sediment. The RMs shall be available for performance testing (intercalibration) and intra-laboratory quality control.

This project output will assist DRB-countries to control the water quality monitoring results by reference samples in their laboratories and to ensure sustainable quality work as well as to improve their working quality as needed.

Implementation of the project will ensure the continuity of the quality assurance activities in the DRB which have been developed and maintained since 1995 in the frame of different projects supported from different financial sources, e.g. individual countries, PHARE programme and the ICPDR.

## **B. APPROACH OF WORK IN LINE WITH THE REQUIRED SERVICE**

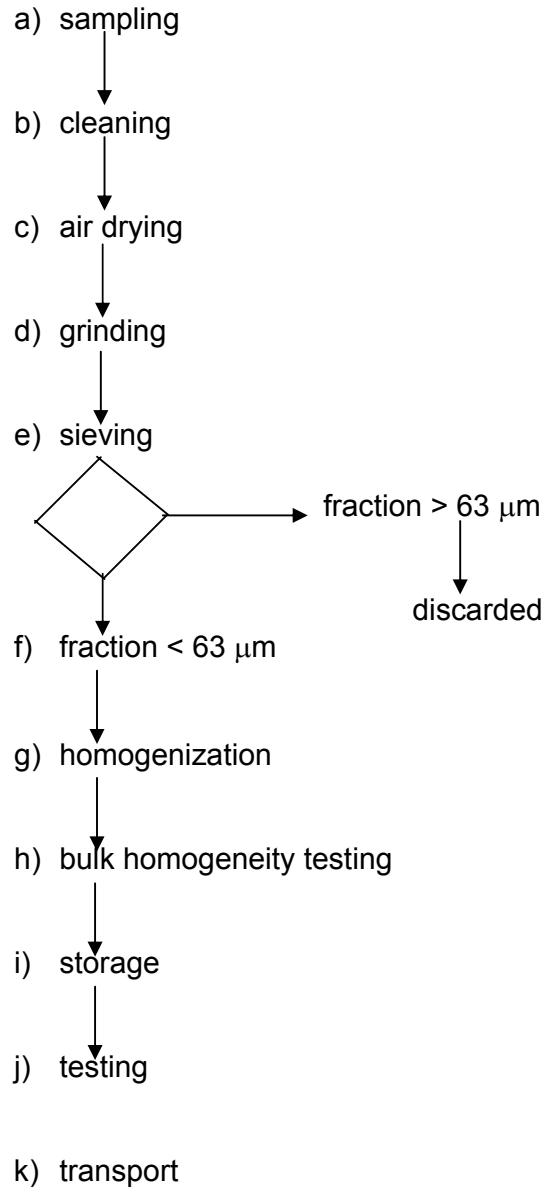
In line with the Work Program of the MLIM Expert Groups, there is a need to ensure and maintain the analytical quality control measures in the water laboratories in the DRB as a basic requirement of the quality assurance in the trans-national monitoring. This Project provides significant quantities of water and sediment RMs:

### ***Sediment RMs:***

based on earlier experience concerning the problem of determination of the different river quality characteristics the target determinands include nutrients, i.e. nitrogen and phosphorus forms, heavy metals, as well as selected determinands to characterize organic contamination, e.g. total organic carbon (TOC), chlorinated hydrocarbons, ((DDT, HCB, HCH ( $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ -,  $\gamma$ -), PAHs (fluoranthene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indenopyrene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene (Borneff PAHs)).

The compounds of interest in the sediment RMs will be in the range of concentrations found in Danube sediments.

In the case of sediment reference materials all the preparation steps and tests are specified. The procedure for producing powdered RMs is the following:



### C. HOMOGENIZATION

Homogenization of sediment (fraction < 63  $\mu\text{m}$ ) was carried out by a special equipment in VITUKI. Based on earlier experience (at the first sediment RM) the time of homogenization at a constant rotating speed was longer, as before, eight days.

### D. HOMOGENEITY TESTING

#### 1. Bulk homogeneity test

At the end production, sub-samples were taken from the bulk material to control the homogeneity on three heavy metals: copper, lead, nickel, using a relatively fast and accurate method (atomic absorption spectrometric method). The test results were used as indicators of successful bulk homogenization.

Randomly selected four sub-samples were tested. Each sub-sample was analyzed in six replicates. The results can be seen in **Table 1-3**.

### Results of homogeneity test

**Table 1.**

	<b>Bottle-1</b>	<b>Bottle-2</b>	<b>Bottle-3</b>	<b>Bottle-4</b>		
	<b>Cu(mg/kg)</b>	<b>Cu(mg/kg)</b>	<b>Cu(mg/kg)</b>	<b>Cu(mg/kg)</b>		
/1	143,05	135,15	137,24	135,17		
/2	143,63	140,16	136,40	135,68		
/3	143,37	137,72	139,71	136,84		
/4	140,90	136,04	138,38	137,44		
/5	143,42	134,26	137,59	136,50		
/6	143,10	132,83	136,11	134,32		
<b>Minimum</b>	140,90	132,83	136,11	134,32	132,83	<b>Minimum</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	143,63	140,16	139,71	137,44	143,63	<b>Maximum</b>
<b>Median</b>	143,24	135,60	137,42	136,09	136,75	<b>Median</b>
<b>Average</b>	142,91	136,03	137,57	135,99	138,13	<b>Average</b>
<b>SD</b>	1,01	2,61	1,33	1,15	1,53	<b>SD</b>
<b>RSD (CV<sub>w</sub>)</b>	0,71	1,92	0,97	0,85	1,11	<b>RSD (CV<sub>b</sub>)</b>
<b>U<sub>w</sub></b>	0,22	0,61	0,31	0,27	0,35	<b>U<sub>b</sub></b>
<b>CV<sub>w</sub>+U<sub>w</sub></b>	0,93	2,53	1,27	1,12	1,46	<b>CV<sub>b</sub>+U<sub>b</sub></b>
<b>CV<sub>w</sub>-U<sub>w</sub></b>	0,48	1,31	0,66	0,58	0,76	<b>CV<sub>b</sub>-U<sub>b</sub></b>

**Table 2.**

	<b>Bottle-1</b>	<b>Bottle-2</b>	<b>Bottle-3</b>	<b>Bottle-4</b>		
	<b>Ni(mg/kg)</b>	<b>Ni(mg/kg)</b>	<b>Ni(mg/kg)</b>	<b>Ni(mg/kg)</b>		
/1	44,83	45,56	45,41	45,44		
/2	46,21	46,38	45,46	45,91		
/3	45,98	46,42	45,38	45,61		
/4	45,10	45,18	46,44	45,31		
/5	46,44	44,74	42,19	45,85		
/6	45,32	44,78	44,53	44,60		
<b>Minimum</b>	44,83	44,74	42,19	44,60	42,19	<b>Minimum</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	46,44	46,42	46,44	45,91	46,44	<b>Maximum</b>
<b>Median</b>	45,65	45,37	45,40	45,53	45,46	<b>Median</b>
<b>Average</b>	45,65	45,51	44,90	45,45	45,38	<b>Average</b>
<b>SD</b>	0,65	0,75	1,46	0,48	0,84	<b>SD</b>
<b>RSD (CV<sub>w</sub>)</b>	1,43	1,65	3,25	1,05	1,85	<b>RSD (CV<sub>b</sub>)</b>
<b>U<sub>w</sub></b>	0,45	0,52	1,03	0,33	0,58	<b>U<sub>b</sub></b>
<b>CV<sub>w</sub>+U<sub>w</sub></b>	1,88	2,17	4,28	1,38	2,43	<b>CV<sub>b</sub>+U<sub>b</sub></b>
<b>CV<sub>w</sub>-U<sub>w</sub></b>	0,98	1,13	2,22	0,72	1,26	<b>CV<sub>b</sub>-U<sub>b</sub></b>

**Table 3.**

	<b>Bottle-1</b>	<b>Bottle-2</b>	<b>Bottle-3</b>	<b>Bottle-4</b>		
	<b>Pb(mg/kg)</b>	<b>Pb(mg/kg)</b>	<b>Pb(mg/kg)</b>	<b>Pb(mg/kg)</b>		
/1	130,40	131,11	134,18	131,22		
/2	138,11	134,04	136,40	133,13		
/3	136,40	135,17	134,10	133,29		
/4	133,79	134,52	132,67	133,87		
/5	135,27	132,23	124,55	132,95		
/6	134,88	130,24	131,56	129,24		
<b>Minimum</b>	130,40	130,24	124,55	129,24	124,55	<b>Minimum</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	138,11	135,17	136,40	133,87	138,11	<b>Maximum</b>
<b>Median</b>	135,08	133,14	133,39	133,04	133,26	<b>Median</b>
<b>Average</b>	134,81	132,89	132,24	132,28	133,06	<b>Average</b>
<b>SD</b>	2,61	1,99	4,11	1,74	2,61	<b>SD</b>
<b>RSD (CV<sub>w</sub>)</b>	1,94	1,50	3,11	1,31	1,96	<b>RSD (CV<sub>b</sub>)</b>
<b>U<sub>w</sub></b>	0,61	0,47	0,98	0,42	0,62	<b>U<sub>b</sub></b>
<b>CV<sub>w</sub>+U<sub>w</sub></b>	2,55	1,97	4,09	1,73	2,58	<b>CV<sub>b</sub>+U<sub>b</sub></b>
<b>CV<sub>w</sub>-U<sub>w</sub></b>	1,33	1,02	2,12	0,90	1,34	<b>CV<sub>b</sub>-U<sub>b</sub></b>

## **2. Specific homogeneity test**

After homogenization specific homogeneity both for between-units and within-unit was tested.

### *Between-units homogeneity*

It was necessary to check – using a reasonable number of samples – if the differences between-units stay within acceptable limits.

The selected analytical method was atomic absorption spectrometric method, which was applied under the best repeatable conditions: all samples were measured on the same day, with the same instrument, by the same operator, against the same calibrates.

Five representative replicate samples were selected from each bottle in order to verify their homogeneity. All the representative samples were analyzed by VITUKI.

### *Within-unit homogeneity*

Within-unit homogeneity was calculated from the five replicates per bottle (unit).

The analytical results are presented in **Table 1-3**.

## E. EVALUATION OF HOMOGENEITY

The coefficients of variation (relative standard deviation) were obtained from the between-unit and within-unit homogeneity tests ( $CV_B$  and  $CV_W$  respectively).

Their respective uncertainties  $U_{CV}$ , are defined as follows:

$$U_{CV} \approx CV / \sqrt{2n}, \text{ where } n = \text{number of replicates.}$$

No inhomogeneity is detected when the uncertainty ranges of the two coefficients of variation overlap, or when  $CV_B \pm U_{CV}$ , and  $CV_W \pm U_{CV}$  show overlap.

Variation coefficients and uncertainties are also presented in *Table 2-7* based on copper, nickel and lead analytical results.

The evaluated values from between-unit and within-unit homogeneity test are summarized in **Table 4**.

The bolded values inside the range ( $CV_B \pm U_{CV}$ ) indicate the homogeneity of sediment RM and it is plotted in **Fig. 1-3**.

The requirement of homogeneity – namely the uncertainty ranges of the two coefficients of variation shall be overlapped – is achieved.

**Table 4. Evaluation of homogeneity test results**

Copper			Nickel			Lead		
$CV_B \pm U_{CV}$		$CV_W \pm U_{CV}$	$CV_B \pm U_{CV}$		$CV_W \pm U_{CV}$	$CV_B \pm U_{CV}$		$CV_W \pm U_{CV}$
<b>0,76-1,46</b>	w <sub>1</sub>	0,48- <b>0,93</b>	<b>1,26-2,43</b>	w <sub>1</sub>	0,98- <b>1,88</b>	<b>1,34-2,58</b>	w <sub>1</sub>	1,33- <b>2,55</b>
	w <sub>2</sub>	<b>1,31</b> -2,53		w <sub>2</sub>	1,13- <b>2,17</b>		w <sub>2</sub>	1,02- <b>1,97</b>
	w <sub>3</sub>	0,66- <b>1,27</b>		w <sub>3</sub>	<b>2,22</b> -4,28		w <sub>3</sub>	<b>2,12</b> -4,09
	w <sub>4</sub>	0,58- <b>1,12</b>		w <sub>4</sub>	0,72- <b>1,38</b>		w <sub>4</sub>	0,90- <b>1,73</b>

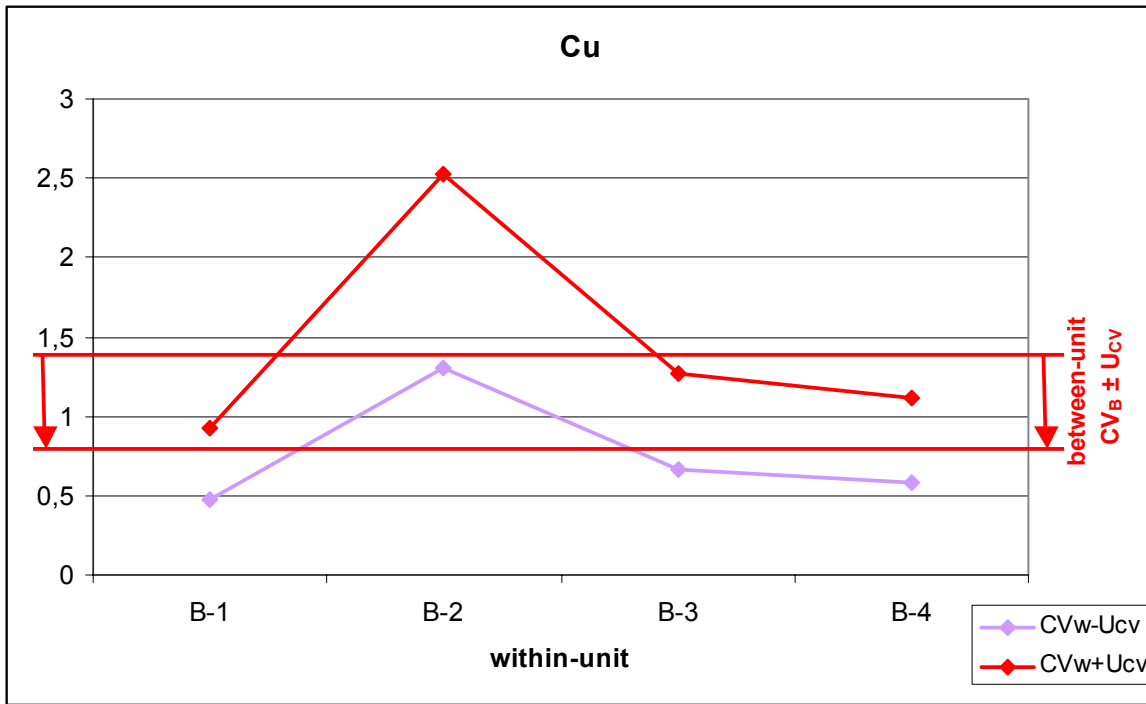


Figure 1. Graphical representation of homogeneity of sediment RM

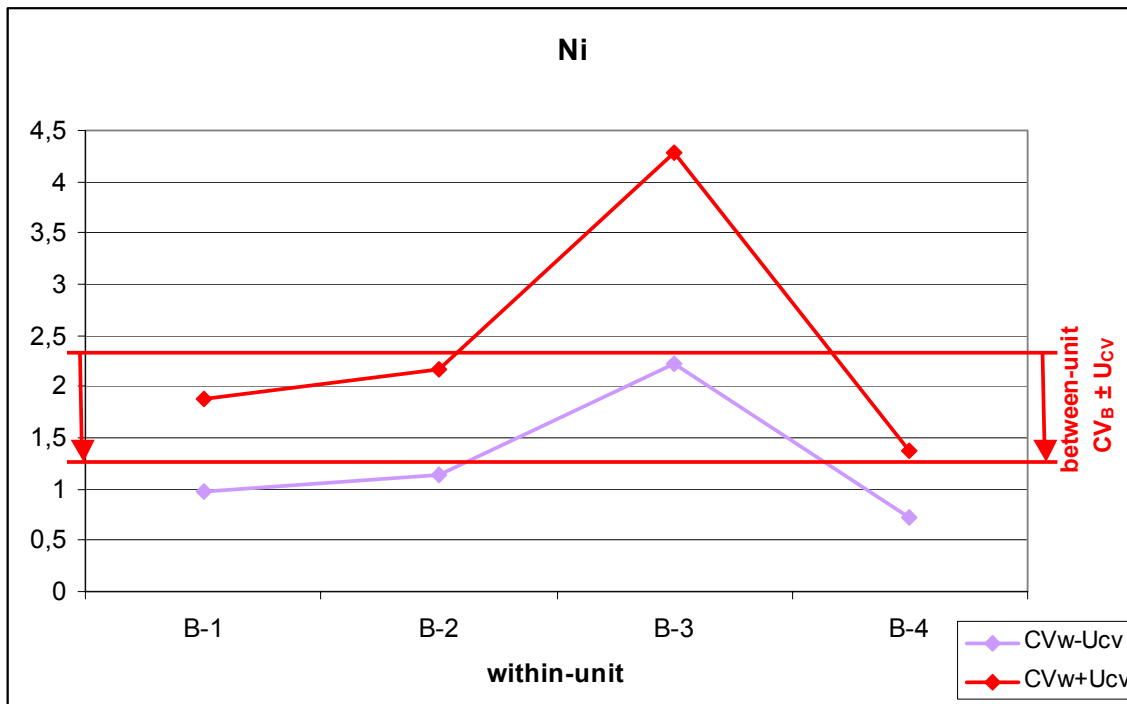
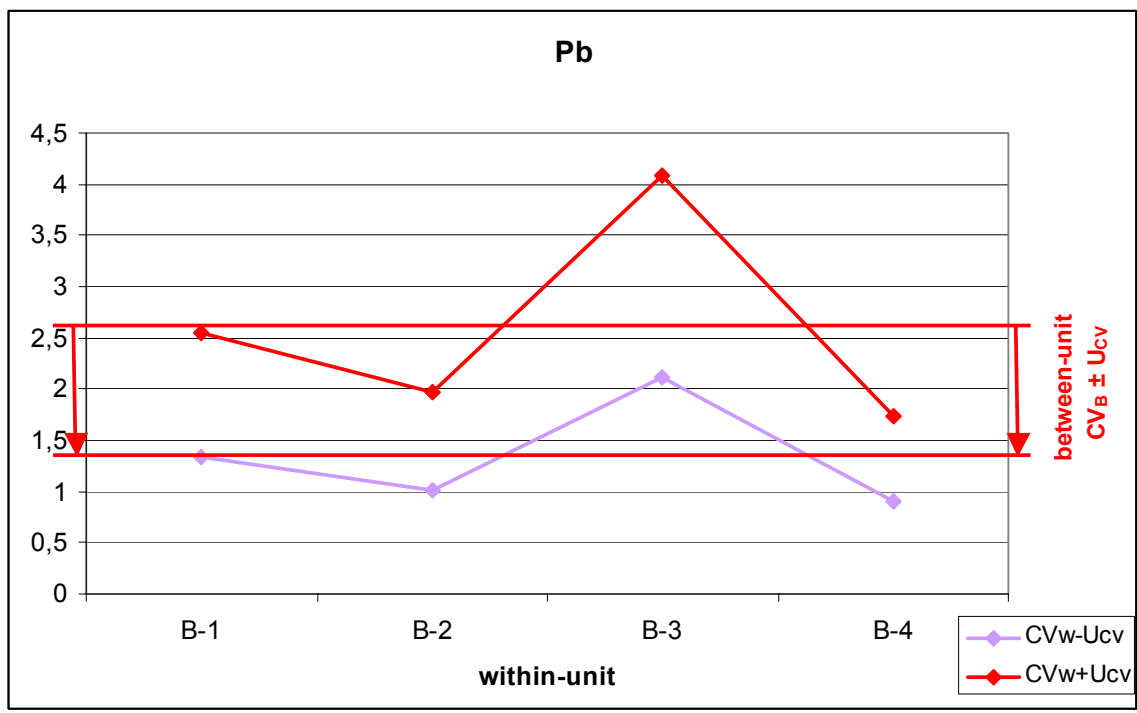


Figure 2. Graphical representation of homogeneity of sediment RM





**Figure 3. Graphical representation of homogeneity of sediment RM**

## **F. PROGRESS OF WORK**

The Project goes forward nearly according to the work plan (Annex 2: paragraph E). The second set of the water RMs for nutrients (ammonium-N, nitrate-N, phosphate-P, total P) and heavy metals (cadmium, copper, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, aluminum arsenic) were prepared in September.

To prepare the second set of sediment RMs bulk sediment was collected in the Ráckeve-Soroksár Danube Branch. The sediment was processed according to the flow chart of sediment RM preparation (cleaning, drying, grinding, sieving and homogenization). After homogenization the sediment was bottled and between- and within-units homogeneity tests were carried out. As the evaluated results of homogeneity tests showed homogeneity, the sediment RMs will be delivered together with water RMs.

The reference material samples have been prepared and tested according to the "Practical Manual for Production of Laboratory Reference Materials" as well as ISO Guide 34, 1996. Quality system guidelines for the production of reference materials. Ibid.

Budapest, 20/10/2003

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