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Westinghouse
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Government and Environmental
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May 1, 1996

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Mr. Steve Zappe
New Mexico Environmental Department
P.O. Box 26110
Santa Fe, NM 87504

SUBJECT: DOE/CAO-95-1077 PERFORMANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM PLAN FOR RCRA CONSTITUENT ANALYSIS OF SOLIDIFIED WASTES MANUAL REVISION 1

Dear Mr. Zappe:

Enclosed is a copy of DOE/CAO-95-1077, Performance Demonstration Program Plan for RCRA Constituent Analysis of Solidified Wastes Manual Revision 1. This manual is being sent to you at the request of the Carlsbad Area Office, National TRU Program.

If you have any technical questions regarding this manual, please contact Mr. J. F. Suermann at (505) 234-7475.

Sincerely,

H W Bellows

H. W. Bellows, Manager
Document Services

CS:cp

Enclosure

cc: J. F. Suermann, CAO

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PERFORMANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM PLAN FOR RCRA CONSTITUENT ANALYSIS OF SOLIDIFIED WASTES

REVISION 1

MARCH 1996

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
CARLSBAD AREA OFFICE

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Performance Demonstration Program Plan for RCRA Constituent Analysis of Solidified Wastes

DOE/CAO-95-1077

Revision 1

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Carlsbad Area Office

Published March 1996

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
CARLSBAD AREA OFFICE

PERFORMANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM PLAN FOR RCRA CONSTITUENT ANALYSIS OF SOLIDIFIED WASTES

REVISION 1

March 1996

Concurred by: Russell Bisping — 3/14/96
Manager Waste Certification — Date
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Concurred by: John F. Sussmann — 3/14/96
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ACRONYMS

COC	chain of custody
DOE	Department of Energy
DOE/CAO	DOE Carlsbad Area Office
GC/MS	gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
IDL	instrument detection limit
MDL	method detection limit
MS	matrix spike
MSD	matrix spike duplicate
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PDP	Performance Demonstration Program
PRDL	Program Required Detection Limit
PRQL	Program Required Quantitation Limit
QA	quality assurance
QAO	Quality Assurance Objective
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
QAPP	Quality Assurance Program Plan
QC	quality control
%R	percent recovery
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RPD	relative percent difference
RSD	relative standard deviation
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound

TA	target analyte
TIC	tentatively identified compound
TRU	transuranic
VOC	volatile organic compound
VTSR	validated time of sample receipt
WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

Performance Demonstration Program Plan for the RCRA Constituent Analysis of Solidified Wastes

1. SCOPE AND FREQUENCY

Performance Demonstration Programs (PDPs) are designed to help ensure compliance with the Quality Assurance Objectives (QAOs), identified in the *Transuranic (TRU) Waste Characterization Quality Assurance Program Plan* (QAPP) (DOE 1995a) for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). The PDPs are intended for use by the Department of Energy (DOE) Carlsbad Area Office (CAO) to assess and approve the laboratories and other measurement facilities supplying services for the characterization of WIPP TRU waste. The PDPs may also be used by CAO in qualifying laboratories proposing to supply additional analytical services that are required for reasons other than waste characterization, such as WIPP site operations.

Each PDP is defined in its respective PDP Plan, which describes the detailed elements that comprise the program, including the nature of the test materials and the analyses required. The PDP Plan also identifies the criteria that will be used for the evaluation of laboratory performance, the responsibilities of the Program Coordinator, and the responsibilities of the participating laboratories. The CAO is responsible for ensuring the implementation of this plan by designating the Program Coordinator and by providing technical oversight and coordination for the program. In addition to the PDP described in the present document, two other PDPs are active. These are described in their respective PDP Plans: the *Performance Demonstration Program Plan for Nondestructive Assay for the TRU Waste Characterization Program* (DOE 1995b), and the *Performance Demonstration Program Plan for the Analysis of Simulated Headspace Gases for the TRU Waste Characterization Program*, (DOE 1995c).

The purpose of this PDP is to test laboratory performance for the analysis of solidified waste samples for TRU waste characterization. This performance will be demonstrated by the successful analysis of blind audit samples of simulated, solidified TRU waste according to the criteria established in this plan. Blind audit samples (hereinafter referred to as PDP samples) will be used as an independent means to assess laboratory performance regarding compliance with the QAPP QAOs. The concentration of analytes in the PDP samples will address levels of regulatory concern and will encompass the range of concentrations anticipated in actual waste characterization samples. Analyses that are required by the WIPP to demonstrate compliance with various regulatory requirements and which are included in the PDP must be performed by laboratories that demonstrate acceptable performance in the PDP. These analyses are referred to as WIPP analyses and the samples on which they are performed are referred to as WIPP samples throughout this document.

In order for participating laboratories to obtain or retain their qualification to perform analytical measurements for the WIPP, they must demonstrate acceptable performance on a semiannual basis. Single blind samples will be distributed to participating laboratories every 26 $\pm$ 3 weeks. The criteria for acceptable performance are given in Section 6 of this PDP. The PDP samples must be analyzed using the same analytical methods and under the same conditions of radioactivity confinement that the laboratory anticipates using for the analysis of WIPP samples. These methods must have been developed, demonstrated as effective, and internally approved within the specifications of the QAPP. [See also the

WIPP Waste Characterization Program Sampling and Analysis Methods Manual (DOE 1995d) for additional guidance.] Only the methods actually used in the PDP blind sample audit will be considered acceptable to support the analysis of WIPP samples. The data generated as a result of the performance demonstration will indicate the appropriateness of the method used as well as the performance of the laboratory.

Laboratories may elect to qualify more than one method for an analyte or split analytes between different methods. For example, three organic analytes may be analyzed by the methods for volatile compounds or by the methods for semi-volatile compounds. If the laboratory wishes to have the option to use either method for waste characterization then both methods must be used to determine these analytes in the PDP. If only one method is qualified, the laboratory will not be approved for the analysis of these analytes by the alternate method. When submitting both method performance and PDP data, each laboratory must indicate which compounds are the intended target analytes for each submitted method.

2. DEFINITIONS

ACCURACY - The degree of agreement between a measured value and an accepted reference or the true value. Accuracy is determined as the percent recovery (%R).

ACTION LIMIT - A numerical criterion that must be met for the analysis of an individual analyte, e.g., blank or background concentration. Failure to meet this criterion may result in a conclusion that the laboratory is unable to quantitate for a specific individual analyte.

ACTION LEVEL - A numerical criterion that must be met for a type of analysis e.g., a fraction of %Rs that must fall within the respective QAOs. Failure to meet this criterion may result in a conclusion that the laboratory is unable to adequately perform a specific type of analysis.

ANALYSIS DATE/TIME - The date and military time (24-hour clock) of the introduction of the sample, standard, or blank into the analysis system.

ANALYTE - The element, ion, or compound an analysis seeks to determine; the element of interest.

ANALYTICAL METHOD - The sample preparation and instrumentation procedures or steps that must be performed to estimate the quantity of analyte in a sample.

BLIND AUDIT SAMPLE - A sample of known composition provided as a single-blind sample to the analytical laboratory. Used by DOE to evaluate analytical laboratory performance. Blind audit samples are distributed to participating laboratories as part of the PDP.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY (COC) - A set of procedures established to ensure that the integrity of the sample and that of the sample data are maintained.

CORRECTIVE ACTION - Measures taken to rectify conditions adverse to quality or schedule and, where necessary, to preclude repetition.

DUPLICATE - A second aliquot of a sample that is treated the same as the original sample to determine the precision of the method.

INSTRUMENT DETECTION LIMIT (IDL) - The minimum signal that an instrument can detect with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero.

INTERFERENTS - Substances that affect the analysis for the element or compound of interest.

LABORATORY BLANK - An analyte-free matrix to which all reagents are added in the same volumes or proportions as used in sample analysis. The laboratory blank is used to assess contamination resulting from the laboratory sample preparation and analytical process.

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE - A control sample of known composition. Laboratory control samples are analyzed using the same analytical methods employed for the program samples received.

MATRIX SPIKE - An aliquot of sample spiked with a known concentration of target analyte(s). The spiking occurs prior to sample preparation and analysis. A matrix spike is used to document the bias of a method in a given sample matrix.

MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE - Intralaboratory split samples spiked with identical concentrations of target analyte(s). The spiking occurs prior to sample preparation and analysis. Matrix spike duplicates are used to document the precision and bias of a method in a given sample matrix.

METHOD DETECTION LIMIT (MDL) - The minimum concentration of an analyte that can be measured and reported for a given method with 99-percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero. MDL is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix type containing the analyte of interest. The maximum values for MDLs permissible for the program are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

PDP SAMPLE - A blind audit sample prepared specifically for use in the PDP.

PRECISION - A measure of mutual agreement among individual measurements of the same property made under prescribed similar conditions; often expressed as a standard deviation or relative percent difference (RPD).

PROCEDURE - A detailed, step-by-step description of the sequence of actions to be followed in order to perform a given task. If followed in sequence, a procedure provides enough information that a trained person could complete the covered task without additional information.

PROGRAM COORDINATOR - A CAO-designated organization that administers and coordinates PDP functions, such as PDP sample component preparation, subcontractor oversight, scheduling, scoring, and report summary generation.

PROGRAM REQUIRED DETECTION LIMIT (PRDL) - The maximum values for instrument detection limits permissible for the program. PRDLs are presented in Table 3.

PROGRAM REQUIRED QUANTITATION LIMIT (PRQL) - Minimum level of analyte quantitation acceptable. An analyte PRQL should be a minimum of three times the MDL or IDL. PRQLs are presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA) - All those planned and systematic actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a facility, structure, system, or component will perform satisfactorily and safely in service. The goals of QA are to ensure that research, development, demonstration, scientific investigations, and production activities are performed in a controlled manner; that components, systems, and processes are designed, developed, constructed, tested, operated, and maintained according to engineering standards, quality practices, and Technical Specifications/Operational Safety Requirements; and that resulting technology data are valid, defensible, and retrievable. QA includes quality control (QC), which comprises all those actions necessary to control and verify the features and characteristics of a material, process, product, or service to specified requirements.

QUALITY ASSURANCE OBJECTIVES (QAOs) - The characteristics of data that are associated with its ability to satisfy a given purpose or objective. The characteristics of major importance are accuracy, precision, completeness, representativeness, and comparability.

RECOVERY - The numerical ratio of the amount of analyte measured by the laboratory method divided by the known amount of analyte added to or known to be present in the matrix to be analyzed. Usually expressed as a percent (%R).

SAMPLE - A portion of material to be analyzed that is contained in single or multiple containers and identified by a unique sample number.

TARGET ANALYTES - Those volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, and nonmetallic elements identified by the program as analytes. Target analytes for the program are listed in Tables 1-3.

TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS (TICS) - Nontarget compounds identified using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS). These reported concentrations will have a higher uncertainty associated with them than the reported target analyte concentrations.

TRANSURANIC (TRU) WASTES - Laboratory and process wastes that contain alpha-emitting radionuclides of atomic number greater than 92 (e.g., the isotopes of plutonium), have half-lives longer than 20 years, and are present in concentrations greater than 100 nanocuries per gram of waste.

VALIDATED TIME OF SAMPLE RECEIPT (VTSR) - The date on which a sample is received at the analytical facility, as recorded on the shipper's delivery receipt and sample traffic report.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs) - For the purposes of the program, those VOCs listed in Table 1 and any additional compounds tentatively identified by the VOC analytical procedures used to satisfy program requirements.

3. PROGRAM COORDINATION

The CAO is responsible for ensuring the administration and coordination of the PDP's semiannual testing program. The CAO designated Program Coordinator will manage the interlaboratory performance demonstration program. For the interlaboratory PDP, the Program Coordinator will:

- Ensure the preparation and distribution of the PDP samples.
- Receive, review, score, and compile the analytical data.
- Report performance data as specified within this document.

The Program Coordinator will maintain a controlled list of the laboratories participating in the semiannual testing program. Laboratories required to participate in the PDP will be designated by the CAO. Laboratories that are not required to participate in the PDP but that desire to do so may petition the CAO to be permitted to participate in the PDP. Participation by laboratories not actively engaged in characterization of TRU wastes will be at the discretion of CAO.

Each participating laboratory will be required to provide the Program Coordinator with the name, telephone number, fax number, and address of the contact persons responsible for administrative communications for the PDP. Each participating laboratory will also be required to provide an address suitable for express package delivery services for receipt of PDP samples.

4. PREPARATION OF PDP SAMPLES

The PDP blind audit samples are prepared to cover the analytes of concern to the program and their range of expected concentrations. These analytes and associated QAOs are listed in Tables 1-3. Individual analytes may be present in concentrations ranging from approximately two times the PRDL/MDL to many times the PRQL. Appropriate blanks for each component will also be prepared. Final analyte concentrations in the PDP samples are left to the discretion of the Program Coordinator. Individual samples will not be limited to any specific number of analytes nor to a specific range of concentrations.

Individual samples intended for VOC or SVOC analyses may contain analytes not explicitly listed on the target analyte list. Laboratories are required to correctly identify and quantitate such analytes as Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs). In addition, any individual sample may contain potential interferents of interest to the program. Interferents need not be explicitly reported unless they also qualify as TICs. Participating laboratories are expected to be able to compensate for these interferents in performing the required analyses for target analytes.

Each distribution for VOCs or SVOCs will contain five (5) or more spiked samples and an appropriate number of blanks. Two of the spiked samples will be designated as the matrix spike (MS) and matrix spike duplicate (MSD). For VOCs and SVOCs, samples may be supplied as a pre-weighed aliquot in a separate container or as separate vials of waste matrix and spiking solutions. In the first case, the entire sample shall be consumed for each analysis (e.g., the entire contents of the SVOC container must be extracted). In the second case, instructions for analytical aliquots will be supplied. For VOCs, the alcohols, ketones, and pyridine (if included) will be supplied separately from the balance of the VOCs. Each distribution will contain at least one spiked sample of a noninterfering matrix and the corresponding blank(s). Since the entire sample must be consumed in the analysis, an identical, complete backup set will be provided to allow reanalysis in the event of accidental destruction, loss of sample, or obvious laboratory error.

Each distribution for metals will contain a blank and three (3) or more spiked samples. The sample(s) to be used to prepare the MS and MSD will be so designated. Sufficient sample weight will be provided for metals analysis to permit multiple aliquots to be withdrawn. Each distribution may also contain at least one spiked sample of a noninterfering matrix and the corresponding blank(s).

The Program Coordinator shall ensure delivery of the PDP samples to each of the laboratories participating in the interlaboratory PDP. The Program Coordinator will keep all participants informed of developing PDP schedules and will give at least 2 weeks formal notification of the PDP sample shipping date. The PDP samples will be sent to the attention of those individuals and to the addresses previously provided to the Program Coordinator. Changes may be made to the addressees by written notification to the Program Coordinator (with a copy to CAO) at least 48 hours before the scheduled shipping date.

On request, the Program Coordinator will make aliquots of the gross sample matrix or the recipe for its preparation available to program participants.

Table 1. Total volatile organic compounds target analyte list.

Compound	CAS number	Precision [a] (%RSD or RPD)	Accuracy [a] (%R)	MDL (mg/kg)	PRQL (mg/kg)
Benzene	71-43-2	≤45	37-151	1	10
Bromoform	75-25-2	≤47	45-169	1	10
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	≤50	60-150	1	10
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	≤30	70-140	1	10
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	≤38	37-160	1	10
Chloroform	67-66-3	≤44	51-138	1	10
1,4-dichlorobenzene [b]	106-46-7	≤60	18-190	1	10
ortho-dichlorobenzene [b]	95-50-1	≤60	18-190	1	10
1,2-dichloroethane	107-06-2	≤42	49-155	1	10
1,1-dichloroethene	75-35-4	≤250	D-234 [c]	1	10
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	≤43	37-162	1	10
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	≤50	D-221 [c]	1	10
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	≤55	46-157	1	10
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	≤29	64-148	1	10
Toluene	108-88-3	≤29	47-150	1	10
1,1,1-trichloroethane	71-55-6	≤33	52-162	1	10
1,1,2-trichloroethane	79-00-5	≤38	52-150	1	10
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	≤36	71-157	1	10
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	≤110	17-181	1	10
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	≤50	60-150	1	10
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	≤200	D-251 [c]	1	4
m-xylene	108-38-3	≤50	60-150	1	10
o-xylene	95-47-6	≤50	60-150	1	10
p-xylene	106-42-3	≤50	60-150	1	10
Acetone	67-64-1	≤50	60-150	10 [d]	100
n-Butanol	71-36-3	≤50	60-150	10 [d]	100
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	≤50	60-150	10 [d]	100
Formaldehyde [e]	50-00-0	≤50	60-150	10 [d]	100
Hydrazine [f]	302-01-2	≤50	60-150	10 [d]	100
Isobutanol	78-83-1	≤50	60-150	10 [d]	100
Methanol	67-56-1	≤50	60-150	10 [d]	100
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	≤50	60-150	10 [d]	100
Pyridine [b]	110-86-1	≤50	60-150	10 [d]	100

%RSD = Percent relative standard deviation
RPD = Relative percent difference
%R = Percent recovery
MDL = Method detection limit (maximum permissible value)
PRQL = Program required quantitation limit; calculated from the toxicity characteristic level for benzene assuming a 25 g sample, 0.5 L of extraction fluid, and 100% analyte extraction.

a. Criteria apply to PRQL concentrations.
b. Can also be analyzed as a semivolatile organic compound.
c. Detected; result must be greater than zero.
d. Estimate, to be determined.
e. Required only for homogenous solids and soil/gravel from Los Alamos National Laboratory.
f. Required only for homogenous solids and soil/gravel from Oak Ridge National Laboratory and Savannah River Site.

Table 2. Total semivolatile organic compound target analyte list.

Compound	CAS Number	Precision [a] (%RSD or RPD)	Accuracy [a] (%R)	MDL (mg/kg)	PRQL (mg/kg)
Cresols	1319-77-3	≤50	60-150	5	40
1,4-dichlorobenzene [b]	106-46-7	≤86	20-124	5	40
ortho-dichlorobenzene [b]	95-50-1	≤64	32-129	5	40
2,4-dinitrophenol	51-28-5	≤119	D-172 [c]	5	40
2,4-dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	≤46	39-139	0.3	2.6
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	≤319	D-152 [c]	5	2.6
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	≤44	40-113	5	40
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	≤72	35-180	5	40
Pyridine [b]	110-86-1	≤50	60-150	5	40
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	≤128	14-176	5	40
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)					
Aroclor 1016 [d]	12674-11-2	≤33	50-114	5	40
Aroclor 1221 [d]	11104-28-2	≤110	15-178	5	40
Aroclor 1232 [d]	11141-16-5	≤128	10-215	5	40
Aroclor 1242 [d]	53469-21-9	≤49	39-150	5	40
Aroclor 1248 [d]	12672-29-6	≤55	38-158	5	40
Aroclor 1254 [d]	11097-69-1	≤62	29-131	5	40
Aroclor 1260 [d]	11096-82-5	≤56	8-127	5	40

%RSD = Percent relative standard deviation
RPD = Relative percent difference
%R = Percent recovery
MDL = Method detection limit (maximum permissible value)
PRQL = Program required quantitation limit; calculated from the toxicity characteristic level for nitrobenzene assuming a 100 g sample, 2 L of extraction fluid, and 100% analyte extraction.

a. Criteria apply to PRQL concentrations
b. Can also be analyzed as a volatile organic compound
c. Detected; result must be greater than zero
d. PCBs; required only for matrix parameter category S3220 (organic sludges)

Table 3. Total metals target analyte list.

Analyte	CAS Number	Precision (%RSD or RPD)[a]	Accuracy (%R)[b]	PRDL[c] (μg/L)	PRQL (mg/kg)
Antimony	7440-36-0	≤30	60–140	100	100
Arsenic	7740-38-2	≤30	60–140	100	100
Barium	7440-39-3	≤30	60–140	2,000	2,000
Beryllium	7440-41-7	≤30	60–140	100	100
Cadmium	7440-43-9	≤30	60–140	20	20
Chromium	7440-47-3	≤30	60–140	100	100
Lead	7439-92-1	≤30	60–140	100	100
Mercury	7439-97-6	≤30	60–140	4.0	4.0
Nickel	7440-02-0	≤30	60–140	100	100
Selenium	7782-49-2	≤30	60–140	20	20
Silver	7440-22-4	≤30	60–140	100	100
Thallium	7440-28-0	≤30	60–140	100	100
Vanadium	7440-62-2	≤30	60–140	100	100
Zinc	7440-66-6	≤30	60–140	100	100

%RSD = Percent relative standard deviation
RPD = Relative percent difference
%R = Percent recovery
PRDL = Program required detection limit (i.e., maximum permissible value for instrument detection limit)
PRQL = Program required quantitation limit.

a. ≤30% control limits apply when sample and duplicate concentrations are ≥10 × IDL for inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) and atomic absorption (AA) techniques, and 100 × IDL for ICP-mass spectrometry (MS). If either are less than 10 × IDL, the absolute difference between the two values shall be less than or equal to the PRDL.

b. Applies to recovery of the blind spiked target analytes (TAs) in the PDP samples. **The matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) %R requirement is 80–120%.** The accuracy limits in Table 15-1 of the QAPP apply only to laboratory control samples.

c. PRDL set such that the concentration in solution is a factor of 10 below the PRQL for 100% solid samples, assuming a 100X dilution during digestion.

5. ANALYTICAL AND DATA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

This section describes activities required of the participating laboratories with respect to PDP sample receipt, analysis, and reporting.

5.1 Sample Receipt / Chain of Custody

5.1.1 Upon receipt of the samples, locate the Delivery/Chain-of-Custody (COC) Record.

5.1.2 Verify that the samples received match those listed on the COC form by verifying the serial number and physical description of each. Verify that the samples have not been damaged during shipping.

a. If there is a discrepancy, notify the Program Coordinator immediately. Maintain COC control over the samples and await further instructions.

b. If there are no discrepancies, sign the Delivery/COC Record at the appropriate location.

5.1.3 Return a copy of the Delivery/COC Record to the program coordinator within 24 hours of sample receipt. Retain the original as the COC record for the samples. Site-specific COC procedures shall be initiated upon receipt of the PDP samples. It is the responsibility of the participating laboratories to ensure appropriate COC within their facilities. A COC form is provided in Appendix A as an example and may be used for internal COC if appropriate.

5.2 Analysis

5.2.1 Analyze the contents of each sample per the instructions provided with the samples using the procedures that have been internally demonstrated and are planned for use in the WIPP TRU waste characterization program. These procedures shall have been identified, documented and approved within the facility's system for control of SOPs implemented in compliance with the relevant QAPP requirements (Sections 1.2.2 and 1.2.3, DOE 1995a).

5.2.2 Spike all MSs and MSDs at the PRQLs for the respective target analytes. Use the following table to determine the minimum number of target analytes to spike for each type of analysis.

Type of analysis	Minimum no. of spiked analytes
VOCs	5
SVOCs	3
SVOCs + PCBs	3 + 1 PCB
Metals	All

5.2.3 When analyzing both the matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate samples, the laboratory must analyze and report each target analyte without regard to whether it was used as one of the spiking analytes.

5.2.4 Any additional instructions that accompany the PDP samples shall also be followed (e.g., instructions for handling a noninterfering matrix).

5.2.5 Analyses should be completed and reported as soon as possible, but in any case, all required analytical data must be forwarded to the Program Coordinator within 28 calendar days after sample receipt.

5.2.6 If a participating laboratory's analyses can not be reported by the due date and an extension is needed, the Program Coordinator must be notified in writing as soon as possible to request that an extension be granted. The Program Coordinator cannot grant an extension; however, they will request that the CAO grant an extension. The Program Coordinator will notify the laboratory of the status of their request. All extensions must be requested and granted before the due date. If an extension has not been granted before the due date, the Program Coordinator may make the concentrations of analytes in any of the PDP samples public at any time thereafter. Any laboratories that had not yet reported will then not be able to use those data to qualify for analysis of WIPP samples.

5.3 Reporting

5.3.1 Each PDP sample shall be analyzed for the analytes designated for that type of sample. A summary of the analytical results for all analytes listed in Tables 1 through 3 for each sample analyzed will be sent by the participating laboratories to the Program Coordinator. The concentrations of any detected analytes are to be reported including TICs for the VOC and SVOC analyses. The following specifications apply to the summary report:

5.3.1.1 Reports shall be forwarded directly to the Program Coordinator. Express mail or overnight delivery service is preferred but in any case all analytical reports to the Program Coordinator shall be postmarked or shipped by an overnight delivery service no later than 28 calendar days after VTSR.

5.3.1.2 Analytical reports shall be submitted for each sample received and for laboratory blanks and MS/MSDs that are analyzed in association with the PDP samples.

5.3.1.3 Reports shall consist of at least the following information for each determination:

- Identification of the reporting laboratory
- Identification of the PDP Distribution Cycle and program component (e.g., VOC, metals, etc.) for which the data are being reported
- Identity of the sample by the serial number from the COC form
- Any additional identification assigned to the sample by the laboratory
- Identification of the procedures (i.e., preparation and determination) used for the analysis of each analyte (This identification is intended to be the facility's designation for the internally approved and documented procedure for performing the analysis in question with a cross reference to an appropriate SW846 method number.).

- Identity and concentration of each analyte identified
- Identity and MDL for each target analyte not identified in the sample
- Identification of any target analyte listed in Tables 1 or 2 for which the laboratory intentionally did not analyze the PDP sample. (For example, if pyridine was analyzed only in the VOC PDP sample, pyridine should be listed on the SVOC report as "Not Analyzed as an SVOC.")
- Date and time of analysis
- Any comments the laboratory feels are relevant to interpreting the data
- Definitions of any "flag" codes used on the report forms.

5.3.1.4 The results of each of the individual analyses must be reported.

5.3.1.5 The template provided in Appendix B or a reasonable facsimile should be used to report the data to the Program Coordinator. The total number of pages in the report shall be indicated.

5.3.1.6 The report shall include a copy of the COC forms for the samples as they existed at the time of reporting.

5.3.1.7 Corrections to data will be accepted if forwarded in writing within 28 calendar days after the VTSR. Data may also be corrected by FAX up to 8:00 PM (eastern time zone) on the report due date, if followed by express mail or overnight courier transmission of the original hard copy. Verbal corrections to data will not be accepted.

5.3.1.8 All compounds that exceed the PRDL or MDL must be qualitatively identified and an estimate of the concentration included. All compounds present at concentrations that exceed a calibration range or the PRQL must be quantified even if multiple dilutions of the sample must be analyzed. (See Tables 1-3 for PRDLs and MDLs). There is no requirement that concentrations of compounds and/or metals in the PDP samples be limited to any specific ratio range. (The Program Coordinator will ensure that the ratios of analyte concentrations are not so large as to be likely to cause instrument contamination.)

5.3.1.9 Concentrations must be reported in mg/kg using sample reporting criteria specified in the QAPP. The weight basis for the PDP samples should be reported "as received." However, % solids data MUST be reported for the metals PDP samples.

5.3.1.10 In addition to the SOP identification on the report form, the laboratory shall indicate the principle of measurement utilized in the procedure (e.g., GC/MS, CVAA, ICP/MS, etc.). This may be included in a cover letter, a report narrative, or the comments field of the individual report form.

5.3.1.11 The reports shall be reviewed and signed by a laboratory staff member assigned this responsibility. Reports should contain any other information that the laboratory feels is relevant to the data evaluation.

5.4 Analytical Records

5.4.1 Data, notes, logs, and other records generated in the course of analyzing PDP samples shall be retained as project QA records.

5.4.2 Retention requirements shall be the same as those for waste characterization data generated for the WIPP TRU waste characterization program.

6. EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE DATA

Laboratory performance will be evaluated using a point scoring system. Analytical performance will be evaluated separately for VOCs, SVOCs, and metals. Analytical data from the analysis of all blanks must be reported but only data from the blank representing the least interfering matrix will be scored. The data from other blanks may be used in interpreting the significance of anomalous or incorrect data reported for the other PDP samples.

6.1 Total Analysis of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) - Table 1 Analytes

VOC analysis performance will be evaluated in the areas of performance on blanks, accuracy, precision, and correct detection and identification of TICs.

6.1.1 Performance on Blind Blanks

6.1.1.1 Purpose. Analytical results for blanks are used to determine the presence of contamination problems and to quantify those problems if any exist.

6.1.1.2 Criteria. The criterion for blank performance is that none of the target analytes should be present in the blank analyses at levels exceeding 50% of the PRQL.

6.1.1.3 Evaluation Method. Acceptable blank performance is based on the data for all detected target analytes and the percent of their concentrations relative to the PRQL for that compound calculated as follows:

$$RBT_A = \frac{CB_A}{PRQL_A} \times 100 \qquad (1)$$

where

RBT_A = amount of compound A calculated in the blank as percent of the PRQL

CB_A = concentration of compound A in the blank (mg/kg)

$PRQL_A$ = required quantitation limit for compound A (mg/kg).

6.1.1.4 Actions. If all of the participating laboratories report a specific analyte to be present in the blank at levels exceeding 50% of the PRQL, the blank will be considered contaminated and the analyte data will be judged unusable and deleted from consideration in the performance criteria for that particular performance demonstration. This conclusion will be based on a comparison of the mean and standard deviation of the values reported by the participants to the contamination criteria (i.e., 50% of the PRQL) using a single-tailed "t" test at the 95% confidence level. At least 25% of the participants providing data for the "t" test shall have previously or simultaneously provided data demonstrating a lack of analogous contamination in another similar media, analyzed by the same method. If there are insufficient qualified

participants to perform an adequate "t" test, data for individual compounds may still be judged inappropriate for use according to Section 6.1.5.5.

6.1.1.4.1 For any compound for which the RBT_A exceeds 50%, the laboratory will be judged to have exceeded an action limit for compound A. Data for that compound will be identified as unacceptable by the Program Coordinator and corrective actions will be required. The impact of exceeding an action level on overall laboratory performance is given in Section 6.1.5. In accordance with Section 6.1.5.6, the site Project Manager shall have responsibility to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken when necessary.

6.1.2 Accuracy of Quantitation

6.1.2.1 Purpose. Analytical results for blind spikes of known concentration will be used to determine the accuracy with which a laboratory can quantitate the target analytes.

6.1.2.2 Criteria. The results reported for the target analytes present at concentrations greater than the PRQL should not deviate from the reference values by more than the values given in Table 1.

6.1.2.3 Evaluation Method. The reported analytical data are used to calculate the %R for each of the target analytes as follows:

For individual PDP samples:

$$\%R_A = \frac{CS_A}{REF_A} \times 100 \qquad (2)$$

where

$\%R_A$ = percent recovery of compound A in the PDP sample

CS_A = measured concentration of compound A from the laboratory's analysis of the PDP sample (mg/kg)

REF_A = reference value of compound A in the PDP sample (mg/kg).

For matrix spike and matrix spike duplicates:

$$\%R_A = \frac{CMS_A - CS_A}{MSC_A} \times 100 \qquad (3)$$

where

$\%R_A$ = percent recovery of compound A in the matrix spike

CMS_A = measured concentration of compound A from the laboratory's analysis of the matrix spike (mg/kg)

CS_A = measured concentration of compound A from the laboratory's analysis of the corresponding unspiked PDP sample (mg/kg)

MSC_A = concentration of compound A attributable to the addition of the matrix spike (mg/kg).

6.1.2.4 Actions. If all of the reporting laboratories report a specific analyte that falls outside the criteria of Section 6.1.2.2 in the same direction, then that data will be judged as inappropriate for use in the determination of performance for that round of the performance demonstration. This conclusion will be based on a comparison of the mean and standard deviation of the values reported by the participants to the reference value for the analyte using a single-tailed "t" test at the 95% confidence level. At least 25% of the participants providing data for the "t" test shall have previously or simultaneously demonstrated the capability to correctly quantitate the analyte in question in a similar sample matrix, analyzed by the same method. If there are insufficient qualified participants to perform an adequate "t" test, data for individual compounds may still be judged inappropriate for use according to Section 6.1.5.5.

6.1.2.4.1 For any compound for which the $\%R_A$ is outside the range given in Table 1 in any of the blind spikes, the laboratory will be judged to have exceeded an action limit and unable to quantitate for compound A. Data for that compound will be identified as unacceptable by the Program Coordinator. The impact of exceeding an action level on overall laboratory performance is given in Section 6.1.5. In accordance with Section 6.1.5.6, the site Project Manager shall have responsibility to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken.

6.1.3 Precision of Quantitation of Duplicates

6.1.3.1 Purpose. Analytical results for duplicate blind spikes of known concentration will be used to determine the precision with which a laboratory can quantitate the target analytes.

6.1.3.2 Criteria. The difference between the results reported for the target analytes present at concentrations greater than the PRQL for duplicate determinations from different samples should not exceed the values given in Table 1 for the RPD.

6.1.3.3 Evaluation Method. The analytical results for all reported data are used to calculate the RPDs for each of the target analytes present at concentrations greater than the PRQL as follows:

$$RPD_A = \frac{|CS_A - CD_A|}{\left[\frac{CS_A + CD_A}{2}\right]} \times 100 \qquad (4)$$

where

RPD_A = relative percent difference between the measured values from two duplicate samples

CS_A = concentration of compound A in determination from duplicate sample 1 (mg/kg)

CD_A = concentration of compound A in determination from duplicate sample 2 (mg/kg).

6.1.3.4 Actions. For any compound for which the RPD_A exceeds the value given in Table 1, the laboratory will be judged unable to quantitate reproducibly for that compound. Data for that compound will be identified as exceeding an action limit and unacceptable by the Program Coordinator. The impact of exceeding an action level on overall laboratory performance is given in Section 6.1.5. In accordance with Section 6.1.5.6, the site Project Manager shall have responsibility to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken.

6.1.4 Precision of Replicate Determinations

6.1.4.1 Purpose. Analytical results for replicate (i.e., triplicate or quadruplicate) analyses of blind spikes of known concentration will be used to determine the precision with which a laboratory can quantitate the target analytes.

6.1.4.2 Criteria. The sample standard deviation of the results reported for the target analytes for replicate analyses of the same blind samples should not exceed the values given in Table 1 for the RSD.

6.1.4.3 Evaluation Method. The analytical results for the replicate determinations for each sample are used to calculate the relative percent standard deviation for each of the target analytes as follows:

$$\%RSD_A = \frac{s}{AC_A} \times 100 \qquad (5)$$

where

$\%RSD_A$ = relative standard deviation of the replicate determinations (percent)

s = sample standard deviation of the replicate determinations

AC_A = average concentration of compound A in replicate determinations (mg/kg).

6.1.4.4 Actions. For any compound for which the $\%RSD_A$ exceeds the value given in Table 1, the laboratory will be judged unable to quantitate reproducibly for that compound. Data for that compound will be identified as unacceptable by the Program Coordinator. The impact of exceeding an action level on overall laboratory performance is given in Section 6.1.5. In accordance with Section 6.1.5.6, the site Project Manager shall have responsibility to ensure that appropriate corrective action measures are taken when necessary.

6.1.5 Overall Performance

6.1.5.1 Purpose. Individual laboratory performance on the set of PDP samples will be used to assess general problems that may affect the laboratory's ability to analyze for the compounds of interest. This conclusion could result in a holding period during which the laboratory would not analyze WIPP samples until the causes of the problems are identified, corrective action taken, and the efficacy of the corrective action demonstrated.

6.1.5.2 Criteria. Laboratories must pass 90% of the accumulated performance criteria for the analysis of target analytes (TAs) in the PDP blind samples to be considered as qualified to perform VOC analysis on WIPP samples. The criterion is applied to the data from a single PDP distribution cycle.

6.1.5.3 Evaluation Methods. Table 1 lists the TAs. TAs are those compounds that have been identified in documentation and/or studies of TRU waste as:

- Critical to supporting ultimate granting of the no-migration variance from the land disposal restrictions

- Required for hazardous waste characterization supporting a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit.

6.1.5.3.1—The reported analyses of TAs in the PDP samples will be evaluated on a point scoring system. Results will be scored as follows:

a. For TAs present in the blind duplicate samples at concentrations above the PRQL, the laboratory will receive two (2) points for each detection of TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point for each evaluated %R and RPD that meet the criteria of Sections 6.1.2.2 and 6.1.3.2, respectively. (Possible 7 points per compound).

b. For TAs present in the MS and MSD samples, but not used as one of the spiking compounds, the laboratory will receive two (2) points for each detection of TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point for each evaluated %R and RSD that meet the criteria of Sections 6.1.2.2 and 6.1.4.2, respectively. (Possible 7 points per compound).

c. For TAs that are used as one of the spiking compounds in the MS and MSD samples, the laboratory will receive two (2) points for each detection of TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point for each evaluated %R and RPD that meet the criteria of Sections 6.1.2.2 and 6.1.3.2, respectively. For TAs that are used as one of the spiking compounds in the MS and MSD samples, two (2) points will be subtracted for each failure to detect TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point will be subtracted for each evaluated %R and RPD that fail to meet the criteria of Sections 6.1.2.2 and 6.1.3.2, respectively. (Possible +7 to -7 points per compound).

d. For TAs present in a single sample at concentration above the PRQL, the laboratory will receive two (2) points for each detection of TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point for each evaluated %R that meets the criteria of Section 6.1.2.2. (Possible 3 points per compound).

e. For TAs present in any sample at concentrations less than the PRQL but greater than the PRDL, the laboratory will receive one (1) point for correctly identifying the TA. TAs in this range will not be scored for the %R or, if present in duplicates, the RPD.

f. Each laboratory will start with 39 points for each blank sample (1 point for each TA). From this total the laboratory will lose one (1) point for each TA for which the laboratory fails to meet the blank criteria of Section 6.1.1.2.

g. Each laboratory will lose one (1) point for each false positive (i.e., identification of a TA at or greater than the PRQL) in a sample in which the compound is known to be absent. This criterion does not apply to the blank sample that is evaluated as in (f), above.

h. Each laboratory will lose 0.1 points for each TIC that is known to be present but is not detected by the laboratory up to a maximum of 10 TICs.

i. Each laboratory will receive 0.1 points for each TIC that is known to be present and is detected by the laboratory up to a maximum of 10 TICs.

j. If an analyte is listed as optional for VOC or SVOC analysis in Table 1 and a laboratory elects to determine this analyte by the SVOC method only, the laboratory will automatically receive the appropriate number of points for VOC scoring that would have been awarded for correct analysis under sections a through e, above.

6.1.5.3.2 Example Calculation — Laboratory A receives six samples grouped as follows:

- Sample 1 is a blank.
- Samples 2 and 3 are blind duplicates containing 16 TAs at the same concentrations in each sample, all above the PRQL.
- Sample 4 contains 17 TAs at different concentrations than Samples 2 and 3: five of these TAs are less than the PRQL but greater than the PRDL.
- Samples 5 and 6 contain the same 17 TAs at the same concentrations as Sample 4 and are used as the MS and MSD. Five (5) of the TAs, all above the PRQL, are used for spiking. Data for the spiked compounds are used to calculate RPDs. Data for the unspiked compounds are used to calculate RSDs in conjunction with data from Sample 4.

The Laboratory can score a maximum of 286 TA points, broken down as follows:

- Sample 1 = 39 TA points (39×1)
- Samples 2 and 3 = 112 TA points (16×7)
- Sample 4 = 41 TA points ($12 \times 3 + 5 \times 1$)
- Sample 5 and 6 = 94 TA points (5×7 with RPDs, 7×7 with RSDs, and 5×2).

Laboratory TA Score = $100 \times (LP_{TA}/286)$, where LP_{TA} is the total number of TA points scored by the laboratory.

6.1.5.4 Special Scoring. On occasion, circumstances may dictate that special samples be distributed as part of the regular PDP distribution for the evaluation of specific analytical conditions or problems.

6.1.5.4.1 Specific samples may be distributed to test an individual analyte or a small group of analytes. Such circumstances may include incompatibility between the TAs and other constituents of the main sample distribution; inability to obtain a pure standard of a TA; or uncertainties of the certification of a TA in the main sample distribution, among others. Under these circumstances, the TAs specific to the special distribution will be identified to the laboratories and only those TAs will be scored. Laboratories will be neither credited nor penalized for analytical data submitted for compounds not identified as TAs present in that sample or for data submitted for compounds known to be absent in that sample.

6.1.5.5 Sample or Analyte Disqualification. If the preponderance of evidence from the participating laboratories supports a conclusion that the concentration of a specific analyte in a sample has not been certified accurately enough to demonstrate compliance with the criteria of the PDP, the Program Coordinator may judge the data for that analyte to be inappropriate for use in the evaluation of performance for that particular performance demonstration.

6.1.5.6 Actions. The site Project Manager shall have the responsibility of ensuring that appropriate corrective actions are implemented when a laboratory exceeds an action limit. The following are considered minimum mandatory measures that must be implemented when action limits are exceeded.

6.1.5.6.1 If a laboratory obtains a score of less than 90% of the total possible TA points for all VOC test samples in the PDP cycle, the laboratory will be judged to have exceeded an action level.

6.1.5.6.2 Any laboratory that has exceeded an action level shall cease analytical operations for the analysis of WIPP samples. The laboratory may not continue analysis of WIPP samples for waste characterization until the laboratory has completed the following actions:

- Investigated the cause(s) of the failure and taken corrective action
- Generated sufficient data to demonstrate that the problems will not recur
- Demonstrated adequate performance, i.e., met the scoring criteria described in Section 6.1.5.2 on another set of PDP samples obtained through CAO and the Program Coordinator.

6.1.5.6.3 CAO may elect to grant conditional approval for a laboratory to perform waste characterization analyses for this program if such conditional approval will not compromise the overall quality of the data being generated for the program. Such a conditional approval may be granted if:

- The laboratory's failure to meet criteria was limited to a very few compounds (possibly even a single compound)
- CAO has reason to believe that the error is systematic and likely to be correctable after appropriate corrective actions
- Limitations and conditions can be placed on the approval to guarantee that suspect data will not be used in the program.

6.1.5.6.4 CAO may waive the required demonstration of performance on a new set of PDP samples as a condition of laboratory approval if:

- The laboratory can prove that the cause of its failure to meet performance criteria was due purely to calculational errors

- The laboratory can demonstrate that appropriate control measures have been initiated to prevent recurrence of the errors.

6.1.5.6.5 If the laboratory elects not to qualify for a specific VOC/SVOC analyte(s) under 6.1.5.3.1.j, the approval of that laboratory for VOC analysis for waste characterization will specifically exclude the affected analytes from the approval.

6.2 Total Analysis of Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) - Table 2 Analytes

SVOC analysis performance will be evaluated in the areas of performance on blanks, accuracy, precision, and correct detection and identification of TICs.

6.2.1 Performance on Blanks

6.2.1.1 Purpose. Analytical results for blanks are used to determine the presence of contamination problems and to quantify those problems if any exist.

6.2.1.2 Criteria. The criterion for blank performance is that none of the TAs should be present in the blank analyses at levels exceeding 50% of the PRQL.

6.2.1.3 Evaluation Method. Acceptable blank performance is based on the data for all detected target analytes and the percent of their concentrations relative to the PRQL for that compound calculated as follows:

$$RBT_A = \frac{CB_A}{PRQL_A} \times 100 \qquad (6)$$

where

RBT_A = amount of compound A calculated in the blank as percent of the PRQL

CB_A = concentration of compound A in the blank (mg/kg)

$PRQL_A$ = required quantitation limit for compound A (mg/kg).

6.2.1.4 Actions. If all of the participating laboratories report a specific analyte to be present in the blank at levels exceeding 50% of the PRQL, the blank will be considered contaminated and the analyte data will be judged unusable and deleted from consideration in the performance criteria for that particular performance demonstration. This conclusion will be based on a comparison of the mean and standard deviation of the values reported by the participants to the contamination criteria (i.e., 50% of the PRQL) using a single-tailed "t" test at the 95% confidence level. At least 25% of the participants providing data for the "t" test shall have previously or simultaneously provided data demonstrating a lack of analogous

contamination in another similar media, analyzed by the same method. If there are insufficient qualified participants to perform an adequate "t" test, data for individual compounds may still be judged inappropriate for use according to Section 6.2.5.5.

6.2.1.4.1 For any compound for which the RBT_A exceeds 50%, the laboratory will be judged to have exceeded an action limit for compound A. Data for that compound will be identified as unacceptable by the Program Coordinator and corrective actions will be required. The impact of exceeding an action level on overall laboratory performance is given in Section 6.2.5. In accordance with Section 6.2.5.6, the site Project Manager shall have responsibility to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken when necessary.

6.2.2 Accuracy of Quantitation

6.2.2.1 Purpose. Analytical results for blind spikes of known concentration will be used to determine the accuracy with which a laboratory can quantitate the TAs.

6.2.2.2 Criteria. The results reported for the TAs should not deviate from the reference values by more than the values given in Table 2.

6.2.2.3 Evaluation Method. The reported analytical data are used to calculate the %R for each of the target analytes as follows:

For individual PDP samples:

$$\%R_A = \frac{CS_A}{REF_A} \times 100 \qquad (7)$$

where

$\%R_A$ = percent recovery of compound A in the PDP sample

CS_A = measured concentration of compound A from the laboratory's analysis of the PDP sample (mg/kg)

REF_A = reference value of compound A in the PDP sample (mg/kg).

For MS and MSDs:

$$\%R_A = \frac{CMS_A - CS_A}{MSC_A} \times 100 \qquad (8)$$

where

$\%R_A$ = percent recovery of compound A in the matrix spike

CMS_A = measured concentration of compound A from the laboratory's analysis of the matrix spike (mg/kg)

CS_A = measured concentration of compound A from the laboratory's analysis of the corresponding unspiked PDP sample (mg/kg)

MSC_A = concentration of compound A attributable to the addition of the matrix spike (mg/kg).

6.2.2.4 Actions. If all of the reporting laboratories report a specific analyte that falls outside the criteria of Section 6.2.2.2 in the same direction, then that data will be judged as inappropriate for use in the determination of performance for that round of the performance demonstration. This conclusion will be based on a comparison of the mean and standard deviation of the values reported by the participants to the reference value for the analyte using a single-tailed "t" test at the 95% confidence level. At least 25% of the participants providing data for the "t" test shall have previously or simultaneously demonstrated the capability to correctly quantitate the analyte in question in a similar sample matrix, analyzed by the same method. If there are insufficient qualified participants to perform an adequate "t" test, data for individual compounds may still be judged inappropriate for use according to Section 6.2.5.5.

6.2.2.4.1 For any compound for which the $\%R_A$ is outside the range given in Table 2 in any of the blind spikes, the laboratory will be judged unable to quantitate for compound A. Data for that compound will be identified as unacceptable by the Program Coordinator. The impact of exceeding an action level on overall laboratory performance is given in Section 6.2.5. In accordance with Section 6.2.5.6, the site Project Manager shall have responsibility to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken when necessary.

6.2.3 Precision of Quantitation of Duplicates

6.2.3.1 Purpose. Analytical results for duplicate blind spikes of known concentration will be used to determine the precision with which a laboratory can quantitate the TAs.

6.2.3.2 Criteria. The difference between the results reported for the TAs for duplicate determinations from different samples should not exceed the values given in Table 2 for the RPD.

6.2.3.3 Evaluation Method. The analytical results for all reported data are used to calculate the RPDs for each of the target analytes as follows:

$$RPD_A = \frac{|CS_A - CD_A|}{\left[\frac{CS_A + CD_A}{2}\right]} \times 100 \qquad (9)$$

where

RPD_A = relative percent difference between the measured values from two duplicate samples

CS_A = concentration of compound A in determination from duplicate Sample 1 (mg/kg)

CD_A = concentration of compound A in determination from duplicate Sample 2 (mg/kg).

6.2.3.4 Actions. For any compound for which the RPD_A exceeds the value given in Table 2, the laboratory will be judged unable to quantitate reproducibly for that compound. Data for that compound will be identified as unacceptable by the Program Coordinator. The impact of exceeding an action level on overall laboratory performance is given in Section 6.2.5. In accordance with Section 6.2.5.6, the site Project Manager shall have responsibility to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken when necessary.

6.2.4 Precision of Replicate Determinations

6.2.4.1 Purpose. Analytical results for replicate (i.e., triplicate or quadruplicate) analyses of blind spikes of known concentration will be used to determine the precision with which a laboratory can quantitate the TAs.

6.2.4.2 Criteria. The sample standard deviation of the results reported for the TAs for replicate analyses of the same blind samples should not exceed the values given in Table 2 for the RSD.

6.2.4.3 Evaluation Method. The analytical results for the replicate determinations for each sample are used to calculate the relative percent standard deviation for each of the TAs as follows:

$$\%RSD_A = \frac{s}{AC_A} \times 100 \qquad (10)$$

where

$\%RSD_A$ = relative standard deviation of the replicate determinations (percent)

s = sample standard deviation of the replicate determinations

AC_A = average concentration of compound A in replicate determinations (mg/kg).

6.2.4.4 Actions. For any compound for which the $\%RSD_A$ exceeds the value given in Table 2, the laboratory will be judged unable to quantitate reproducibly for that compound. Data for that compound will be identified as unacceptable by the Program Coordinator. The impact of exceeding an action level on overall laboratory performance is given in Section 6.2.5. In accordance with Section 6.2.5.6, the site Project Manager shall have responsibility to ensure that appropriate corrective action measures are taken when necessary.

6.2.5 Overall Performance

6.2.5.1 Purpose. Individual laboratory performance on the set of PDP samples will be used to assess general problems that may affect the laboratory's ability to analyze the compounds of interest. This conclusion could result in a holding period during which the laboratory would not analyze WIPP samples until the causes of the problems are identified, corrective action taken, and the efficacy of the corrective action demonstrated.

6.2.5.2 Criteria. Laboratories must pass 90% of the accumulated performance criteria for the analysis of target analytes (TAs) in the PDP blind samples to be considered as qualified to perform SVOC analysis on WIPP samples. Criteria are applied to the data from a single PDP distribution cycle.

6.2.5.3 Evaluation Methods. Table 2 lists the TAs. TAs are those compounds that have been identified in documentation and/or studies of TRU waste as:

- Critical to supporting ultimate granting of the no-migration variance from the land disposal restrictions

- Required for hazardous waste characterization supporting a RCRA permit.

6.2.5.3.1 The reported analyses of TAs in the PDP samples will be evaluated on a point scoring system. Results will be scored as follows:

a. For TAs present in the duplicate samples at concentrations above the PRQL, the laboratory will receive two (2) points for each detection of TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point for each evaluated %R and RPD that meet the criteria of Sections 6.2.2.2 and 6.2.3.2, respectively. (Possible 7 points per compound).

b. For TAs present in the MS and MSD samples, but not used as one of the spiking compounds, the laboratory will receive two (2) points for each detection of TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point for each evaluated %R and RSD that meet the criteria of Sections 6.2.2.2 and 6.2.4.2, respectively. (Possible 7 points per compound).

c. For TAs that are used as one of the spiking compounds in the MS and MSD samples, the laboratory will receive two (2) points for each detection of TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point for each evaluated %R and RPD that meet the criteria of Sections 6.2.2.2 and 6.2.3.2, respectively. For TAs that are used as one of the spiking compounds in the MS and MSD samples, two (2) points will be subtracted for each failure to detect TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point will be subtracted for each evaluated %R and RPD that fails to meet the criteria of Sections 6.2.2.2 and 6.2.3.2, respectively. (Possible +7 to -7 points per compound).

d. For TAs present in a single sample at concentrations at or above the PRQL, the laboratory will receive two (2) points for each detection of TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point for each evaluated %R that meets the criteria of Section 6.2.2.2. (Possible 3 points per compound).

e. For TAs present in any sample at concentrations less than the PRQL but greater than the PRDL, the laboratory will receive one (1) point for correctly identifying the TA. TAs in this range will not be scored for the %R or, if present in duplicates, the RPD.

f. Each laboratory will start with ten (10) points for each blank sample (1 point for each TA). From this total the laboratory will lose one (1) point for each TA for which the laboratory fails to meet the blank criteria of Section 6.2.1.2. (For Waste Matrix Code 3220, organic sludges, the total number of TAs will be increased to 17 to accommodate the required PCB analysis.)

g. Each laboratory will lose one (1) point for each false positive (i.e., identification of a TA at or greater than the PRQL) in a sample in which the compound is known to be absent. This criterion does not apply to the blank sample that is evaluated as in (f), above.

h. Each laboratory will lose 0.1 points for each TIC that is known to be present but is not detected by the laboratory up to a maximum of 10 TICs.

i. Each laboratory will receive 0.1 points for each TIC that is known to be present and is detected by the laboratory up to a maximum of 10 TICs.

j. If an analyte is listed as optional for VOC or SVOC analysis in Table 1 and a laboratory elects to determine this analyte by the VOC method only, the laboratory will automatically receive the appropriate number of points for SVOC scoring that would have been awarded for correct analysis under sections a through e, above.

6.2.5.3.2 Example Calculation — Laboratory A receives six samples grouped as follows:

- Sample 1 is a blank.
- Samples 2 and 3 are blind duplicates containing six TAs at the same concentrations in each sample, all above the PRQL.
- Sample 4 contains seven TAs at different concentrations than Samples 2 and 3; two of these TAs are less than the PRQL but greater than the PRDL.
- Samples 5 and 6 contain the same seven TAs at the same concentrations as Sample 4 and are used as the MS and MSD. Three (3) of the TAs, all above the PRQL, are used for spiking. Data for the spiked compounds are used to calculate RPDs. Data for the unspiked compounds are used to calculate RSDs in conjunction with data from Sample 4.

The laboratory can score a maximum of 108 TA points, broken down as follows:

- Sample 1 = 10 TA points (10×1)
- Samples 2 and 3 = 42 TA points (6×7)
- Sample 4 = 17 TA points ($5 \times 3 + 2 \times 1$)
- Samples 5 and 6 = 39 TA points (3×7 with RPDs, 2×7 with RSDs, and 2×2).

Laboratory TA Score = $100 \times (LP_{TA}/108)$, where LP_{TA} is the total number of TA points scored by the laboratory.

6.2.5.4 Special Scoring. On occasion, circumstances may dictate that special samples be distributed as part of the regular PDP distribution for the evaluation of specific analytical conditions or problems.

6.2.5.4.1 Specific samples may be distributed to test an individual analyte or a small group of analytes. Such circumstances may include incompatibility between the TAs and other constituents of the main sample distribution; inability to obtain a pure standard of a TA; or uncertainties of the certification of a TA in the main sample distribution, among others. Under these circumstances, the TAs specific to the special distribution will be identified to the laboratories and only those TAs will be scored. Laboratories will be neither credited nor penalized for analytical data submitted for compounds not identified as TAs present in that sample or for data submitted for compounds known to be absent in that sample.

6.2.5.5 Sample or Analyte Disqualification. If the preponderance of evidence from the participating laboratories supports a conclusion that the concentration of a specific analyte in a sample has not been certified accurately enough to demonstrate compliance with the criteria of the PDP, the Program Coordinator may judge the data for that analyte to be inappropriate for use in the evaluation of performance for that particular performance demonstration.

6.2.5.6 Actions. The site Project Manager shall have the responsibility of ensuring that appropriate corrective actions are implemented when a laboratory exceeds an action limit. The following are considered minimum mandatory measures that must be implemented when action limits are exceeded.

6.2.5.6.1 If a laboratory obtains a score less than 90% of the total possible TA points for all SVOC samples in the PDP cycle, the laboratory will be judged to have exceeded an action level.

6.2.5.6.2 Any laboratory that has exceeded an action level shall cease analytical operations for the analysis of WIPP samples. The laboratory may not continue analysis of WIPP samples for waste characterization until the laboratory has completed the following actions:

- Investigated the cause(s) of the failure and taken corrective action
- Generated sufficient data to demonstrate that the problems will not recur
- Demonstrated adequate performance, i.e., met the scoring criteria described in Section 6.2.5.2 on another set of PDP samples obtained through CAO and the Program Coordinator.

6.2.5.6.3 CAO may elect to grant conditional approval for a laboratory to perform waste characterization analyses for this program if such conditional approval will not compromise the overall quality of the data being generated for the program. Such a conditional approval may be granted if:

- The laboratory's failure to meet criteria was limited to a very few compounds (possibly even a single compound)
- CAO has reason to believe that the error is systematic and likely to be correctable after appropriate corrective actions
- Limitations and conditions can be placed on the approval to guarantee that suspect data will not be used in the program.

6.2.5.6.4 CAO may waive the required demonstration of performance on a new set of PDP samples as a condition of laboratory approval if:

- The laboratory can prove that the cause of its failure to meet performance criteria was due purely to calculational errors

- The laboratory can demonstrate that appropriate control measures have been initiated to prevent recurrence of the errors.

6.2.5.6.5 If the laboratory elects not to qualify for a specific VOC/SVOC analyte(s) under 6.2.5.3.1.j, the approval of that laboratory for SVOC analysis for waste characterization will specifically exclude the affected analytes from the approval.

6.3 Analysis of Total Metals - Table 3 Analytes

Metals analysis performance will be evaluated in the areas of performance on blanks, accuracy, and precision.

6.3.1 Performance on Blanks

6.3.1.1 Purpose. Analytical results for blanks are used to determine the presence of contamination or interference problems and to quantify those problems if any exist.

6.3.1.2 Criteria. The criterion for blank performance is that none of the TAs should be present in the blank analyses at levels exceeding 50% of the PRQL.

6.3.1.3 Evaluation Method. Acceptable blank performance is based on the data for all detected TAs and the percent of their concentrations relative to the PRQL for that analyte calculated as follows:

$$RBT_A = \frac{CB_A}{PRQL_A} \times 100 \qquad (11)$$

where

RBT_A = amount of analyte A calculated in the blank as percent of the PRQL

CB_A = concentration of analyte A in the blank (mg/kg)

$PRQL_A$ = required quantitation limit for analyte A (mg/kg).

6.3.1.4 Actions. If all of the participating laboratories report a specific analyte to be present in the blank at levels exceeding 50% of the PRQL, the blank will be considered contaminated and the analyte data will be judged unusable and deleted from consideration in the performance criteria for that particular performance demonstration. This conclusion will be based on a comparison of the mean and standard deviation of the values reported by the participants to the contamination criteria (i.e., 50% of the PRQL) using a single-tailed "t" test at the 95% confidence level. At least 25% of the participants providing data for the "t" test shall have previously or simultaneously provided data demonstrating a lack of analogous contamination in another similar media, analyzed by the same method. If there are insufficient qualified

participants to perform an adequate "t" test, data for individual compounds may still be judged inappropriate for use according to Section 6.3.4.5.

6.3.1.4.1 For any analyte for which the RBT_A exceeds 50%, the laboratory will be judged to have exceeded an action limit for analyte A. Data for that analyte will be identified as unacceptable by the Program Coordinator and corrective actions will be required. The impact of exceeding an action level on overall laboratory performance is given in Section 6.3.4. In accordance with Section 6.3.4.6, the site Project Manager shall have responsibility to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken when necessary.

6.3.2 Accuracy of Quantitation

6.3.2.1 Purpose. Analytical results for blind spikes of known concentration will be used to determine the accuracy with which a laboratory can quantitate the TAs.

6.3.2.2 Criteria. The results reported for those TAs present at concentrations greater than the PRQL should not deviate from the reference values by more than the values given in Table 3.

6.3.2.3 Evaluation Method. The reported analytical data are used to calculate the %R for each of the TAs as follows:

For individual PDP samples:

$$\%R_A = \frac{CS_A}{REF_A} \times 100 \qquad (12)$$

where

$\%R_A$ = percent recovery of analyte A in the PDP sample

CS_A = measured concentration of analyte A from the laboratory's analysis of the PDP sample (mg/kg)

REF_A = reference value of analyte A in the PDP sample (mg/kg).

For MS and MSDs:

$$\%R_A = \frac{CMS_A - CS_A}{MSC_A} \times 100 \qquad (13)$$

where

$\%R_A$ = percent recovery of analyte A in the matrix spike

CMS_A = measured concentration of analyte A from the laboratory's analysis of the matrix spike (mg/kg)

CS_A = measured concentration of analyte A from the laboratory's analysis of the corresponding unspiked PDP sample (mg/kg)

MSC_A = concentration of analyte A attributable to the addition of the matrix spike (mg/kg).

6.3.2.4 Actions. If all of the reporting laboratories report a specific analyte that falls outside the criteria of Section 6.3.2.2 in the same direction, then that data will be judged as inappropriate for use in the determination of performance for that round of the performance demonstration. This conclusion will be based on a comparison of the mean and standard deviation of the values reported by the participants to the reference value for the analyte using a single-tailed "t" test at the 95% confidence level. At least 25% of the participants providing data for the "t" test shall have previously or simultaneously demonstrated the capability to correctly quantitate the analyte in question in a similar sample matrix, analyzed by the same method. If there are insufficient qualified participants to perform an adequate "t" test, data for individual compounds may still be judged inappropriate for use according to Section 6.3.4.5.

6.3.2.4.1 For any analyte for which the $\%R_A$ is outside the range given in Table 3 in any of the blind spikes, the laboratory will be judged unable to quantitate for analyte A. Data for that analyte will be identified as unacceptable by the Program Coordinator. The impact of exceeding an action level on overall laboratory performance is given in Section 6.3.4. In accordance with Section 6.3.4.6, the site Project Manager shall have responsibility to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken when necessary.

6.3.3 Precision of Quantitation of Duplicates

6.3.3.1 Purpose. Analytical results for duplicate blind spikes of known concentration will be used to determine the precision with which a laboratory can quantitate the TAs.

6.3.3.2 Criteria. The difference between the results reported for the TAs for duplicate determinations from different samples should not exceed the values given in Table 3 for the RPD.

6.3.3.3 Evaluation Method. The analytical results for all reported data are used to calculate the RPDs for each of the TAs present at concentrations greater than the PRQL as follows:

$$RPD_A = \frac{|CS_A - CD_A|}{\left[\frac{CS_A + CD_A}{2}\right]} \times 100 \qquad (14)$$

where

RPD_A = relative percent difference between the measured values from two duplicate samples

CS_A = concentration of analyte A in determination from duplicate Sample 1 (mg/kg)

CD_A = concentration of analyte A in determination from duplicate Sample 2 (mg/kg).

6.3.3.4 Actions. For any analyte for which the RPD_A exceeds the value given in Table 3, the laboratory will be judged unable to quantitate reproducibly for that analyte. Data for that analyte will be

identified as unacceptable by the Program Coordinator. The impact of exceeding an action level on overall laboratory performance is given in Section 6.3.4. In accordance with Section 6.3.4.6, the site Project Manager shall have responsibility to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken when necessary.

6.3.4 Overall Performance

6.3.4.1 Purpose. Individual laboratory performance on the set of PDP samples will be used to assess general problems that may affect the laboratory's ability to analyze the analytes (TAs) of interest. This conclusion could result in a holding period during which the laboratory would not analyze WIPP samples until the causes of the problems are identified, corrective action taken, and the efficacy of the corrective action demonstrated.

6.3.4.2 Criteria. Laboratories must pass 90% of the accumulated performance criteria for the analysis of target analytes (TAs) in the PDP blind samples to be considered as qualified to perform metals analysis on WIPP samples. Criteria are applied to the data from a single PDP distribution cycle.

6.3.4.3 Evaluation Methods. Table 3 lists the TAs. TAs are those analytes that have been identified in documentation and/or studies of TRU waste as:

- Critical to supporting ultimate granting of the no-migration variance from the land disposal restrictions

- Required for hazardous waste characterization supporting a RCRA permit.

6.3.4.3.1 The reported analyses of TAs in the PDP samples will be evaluated on a point scoring system. Results will be scored as follows:

a. For TAs present in the duplicate samples at concentrations above the PRQL, the laboratory will receive two (2) points for each detection of TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point for each evaluated %R and RPD that meet the criteria of Sections 6.3.2.2 and 6.3.3.2, respectively. (Possible 7 points per analyte).

b. For TAs that are used as one of the spiking analytes in the MS and MSD samples, the laboratory will receive two (2) points for each detection of TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point for each evaluated %R and RPD that meet the criteria of Sections 6.3.2.2 and 6.3.3.2, respectively. For TAs that are used as one of the spiking analytes in the MS and MSD samples, two (2) points will be subtracted for each failure to detect TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point will be subtracted for each evaluated %R and RPD that fails to meet the criteria of Sections 6.3.2.2 and 6.3.3.2, respectively. (Possible +7 to -7 points per analyte).

c. For TAs present in a single sample at concentrations above the PRQL, the laboratory will receive two (2) points for each detection of TAs that are known to be present and one (1) point for each evaluated %R that meets the criteria of Section 6.3.2.2. (Possible 3 points per analyte).

d. For TAs present in any sample at concentrations less than the PRQL but greater than the PRDL, the laboratory will receive one (1) point for correctly identifying the TA TAs in this range will not be scored for the %R or, if present in duplicates, the RPD.

e. Each laboratory will start with 14 points for each blank sample (1 point for each TA). From this total the laboratory will lose one (1) point for each TA for which the laboratory fails to meet the blank criteria of Section 6.3.1.2.

f. Each laboratory will lose one (1) point for each false positive (i.e., identification of a TA at or greater than the PRQL) in a sample in which the analyte is known to be absent. This criterion does not apply to the blank sample that is evaluated as in (e), above.

6.3.4.3.2 Example Calculation — Laboratory A receives four samples grouped as follows:

- Sample 1 is a blank
- Samples 2 and 3 are blind duplicates containing 9 TAs at the same concentrations in each sample all above the PRQL
- Sample 4 contains 10 TAs at different concentrations than Samples 2 and 3; two of these TAs are less than the PRQL but greater than PRDL
- One sample will be designated for use as the MS and MSD and will contain the same 10 TAs at the same concentrations as Sample 4. All 14 of the possible TAs are used for spiking at the PRQL.

The Laboratory can score a maximum of 201 TA points, broken down as follows:

- Sample 1 = 14 TA points (14×1)
- Samples 2 and 3 = 63 TA points (9×7)
- Sample 4 = 26 TA points ($8 \times 3 + 2 \times 1$)
- Sample 5 = 98 TA points (14×7).

Laboratory TA Score = $100 \times (LP_{TA}/201)$, where LP_{TA} is the total number of TA points scored by the laboratory.

6.3.4.4 Special Scoring. On occasion, circumstances may dictate that special samples be distributed as part of the regular PDP distribution for the evaluation of specific analytical conditions or problems.

6.3.4.4.1 Specific samples may be distributed to test an individual analyte or a small group of analytes. Such circumstances may include incompatibility between the TAs and other constituents of the main sample distribution; inability to obtain a pure standard of a TA; or uncertainties of the certification of a TA in the main sample distribution, among others. Under these circumstances, the TAs specific to the

special distribution will be identified to the laboratories and only those TAs will be scored. Laboratories will be neither credited nor penalized for analytical data submitted for analytes not identified as TAs present in that sample or for data submitted for analytes known to be absent in that sample.

6.3.4.5 Sample or Analyte Disqualification. If the preponderance of evidence from the participating laboratories supports a conclusion that the concentration of a specific analyte in a sample has not been certified accurately enough to demonstrate compliance with the criteria of the PDP, the Program Coordinator may judge the data for that analyte to be inappropriate for use in the evaluation of performance for that particular performance demonstration.

6.3.4.6 Actions. The site Project Manager shall have the responsibility of ensuring that appropriate corrective actions are implemented when a laboratory exceeds an action limit. The following are considered minimum mandatory measures that must be implemented when action limits are exceeded.

6.3.4.6.1 If a laboratory obtains a score less than 90% of the total possible TA points for all metal samples in the PDP cycle, the laboratory will be judged to have exceeded an action level.

6.3.4.6.2 Any laboratory that has exceeded an action level shall cease analytical operations for the analysis of WIPP samples. The laboratory may not continue analysis of WIPP samples for waste characterization until the laboratory has completed the following actions:

- Investigated the cause(s) of the failure and taken corrective action
- Generated sufficient data to demonstrate that the problems will not recur
- Demonstrated adequate performance, i.e., met the scoring criteria described in Section 6.3.4.2 on another set of PDP samples obtained through CAO and the Program Coordinator.

6.3.4.6.3 CAO may elect to grant conditional approval for a laboratory to perform waste characterization analyses for this program if such conditional approval will not compromise the overall quality of the data generated for the program. Such a conditional approval may be granted if:

- The laboratory's failure to meet criteria was limited to a very few analytes (possibly even a single analyte)
- CAO has reason to believe that the error is systematic and likely to be correctable after appropriate corrective actions
- Limitations and conditions can be placed on the approval to guarantee that suspect data will not be used in the program.

6.3.4.6.4 CAO may waive the required demonstration of performance on a new set of PDP samples as a condition of laboratory approval if:

- The laboratory can prove that the cause of its failure to meet performance criteria was due purely to calculational errors

- The laboratory can demonstrate that appropriate control measures have been initiated to prevent recurrence of the errors.

7. REPORTING OF PERFORMANCE DATA

7.1 Summary of Data

The Program Coordinator shall review and evaluate the results, compile them into a master summary, and deliver this summary to DOE-CAO within 5 weeks after receipt of the last laboratory data set or within 9 weeks of the last VTSR, whichever occurs last. The report due date will be extended by a time equivalent to any extension granted by CAO under Section 5.2.6. The report summary shall include the values reported by the laboratories, the reference target analyte values, the acceptance ranges per target analyte, and the pass/fail status of each individual laboratory.

DOE-CAO and the Program Coordinator, will evaluate individual laboratory performance and approve individual laboratories for participation in the WIPP waste characterization program. Depending on the results of the PDP, the generator site Project Manager(s) shall have the responsibility of ensuring that appropriate corrective actions are taken. The semiannual QA reports (Section 2.2 of the TRU Waste Characterization QAPP for the WIPP (DOE, 1994a)) must assess the impact of corrective actions taken.

7.2 Distribution of Reports

Copies of the summary report shall be distributed to the DOE Operations Offices involved, to the participating laboratories, to individuals involved in the administration or conduct of the program, and to such other individuals and organizations as CAO shall deem appropriate. The identification of individual laboratories shall be coded in copies of the master summary distributed by CAO. CAO shall also provide written notification to the DOE-Operations Offices regarding the performance and approval status of the participating laboratories subject to their oversight.

7.3 Backup PDP Samples

If advantageous to the program, the Program Coordinator can initiate the preparation of a backup set of blind audit samples immediately after the participating laboratories are notified of their status. Laboratories that do not pass on the initial set of blind audit samples may request to have these samples prepared and sent to their facility. Requests must be submitted in writing to CAO and be accompanied by a report stating the reasons for the failures and any corresponding corrective actions that were taken. The schedule of distribution, analysis, scoring, and approval/disapproval actions by CAO will be negotiated for each supplemental distribution. The schedule will be based on discussions with the potential participants and a review of impacts on the overall WIPP schedule. Timing of and selection of laboratories for participation in supplemental distributions will be at the discretion of CAO. Primary consideration will be given to preventing adverse impacts on WIPP waste characterization and compliance schedules.

7.4 Laboratory Status

Once CAO has made a determination of measurement facility status with respect to analyses that are required by the WIPP to demonstrate compliance with regulatory requirements, such status shall remain in effect until a new determination is made by CAO. Laboratories obtaining approved status through a

supplemental distribution cycle must participate in the next regular distribution cycle to maintain their approved status.

8. REFERENCES

1. DOE, 1995a, *Transuranic Waste Characterization Quality Assurance Program Plan*, DOE/CAO 94-1010, Current Revision, Carlsbad, New Mexico, Carlsbad Area Office, U.S. Department of Energy.

2. DOE, 1995b, *Performance Demonstration Program Plan for Nondestructive Assay for the TRU Waste Characterization Program*, DOE/CAO 94-1045, Revision 0, March 1995, Carlsbad, New Mexico, Carlsbad Area Office, U.S. Department of Energy.

3. DOE, 1995c, *Performance Demonstration Program Plan for the Analysis of Simulated Headspace Gases for the TRU Waste Characterization Program*, DOE/CAO 95-1076, Revision 0, June 1995, Carlsbad, New Mexico, Carlsbad Area Office, U.S. Department of Energy.

4. DOE, 1995d, *Transuranic Waste Characterization Program Sampling and Analysis Methods Manual*, DOE/WIPP 91-043, Current Revision, Carlsbad, New Mexico, Carlsbad Area Office, U.S. Department of Energy.

Appendix A

Sample Chain of Custody Form

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RCRA PERFORMANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM
Delivery/Chain-of-Custody Record

Program Segment:	Solidified Waste Analysis
Sample Type:	Single Blind, Standard Distribution
Distribution Month/Year:	

Sample ID	Sample Weight/Volume & Description	Scheduled Analysis			Comments:
		VOCs	SVOCs	Metals	

All entries of names in the sections below should be signatures!

Shipped By:	Date/Time	Received By:	Date/Time

After completion to this point, return attached copy to Shipper!

Relinquished By:	Date/Time	Received By:	Date/Time
Relinquished By:	Date/Time	Received By:	Date/Time
Final Disposition By:		Disposition:	

Appendix B

Sample Data Reporting Form

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RCRA PERFORMANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM REPORT FORM

Laboratory Name :	Report Page of Pages
PDP Distribution (Mo/Yr) :	Laboratory Sample ID :
Sample No. :	Program Component:

Analyte	Result (mg/kg)	Flag	Method Identification		Analysis		Comment
			Site #	SW846 #	Date	Time	

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: _____

_____

_____

APPROVAL: _____ _____ _____

SIGNATURE TITLE DATE