

NATTS Quality Assurance Update

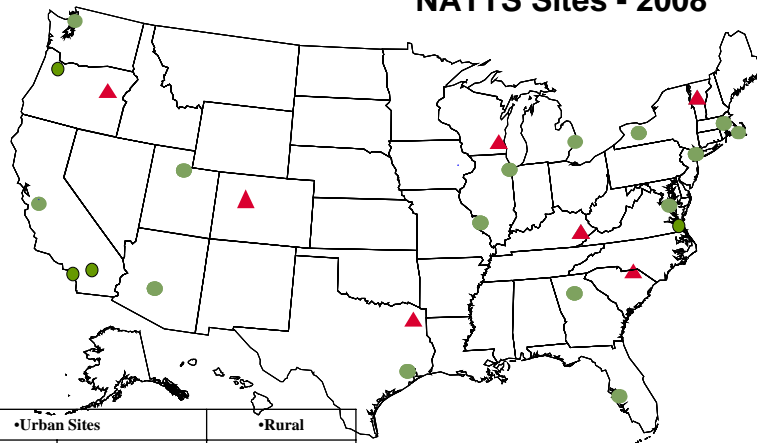
National QA Conference

April 23, 2008

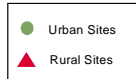
Dennis K. Mikel
EPA-OAQPS-AQAD



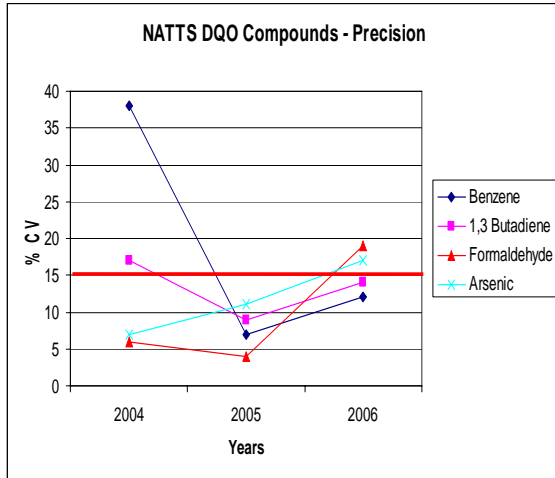
NATTS Sites - 2008



•Urban Sites	•Rural
•E. Providence, RI	•Chicago, IL
•Boston (Roxbury), MA	•Houston (Deer Park), TX
•New York, NY	•St. Louis, MO
•Rochester, NY	•Bountiful, UT
•Washington, DC	•San Jose, CA
•Decatur, GA	•Phoenix, AZ
•Tampa, FL	•Seattle WA
•St. Petersburg, FL	•Los Angeles, CA
•Detroit, MI	•Rubidoux, CA
•Richmond, VA	•Portland, OR
	•Underhill, VT
	•Hazard, KY
	•Chesterfield, SC
	•Mayville, WI
	•Grand Junction, CO
	•La Grande, OR
	•Harrison County, TX



Meeting Objectives: Precision Results 2004 - 2006



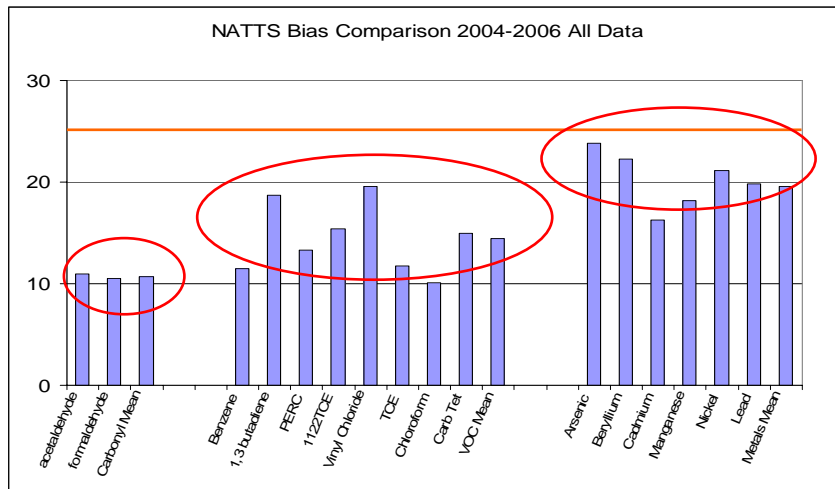
Three Year Average:

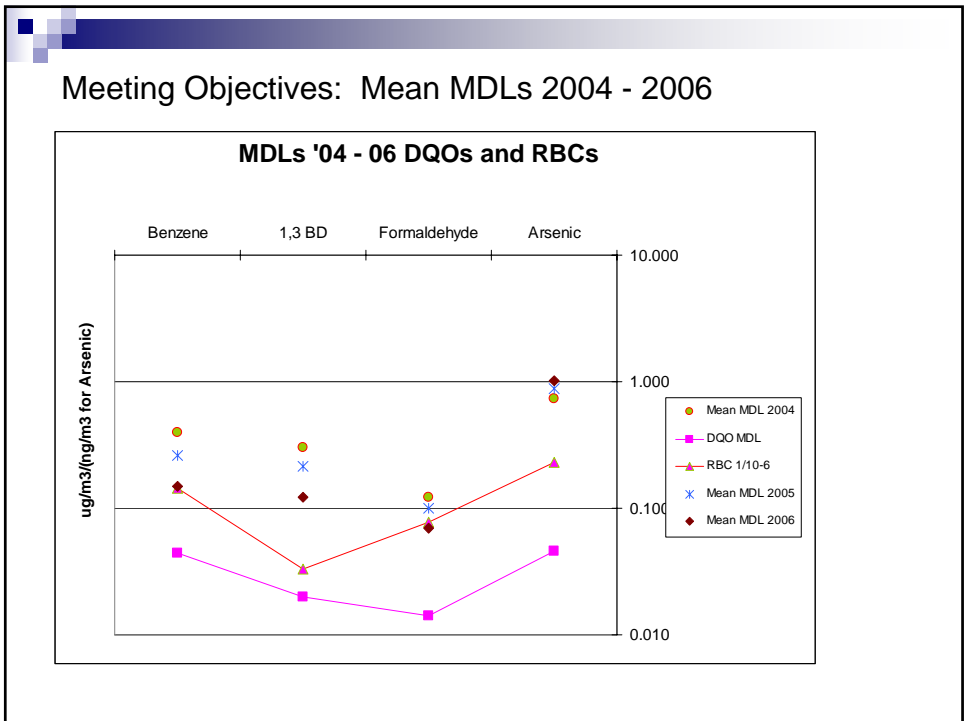
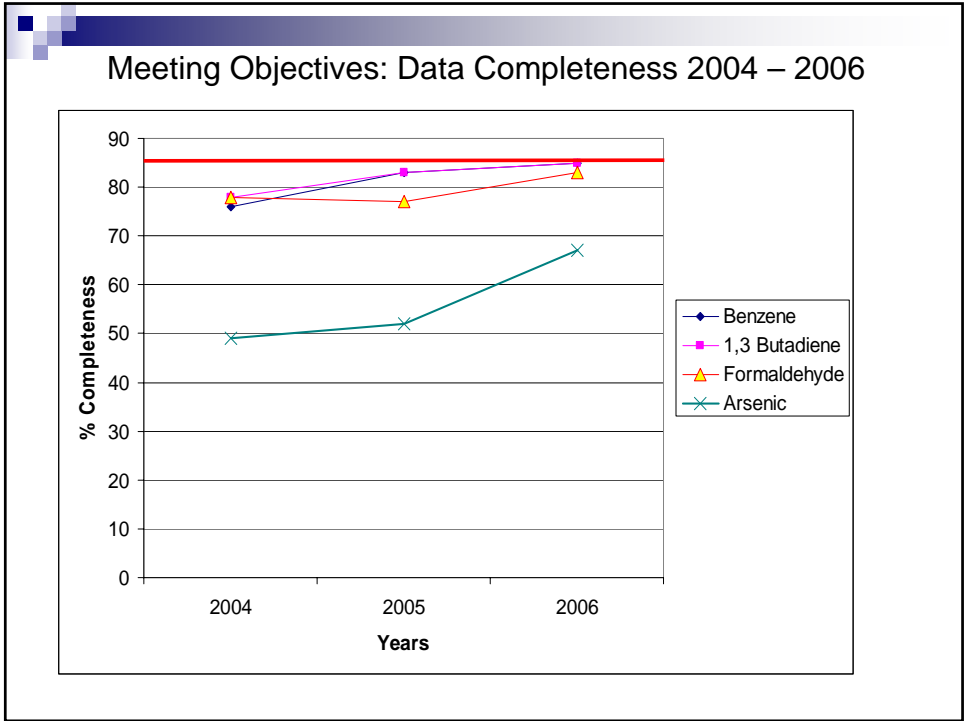
Benzene: 18%
1,3 Butadiene 12%
Formaldehyde: 10%
Arsenic: 12%

No. of collocated sites

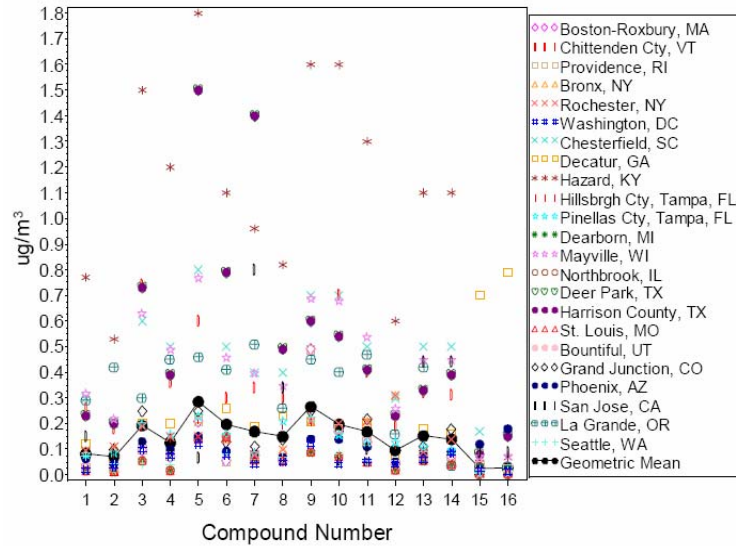
	'04	'05	'06
vocs	7	4	14
aldehydes	5	5	13
metals	1	2	8

Meeting Objectives: Bias from PT Analysis



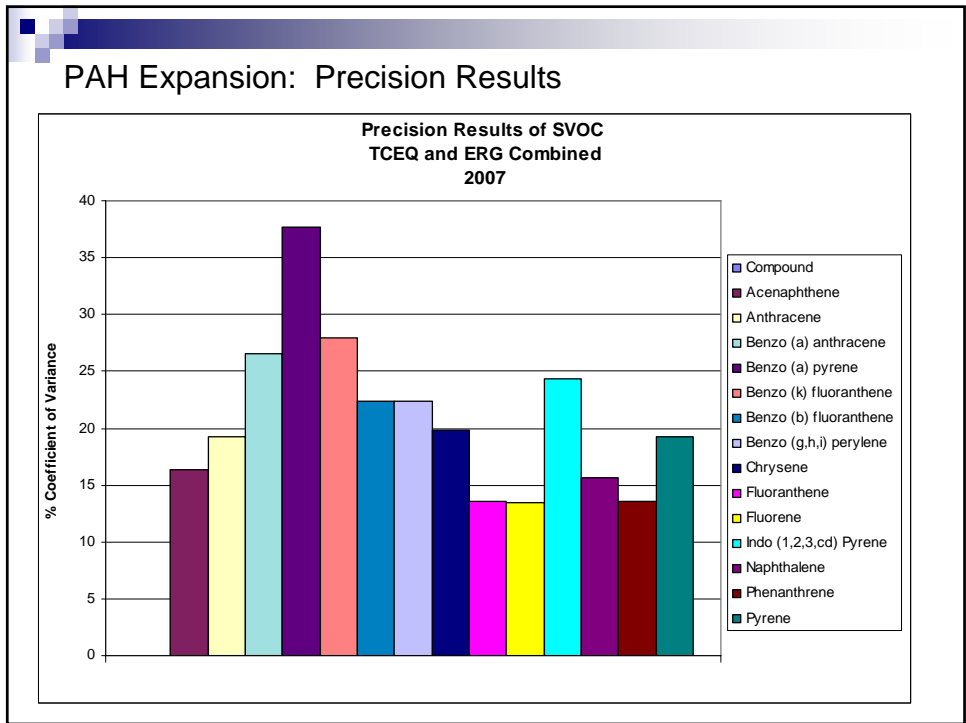
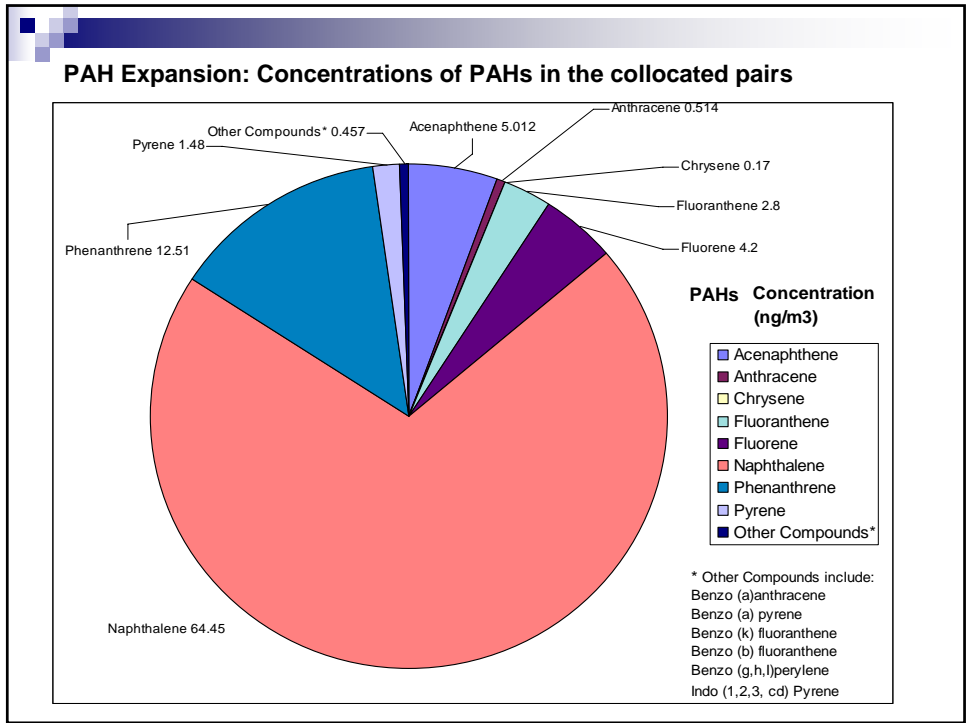


Meeting Objectives: MDLs Reported 2006 VOCs/Carbonyls



PAH Expansion

- In 2007, the NATTS began discussions on PAHs
- Data were collected from three sites that operate collocated PAH samplers, TCEQ, SCAQMD and Georgia DEP
 - TCEQ performs their own analysis and the others use ERG
- We looked at the concentrations and precision of their collocated data



Summary

- ✓ The CV data from the collocated/duplicate data illustrates that we are meeting CV of less than 15% with the exception of Benzene over a three year period;
- ✓ The mean data completeness is below the required 85% for the 3rd year in a row, with the exception of the VOCs. Improvement has been seen in this area;
- ✓ The detectability for the 4 DQO compounds does not meet the MDLs stated in the DQOs, although there are improvement;
- ✓ The laboratories are meeting the 25% Bias requirement;
- ✓ The PAHs are dominated by Naphthalene, for most compounds precision is below 25% CV.
- ✓ Question: Should we adopt the TTP approach for VOCs/Carbonyls?